A biographical, historical and chronological dictionary: containing accurate accounts of the lives, characters, and actions, of the most eminent persons of all ages and all countries; : including the revolutions of states, and the succession of sovereign princes / By John Watkins.

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Watkins, John, active 1792-1831.

Publication/Creation

London : Printed for Richard Phillips ... by T. Gillet ..., 1807.

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A

BIOGRAPHICAL,

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OF ALL AGES AND ALL COUNTRIES;

INCLUDING

THE REVOLUTIONS OF STATES,

AND THE

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGN PRINCES.

BY

JOHN WATKINS, LL.D.

Vita enim mortuorum in memoriâ vivorum est posita.—CICERO.

THIRD EDITION,

Revised, corrected, and considerably enlarged.

London:

PRINTED FOR RICHARD PHILLIPS,

NO. 6, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

1807.

By T. Gillet, Wild-court.

BY 7A8(2)

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PREFACE.

IN presenting a THIRD EDITION of this work to the Public, the Author can have no occasion to expatiate on the interesting Nature of its Subjects, or on the Utility of his Plan. A BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL LIBRARY, in the form of a Dictionary, and in the compass of a single volume, challenges the respect of every Lover of Literature. It is obviously designed to answer the purpose of an easy and satisfactory reference on all points of enquiry, connected with BIOGRAPHY, CHRONOLOGY, AND HISTORY.

In drawing up the various articles, considerable pains have been taken to introduce every prominent and characteristic event and circumstance. The works of eminent Writers have been carefully enumerated, and their best editions specified; the distinctive merits of Artists have been pointed out, and their principal productions mentioned; and the most remarkable events in the lives of more active characters, as in those of Sovereign Princes, Warriors, and Statesmen, have been perspicuously narrated, and the dates affixed and determined with scrupulous exactness. A studied plainness of style has been adopted, as suitable to the nature of the work; and it may be safely affirmed, that in no single article has any attempt been made to give a distorted or partial colouring to the character delineated. To THIS THIRD EDITION the Author *has annexed a reference to the Authority of each article; an addition, the value of which will be felt by every Man of Letters.*

PREFACE.

The author has endeavoured to render his work COMPLETE, by inserting every interesting name and event likely to be sought for in a collection of this kind; and although he cannot presume that there are not many defects and omissions, yet it will be obvious on comparison, that this work now contains from two to three thousand articles more than are to be found in any similar work in the English, or perhaps in any other language.

Observing, with regret, the great number of distinguished names which have been passed over by preceding Biographers, he has diligently employed himself in rescuing a considerable number of those names from neglect and oblivion. He has not contented himself with barely gleaning from all other Dictionaries, but has sought in every respectable quarter for memoirs of departed excellence. Many single memoirs and fugitive pieces, and many scarce tracts and voluminous periodical publications, have in the preparation of the NEW EDITION been sedulously examined.

The additional articles will be found to be very numerous and important, especially of modern characters; and it is hoped that, in the accuracy of narrative and impartiality of delineation, the most essential duties of a biogapher have been faithfully discharged.

For the numerous valuable communications which the Author has received from various correspondents, and literary friends, and by which he has been enabled considerably to enrich the present edition, he begs leave to return his most grateful acknowledgments.

London, December, 1806.

THE

BIOGRAPHICAL

AND

HISTORICAL

DICTIONARY.

A A R

AA (Peter Vander), a bookseller of Leyden, who published at the beginning of the 18th century, an Atlas, with a collection of prints, representing the towns, inhabitants, and productions, of different parts of the world, 66 vols. fol. He also continued Grævius's Thesaurus, or an account of modern Italian writers.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AAGARD (Nicholas and Christian), brothers, born at Wieburg, in Denmark, the beginning of the last century. The first was a philosophical writer, and the latter a poet. Nicholas died in 1657, and Christian in 1664.—*Moreri.*

AALST (Everard), a Dutch painter, born at Delft, 1602. He was eminent in fruit pieces, and died in 1658.—*Houbraken.*

AALST (William), nephew of the above, but more celebrated; born in 1620, died 1679.—*Ibid.*

AARON, the elder brother of Moses, was born about A. M. 2434. He accompanied his brother in all his interviews with Pharaoh, and afterwards assisted him in the government of the Israelites. But he was guilty of a great error in complying with the idolatrous disposition of the people, and making them a golden calf, which they worshipped as their God. Notwithstanding this, the Almighty ordained that the priesthood should be confined to Aaron and his sons, which occasioned discontent among the people. Aaron enjoyed the office of high priest till old age compelled him to resign it to his son Eleazar. He soon afterwards died on Mount Hor.—*SS.*

AARON, a British saint, who suffered martyrdom with his brother Julius in Diocesian's persecution. Their bodies were interred at Caerleon, the metropolis of Wales.—*Biog. Br.*

AARON, a physical writer of the 7th century. He wrote in Syriac several treatises on medicine, entitled the Pandects, of which there are no remains. He was the first author who described the small-pox and measles.—*Moreri.*

A A R

AARON (Schaschon), a learned rabbi, who wrote the Law of Truth, Venice, 1631, folio.—*Moreri.*

AARON the Caraite, a Jewish physician at Constantinople, in 1294. He wrote a commentary on the Pentateuch, printed at Jena, 1710. There was another of the same name who wrote a Hebrew grammar, printed at Constantinople, 1581.—*Ibid.*

AARON (Hacharon i. e. Posterior, to distinguish him from the preceding), born in Nicomedia, in 1346. He wrote a book on the Jewish doctrines and customs, called the Garden of Eden.—*Ibid.*

AARON (Levite), of Barcelona, wrote 617 precepts on Moses, printed at Venice 1523; died 1292.—*Moreri.*

AARON (Ben Chaim), an African Jew, of Morocco, who wrote some treatises on the scriptures, which were printed at Venice, A. D. 1609.—*Ibid.*

AARON (Ben Aser), a learned rabbi, to whom some have attributed the invention of the Hebrew points and accents, in the 5th century. He is the author of a Hebrew grammar, printed 1515.—*Ibid.*

AARSENS (Francis), lord of Someldyck, in Holland. He became agent for the United States at Paris, in the reign of Henry IV., who raised him to the rank of nobility. But after fifteen years residence in France, he was recalled and employed as ambassador to several other powers. In 1620, he was sent to England; and again in 1641, to negotiate the marriage of the prince of Orange, with a daughter of Charles I. In 1624, he went again to France, and was much esteemed by cardinal Richelieu. He died very old, leaving a son immensely rich.—*Bayle.*

AARSENS, or AERSENS (Peter), a celebrated painter, born at Amsterdam, in 1519. He painted a fine altar-piece, representing the crucifixion, at Antwerp, which was destroyed in an insurrection in 1566. He died in 1585, and left three sons, all eminent painters.—*Houbraken.*

AARTGEN, or AERTGEN, an eminent

painter, born at Leyden, in 1498. He was at first a wool-comber, but turning his attention to painting, became so distinguished, that Francis Floris went to Leyden on purpose to see him, and finding him in a mean hut, promised him a handsome maintenance if he would settle at Antwerp, which he refused. He was drowned in a drunken frolic, in 1564.—*Pilkington.*

Aba, or Albon, crowned king of Hungary in 1042, after defeating Peter, surnamed the German. He involved his country in perpetual wars, and cruelly oppressed his subjects, who put him to death in 1044.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

Abaka-Khan, eighth emperor of the mogols of the race of Zingis, succeeded his father Hulagu in 1264. He defeated the king of Bokharia and the Egyptians, who had invaded his dominions. He died in 1282.—*D'Herbelot.*

Abano, Peter de, see Apono.

Abaris, a personage of antiquity, concerning whom there is more fable than truth. One author says, that the world being visited with the pestilence, the oracle required that the Athenians should offer prayers for all other nations, on which various countries sent ambassadors to Athens, among whom was Abaris the Hyperborean. His learning and accomplishments are spoken of highly by several writers, but from what country he came is an undecided question. Some say he was a Scythian, and a modern makes the hyperborean countries to be the western islands of Scotland. The Greeks say that he rode through the air on a sacred arrow, which he gave to Pythagoras, in return for the instructions he received from that philosopher.—*Herodotus. Bayle.*

Abas (Schah), the Great, 7th king of Persia, ascended the throne in 1585. With the assistance of the English, in 1622, he took Ormus from the Portuguese. He died in 1629. He was the first who made Ispahan the capital of Persia.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

Abas (Schah), great-grandson of the preceding, began to reign in 1642. He was a tolerant prince, being used to say, "that God alone was lord of men's consciences;" and that "it was his duty to watch over the government of his country, and to administer justice with impartiality to all his subjects of every persuasion." He died in 1666, aged 37.—*Ibid.*

Abasson, an impostor, who pretended to be the grandson of Abas the Great, king of Persia. On visiting Constantinople, he was taken notice of by the grand seignior, but being discovered, was beheaded.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Abate (Andrea), a painter of fruit and still life, was born at Naples, and employed by the king of Spain. He died in 1732. —*Pilkington.*

Abauzit (Firmin), born at Uzez in 1679. His father dying when he was an infant, his mother sent him to Geneva, to prevent his being brought up in the Romish persuasion. For this she was confined in the castle of Somieres; and did not arrive at Geneva till two years after her son. She gave him an excellent education, which he repaid by his improvement. Having finished his studies, he went to Holland and England, and in the latter country formed an intimacy with sir Isaac Newton. King William wished him to settle here, but filial affection recalled him to Geneva, where in 1726 he was admitted a citizen, and appointed librarian. In 1730 he published an improved edition of Spon's History of Geneva. He died in 1767. His writings in defence of christianity are very valuable. —*Sennebier's Hist. of Geneva.*

Abbadie (James), an eminent divine, was born at Nay, in Bearn, in 1658. He took the degree of D.D. at Sedan, and was afterwards made minister of the French church at Berlin. In 1688, he accompanied mareschal Schomberg to England with the prince of Orange, and was with that great man when he fell at the battle of the Boyne. On his return to London, he was appointed minister of the French church in the Savoy; and not long after promoted to the deanry of Killaloe, in Ireland. He died in London, in 1727. His chief work is a "Treatise of the Truth of the Christian Religion," 1684.—*Biog. Brit.*

Abbas (Halli), or Magus, being one of the magi, a Persian physical author, who flourished in the 10th century. A treatise of his, entitled "The Royal Work," is still extant.—*D'Herbelot.*

Abbas, son of Abdalmothleb, uncle of Mohammed, was at first an enemy to that impostor, but being taken prisoner by him, he altered his sentiments, and became a zealous Mussulman. He died in 653; and a century after his death, his grandson Abulabbas, surnamed Saffah, was chosen caliph, in whom began the dynasty of the Abbassides, who enjoyed that dignity 524 years.—*D'Herbelot.*

Abbassa, sister of the caliph Haroun al Raschid, by whom she was married to Giafar, his vizier, on condition that they should never cohabit together; but having broken the contract, the caliph put Giafar to death, and turned his wife out of the palace. There are extant some Arabic verses by her, on the subject of her love for Giafar.—*D'Herbelot.*

Abbiati (Filippo), an historical painter, was born at Milan, in 1640, and died in 1715.—*Pilk.*

Abbon, a Norman monk, who wrote an account of the siege of Paris by the Normans, at the end of the 9th century, in Latin verse.—*Moreri.*

Abbon (de Fleury), a learned Frenchman of the 11th century. He became abbot of the monastery of Fleury. King Robert sent him to Rome to avert the wrath

of Gregory V., who threatened to lay the kingdom under an interdict, and Abbon obtained all that he asked. He was killed in a quarrel between the French and the Gascons, 1004. His letters were printed in 1687, folio.—*Moreri.*

Abbot (George), an English prelate, was born in 1562, at Guilford, in Surry, where his father was a weaver. He was educated at the grammar school of that place, from whence he was removed to Baliol college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. In 1597, he was chosen master of University college. In 1599, he was made dean of Winchester, and the year following vice-chancellor of Oxford, which office he filled in 1603, and also in 1605. He was one of the divines employed in the present translation of the Bible. In 1609, he was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, from whence, the same year, he was translated to London, and in 1610, to Canterbury. He had the courage to oppose the court on some occasions, particularly in the affair of the divorce of the lady Essex, and the Book of Sports, which he forbade being read at Croydon. A sad misfortune happened to him at the close of his life: for being at the seat of lord Zouch, and exercising himself in the park with a cross bow, he by accident shot the keeper instead of the deer. A commission was appointed to examine whether by this irregularity he was incapacitated for discharging the office of primate; and the determination being left with the king, he gave it in favour of the archbishop. He ever after kept a monthly fast on account of the misfortune, and settled 20*l.* a year on the widow of the keeper. He attended king James on his death-bed, and assisted at the coronation of Charles I. In 1627, an assize sermon of Dr. Sibthorpe, preached at Northampton, was sent to the archbishop, with an order from the king to license it; which he refused to do, as it contained exceptionable passages. For this he was banished to his house near Canterbury, and the archiepiscopal authority was put into commission; but when the parliament met, he was restored to his office, but never fully recovered the royal favour. He died at Croydon in 1633, and was buried in the church of the Holy Trinity at Guilford, where he endowed an hospital. The archbishop was a rigid Calvinist and a great favourer of the Puritans. His writings are mostly polemical, except a geographical description of the world.—*Biog. Brit.*

Abbot (Robert), eldest brother of the archbishop, was born at Guilford, in 1560, and educated at the same school and college with him. King James appointed him one of his chaplains in ordinary, and was so pleased with his book "De Antichristo," that he ordered it to be reprinted with his own on the Revelations. In 1609, he was elected master of Baliol college, and the year following the king nominated him to a fellowship in his college at Chelsea, founded for the encouragement of polemical divinity. In 1612, he was made regius professor of divinity at Oxford, where he vindicated the supremacy of kings against Bellarmine and Suarez, for which he was advanced to the see of Salisbury in 1615. He died in 1617, and his remains were interred in Salisbury cathedral.—*Biog. Brit.*

Abbot (Maurice), brother of the above, was bred a merchant, and became a director of the East-India Company. He was appointed, in 1618, a commissioner in the treaty made with the Dutch concerning the trade to the Molucca islands. In 1623, he was one of the farmers of the customs, and the next year one of the council for settling Virginia. He was the first person knighted by Charles I.; and in 1625, was chosen one of the representatives for the city of London, of which, in 1638, he was lord mayor. He died in 1640.—*Ibid.*

Abbot (George), son of sir Maurice, was born in 1600, elected probationer fellow of Merton college 1625, and admitted to the degree of LL.B. in 1630. He was the author of, 1. "The book of Job paraphrased, 1640." 2. Vindiciæ Sabbati, 1641." 3. "Notes on the Book of Psalms, 1651." He died in 1648.—*Ibid.*

Abbot (Thomas), a German writer, was born at Ulm, in 1738. He translated Sallust into German, and wrote two treatises, one "Concerning Merit," and the other "Of dying for one's Country." He died in 1766 —*Gen. Biog.*

Abdalla, father of Mohammed. He was only a camel-driver, but the Mussulmans boast that he was offered the finest women of his tribe, when he was fourscore years old; and that on his wedding night, a hundred girls died of grief, for having lost the honour of being his bride.—*D'Herbelot.*

Abdallah-ebn-ali, the uncle of the two first caliphs of the Abbassides, under whom he served as a general against the caliph Merwan, and having vanquished that prince, proclaimed his nephew. He was guilty of horrible cruelties on the family of the Ommiades. When his eldest nephew died, his brother Almanzor assumed the government, which so displeased Abdallah that he raised an army against him, but was defeated. He was put to death A. D. 754. —*Ibid.*

Abdallah-ebn-zobeir, an Arabian chief, who seized the caliphate, in 680, against the claim of Yezid, the son of Moawijah, and enjoyed the dignity nine years. He fell bravely fighting in the defence of Mecca, in the 72d year of his age.—*Ibid.*

Abdalmelek, fifth caliph of the race of the Ommiades, commenced his reign A. D. 684. He extended his conquests into India and Spain, and conquered Mecca. He reigned twenty-one years, and was succeeded by his eldest son Valid. He was so ge-

nerous as not to take a church from the Christians, which they had refused to grant him when he requested it.—*D'Herbelot.*

Abdalrahman, a Saracen general, and governor of Spain in the 8th century, who, after ravaging France with fire and sword, was attacked at Tours by Charles Martel, and slain, in 732.—*Mod. U. H.*

Abdalrahman, surnamed the Just, of the family of the Ommiades, who, in the ruin of it, went to Spain in 756, where he commanded the Saracens against their king Joseph. Abdalrahman slew that prince, and was then acknowledged caliph. He also assumed the title of king of Cordova, where he died in 790.—*Ibid.*

Abdas, a Persian bishop in the time of the younger Theodosius, who indiscreetly brought upon the Christians a violent persecution, and was the first that fell in it. The clergy called in Theodosius to their aid, by whom the Persians were worsted; but the persecution raged forty years.—*Bayle.*

Abdolonymus, king of Sidon. When Alexander conquered that country, he allowed Hephestion to dispose of the crown. Hephestion offered it to three brothers, who all refused it; and being requested to point out a proper person, they fixed on Abdolonymus, who was of the blood royal, though only a gardener. Being brought to Alexander, the conqueror, observing the dignity of his aspect, said to his courtiers, "I wish to know how he bore his poverty." Abdolonymus hearing this, said, "Would to heaven I may bear my prosperity as well!" This answer so pleased Alexander that he confirmed the appointment.—*Diod. Sic. Plutarch.*

Abdias of Babylon, author of a legend entitled Historia Certaminis Apostolici, printed at Basil in 1571. He pretended that he was one of the seventy-two disciples sent out by Jesus Christ, and that having been an attendant on Simon and Jude, he was made by them the first bishop of Babylon.—*Bayle.*

Abdolmumem, or Abdalmom, though the son of a potter, became a general, and at last a monarch, by the style of *Emir Al Mumenin* (head of the true believers). He took Morocco, and destroyed the whole of the Almoravide family. After numerous conquests he died in 1156, and was succeeded by his son Joseph.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Abeille (Gaspard), a native of Reiz, in Provence, who came to Paris when very young, where he was greatly admired for his wit, particularly by the marshal de Luxemburg, to whom he was secretary. He was a member of the French academy, and prior of a convent. His writings consist of odes, epistles, and some dramatic pieces. He died at Paris, in 1718.—*Moreri.*

Abeille (Scipio), brother of the above, was surgeon-major in the army, and author of The complete Army Surgeon, 1669, 12mo. and a History of the Bones, 12mo. 1685. He died in 1697.—*Moreri.*

Abel, the second son of our first parents. He was murdered by his brother Cain out of envy, because his offering was accepted and Cain's rejected.—*SS.*

Abel (Frederic Gottfried), a German physician and poet, was born at Halberstadt, in 1714. He was bred a divine, but not obtaining the preferment he expected, he turned his attention to physic, in which he took his doctor's degree at Konigsburg, in 1744. He practised at Halberstadt with great reputation till his death, which happened in 1794. He published a German translation of Juvenal in 1788.—*Gen. Biog.*

Abel, king of Denmark, the son of Valdimer II. He assassinated his brother Eric in 1750, and took possession of his throne. He was put to death by the Frisons, who revolted against him on account of the heavy impositions which he had laid upon them.—*Mod. U. H.*

Abel (Charles Frederic), an eminent musician, whose compositions will be ever held in the highest estimation by the lovers of harmony. He died in 1787. He excelled on the viol di gamba.—*Burney.*

Abela (George Francis), commander of the order of Malta, and author of a work entitled Maltha Illustrata, 1647, folio, or a description of that island and its antiquities; printed at Malta, curious and scarce.—*Moreri.*

Abelard (Peter), was born in 1079, at Palais, near Nantz, in Britany. He studied logic and metaphysics with such eagerness that he soon became a powerful disputant; and turning his talents against his old master Champeaux, professor of philosophy at Paris, obliged him to quit his chair and retire to a convent. Abelard then applied to the study of divinity, and in a short time became celebrated in that faculty. A wealthy canon, called Fulbert, took Abelard into his house on condition that he should teach his niece Heloise philosophy. Instead, however, of abstruse learning, he taught her love, and Abelard was so intoxicated with the passion that his lectures lost the charms which used to attract the admiration of crowded audiences, and every body saw the reason of it except Fulbert, who at last, being convinced of the truth, turned Abelard out of doors. Heloise, on this, followed her lover, who conveyed her to his sister's house in Britany, where she was delivered of a son, named Astrolabius; and Abelard offered Fulbert to marry his niece, but it is astonishing, that though the uncle was pleased with the offer, the lady refused it. She afterwards, indeed, consented to a private marriage, but never would own it, and indeed sometimes would not scruple to swear that it was not true. This added greater fury to the canon's rage; and Abelard sent her, in consequence, to the monastery of Argenteui

where she put on the religious habit, but not the veil. The enraged Fulbert caused Abelard to be emasculated by ruffians, who broke into his chamber; on which he turned monk in the abbey of St. Denis, which he soon left, and retired to Champaigne, where he became lecturer, and with great success. This raised him numerous enemies, particularly the professors at Rheims, who charged him with heterodoxy on the subject of the Trinity, and got him censured at the council of Soissons, in 1121. He afterwards erected an oratory in the diocese of Troyes, called the Paraclete, but was soon driven from it by his enemies. He next became abbot of Ruis, in the diocese of Vannes, and gave Heloise and some other nuns the Paraclete. In 1140, his works were condemned as heretical by a council; which decree was confirmed by the pope, who ordered Abelard to be confined; but at the request of Peter, abbot of Clugny, this sentence was mitigated. After a life of extraordinary vicissitudes, Abelard died in the priory of St. Marcellus, in 1142, and the corpse being sent to Heloise she deposited it in the Paraclete. The names of these lovers are eternized by the epistles published by Pope and other poets. Heloise died in 1163, and was buried in the Paraclete; and in 1780, the abbess, madame de Roncy, ordered the bones of the lovers to be placed in a leaden coffin and deposited under the altar. She also caused a monument of black marble to be placed over the spot. The works of Abelard were published at Paris in one volume, 4to. 1616.—*Berington's Hist. of Abelard and Heloise*, 4to. *Bayle. Moreri.*

Abell (John), an English musician celebrated as a singer, and as a player on the lute. He belonged to the chapel royal; but being a papist, he was dismissed at the Revolution, when he went abroad, and gained considerable sums as a singer: but sometimes his extravagance brought him so low, that he was obliged to travel on foot with his lute at his back. At Warsaw, the king of Poland sent for him to court, but Abell refused to go, on which peremptory orders were given to compel his attendance. On his arrival he was seated in a chair in a spacious hall, and drawn up to a great height, when the king and his train appeared in a gallery opposite to him. Several wild bears were then turned into the hall, and the king told him to take his choice, either to sing or be let down among the bears. Abell preferred the first, and used to say that he never sung so well in his life. In 1701, he published a collection of songs in several languages, but when he died is unknown. He is said to have had the art of preserving the natural tone of his voice to extreme old age.—*Burney's Hist. Music.*

Abelli (Lewis), a French prelate, was born in 1608. He obtained the bishopric of Rhodes in 1664, but resigned it three years afterwards, and retired to St. Lazare, where he died in 1691. He wrote Medulla Theologica, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Abendana (Jacob), a Spanish Jew, was prefect of a synagogue in London, and died in 1685, in which year a Hebrew commentary of his on several passages of scripture appeared at Amsterdam.—*Gen. B. D.*

Abenezra (Abraham), born at Toledo in 1099. He was skilled in various languages and sciences, and composed several works, the most valuable of which is his commentary on the Old Testament, printed in Buxtorf's Hebrew Bible. He died at Rhodes in 1174.—*Moreri.*

Abengnefil, an Arabian physician of the 12th century, and author of a book, the translation of which, entitled De Virtutibus Medicinarum et Ciborum, was printed at Venice in 1581, folio.—*Friend's Hist. Phys.*

Aben-melec, a Jewish rabbi, author of a Hebrew commentary on the Bible, entitled "The Perfection of Beauty," Amsterdam, 1661, folio. This work has been translated into Latin.—*Moreri.*

Abercrombie (Ralph), a British general, was descended from an ancient family in Scotland, and entered early into the army, as did two of his brothers, one of whom was killed at the battle of Bunker's-hill, in America. The first commission of sir Ralph was a cornetcy in the guards, and in 1760 he obtained a lieutenancy. In 1762 he became captain in the third regiment of horse, in which corps he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1773. In 1787 he was made major-general, and in 1798 had the command of the 7th regiment of dragoons. Soon after the commencement of the late war he was employed on the continent, and commanded the advanced guard in the action of Cateau, when the duke of York, in his dispatches, made an honourable representation of his conduct. He was wounded at Nimeguen, and in the winter of 1796, conducted the retreat of the troops out of Holland. Next year he was appointed commander in chief of the forces in the West Indies, where he took possession of several French and Dutch settlements. On his return to Europe he was rewarded with the order of the Bath, and made governor of the Isle of Wight, Fort George, and Fort Augustus. In 1797 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. Sir Ralph was next fixed on to take the command of the forces in Ireland, where he exerted himself with great ability in maintaining the discipline of the army, suppressing the rising rebellion, and protecting the people from military oppression. He was afterwards employed under the duke of York in the enterprise against Holland, where it was confessed, even by the enemy, that his military talents were of the most brilliant order. It being resolved to send an army to dispossess the French of Egypt, sir Ralph was appointed to the command of the expedition. Here he landed

with the troops March 8th 1801, and defeated the French at Aboukir, after a bloody action. On the 21st of the same month was fought near Alexandria a memorable battle, in which the English were again the victors, but with the loss of their gallant general, who died the 28th, on board the ship which was conveying him to Malta, in the great church of which island he was buried with military honours. In 1774, sir Ralph represented the county of Kinross in parliament, and continued in that capacity till the general election in 1780.—*Monthly Mag. Public Characters, Vol. III.*

ABERCROMBY (Thomas), a physician, was born at Forfar, in the county of Angus, 1656, and educated at St. Andrews, from whence he went to Leyden, and took the degree of M. D. in 1685. On his return to Scotland he professed the Romish religion, and was made physician to James II. He compiled "The Martial Achievements of Scotland," in 2 vols. folio; also a treatise on wit. He died at Edinburgh, in 1726.—*Gen. B. D.*

ABERNETHY (John), a divine, was born in 1680, at Coleraine in Ireland. He was educated at Glasgow, where he took the degree of M. A.; and then went to Edinburgh, and studied divinity. In 1708, he became pastor of a congregation at Antrim; not long after which a society of dissenting ministers was established at Belfast, whose object was to shake off subscription to the Westminster confession, in which Abernethy concurred with great zeal. In 1726, the general synod passed a resolution that the nonsubscribing ministers should not be of their body, in consequence of which many congregations became dissatisfied with their pastors. That of Abernethy decreased so much, that he accepted an invitation from the congregation of Wood-street, Dublin, where he continued till his death, in 1740. Two volumes of his sermons were printed at London, in 1748, and are held in great estimation.—*Biog. Br.*

ABGARUS, king of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, and contemporary with our Saviour, to whom, it is said, he wrote a letter, and received an answer, both extant and well known. Many learned writers have vindicated their authority, while others reject them as forgeries.—*Eusebius.*

ABGILLUS, surnamed Prester John, was son to a king of the Frisi, and attended Charlemagne to the Holy Land, but did not return with him to Europe. He gained mighty conquests in Abyssinia, which country was afterwards called from him the empire of Prester John. He is said to have written the history of Charlemagne's journey, and of his own to the East.—*Moreri.*

ABIJAH, king of Judah, was the son of Rehoboam, and began his reign 958 B. C. In the second year of his reign he defeated Jeroboam, king of Israel.—*SS.*

ABIATHAR, a Jewish high priest, was the son of Abimelech, who was killed by Saul. He succeeded his father, and attached himself to David, but on his death attempting to put Adonijah on the throne, he was deposed and banished by Solomon, B. C. 1014.—*SS.*

ABLE, or ABEL (Thomas), was educated at Oxford, where he became M. A. in 1516, and, entering into orders, was made chaplain to Catherine, wife of Henry VIII. whom he taught music and the languages. His attachment to his royal mistress brought him into great trouble. He wrote a treatise against the divorce; and in 1534 was attainted for being concerned in the affair of the holy maid of Kent. In 1540, he suffered death for denying the king's supremacy.—*Wood. Biog. Br.*

ABNER, the uncle of Saul, whom he served with great loyalty against David. He was treacherously murdered by Joab, B. C. 1048.—*SS.*

ABOUGHEHEL, an Arabian idolator, and a bitter enemy to Mohammed, who is said to have passed upon him sentence of reprobation, but his son Acramas was converted to the Mussulman faith. The Mohammedans, by way of contempt, call coloquintida the melon or cucumber of Aboughehel.—*D' Herbelot.*

ABOU-HANIFAH, was the son of Thabet, and born at Coufa A. D. 699. He is esteemed among the Mussulmans for his expositions of their law, but was persecuted for denying predestination, and died in prison at Bagdad. 385 years after his death the reigning caliph built a mausoleum to his memory, and founded a college for his followers.—*D' Herbelot.*

ABOU-JOSEPH, a mussulman doctor, who was the first that had the title of kadhi al kodhat, or judge of the judges. He lived in the caliphate of Haroun-alraschid.—*Ibid.*

ABOULAINA, a Mohammedan doctor, famous for his wit, of whom the following story is told. Moses, son of the caliph Abdalmalek having put to death secretly one of Aboulaina's friends, gave it out that he had fled. The doctor, on being asked what was become of his friend, replied in the words of scripture, *Moses smote him and he died.* The prince being told of this, sent for Aboulaina, and threatened him with severe punishment; on which Aboulaina replied in the words of scripture, *Wilt thou kill me as day as thou didst the other yesterday?* The prince was so pleased with his wit, that he dismissed him with presents.—*Ibid.*

ABOULOLA, the surname of Ahmed ben Soliman, an Arabian poet, who lost his sight by the small-pox, when only three years old. At the age of 45 he embraced the notions of the Brahmins respecting metempsychosis, and lived the remainder of his life on vegetables. He died in 1057.—*Ibid.*

ABRABANEL (Isaac), a learned rabbi, w

born at Lisbon in 1437. He was a member of the council of Alphonsus, king of Portugal; but fell into disgrace on the death of that monarch, and fled to Castile, where he was protected by Ferdinand and Isabella. In 1492, he was obliged to quit Spain in consequence of an edict against the Jews, on which he retired to Naples, where he recommended himself to the favour of king Ferdinand, and his successor Alphonso. When the latter was driven from Naples by Charles VIII. king of France, Abrabanel accompanied him to Sicily, and at his death retired to the island of Corfu; but in 1496 he returned to Italy, and was employed at Venice to settle a dispute between the Portuguese and Venetians, respecting trade. Here he finished his commentaries on the scriptures, and died in 1508.—*Bayle.*

ABRAHAM, the patriarch, was at first called Abram, which was altered by divine appointment. He was born A. M. 2004, at Ur, in Chaldee. His father Terah, in his old age, went to reside at Haran, in Canaan, where Abram received a promise that he should be the father of a great nation; on which he, with his wife Sarah, and his nephew Lot, left Haran, and dwelt at Sichem. A famine drove them from thence into Egypt, and on their return, a dispute arose between the servants of Abram and those of Lot, which induced the two kinsmen to part. When Lot was taken prisoner by the prince of Elam, Abram armed his servants, and retook his nephew, and the spoil. Having no prospect of a child by Sarah, he took Hagar, an Egyptian, as a concubine, by whom he had Ishmael; but at the age of ninety he received a promise that Sarah should have a son, and, in consequence, his name was changed to Abraham, which signifies "the father of a great multitude." At this time circumcision was instituted. Going afterwards to Gerar, Sarah was delivered of a son named Isaac. When Isaac was grown to maturity, Abraham was commanded, as a trial of his faith, to offer him up as a sacrifice; but as he was about to fulfil the divine command, an angel stopped his hand, and provided a ram for a burnt-offering. After the death of Sarah, Abraham married Keturah, by whom he had six sons. He died about A. M. 2179.—*SS.*

ABRAHAM (Nicholas), a learned Jesuit, was born in Lorrain, in 1589. He was theological professor in the university of Pont-a-Mousson, where he died 1655. He wrote a commentary on some of Cicero's orations, and on Virgil.—*Moreri.*

ABRAHAM (Ben Chaila), a Spanish rabbi and astrologer, who predicted the birth of the Messiah to happen in 1358, but died in 1303, fifty-five years before the time. He wrote a treatise on the figure of the earth. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ABRAHAM USQUE, a Portuguese Jew, but thought by some to have been a Christian. He published, in conjunction with Tobias Athias, in 1553, a translation of the Bible into Spanish.—*Moreri.*

ABROSI (John), an Italian physician and astronomer, who lived in the beginning of the 16th century. His Dialogue on Astrology, 4to, Venice, 1494, is in the Index Expurgatorius.—*Ibid.*

ABSALOM, the son of David, was a handsome, but vicious prince. He assassinated his brother-in-law Amnon for violating his sister Tamar, and raised a rebellion against his father, but his army being routed, he was slain by Joab about 1030 years B. C.—*SS.*

ABSTEMIUS (Laurentius), an Italian writer, was born in Ancona. He was librarian at the court of Urbino, where also he taught the belles-lettres. He wrote some pieces of repute, but the best known are his fables, which have been frequently printed with those of Æsop, Phædrus, &c. He lived in the 15th century.—*Bayle.*

ABUBEKER, the successor of Mohammed, and the first who assumed the title of caliph. He acquired a great extent of territory, by conquering the Persians, Syrians, and Greeks. He died in 632, and was interred by the side of Mohammed, his son-in-law.—*D'Herbelot.*

ABUCARAS (Theodore), bishop of Caria in the 8th century, was a partizan of Photius, but recanted at the council of Constantinople and was re-admitted to his seat. He wrote several controversial treatises, which were published at Ingoldstadt, in 4to, 1606. There was also published at Paris, in 1685, a work entitled "De Unione et Incarnatione," by this writer, from a MS. found in the Bodleian library.—*Cave's Hist. Lit. Bayle.*

ABUDHAHER, founder of the sect called *Karmatians*, and a great enemy to the Mussulmans. He plundered Mecca, slew the pilgrims, and carried away the *black stone*, which the Turks pretend came down from heaven. But the relic was returned when the Karmatians found it to be of no value. He died in 953.—*D'Herbelot.*

ABULFARAGIUS (Gregory), an Armenian physician, bishop, and historian, was born in 1226, at Malatia near the source of the Euphrates. He wrote an universal history in Arabic, which Dr. Pococke published in 1663, with a Latin translation, and a supplement. He died in 1286.—*Pococke's Pref. to Specimen Hist. Arab. Bayle.*

ABULFEDA (Ismael), prince of Hamah, in Syria, who wrote a valuable piece, entitled "A Description of Chorasmia and Mawaralnahre, or the Regions beyond the River Oxus, from the Tables of Abulfeda Ismael, prince of Hamah." This book was edited by John Greaves, who added to the original, which is in Arabic, a Latin translation. A new edition was published at Oxford, in 1712, by Hudson. Abulfeda also wrote the lives of Mohammed and Saladin. He died about the year 1332.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Abulgasi-Bayatur, khan of the Tartars, was born at Urgens, the capital of Kharasm, in 1605. After a reign of twenty years he resigned the crown to his son, and led a retired life, during which he wrote the history of the Tartars, which valuable work, having been brought into Europe, has been published in German and French. He died in 1668.—*Moreri.*

Abu-Moslem, governor of Khorasan, who, in 747, changed the caliphate from the family of the Ommiades to the Abbassides, in producing which above 600,000 men lost their lives. Afer rendering the caliph, Almanzor, the most important services, that prince caused him to be assassinated.—*D'Herbelot. Mod. U. H.*

Abunowas, an Arabian poet, born at Bara, in 762. He dwelt in the palace of Haroun al Raschid, with Masat and Rekashi, two other poets. His works are still extant. He died A. D. 810.—*D'Herbelot.*

Abu-Obeidah, a companion of Mohammed, served first under Caled, in Syria; but at last he was invested with the supreme command, and Caled served as his second. After conquering Syria and a great part of Palestine, he was carried off by a pestilence, A. D. 639.—*Mod. U. H.*

Abusaid Khan, the last sultan of the race of Zingis Khan, ascended the throne in 1317, and died in 1336.—*D'Herbelot.*

Abusaid Mirza served in the army of Uleg Beg, when he was at war with his son. He took advantage of this dissension, and set up for himself in 1450. He greatly extended his dominions, but fell in an ambuscade, in 1468, aged 42.—*Ibid.*

Abuteman, surnamed Altavi, reckoned the prince of Arabian poets, was born in 842, or 846, at Yasem, near Damascus.—*Ibid.*

Abydenus, author of the history of the Chaldeans and Abyssinians, the only remains of which are in the Preparatio Evangelica of Eusebius.—*Fabricius Bib. Græc.*

Acacius, surnamed Monophthalmus, from having lost an eye, was the disciple and successor of Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea. He was deposed by the council of Sardica for heresy; on which he, and some others, assembled at Philippolis, and anathematized Athanasius and the rest of their adversaries. Acacius was concerned in banishing pope Liberius, and settling Felix in the see of Rome. He was the founder of a sect called Acaciani, and died about the year 365. He wrote the Life of Eusebius, and other works.—*Cave's Hist. Lit.*

Acacius, bishop of Amida, on the Tigris, flourished about the year 420. He sold the plate belonging to his church, and with the money ransomed 7000 Persian slaves, and sent them to their king.—*Gibbon's Hist. of Rome.*

Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople. He was excommunicated by pope Felix III. and in his turn commanded the name of that prelate to be struck out of the list of bishops who were to be mentioned in the public prayers. He died in 487.—*Mosheim's Eccles. Hist.*

Acacius, bishop of Berœa, in Syria, was at the council of Constantinople, held in 381. He was the means of deposing St. Chrysostom, and also Cyril, bishop of Alexandria. He died about the year 436, aged considerably above 100.—*Cave. Dupin.*

Academus, or Ecademus, an Athenian citizen, whose house being employed as a philosophical school in the time of Theseus, he had the honour of giving his name to a sect of philosophers, or rather three sects, called Academics. The old academy had Plato for its chief, the second Arcesilas, and the last Carneades. Cicero called his country-house at Puzzolanum, Academus. No one was suffered to laugh in the academy at Athens, under the penalty of expulsion.—*Ælian Var. Hist.*

Acca, bishop of Hexham in Northumberland, in the eighth century. He ornamented his cathedral, improved church music, and encouraged learning. He was banished for some time from his see, for what cause is unknown, but he was afterwards restored, and died at Hexham in 740. He wrote a treatise on the sufferings of the saints, epistles, and other works.—*Biog. Brit.*

Acca Laurentia, was the wife of Faustulus the shepherd, and nurse to Remus and Romulus. Some say she was a courtezan, and have, therefore, called her Lupa. The Romans made her a goddess, and devoted a holiday to her service.—*Moreri.*

Accarisi (Francis), native of Ancona, was professor of civil law at Sienna, and afterwards at Pisa. He died at Sienna, in 1622.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Acciajuoli (Donatus), a learned Florentine in the fifteenth century, was a disciple of Argyropylus, and published commentaries on his translation of Aristotle's Ethics. He also translated the Lives of Alcibiades and Demetrius from Plutarch, to which he added those of Hannibal and Scipio, and wrote the Life of Charlemagne, and some other works. He died at Milan, and his corpse was removed to his native city, and interred in the church of the Carthusians.—*Bayle.*

Acciajuoli (Zenobio), of the same family with the above, was born in 1461, and entered into the order of St. Dominic. He became librarian to pope Leo X. and died in 1520. He translated some of the fathers into Latin, and left several pieces of his own, some of which were published.—*Ibid.*

Acciajuoli (Angelo), was also a native of Florence, of which he became archbishop, and died in 1407. He was raised for his merit to the cardinalship.—*Moreri.*

Acciaioli (Renatus), a Florentine, who conquered Athens, Corinth, and part of Bœotia, at the beginning of the fifteenth century. He bequeathed Athens to the Venetians; Corinth to Theodosius Palæolo-

gus, who married his eldest daughter; and Bœotia, with Thebes, to his natural son Anthony, who also got Athens; but this was retaken in 1455 by Mohammed II.—*Moreri.*

Accius (Lucius), a Latin tragic poet, flourished about 170 years B. C. He wrote several tragedies on subjects taken from the Grecian history, and one, entitled Brutus, from the Roman. Two comedies, one named the Wedding, and the other the Merchant, are also ascribed to him. His style has been accounted harsh, but he is generally allowed to have been a great poet: none of his works are extant.—*Quintilian.* There was also in the same age, an orator of the name of Accius, against whom Cicero defended Cluentius. He was a native of Pisaurum.

Accius Tullius, prince of the Volsci in Italy, to whom Coriolanus fled for refuge.—*Livy. Plutarch.*

Accolti (Benedict), secretary to the state of Florence. He wrote a history of the holy war, printed at Venice, in 1532, 4to. which was consulted by Tasso in the composition of his Jerusalem Delivered. He likewise wrote a little book of the famous men of his time. He died in 1466, aged 51.—*Moreri.*

Accolti (Francis), brother to Benedict, was called the prince of lawyers. He died, vastly rich, about 1470.—*Ibid.*

Accolti (Peter), of the same family, was born at Florence in 1455. He was created a cardinal, and died at Florence in 1532. He wrote some historical pieces. His brother Benedict Accolti, duke of Nepi, wrote some dramatic pieces of merit. —*Ibid.*

Accords (Stephen Tabouret, seigneur de), advocate in the parliament of Dijon, and author of two trifling books, one entitled "Les Bigarrures," and the other "Les Touches." He died in 1561, aged 46.—*Nouv. Dict. Moreri.*

Accorso (Francis), professor of law at Bologna, was born at Florence in 1182. He reduced the code, digests, and institutes, into one system, printed at Lyons, in 6 vols. folio, 1627. He died in 1260, and was succeeded by his son Francis.—*Bayle.*

Accorso (Mariangelo), a learned Neapolitan of the sixteenth century, was very industrious in collecting ancient MSS. He published remarks on Ausonius, Solinus, and Ovid, in 1524, entitled "Diatribæ;" also an edition of Ammianus Marcellinus, at Augsburg, in 1533, and some other valuable works.—*Bayle.*

Acesius, bishop of Constantinople in the time of Constantine. He maintained that no communion was to be held with those who had once departed from the faith, even though they should afterwards repent. Constantine said to him, "Make a ladder for yourself, Acesius, and go up to heaven alone."—*Dupin. Lardner.*

Ach, van, or Achen (John), was born at Cologne in 1566, and became eminent in historical and portrait painting. He died in 1621.—*Pilkington.*

Achards (Eleazar), was born at Avignon in 1679, and became bishop of that see. When the plague raged there, he continued at the hazard of his life, performing the offices of charity and religion. Clement XII. sent him to China to settle the disputes which prevailed among the missionaries. He died at Cochin, in 1741, without having accomplished the object of his voyage.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Acheri (Luc d'), a benedictine monk, born at St. Quintin, in Picardy, in 1609. He published several books in ecclesiastical history, as the Lives of Saints, &c. He died at Paris in 1685.—*Moreri.*

Achillini (Alexander), an eminent philosopher and physician of Bologna, where he died in 1512, aged 40. He is said to have discovered the hammer and anvil, two small bones in the organ of hearing. His works were published in folio at Venice, in 1568.—*Tiraboschi. Halleri Biblioth. Anat.*

Achillini (John Philotheus), brother of the above, wrote a poem, entitled "Viridario," containing the eulogy of many learned men of his time. He died in 1538.—*Moreri.*

Achillini (Claude), a relation of the preceding, was born at Bologna in 1574. He was a man of universal learning and genius, and was professor of jurisprudence for several years in different universities. Cardinal Richelieu is said to have rewarded him for a poem, with a gold chain valued at 1000 crowns. He died in 1640. Inscriptions to his honour were placed upon the schools in which he taught.—*Moreri.*

Achalen, a sovereign of the northern Britons, who in the 6th century, on losing his territory, fled into Wales. He and his brother Arthanad are famous for a journey performed on one horse, up the hill of Maelwg in Cardiganshire, to revenge the death of their father.—*Owen's Cambrian Biog.*

Achmet I. emperor of the Turks, succeeded his father Mahomet III. in 1603, being then about 15 years old. He began his reign by combating a formidable rebellion, which lasted two years. He was next engaged in a war with the Germans, in which he was assisted by the famous Bethlem Gabor. Peace was concluded in 1606; but his reign continued to be disturbed by insurrections, and his rest was troubled by a pretender to his throne. He indulged himself in sensual pleasures and in field sports: but, though proud and ambitious, he was less sanguinary than his predecessors. He died in 1617, at the age of 29.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

Achmet II. succeeded his brother Soliman in 1691. He was a good-natured prince, but weak and irresolute. He died in 1695.—*Ibid.*

Achmet III. was the son of Mahomet IV. and on the deposition of his brother Musta-

pha II. in 1703, ascended the imperial throne. He sheltered Charles XII. of Sweden, after the battle of Pultowa, and declared war against the Russians, but soon after concluded an advantageous peace. He likewise made war on the Venetians, and recovered from them the Morea: but in an attack on Hungary, the Turkish army was defeated by prince Eugene in 1716, at the battle of Peterwaradin. Achmet was dethroned in 1730, and died suddenly in confinement in 1736.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Achmet, an Arabian author, who wrote a book on the interpretation of dreams, which was published at Paris, in 1603. He lived about the fourth century.—*Bayle.*

Acoluthus (Andrew), was born at Breslaw, of which place he became archdeacon, and professor of the oriental languages. He wrote, 1. A Treatise de Aquis amaris, 1682, 4to. 2. A Latin Translation of the Armenian Version of the Prophet Obadiah, 4to, Leipsic. He died 1704.—*Ib.*

Acontius (James), was born at Trent, in the sixteenth century. On turning protestant, he went to England, where he met with a kind reception from queen Elizabeth, to whom he dedicated a work, entitled, "The Stratagems of Satan," printed at Basil, in 1565. The author died soon after. Another edition of this work appeared at Basil, in 1610, to which was added, a letter of Acontius's "De Ratione edendorum Librorum;" but his best work is a treatise "On Method," printed at Utrecht, in 1638.—*Bayle. Tiraboschi, storia della Lett. Ital.*

Acosta (Gabriel), canon and professor of divinity at Coimbra, who wrote a commentary on part of the Old Testament, fol. 1641. He died in 1616.—*Moreri.*

Acosta (Joseph), a Spanish Jesuit, born at Medina del Campo, in 1547. He was a missionary in Peru, and became provincial of his order. He died at Salamanca, in 1600. His "History of the West-Indies," first printed in Spanish, in 1521, 8vo. is universally known and esteemed.—*Moreri.*

Acosta (Uriel), an extraordinary character, was born at Oporto, where his father was a Roman-catholic, though descended from Jewish ancestors. At the age of 25, he was made treasurer of a church, but having embraced Judaism, he resolved to quit Portugal, with his mother and brothers, whom he had converted to the same faith. The new converts went to Amsterdam, and were received into a synagogue. Not long after he became dissatisfied with the Jewish rites, and expressing his sentiments with freedom, he was excommunicated. He then wrote a book in which he denied the immortality of the soul; for which he was thrown into prison, from whence he was soon bailed, but all the copies of his book were seized, and a fine levied upon the author. After lying under excommunication fifteen years, he was readmitted into the synagogue on making his submission, but was expelled again for not conforming to the laws of Moses, and for dissuading two Christians from turning Jews. In this state he remained seven years, abandoned by his friends, and reduced to a wretched condition. At the end of that time he made his submission, and underwent an extraordinary penance in the synagogue; where after making his recantation, he was publicly scourged, and then laying himself down on the threshold, all the people walked over him. He shot himself with a pistol, in 1640, or according to others in 1647.—*Bayle.*

Acquaviva (Andrew Matthew), duke of Atri and prince of Teramo in the kingdom of Naples, was born in 1456. He was one of the greatest luminaries of his age; and seems to have been the first who conceived the idea of an Encyclopædia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. He published a work under that title in 2 vols. fol. which, though scanty and defective, was sufficient to give some hints for conducting a compilation of that kind. He died in 1528.—*Tiraboschi.*

Acron, a Sicilian physician, flourished 439 B.C. He expelled the plague from Athens by burning perfumes.—*Moreri.*

Acron, or Acro, an ancient scholiast on Horace, who lived in the 7th century. His work is extant, in an edition of that poet, printed at Basil in 1527, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

Acropolita (George), a writer on the Byzantine history, was born at Constantinople, in 1220. He disputed at the age of twenty-one with a physician, concerning solar eclipses, before the emperor John. He afterwards rose to the rank of chancellor of the empire, and died in 1282. His Chronicle of the Greek Empire was printed at Paris, in Greek and Latin, in 1651, fol.—*Voss. de Hist. Græc. Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*

Acropolita (Constantine), son of the above, was called the younger Metaphrastes, and was great chancellor of the empire. He flourished about 1270.—*Ibid.*

Actuarius (John), a Greek physician of the Jewish faith, flourished in the 12th century at Constantinople, where Actuarius is a title still bestowed on physicians of the court. His books on Therapeutics, the Animal Spirits, on Urines, &c. have been printed together, and in parts.—*Friend's Hist. of Physic.*

Acuna (Christopher), a Spanish jesuit, born at Burgos, in 1597, was many years a missionary in South America. He published, in 1641, "A Description of the Great River of the Amazons," which was afterwards translated into French, in 4 vols. 12mo. 1682.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Adair (James), an eminent lawyer, was the son of an army agent, and being designed for the law, entered at Lincoln's-inn, and in due time was called to the bar. In 1774, he was raised to the degree of serjeant at

law, and on the death of serjeant Glynne, was chosen recorder of London. In the parliament of 1780, he was elected for Cockermouth, but afterwards he sat for Higham Ferrers. On being promoted to be one of his majesty's serjeants at law, he resigned the recordership in expectation of higher preferment, but was disappointed. He was employed to carry on the prosecution against one of the persons accused of high treason in 1794, on which occasion he outshone all the other crown lawyers. He wrote two tracts, one entitled, "Thoughts on the dismission of Officers for their Conduct in Parliament," and the other, "Observations on the Power of Alienations of the Crown, before the first of Queen Anne." He died in 1798.—*Monthly Mag.*

ADALARD, or ADELARD, born about A. D. 753, was cousin-german of Charlemagne. He was divorced from his wife, which grieved him so much that he went into the abbey of Corbie, of which the emperor made him abbot. In 823, he founded the abbey of New Corbie, in Saxony, and died in 826. Some fragments of his writings are extant.—*Moreri.*

ADALBERON (Ascelinus), bishop of Laon in 977. He treacherously delivered up Arnoul archbishop of Rheims, and Charles duke of Lorrain, who had put themselves under his protection, to Hugh Capet. He died in 1030. There is a poem of his extant, which contains some curious historical facts.—*Dupin.*

ADALBERT, archbishop of Magdeburgh, was employed by the emperor Otho I. in 961, to preach the gospel to the Russians, among whom he met with little success. He afterwards laboured to more advantage among the Sclavonians.—*Moreri.*

ADALBERT, archbishop of Prague, in the tenth century, was a successful missionary in Hungary, Prussia, and Lithuania, where he was murdered by a pagan priest.—*Mosheim. Moreri.*

ADAM, the father of mankind, was created out of the earth, and placed in the garden of Eden, from whence he was expelled for eating of the forbidden fruit. The creation of Adam is generally placed in the year 4004 before Christ. After his exile he lived 930 years.—*SS.*

ADAM (Melchior), a German biographer, born in Silesia, and educated in the college of Brieg. He published 5 vols. of memoirs of eminent men, a work still esteemed. He died in 1622.—*Bayle.*

ADAM (Scotus), a monkish historian, in the twelfth century, was born in Scotland and educated in the monastery of Lindisfarn. From thence he went to Paris, and became a member of the Sorbonne. He afterwards returned to his native country, and was a monk, first at Melross, and lastly at Durham, where he wrote the life of St. Columbus, and that of David I. king of Scotland. His works were printed at Antwerp in 1659 fol.—*Moreri.*

ADAM (Lambert Sigisbert), a French sculptor, born at Nanci in 1700. Various works of his are scattered over France, and are greatly admired. He died in 1759.—*D' Argenville's Lives of Sculptors.*

ADAM (Nicholas), brother of the above, was born at Nanci in 1705. He was also an eminent artist; and executed the mausoleum of the queen of Poland at Bonsecours, and some other fine pieces. He died in 1778, having lost his sight some years before.—*Ibid.*

ADAM (Francis Gaspard), younger brother of the aforegoing, was born at Nanci, in 1710, and followed the same occupation with his brothers. He went to Prussia, where he gained a great reputation. He died at Paris in 1759.—*Ibid.*

ADAM of Bremen, a canon of that city at the close of the eleventh century. His work entitled "Historia Ecclesiastica Ecclesiæ Hamburgensis et Bremensis," was printed in 1670, 4to.—*Dupin.*

ADAM (Billaut or master) a French poet, was originally a joiner of Nevers, and patronized by cardinal Richelieu. His poems are now extremely scarce.—*Moreri.*

ADAM (Robert), architect, was born in 1728, at Kirkaldy, in Fifeshire, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. He went to Italy, and on his return was made architect to the king, which office he resigned, in 1768, on being chosen member of parliament for the county of Kinross. He gave a new turn to the architecture of this country, and procured great fame by the number and elegance of his designs. He died in 1792, while the new university of Edinburgh and other public works were erecting according to his plans. He was buried in Westminster abbey.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ADAM (Thomas), an English divine, was born at Leeds in Yorkshire in 1701, and educated at Wakefield, from whence he was removed to Christ's college, Cambridge, but after two years stay there he went to Hart hall, now Hertford college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. On entering into orders, he obtained the living of Wintringham in Lincolnshire, of which he continued rector 58 years though he might have had considerable preferment, but being set against pluralities he refused every offer of promotion. Mr. Adam was a conscientious parish-priest, residing continually with his people, and adorning his office by a suitable life. He died at Wintringham in 1784. He published a paraphrase of the eleven first chapters of the Romans, 8vo. His other works are lectures on the church catechism, a volume of sermons, and a posthumous collection of Thoughts, to which his life is prefixed.

ADAMS (sir Thomas), lord mayor of Lon-

don, was born at Wem, in Shropshire, educated at Cambridge, and afterwards brought up a draper in London. In 1609, he was chosen alderman of the city, and in 1645, served the office of lord mayor. His loyalty was so great, that the republicans searched his house, in hopes of finding the king, and though they were disappointed, yet they confined Mr. Adams in the Tower. He sent Charles II. 10,000*l.* during his exile, and when the Restoration was resolved on, he was appointed by the city to wait on the king, who knighted him at the Hague, and in 1661, created him a baronet. He died in 1667, aged 81; and after his death a stone was taken from him weighing twenty-five ounces, which is now in the laboratory at Cambridge. He founded a school at Wem, and an Arabic professorship at Cambridge, and was at the expence of printing the Gospels in Persian and sending them to the East.—*Biog. Br.*

Adams (Thomas), A. M. a fellow of Brazen-nose college, Oxford, who was ejected in 1662, for non-conformity, on which he became chaplain to sir Samuel Jones, of Shropshire, and afterwards to lady Clare in Northamptonshire. He died in 1670. He wrote "Protestant Union, or Principles of Religion," a very useful work.—*Calamy's Account of ejected Ministers.*

Adams (Richard), A.M. was also educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, and afterwards had the living of St. Mildred, Bread-street, from whence he was ejected in 1662. He died in 1698. He was one of the editors of Charnock's works, and helped to finish Matthew Poole's annotations on the Bible.—*Ibid.*

Adamson (Patrick), a Scotch prelate, was born at Perth, in 1536, and educated at St. Andrews. In 1566, he travelled with a young gentleman, but writing a Latin poem on the birth of James VI. he was arrested at Paris, and confined for six months, but was released at the intercession of queen Mary. He then went to Bourges, where he was at the time of the massacre of Paris, but kept concealed for seven months at an inn, the master of which was thrown from the top of the house by the enraged catholics for his charity to heretics. Here he translated the book of Job into Latin verse, and wrote the tragedy of Herod in the same tongue. He returned to his own country in 1573, and became minister of Paisley. In 1575, he sat as commissioner for settling the government of the church, and soon after was raised to the see of St. Andrews, on which he was violently persecuted by the presbyterians. In 1582, he fell dangerously ill, and was cured by taking a medicine from an old woman, who was burnt for it by the fanatics, as a witch. In 1583, he was sent ambassador to queen Elizabeth. On his return to Scotland in 1584, he found the presbyterian party very violent, and at a synod in 1586, they excommunicated him. The king also alienated the revenues of his see, and thereby reduced him and his family to a wretched condition. He died in 1591. His works have been collected and published in 4to.—*Biog. Brit.*

Addington (Anthony), a physician, was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1740, and that of doctor in physic in 1744. He was admitted of the college of physicians, London, in 1756. Dr. Addington settled at Reading, where he had considerable practice, particularly in cases of insanity. He died in 1790. He wrote an Essay on the Scurvy, with the Method of preserving Water sweet at Sea, 8vo; another on the mortality among cattle, 8vo; and a pamphlet concerning a negotiation between lord Chatham and lord Bute, 8vo. He was the father of viscount Sidmouth. He is not to be confounded with Dr. Stephen Addington, a dissenting teacher, who published a Greek grammar, and a life of St. Paul, in 8vo.—*Europ. Mag.*

Addison (Lancelot), a divine, was born at Crosby Ravensworth in Westmoreland, in 1632. From Appleby school he was sent to Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He was chosen one of the terræ-filii at the act in 1658, but being satirical on the men in power in his oration, he was obliged to ask pardon on his knees. He soon after quitted Oxford and lived retired till the Restoration, when he became chaplain to the garrison at Dunkirk; and in 1663, to that at Tangier. Here returned to England in 1670, and was made chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. Soon after he obtained the living of Milston, in Wiltshire, and a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury. In 1683, he was promoted to the deanry of Lichfield. He died in 1703. His writings, the chief of which are, "An Account of the present State of the Jews," and a "Description of West Barbary," shew him to have been a man of learning and observation.—*Biog. Brit.*

Addison (Joseph), son of the above, was born at Milston, in Wilts, May 1, 1672. After recieving the rudiments of education, he was sent to the Charter-house, where he contracted an intimacy with sir Richard Steele. In 1687, he was admitted of Queen's college, Oxford, but afterwards was elected demy at Magdalen. In 1693, he took his degree of M. A. and became eminent for his Latin poetry. At the age of 22, he addressed some verses to Dryden in English, and not long after published a translation of part of Virgil's fourth Georgic. About this time he wrote the arguments prefixed to the several books of Dryden's Virgil, and composed the essay on the Georgics. In 1695, he addressed a poem to king William, which recommended him to lord Somers. In 1699, he obtained a pension of 300*l.* a year, to enable him to travel. He went through France and Italy, improving his

mind to the best advantage, as appears from his "Letter to Lord Halifax," reckoned the most elegant of his poetical works, and his "Travels in Italy," which he dedicated at his return to lord Somers. He returned home in 1702, and found his old friends out of place. In 1704, he was introduced by lord Halifax to lord Godolphin as a fit person to celebrate the victory of Blenheim; on which occasion he produced the Campaign, for which he was rewarded with the place of commissioner of appeals. Next year he went to Hanover with lord Halifax, and soon after was appointed under-secretary of state. The rage for Italian operas which then prevailed, induced him to write his "Rosamond," which did not succeed, probably because it was English. When the marquis of Wharton went to Ireland as lord lieutenant, Addison accompanied him as secretary, and was made keeper of the records there, with a salary of 300*l.* a year. While he was in Ireland, Steele commenced the Tatler, to which Addison liberally contributed. This was followed by the Spectator, which was enriched by the contributions of Addison, whose papers are distinguished by one of the letters of the word CLIO. In 1713, his tragedy of Cato was brought upon the stage, amidst the plaudits of both whigs and tories. Cato was praised by most of the contemporary poets, criticised by Dennis, attacked as a party play at Oxford, and vindicated by Dr. Sewel. It was translated into Italian, and performed at Florence, and into Latin at the college of St. Omers. At this time the Guardian appeared, to which Addison contributed, and his papers are marked by a hand. But the violence of politics soon put a stop to this paper, and Addison engaged in the party warfare, but his political pieces sunk into neglect. An attempt was made to revive the Spectator, but after the publication of eighty numbers, which compose the eighth volume, the work was relinquished. Addison's quota amounts to about a fourth part. In 1715, he began the Freeholder, and continued it till the middle of the next year, in defence of the government. In 1716, he married the countess dowager of Warwick, after a long courtship. He had been tutor to her son, but the marriage did not prove happy. In 1717, he became secretary of state, which place he soon resigned, on a pension of 1500*l.* a year. In his retirement he planned a tragedy on the death of Socrates, which he abandoned for a work of a more exalted kind, "A Defence of the Christian Religion," part of which appeared after his death, and makes us regret that he did not live to perfect it. He also laid the plan of an English dictionary in the manner since so happily executed by Dr. Johnson. In 1719, he engaged in a political dispute with Steele, on the peerage-bill, then brought in to restrain the king from creating any new peers, except in case of the extinction of an old family. Steele's pamphlet was entitled "The Plebeian," and was calculated to alarm the people on the occasion; and Addison replied to it in another called "The Old Whig," in which he contemptuously styled his opponent "little Dicky." That year terminated his life, and he ended it in a manner suitable to his character. He sent for lord Warwick, and affectionately pressing his hand, softly said, "See in what peace a *christian* can die!" After giving directions to Mr. Tickel respecting the publication of his works, which he himself dedicated on his death-bed to Mr. Craggs, he breathed his last, June 17, 1719, at Holland-house, leaving only one daughter, who died unmarried, in 1797. Dr. Johnson, after drawing his character in a forcible and elegant manner, says, "whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison."—*Biog. Brit. Addisoniana*, 2 *vols.* 1803.

ADELARD, a monk of Bath in the twelfth century. He travelled into Egypt and Arabia, and translated Euclid's Elements out of Arabic into Latin, before any Greek copies were discovered. He also translated and wrote several other treatises on mathematical and medical subjects, which remain in MS. in the libraries of Corpus Christi and Trinity colleges, Oxford.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

ADELBOLD, bishop of Utrecht, died in 1027. He wrote the life of the emperor Henry II. which is still extant.—*Moreri.*

ADELER (Curtius), also named Servisen, was born in Norway, in 1622. After serving in the Dutch navy, he went to Venice, where he was raised to the rank of admiral, and performed many gallant exploits against the Turks, for which he was made knight of St. Mark, and obtained a pension. On leaving the Venetian service, he went to Amsterdam, where he married a lady of rank. He ended his days at Copenhagen, in honour and tranquillity, being made admiral-in-chief, and created a noble. He died in 1675.—*Moreri.*

ADELGREIFF (John Albrecht), a German fanatic, was put to death at Konigsberg, in 1636, for blasphemy, magic, and sedition. —*Ibid.*

ADELMAN, bishop of Brescia, in the 11th century. He wrote a letter on the eucharist, which is in a collection printed at Louvain, in 1561, in 8vo. He died about 1062. —*Ibid.*

ADELPHUS, a Platonic philosopher, who composed a strange doctrine from Plato, the Gnostics, and others, which was greatly followed in the third century. He was opposed by Plotinus.—*Ibid.*

ADEODATUS, or "God's-gift," a pope, was born at Rome. He obtained the tiara in 672, and died in 676. He was a pious

and charitable pontiff.—*Bower's Lives of the Popes. Platina.*

ADER (William), a physician of Thoulouse, at the beginning of the 17th century, who wrote a book in 1621, entitled, "De Ægrotis et Morbis Evangelicis;" in which he proves, that the diseases healed by our Saviour were incurable by medicine.—*Mor.*

ADHAD-EDDOULAT, emperor of Persia, succeeded his uncle Amad-Eddoulat, and by his conquests greatly enlarged his territories. In 977, he became master of Bagdad, which he adorned with hospitals, mosques, and other public works. He was also a great encourager of poets and men of learning. He died in 982, aged 47.—*D'Herbelot.*

ADHELME was the son of Kenred, and nephew to Ina, king of the West Saxons. He became abbot of Malmesbury, and was the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, the first who brought poetry into this country, and the first bishop of Sherborne. He died in 709, and was canonized. His writings are in the Bibl. Pat.—*Bale. Pits.*

ADHEMAR (William), a native of Provence, and celebrated for his poetry. He died about 1190.—*Moreri.*

ADIMANTUS, of the sect of the Manichees, flourished about the end of the third century. He denied the authority of the Old Testament, in a book which was answered by St. Augustine.—*Lardner's Credibility of the Gospel Hist.*

ADIMARI (Raphael), was born at Rimini, of which country he wrote the history, 2 vols. 4to. 1616.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ADIMARI (Alexander), born at Florence in 1579. He gained great reputation by his poems, and died in 1649.—*Ibid.*

ADLZREITTER (John), a German historian. He was chancellor of Bavaria in the 17th century, and wrote the annals of Bavaria in Latin, printed at Leipsic, in 1710, folio.—*Moreri.*

ADLERFELDT (Gustavus), was born near Stockholm, and became gentleman of the bedchamber to Charles XII. whose history he has written with great fidelity; of which a French translation was published by his son, in 4 vols. 12mo. 1740. He was killed at the battle of Pultowa, in 1709.—*Gen. B. D.*

ADO, archbishop of Vienne, in Dauphiny, died in 875, aged seventy-five. He wrote, 1. An universal Chronicle, printed at Paris, 1522, folio, and at Rome in 1745, folio. 2. A Martyrology, published in 1613.—*Dupin.*

ADOLPHUS, emperor of Germany, was the count of Nassau, and elected to the imperial dignity in 1292. His rapacity and tyrannical conduct caused a confederation against him, at the head of which was Albert duke of Austria. Adolphus fell in battle, July 2, 1298.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

ADOLPHUS-FREDERICK II. of Holstein Gottorp, king of Sweden, born in 1710, and succeeded his father in 1751. He reformed the laws, and encouraged learning and the arts of peace. He also instituted an academy of inscriptions and belles-lettres, at Torneo in Lapland; and died in 1771.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ADORNE (Francis), a Genoese jesuit, wrote a treatise on ecclesiastical discipline. He died January 13, 1586, aged 56.

ADRETS (Francis de Beaumont, baron des), a man of a turbulent spirit, sided with the Huguenots in 1562, and signalised himself by many daring exploits, but more by his cruelties. At some places he obliged his prisoners to throw themselves from the battlements, upon the pikes of his soldiers. Reproaching one of them for retracting twice from the fatal leap, "Sir, (replied the man,) I defy you with all your bravery to take it in three." This witticism saved the soldier's life. After the peace he turned Catholic, and died universally hated in 1587. A son of his was concerned in the massacre of Paris.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ADRIAN (Publius Ælius), emperor of Rome, was born there A. D. 76. He entered early into the army, and became tribune of a legion. He married Sabina, the heiress of Trajan, whom he accompanied in his expeditions, and became successively prætor, governor of Pannonia, and consul. On the death of Trajan, in 117, he assumed the government, made peace with the Persians, and remitted the debts of the Roman people. No monarch travelled more than Adrian. In 120, he visited Gaul, from whence he went to Britain, where he built a wall, from the mouth of the Tyne to Solway-frith, eighty miles in length, to secure the Roman province from the incursions of the Caledonians. On leaving Britain, he went into Africa and Asia, and was initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries at Athens, in 125. In his reign the Christians suffered a dreadful persecution. He built a temple to Jupiter on mount Calvary, and placed a statue of Adonis in the manger of Bethlem; he also had the images of swine engraved on the gates of Jerusalem. He died at Baiæ in the 63d year of his age, having reigned twenty-one years. On his death-bed he composed some Latin verses, addressed to his soul, which betray his uncertainty with regard to a future state. He had great virtues, which were, however, blended with as great vices. He adopted Titus Antoninus, on condition that he should adopt Marcus Annius Verus, and the son of Lucius Verus.—*Dio Cassius.*

ADRIAN, a writer of the 5th century, wrote an introduction to the scriptures, in Greek, printed at Augsburg, in 1602, 4to, and in Latin, in 1650, folio.—*Moreri.*

ADRIAN, a Carthusian monk, is known by a treatise, entitled De Remediis Utriusque Fortunæ, printed at Cologne, in 1471, folio.—*Ibid.*

ADRIAN I. (pope), was elected in 772. He was of a patrician family at Rome. He

sanctioned the worship of images, which had been allowed in a council held at Nice in 787; but was opposed by the kings of France and England. He died in 795.—*Bower. Platina.*

ADRIAN II. (pope), was born at Rome, and succeeded to the papal chair in 867. He contended with the patriarch of Constantinople for the superiority; and attempted to extend his authority over the crowned heads of the West, but without success in both cases. He died in 872.—*Ibid.*

ADRIAN III. (pope), was also a native of Rome; and obtained the tiara in 884, but died the next year, on his journey to a diet at Worms.—*Ibid.*

ADRIAN IV. (pope), and the only Englishman who ever had that dignity, was born at Langley, near St. Albans. His name was Nicholas Brekespere; and he was some time in the monastery of St. Albans in a low condition. Being refused the habit in that house, he went to France, and became a clerk in the monastery of St. Rufus, in Provence, of which he was afterward chosen abbot. Eugenius III. made him a cardinal in 1146, and in 1148 sent him legate to Denmark and Norway, which nations he converted to the christian faith. In 1154, he was chosen pope, on which, Henry II. king of England, sent the abbot of St. Albans, with three bishops, to congratulate him. The pope, disregarding the slight formerly put upon him, granted considerable privileges to the monastery of St. Albans, and a bull to Henry for the conquest of Ireland. In 1155, he excommunicated the king of Sicily; and about the same time, the emperor Frederic, meeting the pope near Sutinam, held his stirrup while he mounted on horseback; after which his holiness conducted him to Rome, and consecrated him king of the Romans in St. Peter's church. The next year, the king of Sicily submitted, and was absolved. Adrian, by his active conduct, left the papal territory in a better state than he found it in; and died, not without suspicion of poison, in 1159. There are some letters and homilies of his extant.—*Biog. Br.*

ADRIAN V. (pope), was a native of Genoa; and ascended the papal throne in 1276. He was legate in England in 1254, and again in 1265, to settle the disputes between the king and his barons. He died thirty-eight days after his election.—*Bower. Platina.*

ADRIAN VI. (pope), was born at Utrecht, and educated on charity at Louvain. He was made bishop of Tortoso by Ferdinand, king of Spain; and his successsor Charles, during his minority, chose him to be regent. When that prince became emperor, by the title of Charles V. he placed an unlimited confidence in Adrian; who, on the death of Leo X. in 1521, was elected pope. He died in 1523.—*Rycaut. Bower.*

ADRIAN (de Castello), was born at Cornetto, in Tuscany; and acquired several employments at Rome. He came to England in the reign of Henry VII. who made him his agent at Rome; and gave him first the bishopric of Hereford, and afterwards that of Bath and Wells. Adrian farmed out his bishopric to Wolsey; living himself at Rome, where he built a superb palace, which he left to the king of England and his successors. Alexander VI created him cardinal, in 1503; soon after which he narrowly escaped being poisoned with others of his order, at a feast given by the pope and his son Cæsar Borgia. Engaging in a plot against pope Leo X., to which he was led by the prediction of a fortune-teller that Leo should die a violent death, and be succeeded by one Adrian, he was fined 12,500 ducats and restricted from leaving Rome. However, in 1518, he fled from that city, and was excommunicated. At this time he was at Venice; and what became of him afterwards is unknown. Polydore Virgil says, he ended his days at Riva, in the diocese of Trent; and gives him a high character for erudition.—*Biog. Br.*

ADRIANI (John Baptist), was born at Florence in 1511. He wrote the history of his own times in Italian. He died at Florence in 1579.—*Moreri.*

ADRICHOMIA (Cornelia), a nun of the order of St. Augustine, and of a noble family in Holland. She wrote a poetical version of the Psalms in the sixteenth century.—*Bayle.*

ADRICHOMIUS (Christian), born at Delft, in Holland, in 1533. He wrote a description of the Holy Land, and a chronicle of the Old and New Testaments, 1593, fol. He died at Cologne, in 1585.—*Bayle.*

ADSON, abbot of Luxeuil in 984. He was the author of a book on the miracles of St. Wandalbert, and of another concerning Antichrist.—*Moreri.*

ÆDESIUS, a Platonic philosopher of the fourth century, succeeded Jamblichus, as teacher of philosophy at Cappadocia. He pretended to hold communion with the deities.—*Brucker's Hist. Phil.*

ÆGEATES (John), a Nestorian monk, who lived about the year 485. He wrote an ecclesiastical history, and a treatise against the council of Chalcedon.—*Moreri.*

ÆGIDIUS (Petrus Albiensis), a great traveller in Asia and Africa, who died in 1555, aged 65. He wrote a description of Thrace, Constantinople, and other works. —*Ibid.*

ÆGIDIUS (Atheniensis), a Greek ecclesiastic and physician in the eighth century, who wrote several books, the chief of which are, De Pulsibus et de Venenis.—*Friend.*

ÆGIDIUS (de Columna), general of the Augustines in the 13th century. He taught divinity at Paris with great reputation, and was called according to the humour of the times *doctor fundatissimus*, but his

works have long since sunk into contempt. One of his books, however, as an early specimen of typography, is still sought for. He died in 1316.—*Dupin.*

Æginета (Paulus), a native of the island Ægina, flourished about the year 620. He first noticed the cathartic quality of rhubarb. His works were published at Paris, in 1532, folio.—*Friend.*

Æginhard, secretary to Charlemagne, whose daughter Imma is said to have carried him through the snow from her chamber, to prevent his being traced by his footsteps; and being seen by her father, he consented to their union.—Æginhard was a German, and wrote the life of Charlemagne, also his annals from 741 to 889. The first edition is that at Paris, in 1576, 2 vols. fol.—*Moreri.*

Ælian (Claudius), historian and rhetorician, was born in Italy about the year 80 of the christian era. Though he never left his native country, he became so perfect a master of the Greek language, as to write it with the greatest purity. He taught rhetoric at Rome, under the emperor Antoninus. His Various History is a curious collection of anecdotes, the best editions of which are, those of Perizonius, in 1701, and Gronovius, 1731. His History of Animals is also valuable. His works were collected and published by Gesner at Zurich, in 1556.—*Voss. de Græc. Hist.*

Ælianus (Meccius), a physician mentioned with respect by Galen. He was the first who made use of treacle against the plague, and found it to succeed.—*Moreri.*

Æmiliani (Jerom), one of the founders of the regular clerks of St. Maieul, in the sixteenth century, was a Venetian of a noble family.—*Mosheim.*

Æmilianus (C. Julius), a Moor, who rose from the lowest station to the imperial dignity. He prevailed on the army to elect him emperor, and marched against Gallus, who was slain by his own soldiers, and thus Æmilianus easily obtained the throne; but he did not long enjoy that dignity, being killed by some of his own troops, who gave the crown to Valerian. This happened four months after his accession, in the 46th year of his age.—*Univ. Hist.*

Æmilius (Paulus), a Roman general. He was born of a noble family about 228 B.C. Having passed through several civil offices with reputation, he obtained a military command, in which he acquired great glory. At the age of 46, he served the office of consul; and when he was 60 he accepted the command of the armies against Perses, king of Macedon, whom he made prisoner, leading him in triumph through Italy, with the king of Illyria his ally. On his arrival at Rome, he obtained a magnificent triumph, in which Perses and his family led the way. He afterwards served the office of censor, and died universally lamented, in the 64th year of his age.—*Plutarch.*

Æmilius (Paulus), born at Verona. He was employed thirty years in writing the history of the kings of France, which he left unfinished at his death in 1529. It was first printed in 1536; and continued afterwards by Arnold Feron, in 2 vols. folio, 1576. He had a canonry in the cathedral at Paris, and was interred in that church.—*Moreri.*

Æneas (Gazeus), a Platonic philosopher, who became a convert to christianity in the fifth century. He wrote a dialogue on the immortality of the soul, and the resurrection of the body, printed in Greek and Latin, at Basil, 1560, and at Leipsic in 1655.—*Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*

Æneas (Sylvius), see Pius II.

Æneas (Tacticus), a Greek author on the art of war, who lived about 336 B. C. His work was prefixed, by Casaubon, to his edition of Polybius, Paris, 1609; and reprinted in 12mo, at Leyden, in 1633.—*Fabricius.*

Ærius, a presbyter of Sebastia, in Pontus lived about 385. He started the notion that there is no distinction between bishops and presbyters, to which he added Arianism and procured many followers.—*Mosheim.*

Æschines, a disciple of Socrates, was the son of a sausage-maker. He went to the court of Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily and afterwards kept a school at Athens for his support. His dialogues are so much in the manner of Socrates, that Menedemus charges him with having stolen them from that philosopher. Only three of them are now extant; of which Mr. Le Clerc published a Latin translation, with notes, in 1711, 8vo.—*Diogenes Laertius. Fabricius.*

Æschines, an ancient orator, born at Athens, B. C. 397, was the cotemporary and rival of Demosthenes; and being vanquished, he went and kept a school at Samos, where he died at the age of 7. There are only three of his orations extant which are exquisitely beautiful. They were first published by the *Aldi* in 1613, folio, and several times since.—*Plutarch in V. Demosth. Fabricius.*

Æschylus, a tragic poet, was born at Athens B. C. 460. He was in the sea-fight at Salamis, in which his brother Aminias gallantly distinguished himself. Ælian relates, that Æschylus, being accused of blasphemy, was sentenced to be stoned to death; on which his brother exhibited his arm which had lost a hand at Salamis, and thereby made such an impression on the judges, that they immediately pardoned Æschylus. This behaviour of his countrymen, added to the resentment which he felt on the preference shewn to the piece of Sophocles, induced him to retire to Sicily. It is said that he died of a fracture in his scull, occasioned by an eagle letting fall a tortoise from a great height on his head; this was in the 69th year of his age. The Sicilians interred him magnificently near the river Gela. Æschylus wrote many plays, of which only seven are extant.

has a noble boldness of expression and a lofty imagination, but is frequently bombastic, and so obscure as to be hardly understood. The best edition is that of Stanley, printed first at London in 1663, folio, and since by Paaw, at the Hague, 2 tom. 4to. 1745. Mr. Potter published an elegant translation of Æschylus, in English verse, in 1777.—*Vossius. Bayle.*

Æsop, the fabulist, was a Phrygian by birth, and lived in the time of Solon about 600 years B. C. The life of him by Planudes, an eastern monk, is confessedly fabulous, and indeed his whole history is extremely obscure, not excepting the account of him by Plutarch. All that seems worthy of credit in the different writers who have treated of him is, that he was first bought as a slave by an Athenian, from whom he learned the Greek language, and then passed sucessively into the service of Xanthus and Idmon, both of the isle of Samos. The latter gave him his freedom, on which he was retained by Crœsus. He is said to have been put to death by the Delphians, for some remarks he passed on their licentiousness. Great respect was paid to his memory, and his fables have been universally held in esteem; but it must be confessed that a great part of the fables which pass under his name have an eastern origin; and indeed there are so many striking coincidences between what is related of Æsop, and of Lokman, as to induce a strong suspicion that they were one and the same person. Æsop's fables were first published at Milan, in 1476, folio, which edition now bears an exorbitant price. But the first Greek edition is reckoned that of 1480, 4to. —*Herodotus. Plutarch. Fabric. Bayle.*

Æsop, the author of a romantic history of Alexander the Great, in Greek, which has been translated into Latin and German. The age in which he lived is unknown.—*Plutarch.*

Æsopus (Clodius), a famous actor, who lived about the 670th year of Rome. He had the honour of instructing Cicero in oratory. Æsop was a great epicure, and at an entertainment is said to have had a dish of singing birds which cost above 800*l.* His son was also noticed for his luxuriousness; and Horace says, that he swallowed a pearl of great value dissolved in vinegar. He died, notwithstanding his epicurism, worth above 160,000*l.*—*Horace. Val. Max.*

Ætherius, an architect of the sixth century. He is supposed to have built the wall which runs from the sea to Selimbria, to keep out the Bulgarians and Scythians.—*Gen. B. D.*

Ætion, a Grecian painter, who having shewn his picture of the nuptials of Alexander and Roxana at the Olympic games, unknown as he was, the president gave the painter his daughter in marriage.—*Plin. Nat. Hist.*

Aetius, a famous general in the reign of Valentinian III. He was brought up in the emperor's guards, and after the battle of Pollentia, in 403, was delivered as a hostage to Alaric, and next to the Huns. On the death of Honorius he sided with the usurper John, for whose service he engaged an army of Huns. He was afterwards taken into favour by Valentinian, who gave him the title of count. Being jealous of the power of Boniface, governor of Africa, he secretly advised his recal, and at the same time counselled him not to obey the mandate. This occasioned a revolt, which produced an irruption of the Vandals into that province. The treachery of Aëtius being discovered, a war ensued between him and Boniface, in which the latter was slain. Aëtius retired among the Huns, and returning with a large army, so alarmed Placidia, mother of Valentinian, that she put herself into his power. He defended the declining empire with great bravery, and compelled Attila to retire beyond the Rhine. But Valentinian being suspicious that he had a design upon the throne, stabbed him in 454.—*Univ. Hist.*

Aetius, bishop of Antioch in the fourth century, refined upon the heresy of his master Arius. Before his entering into orders he was a physician, and remarkable for a contentious and sceptical spirit. He contended for a dissimilarity between the Father and Son, for which he was banished by Constantius, but recalled by Julian. He died in 766.—*Fabric. Hæres. Gibbon.*

Aetius, a physician of Mesopotamia, who wrote on the diseases of women, and other works, which are extant in Greek. He is supposed to have been a Christian, and lived in the sixth century.—*Friend.*

Afer (Domitius), an ancient orator, was a native of Nismes, and obtained the prætorship of Rome; but being disappointed of further promotion, he turned informer against Claudia Pulchra, cousin of Agrippa, and gained the cause, which procured him the favour of Tiberius. Quintilian mentions two books of his on witnesses. He brought himself into a dilemma by an inscription which he put upon a statue of Caligula, mentioning that he had been a second time consul at the age of twenty-two. This was meant for an encomium, but the emperor resented it as a sarcasm, and made a violent speech in the senate against the author. Afer, instead of replying, supplicated pardon, saying, that he feared less the emperor's power than his eloquence, which flattery so pleased Caligula, that he raised him to the consular dignity. He died A. D. 59.—*Quintilian. Bayle.*

Afranius, a comic poet, lived about 100 years B. C. He wrote some Latin comedies, of which only a few fragments remain.—*Moreri. Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

Africanus (Julius), the author of a chronicle, of which a fragment is extant in Eusebius. He also wrote a letter to Origen, exposing the story of Susannah as a forgery; and another, in which he recon-

cified St. Matthew and St. Luke's genealogies of our Saviour.—*Dupin. Fabric. Bib. Grec.*

Agapetus I. (pope), was born at Rome, and raised to the papal throne in 535. He opposed the attempts of Justinian to invade the rights of the church; but died within twelve months after his election.—*Bower. Platina.*

Agapetus II. (pope), was a native of Rome, and obtained the tiara in 946, and died in 956, having the reputation of being a very holy man.—*Ibid.*

Agapetus, deacon of Constantinople in the 6th century. He wrote a letter to Justinian, on the duties of a Christian prince. —*Moreri.*

Agapius, a Greek monk of the 17th century, who wrote a treatise on the salvation of a sinner, printed at Venice, in the modern Greek, 1641—*Ibid.*

Agard (Arthur), an English antiquary, was born at Foston, in Derbyshire, 1540; and held the office of deputy chamberlain in the exchequer forty-five years. In conjunction with sir Robert Cotton and other eminent men he formed a society of antiquaries. He wrote a treatise to explain the Domesday-book, which was deposited in the Cotton library. Some tracts of his on antiquarian subjects were published by Hearne. He died in 1615, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey.—*Wood. Biog. Br.*

Agatharcides, a native of Cnidus, who flourished about 180 B. C. He wrote in Greek a history of the successes of Alexander.—*Vossius Hist. Gr.*

Agatharcus, a native of Samos, who was employed by Æschylus to paint scenes for his stage.—*Plutarch.*

Agathemer (Orthonis), the author of a "Compendium of Geography," in Greek, which was published by Hudson, at Oxford, in 1703.—*Fabricius.*

Agathias, a Greek historian of the 6th century, is supposed by some to have been a christian. He wrote a history of the reign of Justinian, which was printed in Greek and Latin, at Leyden, in 1594, and at Paris in 1658.—*Ibid.*

Agathon, a tragic poet, who gained the prize at the Olympic games, B. C. 419. His works are lost.—*Bayle. Vossius.*

Agatho (pope), was born at Palermo, and elected in 679. In his time a council was called at Constantinople to condemn the Eutychians, or Monothelites, to which this pontiff sent legates. He died in 682.—*Platina. Bower.*

Agathocles, the Sicilian tyrant, was the son of a potter; and became successively a thief, a soldier, centurion, general, and pirate.—Having defeated the Carthaginians, he proclaimed himself king of Syracuse, and at length of all Sicily. His soldiers, on account of arrears, obliged him to fly from his camp, and murdered his children, whom he had left behind. Returning afterwards with a strong force, he put to death the mutineers, with their wives and children. He died of poison, at the age of seventy-two, B. C. 289, having reigned twenty-eight years.—*Diod. Sic. Plutarch. Polyb.*

Agelius (Anthony,) bishop of Acerno, in the kingdom of Naples, who died in 1608. He wrote commentaries on some parts of the Old Testament.—*Moreri.*

Agelnoth, archbishop of Canterbury in 1020, was a favourite of king Canute; on the death of whom he refused to crown his son Harold, pretending that the deceased king had commanded him to crown none but the issue of queen Emma. It is uncertain whether Harold ever was crowned or not. This archbishop died in 1038. He wrote some religious pieces.—*Biog. Br.*

Agesilaus, king of Sparta, succeeded his brother Agis, and was appointed general of Greece in the Peloponnesian war, which was then raging. He acquired great renown by his exploits against the Persians. While he was pursuing the path of glory, intrigues were formed against him, and he was recalled. He was afterwards engaged against the Thebans and Athenians, but was defeated by Epaminondas, who lost his life at the instant of victory. He next went to assist Tachos in his attempt to obtain the throne of Egypt, but was bribed to go over to the side of Nectanabis, his antagonist. He died on his return, on the coast of Africa, B. C. 362.—*Xenophon. Plutarch. Nepos.*

Aggas (Robert), or more commonly called Augus, a painter of landscape in the reign of Charles II. He died in London in 1679.—*Vertue's Anecd. of Painters. Pilkington.*

Agilulf, from being duke of Turin, was chosen king of the Lombards in 591. He renounced Arianism, and embraced the catholic faith; but committed great ravages in the ecclesiastical states while engaged in a war with some of the Italian princes. He died in 619, and was succeeded by his son Adalnald.—*Univ. Hist.*

Agis III. king of Sparta, was the grandson of Agesilaus, and began to reign B. C. 346. He stirred up several of the Grecian states against Alexander, but was slain in a battle he fought with the Macedonians in the year 337 B. C.—*Ibid.*

Agis IV. king of Sparta, was the son of Eudimadas. He endeavoured to reform the constitution and manners of Sparta, for which he was basely put to death by his countrymen B. C. 241.—*Ibid.*

Aglionby (John), a divine, was born in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was made chaplain to queen Elizabeth; and in 1601 was elected principal of Edmund-hall. He was concerned in the present translation of the New Testament; and died at Islip, of which he was rector, in 1610, aged 48.—There was

another John Aglionby, who was dean of Canterbury, but died a few months after his nomination, in 1643. He appears to have been the son of the preceding.—*Wood, A. O. Todd's Deans of Canterbury*, 8vo.

AGNELLUS, abbot of Ravenna in the ninth century; he wrote the lives of the bishops and archbishops of that city.—*Moreri.*

AGNESI (Maria Gaetana), an illustrious Italian lady for birth, learning, and virtues. She was born at Milan in 1718, and took the religious veil. Her application to mathematical learning was ardent, and her progress therein so distinguished that before her adoption of the cloistered life, pope Benedict XIV. appointed her, in 1750, professor of mathematics in the university of Bologna. Her Analytical Institutions were published at Milan, in 2 vols. 4to. 1748. They were translated into French by M. Cousin, and published at Paris in 1775. Lately they have appeared in English, in 2 vols. 4to. with her life prefixed, taken from Montucla. She died about 1770.

AGOBARD, archbishop of Lyons, in the ninth century, was deprived of his dignity for deposing Lewis the Meek, in the assembly of Compeigne, but was afterwards restored, and died in 840. He opposed image-worship, and wrote against the belief of witchcraft, and the practice of duelling. His works were printed in 1666, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

AGOSTINO (Paolo da Valerano), a celebrated musical composer, and master of the pope's chapel at Rome; died in 1629, aged 36. His choruses are spoken of with admiration.—*Burney's Hist. Mus.*

AGOULT (Guillaume d'), a gentleman of Provence, who wrote ballads about the year 1198.—*Moreri.*

AGREDA (Marie d'), superior of the convent of the immaculate conception at Agreda, in Spain, was born in 1602, took the veil in 1620, and died in 1665. She pretended to have received directions in a vision to write the life of the Virgin Mary, which she accordingly executed It was not, however, published till after her death, and was then prohibited at Rome, and censured by the Sorbonne, though highly esteemed in Spain.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

AGRESTI (Livio), an historical painter, was employed in the Vatican by Gregory XIII. He died in 1580.—*Pilk.*

AGRESTIS (Julius), a Roman captain, who, when Antonius revolted to Vespasian, and laid in ruins the city of Cremona, obtained leave of the emperor to survey the state of the enemy's forces. He returned with a faithful report, but not being believed he put an end to himself.—*Tacitus.*

AGRICOLA (Cnæius Julius), a Roman commander, was born A. D. 40. His father, Julius Græcinus, was an orator, and was put to death by Caligula for refusing to plead against Silanus. Agricola was carefully brought up by his mother, Julia Procilla. He served first in Britain, and on his return to Rome married a lady of rank. He was next made quæstor of Asia, and became tribune of the people, and prætor, under Nero. In the commotions of 69, his mother was murdered, and her estate in Liguria plundered by the fleet of Otho. Being informed on his journey thither, that Vespasian had assumed the government, he espoused his cause. The twentieth legion having mutinied in Britain, he was sent to reduce them to obedience, in which he succeeded. On his return to Rome, he was raised to the rank of patrician, and made governor of Aquitania, in Gaul. In 77 he was chosen consul with Domitian; and the same year married his daughter to Tacitus the historian. Next year he was appointed governor of Britain, where he restored tranquillity, and brought the natives to a love of the Roman language and manners. He extended his conquests into Scotland, and built a chain of forts from the Clyde to the frith of Forth, to prevent the incursions of the inhabitants of the North. He defeated Galgacus on the Grampian hills, and then made peace with the Caledonians. On the accession of Domitian, Agricola had a triumph decreed him, and was recalled. He then went into retirement, and died A. D. 93, leaving a widow and one daughter.—*Tacitus.*

AGRICOLA (George), an eminent metallurgist and physician, was born at Glauchen, in Misnia, in 1494. He wrote a number of books, chiefly on metals and subterraneous animals. He died in 1555.—*Melc. Adam. Vit. Med. Germ.*

AGRICOLA (John), a German divine, was born at Isleben, in 1492, and studied theology at Wittemberg, where he embraced the sentiments of Luther. He acquired reputation as a preacher; but embroiled himself in a dispute with Melancthon, on the use of the Law under the Gospel dispensation. He then retired to Berlin, and engaged with the bishop of Nuremberg and others in endeavouring a reconciliation between the catholics and protestants, but in vain. He died in 1566. He wrote commentaries on St. Luke, and a collection of German proverbs.—*Melch. Adam Moreri.*

AGRICOLA (Rodolphus), a learned writer of the 15th century, was a native of Friesland, and was educated at Louvain, after which he settled at Ferrara, and taught Latin with great reputation. Here he studied Greek, and attended the philosophical lectures of Theodore Gaza. In 1477 he returned to the Netherlands, and on visiting Deventer saw Erasmus, who, though only ten years old, he predicted would be a great man. In 1482, Agricola settled in the Palatinate, giving occasional lectures at Heidelberg and Worms. He died at the former place in 1484. Agricola was the first who introduced the Greek language into Germany.

His works were printed at Louvain in 1516, and at Cologne in 1539, 4to.—*Melch. Adam. Moreri.*

Agricola (Michael), a Lutheran minister, at Abo, in Finland, was the first who translated the New Testament into the language of that country. He died in 1556.—*Bayle.*

Agrippa, an astronomer of the first century, was a native of Bithynia. He was a very accurate observer.—*Moreri.*

Agrippa (Henry Cornelius), was born at Cologne in 1486, of a noble family. He became secretary to Maximilian I. by whom he was knighted for his bravery in the Italian wars, and afterwards was created doctor in law and physic. He travelled through various parts of Europe, and while in England wrote a commentary on St. Paul's epistles. In 1518 he settled at Mentz, as counsellor of the city, which however he was obliged to quit at the instigation of the monks, whom he had provoked: from thence he went to Cologne, in 1520, and the year following to Geneva. Francis I. appointed him physician to his mother, which post he lost for not gratifying his mistress's curiosity by an astrological judgment. From France he went to Antwerp in 1528, and was taken into the service of Margaret of Austria, governess of the Low-countries. In 1530, he published his treatise of the Vanity of the Sciences, and soon after his Occult Philosophy. In 1535 he was at Lyons, where he was imprisoned for defaming the king's mother, his former mistress. He was discharged in a short time, and died the same year at Grenoble. He was married twice; by his first wife he had one son, and by the last five children. All his works were collected, and printed at Lyons in 1550, in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Bayle. Melch. Adam.*

Agrippa I. (Herod), grandson of Herod the Great, was born A. M. 4024. He was made by his grandfather governor of Tiberia, where he lived so extravagantly as to incur Herod's displeasure. He then went to Rome, and attached himself to Caius, the son of Germanicus, who succeeding Tiberius, made Agrippa tetrarch of Batanæa and Trachonitis; to which Claudius added the whole kingdom of Judea, with that of Chalcis. He commenced a persecution against the Christians to please the Jews, and put St. James the Great to death. Being soon after at Cesarea, he instituted games in honour of the emperor, at which the Tyrians waited on him to sue for peace. Agrippa made a pompous appearance on his throne, and when he spoke, his flatterers exclaimed it was the voice of a god, which impious adulation he was weak enough to receive with pleasure. He was immediately smitten with a disorder in his bowels, of which he died, A. D. 44.—*Josephus. Acts Apost.*

Agrippa II. (Herod), son of the above, succeeded to the throne at the age of seventeen. St. Paul pleaded his cause before him with so much eloquence, that Agrippa acknowledged he had "*almost* persuaded him to be a Christian." He was greatly disliked by the Jews, and died at Rome about A. D. 94.—*Ibid.*

Agrippa (Marcus Vipsanius), the friend of Augustus; he accused Cassius to the senate, and was concerned in the sea-fight against Antony, by which Octavius obtained the empire. He married first that emperor's niece, and afterwards his daughter Julia, the widow of Marcellus. He acquired great fame by his military exploits, for which triumphs were decreed him, which he refused to accept. He died B. C. 12.—*Sueton. Velleius. Paterc.*

Agrippa (Menenius), was consul of Rome B. C. 503. He is celebrated for having appeased a commotion among the Roman people, by the fable of the belly and the members.—*Dion. Hal. Liv.*

Agripina the elder, was the wife of Germanicus Cæsar, whom she accompanied in his military expeditions. He died at Antioch, A. D. 19. and his ashes were brought home by his disconsolate widow, accompanied by two of her children. She was banished by Tiberius to a barren isle, where she died A. D. 33.—*Tacitus. Suetonius.*

Agrippina the younger, was the daughter of the above. After losing two husbands, she was married to her uncle Claudius, the emperor, whom she poisoned, A. D. 54, to make way for her son Nero. That monster caused her to be assassinated, and exhibited to the senate a list of all the infamous crimes of which she had been guilty.—*Ibid.*

Agueſseau (Henry Francis de), was born at Limoges in 1668, of an ancient family. His father, who was intendant of Languedoc, was his first instructor. In 1691 he was admitted advocate-general of Paris; and in 1700 was named procureur-general, in which he appeared to the greatest advantage, regulating those jurisdictions that were under the controul of parliament, preserving a strict discipline in the tribunals, improving the proceedings in criminal matters, and making several excellent regulations; but what he set himself most upon was the administration of the hospitals. After the death of Louis XIV. the regent, duke of Orleans, made him chancellor; but in 1718 he was displaced. In 1720 he had the seals restored to him, of which he was again deprived two years afterwards. In 1737 he became once more chancellor, which office he held with the highest honour to himself, and benefit to the nation, till 1750, when infirmities obliged him to resign it. He died in 1751. His works make nine volumes quarto, and are held in great estimation. D'Agueſseau never passed a day without reading some portion of Scripture, which he said was the balm of his life.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Aguillon (Francis) a Flemish mathema-

tician, of the order of Jesus, died at Seville, in 1617, aged 51. He wrote a book on spheric projections, and another on optics. —*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Aguirre (Joseph), a Spanish Benedictine monk, was made cardinal by Innocent XI., and died at Rome in 1699, aged 69. He compiled a collection of the councils of Spain, in six vols. folio, and wrote some theological pieces.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Agylee, or Agylæus, (Henry), was a native of Bois-le-duc, and died in 1595, aged 62. He translated the Nomocanon of Photius, and was a profound Greek scholar.—*Moreri.*

Ahab, king of Israel, was the son of Amri, whom he suceeeded. He surpassed in impiety all his predecessors, being instigated to acts of idolatry and cruelty by his wife Jezebel. He was slain by an arrow in a war with the Syrians, and his blood was licked by the dogs on the spot where he had caused Naboth to be murdered, about A. M. 3138.—1 *Kings* xvi, &c.

Ahaz, king of Judah, succeeded his father Jotham B. C. 742. At the beginning of his reign, he defeated Rezin, king of Syria, according to the promise of Isaiah. Notwithstanding this, he abandoned the worship of God, and fell into idolatrous practices, for which his country was ravaged by the Syrians. He shut up the temple, and destroyed the holy vessels. His impiety was so great that his body was not permitted to be buried in the royal sepulchres.—2 *Kings* xvi. 2 *Chron.* xxviii.

Ahaziah, king of Israel. There are two kings of this name mentioned in Scripture; the first was son of Ahab, (1 Kings xxii.), and the other king of Judah. This last was slain by Jehu, B. C. 819.—2 *Kings* viii.

Ahlwardt (Peter), a learned German, was the son of a shoemaker, at Griefswalde, where he was born in 1710. After studying at different universities, he settled at his native place, as professor of logic and metaphysics. He wrote "On the Human Understanding," "The Immortality of the Soul," and "Thoughts on Thunder and Lightning." He died in 1791.—*Schlichtegroll's German Necrol.*

Ahmed Khan, son of Hulagu, and brother of Abaka Khan, whom he succeeded, and was the first of the Moguls who professed Mohammedanism, which gave great offence to his family. A conspiracy was formed against him by his courtiers in favour of Argoun, his nephew, and he was put to death A. D. 1234.—*D'Herbelot.*

Ajala (Martin Perez d'), a Spanish ecclesiastic, was born in the diocese of Carthagena in 1504. He was sent by Charles V. to the council of Trent, and afterwards made archbishop of Valentia. He discharged the duties of his station in an exemplary manner, and died in 1566. The principal of his works is entitled "De Divinis Traditionibus."—There were two others of the name: name 1. *Balthazar Ajala*, of Antwerp, who wrote "De Jure et Officiis bellicis, ac militari Disciplina."—2. *Gabriel Ajala*, physician at Louvain in the 16th century, and brother of the preceding. He wrote "Popularia Epigram." "De Lue Pestilenti," &c. —*Moreri.*

Aidan, a British bishop in the seventh century, who was greatly successful in converting the people of the northern parts of England to christianity. He was bishop of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, in Northumberland, where he died in 651. He was a prelate of exemplary piety and charity.—*Biog. Br.*

Aikman (William), a Scotch painter, was the only son of William Aikman, esq. of Cairney, advocate, by Margaret, sister of sir John Clerk, of Pennycuik, bart. and born in 1682. He was designed for the bar, but abandoned that profession, and applied himself to painting. After studying three years in Italy, he went to Turkey, and taking Rome on his way came to England, where he was patronized by the duke of Argyle. He excelled chiefly in portraits, and died in 1731.—*Gen. B. D.*

Ailly (Peter d'), bishop of Cambray, was born at Compiegne in 1350. He was a zealous champion for popery, and presided at the council of Constance, where he condemned John Huss to the stake. Pope John XXIII. created him a cardinal. He wrote several books, and died in 1420.—*Moreri.*

Ailred, Ethelred, or Ealred, abbot of Revesby, in Lincolnshire, was born in 1109. He wrote a "Genealogy of English Kings," "The Life of Edward the Confessor," and other pieces.—*Biog. Br.*

Aimon, a French benedictine, who wrote a history of France, to be found in the third volume of Duchesne's Collection. He lived about 840.—*Moreri.*

Ainsworth (Henry), a biblical commentator at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Turning Brownist or Independant, he left England, and went to Amsterdam, where he gathered a congregation; but on account of some difference with his people, he left them, and went to Ireland, but returned again to Amsterdam when the violence of party zeal was a little cooled. He is said to have been poisoned by a Jew, who had lost a diamond of great value, which was found by Ainsworth, and when the Jew offered him any reward, he only requested to have a conference with some of the rabbis on the prophecies respecting the Messiah. This the Jew promised him, but being unable to obtain the conference, he contrived to put Ainsworth out of the way. This story, however, wears little appearance of probability. Ainsworth was well versed in the Hebrew, and his commentary on the pentateuch is abundantly curious and valuable. Dr. Lightfoot is supposed to have been considerably indebted to our author's researches into the writings of the rabbis.—*Biog. Br.*

AINSWORTH (Robert), a learned lexicographer, was born at Woodyate, in Lancashire, in 1660, and educated at Bolton, in the same county, where he afterwards kept a school. From thence he removed to London, and carried on the same occupation many years. He died in 1745, and was buried at Poplar. He printed "A short Treatise of Grammatical Institution;" but he is best known by his "Dictionary, Latin and English," 4to. and 8vo. in the compilation of which he spent twenty years. The first edition appeared in 1736, and it has been since revised and published by Drs. Patrick and Morell.—*Biog. Brit.*

AIRAULT (Peter), was lieutenant-criminal of Angiers, and was born there 1536. He published, 1. The Declamations of Quintilian, with notes. 2. A Treatise upon the Power of Fathers, &c. He died in 1601, leaving ten children.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

AIRAULT (René), eldest son of the above, was born at Paris in 1567. His father placed him under the Jesuits, on condition that he should not be persuaded to enter into the society. This, however, they broke, nor could he get him out of their hands, on which he wrote his book on the Power of Fathers. The son died at La Fleche in 1644.—*Ibid.*

AIRAY (Henry), an English divine, was born in Westmoreland in 1560. He was fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, of which in 1600 he was elected provost; and in 1606 he served the office of vice-chancellor. He was a rigid calvinist, and wrote a few theological pieces. He died in 1616.—*Wood, A. O.*

AIRAY (Christopher), a divine related to the above, was fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, and had the living of Milford, in Hampshire. In 1642 he took the degree of B. D. and died in 1678, aged 69. He wrote a few pieces in Latin and English.—*Ibid.*

AISTULPH, or ASTOLPHUS, king of the Lombards succeeded his brother Rachis in 750. He commenced his reign by making an inroad on the territories of the Roman see. Pepin, king of France, besieged him in Pavia, and compelled him to restore all the places he had taken. But afterwards the Lombard violated the treaty, and again beset Rome with his army. Pepin once more entered Italy to the succour of the pope, and Aistulph retired to Pavia, where he was forced to sue for peace. He was killed in hunting, in 756.—*Univ. Hist.*

AITON (William), was born in 1731, near Hamilton, in the county of Lanark, and being bred to gardening, came in 1754 to London to seek employment. At the recommendation of Philip Miller, in 1759, he became superintendant of the botanical garden at Kew, which he greatly improved, and in 1783 he was appointed to manage also the pleasure and kitchen gardens. In 1789 he published his "Hortus Kewensis." He died in 1793, and was buried in the churchyard at Kew. The king appointed his son to succeed him in both his places.—*Gent. Mag. May* 1793.

AITZEMA (Leo), was born at Dorkum, in Friezland, in 1600. He was appointed by the Hanse towns to be their resident at the Hague, where he died in 1669. He wrote a history of the United Provinces, in Dutch, in fifteen vols. 4to. of which a continuation down to 1692 was afterwards published.—*Bayle.*

AKAKIA (Martin), professor of physic at Paris, was a native of Chalons, in Champagne. He translated into Latin Galen de Ratione Curandi, and Ars Medica. He died in 1551.—*Moreri.*

AKAKIA (Martin), son of the former, was physician to Henry III. He wrote a treatise De Morbis Mulieribus, et Consilia Medica, to be published after his death, which happened in 1588. There are several other persons of the same name and family, who acquired reputation in different professions.—*Bayle, Moreri.*

AKBAR, sultan of the Moguls, succeeded his father Heymayun in 1556. He regained Delhi from the Patans, and quelled several rebellions. He also made an expedition into Bengal, and conquered all the country. Next he invaded and obtained possession of Kashmeer by treachery, took the kingdom of Scindi, and was preparing for further conquests, when the attempt of his son Selim to dethrone him diverted his attention. Selim made his submission and was pardoned. Akbar died of poison, which he had prepared for another, and took by accident, in 1605.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

AKENSIDE (Mark), an English poet and physician, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1721. When young he was lamed by the falling of a cleaver on his foot in the shop of his father, who was a butcher. It is remarkable that he was always ashamed of his origin, though the limp of his gait was sufficient to keep him in constant remembrance of it. His parents being dissenters intended him for the ministry in that line, and at the age of eighteen he was sent to Edinburgh; but instead of divinity he studied physic. In 1741, he went to Leyden, where in 1744 he took his degree of M.D. The same year appeared his "Pleasures of Imagination," a poem. In this piece he offended Warburton, by asserting in a note, Shaftesbury's notion, that ridicule is the test of truth. Warburton attacked him in a preface, and Akenside was defended by his friend Dyson, in an "Epistle to the Rev. Mr. Warburton." In the next edition Dr. Akenside left out the obnoxious note. As a physician he began to practise at Northampton, but meeting with little success, he removed to Hampstead, and Mr. Dyson generously allowed him 300*l.* a year till he could fix himself in practice. Having obtained his doctor's degree at Cambridge

he was elected fellow of the college of physicians, one of the physicians of St. Thomas's hospital, and physician to the queen. In 1764 he printed a discourse in Latin on the dysentery, and was in a fair way of attaining considerable eminence in his profession, when he was taken off by a putrid fever, in 1770. His remains were interred in the church of St. James, Westminster. The poem on the "Pleasures of Imagination" was published in an elegant form, with a preface, by Mrs. Barbauld, in 1795.——*Biog. Br.*

AKIBA, a Jewish rabbi, who was at first a shepherd, but at the age of forty devoted himself to learning, and became a preceptor, in the first century. He joined Barchochebas, for which, with his son Pappus, he was flayed alive by the Romans, A. D. 135. He was one of the first compilers of the cabalistic traditions of the Jews.—*Moreri.*

ALABASTER (William), an English divine, was born at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, and educated in Trinity college, Cambridge. He accompanied the earl of Essex to Cadiz, where he turned papist; but on his return to England again embraced protestantism, and had some church preferment. He applied to the study of the Hebrew language, and became enthusiastically fond of the Cabala. On taking his doctor's degree, he preached a mystical sermon from 1 Chron. ch. i. ver. 1, *Adam, Seth, Enoch.* He was the author of a Latin tragedy called Roxana, acted at Cambridge by the students, on which occasion a remarkable accident happened: a lady hearing the words *sequar, sequar*, pronounced in a terrible manner, was so affected as to lose her senses. Alabaster was also the author of a Lexicon Pentaglotton, folio, 1637. He died in 1640. —*Fuller's Worthies.*

ALAIN (John), a Danish author, was born in 1569, and died in 1630. He wrote "On the Origin of the Cimbri," and other treatises.—*Moreri.*

ALAIN (De l'Isle), surnamed the universal doctor, was a divine of great renown in the university of Paris, in the thirteenth century; he died in 1294; his works were printed in 1658, folio.—*Ibid.*

ALAIN (Nicholas), a French dramatic author at the beginning of the eighteenth century. His performances are only some trifling comedies.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALAIN (Chartier), a French writer, flourished at the beginning of the fourteenth century. He wrote several pieces; the most esteemed of which is his "Chronicle of Charles VII." to whom he was secretary.—*Ibid.*

ALAMANNI (Lewis), born at Florence in 1495, of a noble family. He conspired against Julius de Medici, on account of which he was obliged to quit Florence; but when Charles V. took Rome, and gave the Florentines an opportunity of regaining their liberty, Alamanni returned to his own country, and was employed in public affairs, till the re-establishment of the Medici family obliged him to leave Florence again. He finally settled in France, and was in favour with Francis I. who in 1544 sent him ambassador to the Imperial court. He died in 1556. He wrote many beautiful poems in the Italian language. His son Baptiste became almoner to queen Catherine of France, and successively bishop of Bazar and Maion. He died in 1581. A collection of his letters is extant, but in MS.—*Moreri.*

ALAMOS (Balthazar), was born at Medina del Campo, in Castile, and educated at Salamanca. He entered into the service of Anthony Perez, secretary of state to Philip II. and when that minister fell into disgrace Alamos was sent to prison, where he lay eleven years. On the accession of Philip III. he obtained his liberty, and was employed by the duke of Olivarez. After going through several important stations, he died in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He translated Tacitus into Spanish, and left other works.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

ALAN, ALLEN, or ALLEYN, (William), a cardinal, was born at Rossal, in Lancashire, in 1532, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1550. In 1556 he was chosen principal of St. Mary-hall. In 1558 he became canon of York, but on the accession of Elizabeth he went to Louvain, and was appointed head of the English college. Here he wrote several treatises in defence of the Romish church: and his reputation stood so high as a controversialist, that he obtained several valuable preferments, but in his own country he was considered as a traitor, and a man was hanged for bringing over some of his books. In 1586 he published a defence of the pope's bull for excommunicating queen Elizabeth, to which he added an exhortation to her subjects to revolt against her in favour of the Spaniards. For this he obtained the archbishopric of Mechlin, with the dignity of a cardinal. He died at Rome in 1594.—*Biog. Br.*

ALAN (of Lynn), so called from the place of his nativity; he lived in the fifteenth century, and became famous for his theological writings.—*Ibid.*

ALAND (sir John Fortescue), an English judge, was born in 1670, of the ancient family of Fortescue, in Devonshire; he took the name of Aland, in compliment to his lady, who was the eldest daughter of Henry Aland, esq. of Waterford in Ireland. He was educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar about 1690. In 1714 he was appointed solicitor-general to the prince of Wales, and afterwards to the king. In 1717 he was made a baron of the exchequer, and next year one of the justices of the court of king's-bench. On the accession of George II. he was removed from that situation, but for what cause does not ap-

pear. In 1728 he was made one of the justices of the common-pleas: he resigned in 1746, and was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of baron Fortescue of Creden, and died soon after. He was an able lawyer, an impartial judge, and versed in the Northern and Saxon literature. He published, in 1714, 8vo. his ancestor sir John Fortescue's treatise on "absolute and limited Monarchy." Since his death have been printed his Reports. This judge was remarkable for a small flat nose; a serjeant who had lost an arm was one day arguing a cause in an awkward manner, on which the judge told him, that "he appeared to handle the cause rather *lamely*;" to which the other replied, "If your lordship will give me patience, I trust to be able to make the case as plain as the *nose* in your lordship's face."—*Gen. B. D.*

ALANKAVA, the wife of Doujoun, king of the Mogols, after whose death she took the reins of government into her own hands. She is said to have conceived miraculously, and to have brought forth three children, which story is universally believed among the Mogols and Tartars.—*D'Herbelot.*

ALARD, a Romish divine, born at Amsterdam, died at Louvain in 1541; he wrote a great number of theological pieces, now little known or regarded.—*Moreri.*

ALARIC I. king of the Visigoths, was descended from an illustrious family, and served in the wars between the Goths and Romans till the year 332, when his countrymen submitted to Theodosius. He afterwards served in the imperial army, but being refused a chief command, he revolted against Arcadius. After ravaging several countries, he entered Greece, which he desolated with fire and sword; but while he was in the Peloponnesus he was encountered by the famous Stilicho, and compelled to retire to the mountain Pholoë, in Arcadia, where he was in imminent danger of perishing; but taking advantage of the security of his adversary, he broke the barrier, and penetrated into Epirus. About this time he was acknowledged king of the Visigoths. In 400 he entered Italy, and carried away a quantity of plunder and several captives. Two years afterwards he again entered that country, but was opposed by Stilicho, and after a hard battle lost his wife and children, who were taken prisoners. He then entered into a treaty, and retired across the Po. We next find him employed in the service of Honorius; but he soon entered the Roman territory again, demanding a large sum as arrears which were due to him; this being refused, he advanced to Rome, to which he laid siege; and the Romans, being driven to the greatest necessity, were obliged to make peace with Alaric on his own terms. He then withdrew to Tuscany, where he waited the arrival of his brother Ataulphus with his troops. The emperor, to prevent this junction, collected his forces, and sent them to attack Ataulphus, which Alaric regarding as a commencement of hostilities, marched against Rome, and the emperor was again obliged to make peace with him; this however was soon broken, and Alaric returned to Rome, which he plundered in 410. After this he ravaged Italy, and embarked for Sicily, but a tempest obliged him to re-land his troops; on which he took the city of Cosenza, where he died.—*Un. Hist.*

ALARIC II. king of the Visigoths, ascended the throne in 484; he was slain in a battle which he fought with Clovis, king of France, near Poitiers, in 507.—*Univ. Hist. Gibbon.*

ALASCO (John), uncle to the king of Poland, was at first a Roman-catholic bishop, but having embraced the protestant religion, he came to England in the reign of Edward VI. and became pastor to a Dutch church in London. On the accession of Mary, he returned to his own country, where he died in 1560. He was a learned, moderate, and pious man, and greatly esteemed by the leading men among the reformers; particularly by Erasmus, whose library he purchased.—*Strype's Cranmer. Fox's Acts & Mon.*

ALAVA (Diego Esquiesel), bishop of Cordova, in Spain, in the sixteenth century. He was at the council of Trent, and wrote a book on "General Councils," and died in 1562.—*Moreri.*

ALBAN (St.), the proto-martyr of Britain, was born at Verulam, now St. Albans, in the third century. He served in the Roman army, and on his return to Verulam, he became a convert to Christianity through one Amphilabus, a monk. He suffered death for his religion in the persecution under Dioclesian, A. D. 303.—*Bedæ Hist. Eccl. Biog. Br.*

ALBANI (Francis), an Italian painter, was born at Bologna in 1578. His first master was Denys Calvert, who left him to the instructions of his pupil Guido, whom he accompanied to the school of the Caracci. Having finished his studies at Bologna, Albani went to Rome. His second wife was a very beautiful woman. She brought him several fine boys, and Albani painted pieces in which his wife and children served as models for Venus and Cupids. He was fond of representing the fair sex, and his compositions on love-subjects are held in high esteem. He died in 1660. His brother and disciple, John Baptist, was an eminent historical and landscape painter. He died in 1668.—*De Piles, Vies des Peintres.*

ALBANI (John Jerome), a civilian and cardinal, was born at Bergamo. He wrote some books in vindication of the papal power, and died in 1591.—*Moreri.*

ALBATEGNI, an Arabian astronomer, who lived in Mesopotamia about A. D. 912. A book of his, on the knowledge of the stars and the obliquity of the zodiac, was

printed at Nuremberg in 1537, 4to. and at Bologna in 1545.—*D'Herbelot. Moreri.*

ALBERGATI CAPACELLI (the marquis Francis), a senator of Bologna, and a great comic writer, was born about 1730: he spent his early youth in every kind of dissipation, and did not apply to his studies before he had attained his 34th year. It was therefore an uncommon felicity of circumstances for him, that at forty he proved not only a first-rate dramatist, but such an excellent performer, as to deserve from his learned friends the flattering title of the *Garrick of the Italian nobility*. His works are perhaps unrivalled for wit, humour, facetious sallies, and knowlege of the world. A complete edition was published at Venice in 1783, in 12 vols. 8vo. He died in 1802.

ALBERGOTTI (Francis), an Italian civilian in the 14th century. He was the disciple of Baldi, and after exercising his profession as an advocate at Arezzo, removed to Florence, where he received the honour of nobility. His character was so great that he had the title of *teacher of solid truth*. He wrote Commentaries on the Digest, and other works. He died in 1376.—*Moreri.*

ALBERIC, or ALBERT, a French historian. He was canon of Aix, and not being able to go on the first crusade, he wrote its history from the year 1095 to 1120. It was printed at Helmstadt in 1584.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALBERIC DE ROSATE, of Bergamo, a lawyer of the 14th century, who wrote Commentaries on the Decretals.—*Mor.*

ALBERONI (Julius), a cardinal, was a gardener's son at Placentia, where he was born in 1664. Having entered into orders, he became curate of a village near Parma, where he happened to relieve the secretary of the duke of Vendome, who had been robbed. The duke, some time after, entering with his army into Italy, found that the peasants had concealed their corn. The secretary recollecting his old host, the curate, near whose village they were, spoke of him in such terms to the duke, that he sent for him. Alberoni not only did the French army essential service, by discovering the hoards of grain, but recommended himself to the duke in such a manner, that he took him to Madrid, where he got into the favour of the princess of Urfius, the favourite of Philip V. At her recommendation he was appointed agent for the duke of Parma to the Spanish court, and did great service to his sovereign, in getting a princess of Parma for the second wife to the king of Spain. Alberoni was presently made privy counsellor, then prime minister, and next a cardinal. While he was engaged in great projects for the Spanish nation, he was, through foreign influence, deprived of his posts, and banished to Rome. He died at Placentia in 1752. The "Testament Politique," under his name, is spurious.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALBERT I. emperor and duke of Austria, was crowned in 1298, after defeating and slaying his competitor Adolphus of Nassau. He was assassinated in 1308, by his nephew John, son of the duke of Suabia, whose paternal estates he had seized.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

ALBERT II. emperor and duke of Austria, was born in 1304, and having married the daughter of Sigismond, emperor and king of Hungary, that monarch left him his dominions of Hungary and Bohemia. He died in 1439.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

ALBERT, king of Sweden, was elected to the throne in 1363, by the disaffected nobles, who had deposed Magnus II. That monarch, aided by Norway and Denmark, endeavoured to regain his kingdom, but was defeated and taken prisoner by Albert, who afterwards fell into the same errors as his predecessor. The exasperated nobles applied to Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, who marched into the country, and took Albert and his son prisoners after a bloody battle. This was in 1387. Albert was kept in confinement till 1394, when he recovered his liberty on condition of ceding Stockholm to Margaret. He attempted again to recover his crown, but failing, spent the remainder of his life in Mecklenburgh, where he died in 1412.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

ALBERT, archduke of Austria, was the sixth son of the emperor Maximilian II. and was born in 1559. Having embraced the ecclesiastical state, he obtained a cardinalship and the archbishopric of Toledo. In 1584 he was made viceroy of Portugal, and his conduct gave such satisfaction to his uncle Philip II. king of Spain, that he sent him into the Low-countries, the seven united provinces of which were then in a state of insurrection. Here, however, he had little success. In 1598 he married the daughter of Philip, on which he renounced the ecclesiastical character. In 1600 he was defeated by prince Maurice at Nieuport; but the year following he laid siege to Ostend, the capture of which took him three years. At length he was obliged to make a truce with the Dutch for twelve years. He died in 1621.——*Thuani Hist. Grotius de Bell. Moreri.*

ALBERT, margrave of Brandenburg, grand-master of the Teutonic order, and the first duke of Prussia, was born in 1490. He was elected grand-master in 1511, and entered into a war with Sigismond, king of Poland, in defence of the independance of that order. A peace was concluded at Cracow in 1525, by which it was stipulated that the grand-master should possess Prussia as a fief of Poland. Not long after this Albert avowed himself a protestant, and married a princess of Denmark. For this he fell under the ban of the empire. He died in 1568.—*Mod. Un. Hist. Memoirs of Brandenburg by the king of Prussia.*

ALBERT, margrave of Brandenburg, called the *Alcibiades* of Germany, born in 1522, was the son of Casimir, margrave of Culembach, who, dying when he was an infant, left him in the care of his uncle. In 1541 he took possession of his hereditary estates. He took an active part in the disturbances of Germany during the reign of Charles V. against whom he joined in the confederacy formed by Maurice, elector of Saxony, and other princes. He committed many excesses in this war, burning towns, and levying heavy contributions wherever he marched. He was, however, admitted into favour with the emperor; but refusing to yield up what he had taken from the ecclesiastical states, a league was formed against him, at the head of which was his old ally the elector of Saxony. A bloody battle was fought between these two princes in 1553, in which Maurice was slain and Albert wounded. He was afterwards put under the ban of the empire, and deprived of his possessions. He died in 1558. Albert was bold and generous; but arrogant, cruel, and intemperate.—*Moreri. Robertson's Charles V.*

ALBERT (Charles d'), duke of Luynes, was born in 1578. He was a favourite with Henry IV. who made him page to his son the dauphin, afterwards Louis XIII. Under this last monarch he rose to the highest honours, and procured the destruction of the marshal d'Ancre. After this he ruled the kingdom as he pleased; so that even his master was jealous and afraid of his power. He fomented the war with the Huguenots, and in 1621 laid siege to Montauban, where he was seized with a fever which carried him off.—*Moreri.*

ALBERT (Jane d'), daughter of Margaret queen of Navarre, was married at the age of eleven to the duke of Cleves, which marriage was annulled by the pope. In 1548 she espoused Antony de Bourbon, duke of Vendome. In 1553 she was delivered of a son, who was afterwards Henry IV. of France. A curious anecdote occurred on this occasion. The king, her father, promised to put into her hands his *will*, on condition that during the pangs of childbirth she sung a Bearnoise song. To this she acceded, and when her father entered the chamber, she sang a noted song in the language of Bearn. The king after her delivery gave her a gold box containing his will, and at the same time threw round her neck a chain of gold. "These are for you, my daughter," said he, "but this is mine!" then taking the infant in his arms, and covering it with his gown, he carried it to his chamber. On the death of her father in 1555, she became queen of Navarre. In 1562 she lost her husband, when she set herself to establish the Reformation in her kingdom, though opposed by the kings of France and Spain. Being invited to the French court to assist at the nuptials of her son with Margaret of Valois, she expired suddenly, not without suspicion of poison, in 1572, in the forty-fourth year of her age. She left several compositions in prose and verse.—*Bayle.*

ALBERT (Erasmus), a German divine educated under Luther, is known as the author of a book entitled the Koran of the Cordeliers, ridiculing the impiety of the Franciscans, who compare the actions of Francis with Jesus Christ. This was printed in German, with a preface by Luther in 1531, and in Latin in 1542. The last edition of it is that of Amsterdam, in 2 vol. 12mo. 1734. He died in 1551.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALBERT (Joseph d'), of Luynes, prince of Grimberghen, died in 1758, aged 8[illegible]. He was ambassador from the emperor of Germany to the French court, and wrote 1. "Timandre instruit par son Genie." 2. "Le Songe d'Alcibiade," 1759, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALBERT (Krantz), professor of divinity at Hamburgh. He wrote the "History of Saxony, and of the Vandals;" "A Chronicle from Charlemagne to 1504," &c. He died in 1517.—*Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

ALBERT, of Stade, a benedictine monk who wrote a Chronicle from the creation to 1256. He lived in the thirteenth century.—*Moreri.*

ALBERT, of Strasburg, who compiled "A Chronicle from 1270 to 1378." He lived in the fourteenth century.—*Moreri.*

ALBERTI (Aristotile), was born at Bologna, and flourished in the 16th century. He is said to have removed a steeple to the distance of 35 paces. He went to Hungary where he built various works, and obtained the title of chevalier.—*Gen. B. D.*

ALBERTI (Andrew). He wrote, in Latin, a book on perspective, printed at Nuremberg, 1678, folio.—*Ibid.*

ALBERTI (John), a German lawyer, who abridged the Koran, with notes, for which he was knighted: he published in 1556 the New Testament in Syriac, of which the emperor kept 500, and the rest were sent to the East: he also wrote a Syriac grammar.—*Moreri.*

ALBERTI (Leander), a native of Bologna, was provincial of the Dominicans, and died in 1552. He wrote, 1. A History of illustrious Dominicans, folio. 2. A Description of Italy, 4to. 3. Various biographical Memoirs. 4. The History of Bologna.—*Voss. de Hist. Lat. Moreri.*

ALBERTI (Leoni Baptista), an eminent architect, who was employed by pope Nicholas V.: he wrote upon painting, sculpture and architecture, and also on moral and arithmetic. He died in 1485.—*Tiraboschi.*

ALBERTI (Cherubino), an eminent historical painter and engraver of Italy, died in 1615, aged 63.—*Pilk.*

ALBERTI (Giovanni), brother of

above, was born near Florence in 1558, and died in 1601. He excelled in perspective and in historical subjects.—*Pilk.*

Alberti (Dominico), an Italian musician, was a native of Venice. He came to London with the Spanish ambassador, and afterwards went to Rome, where he attained great eminence as a singer and a performer. He excelled on the harpsichord, and invented a new style of playing on that instrument. In 1737, he set to music Metastasio's "Endimione," and published some other fine pieces of his composition.—*Burney's Hist. Music.*

Albertinus (Francis), an Italian Jesuit, who died in 1619. He wrote a system of theology, 2 vols, folio; and a book in which he maintained that brutes have their guardian angels.—*Al gambe de Script. Soc. Jes.*

Albertinus (Mussatus), an Italian in the ninth century, who wrote the history of the emperor Henry VII. and several poetical pieces. He died in 829.—*Gen. B. D.*

Albertus, archbishop of Mentz, was born at Lorraine. He entered into a conspiracy against the emperor Henry V. for which he was imprisoned a short time. He died in 1137.—*Moreri.*

Albertus (Magnus), a learned dominican, was born in Suabia. He became successively vicar-general and provincial of his order, and pope Alexander IV. made him master of the sacred palace, and bishop of Ratisbon, which he soon afterwards resigned, and retired to his cell to enjoy his studies. His knowledge of nature was so great, that he was accounted a magician, and several ridiculous tales are told of him He died at Cologne in 1280. His works, in twenty-one vols. folio, were printed at Lyons in 1615.—*Moreri.*

Albi (Henry), a learned jesuit, born at Bolene, in Venaissin, and died in 1659. He wrote the History of illustrious Cardinals, 1653, 4to.—*Moreri.*

Albicus, archbishop of Prague, who shewed great favour to Huss, and the other reformers, for which the Roman-catholic writers have poured abuse upon his memory. He wrote some medical pieces, which were printed at Leipsic in 1484.—*Spondanus.*

Albinovanus, a Latin poet, was cotemporary with Ovid, and honoured by him with the title of divine. There is nothing of his extant but two elegies, which were printed at Amsterdam in 1703, 8vo.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

Albinus (Decimus Clodius), was born at Adrumetum. He obtained the command in Britain, and was consul in 194, with Severus, who having hired assasssins to murder him, Albinus in revenge assumed the title of emperor. The two rivals met in Gaul, and after a bloody engagement, the army of Albinus was defeated, and himself slain, A. D. 197.—*Dion Cassius. Herodian.*

Albinus (A. Posthumius), a Roman historian. He was consul in the year 151 B. C. and wrote a history of Rome in Greek, which Cicero has commended.—*Vossius.*

Albinus (Bernard), whose real name was Weiss, i. e. White. He was born at Dessau, and studied physic at Leyden, where he became professor in that faculty in 1702, after having discharged the same office at other places with great reputation. He wrote several valuable treatises on medicine, and died in 1721.—*Moreri.*

Albinus (Bernard Sigfred), son of the above, was born in 1683. He became professor of medicine at Leyden. His anatomical plates in 3 vols. folio, 1744, 1749, and 1753, prove him to have been one of the greatest anatomists that ever lived. He died in 1771. His younger brother, Christian Bernard, distinguished himself as medical professor at Utrecht.—*Haller's Bib. An.*

Albinus (Eleazar). Of this writer nothing more is known than that he published a natural history of birds, a French translation of which appeared at the Hague in 1750, 2 vols. 4to.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Albinus (Peter), professor of poetry and mathematics at Wittemberg, and secretary to the elector at Dresden. He published the Chronicles of Misnia in 1580, and other pieces.—*Moreri.*

Albezi, or Albizis, (Bartholomew), or Bartholomew of Pisa, a Franciscan monk. He wrote several books, the most noted of which is that on the conformity of St. Francis with Jesus Christ, in which he makes the saint equal, if not superior, to the Saviour. He died in 1401.—*Moreri.*

Alboin, king of Lombardy, was the son of Audoin. On ascending the throne, he demanded Rosamond, the daughter of Curimund, in marriage, and being refused, he commenced hostilities, and having slain Curimund, converted his scull into a drinking-cup. Rosamond also fell into his hands, and Alboin made her his wife. In 567 he conquered Italy, and removed the seat of his government to Pavia. But he did not long enjoy his possessions, for having sent some wine to Rosamond in her father's scull, she caused him to be assassinated in 570.—*Univ. Hist.*

Albon (James d'), marquis of Fronsac, and marshal of St. Andre, a celebrated French nobleman, was made gentleman of the bedchamber by Henry II. in 1547. In 1550 he was deputed to bear the collar of his order to Henry VIII. of England, by whom he was invested with that of the garter. On his return he commanded at Champagne with great reputation, but at the battle of St. Quintin he was taken prisoner. At the death of Henry II. he was chosen one of the regency. He was killed at the battle of Dreux in 1562. The Huguenots called him "the harquebuseer of the West." His daughter, it is said, was poisoned by her mother for the sake of her property.—*Moreri.*

Albornos (Giles Alvarez Carillo), archbishop of Toledo, was born in New Castile. On being raised to the dignity of cardinal he resigned the archbishopric. He was of a very bold spirit, and taking up arms in favour of pope Urban, he brought all Italy into subjection, and then retired to Viterbo, where he died in 1367. He founded the grand college at Barcelona.—*Moreri.*

Albricus, a philosopher and physician, who flourished about A. D. 1217, was born in London, and educated at Oxford. He wrote, Virtutes Antiquorum; Canones Speculativi; De Origine Deorum.—*Pits. Bale.*

Albucasa, or Albucasis, an Arabian physician in the 11th century. He composed many excellent works, and excelled in surgery, and describes many instruments and operations.—*Friend's Hist. Physic.*

Albumazar, an Arabian physician and astronomer of the ninth century. His work entitled "De Magnis Conjunctionibus, Annorum Revolutionibus, ac eorum Perfectionibus," was printed at Venice in 1526, 8vo; and his Introductio ad Astronomiam in 1489.—*Vossius de Mathem.*

Albuquerque (Alphonso), a Portuguese commander, was sent, in 1505, with a squadron to India, by king Emanuel, who the same year dispatched another under Francis Albuquerque. Francis arrived first, and having restored the king of Cochin to his capital, was joined by his brother. Here they built a fort, and compelled Zamorin to sue for peace. The two brothers soon after sailed for Portugal, where Alphonso arrived in safety, but the other was lost. In 1508 Alphonso subdued the king of Ormuz; but he was soon obliged to quit that place and return to India. Here in a rash attack on Calicut he was wounded, and compelled to retreat. In 1510 he took Goa, but was obliged to re-embark on account of a mutiny on board his fleet. He afterwards took the strong city of Malacca, and projected other enterprises, when he was taken ill, and died at Goa, December 16, 1515, aged 63. His son was ennobled by Emanuel, king of Portugal, who ordered him to take the name of Alphonso. He wrote memoirs of his father's transactions. He died in 1580.—*Moreri.*

Albuquerque Coelho (Edward d'), a noble Portuguese, who distinguished himself as a soldier, and wrote a History of the Wars of Brazil, printed at Madrid in 1654, 4to. He died in 1658.—*Moreri.*

Albutius Silus (Caius), a Roman orator in the time of Augustus, was a native of Novara, which he left on account of some insult he had received, and went to Rome, but returned to his native place in his old age, and there starved himself to death.—*Suetonius de Clar. Rhetor.*

Albutius (Titus), a Roman philosopher, and pro-prætor of Sardinia, who for corruption was banished by the senate. On account of his attachment to the Grecian language and customs he is ridiculed by Cicero. He died at Athens.—*Bayle.*

Alcæus, an ancient lyric poet, was born in the island of Lesbos, and flourished B.C. 604. The invention of lyric poetry is attributed to him, but only a few fragments of his writings have come down to us.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc.*

Alcasar (Louis d'), a jesuit, was born at Seville, in 1554. He wrote a commentary on the Apocalypse, and other works, and died in 1613.—*Bayle.*

Alchabitius, an Arabian astrologer of the 12th century; he wrote "On the Judgment of the Stars," "the Conjunction of the Planets," and "Optics," printed at Venice in 1491, and at Seville in 1521.—*Bayle. Vossius.*

Alchindus, an Arabian astrologer and physician, some of whose works are extant, one of which, upon the art of magic, is full of superstition and absurdity. He lived about the twelfth century.—*Moreri.*

Alciat (Andrew), a famous lawyer, was born at Milan in 1492; he was chosen professor of law at Anjou, and in 1529 he removed to Bourges, to discharge the same office, at the desire of Francis I. The duke of Milan prevailed upon him to return to his native country, where he was created a senator; he died at Pavia in 1550. His most esteemed work is his Emblems. He left his fortune to Francis Alciat, who succeeded him in the professorship at Pavia, and acquired great eminence in his profession; he was made cardinal, and died at Rome in 1580.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Alcibiades, the son of Clinias, an Athenian captain, was the disciple of Socrates who took great pains to form his mind to the love of virtue, and accompanied him on some of his military expeditions. The distinguished rank of his family gave him considerable advantages, and the vivacity of his temper rendered him acceptable in all companies. This led him into extravagances, and a love of pleasure prevailed over the charms of philosophy, though he never totally forgot the lessons of his tutor. He early entered on a military life, and gained several prizes at the Olympic games. In the Peloponnesian war, he was appointed to command with Lysimachus under Nicias, in an expedition against Syracuse; but while he was thus employed, a charge was preferred against him at home of impiety. One morning all the Hermæ, or half-statues of Mercury, which abounded at Athens, were found defaced, and on a reward being offered for the discovery of the offenders, some slaves gave information that it was done by Alcibiades and his drunken companions. For this he was ordered home, but, fearful of the consequences, he withdrew to Sparta, and stirred up the Lacedemonians to declare war against Athens. He afterwards went over to the king of Persia, by whose interest he obtained his pardon

and recal. He then commanded with success against the Lacedemonians, whom he compelled to sue for peace, and was received at Athens in triumph. But his popularity did not last long: for the defeat of the Athenian fleet by Lysander, the Spartan commander, being attributed to Alcibiades, he was deprived of his command. On this he retired into Thrace, and afterwards placed himself under the protection of Pharnabazus, the Persian governor of Phrygia; but the tyrants of Athens, dreading his spirit and talents, prevailed on Pharnabazus to murder him. Accordingly, the cottage in which he resided was set fire to in the night, and in his attempt to escape he was slain, in the 46th year of his age, B. C. 404. It is related of him, that while a young man he entered a school, and asked the schoolmaster for Homer's Iliad, and finding that he had it not, he gave him a box on the ear, saying, that the man who had not Homer was not a proper person to instruct youth.—*Plutarch et Nepos in Vit. Alcib. Thucydides. Xenophon.*

Alcidamas, a Greek rhetorician, who was the disciple of Gorgias, B. C. 422. There are two orations extant under his name; the first printed by Aldus in his edition of the Greek orators, 1513, and the second in the same printer's edition of Isocrates, 1518. Cicero notes a discourse of his in praise of death.—*Fabric. Bibl. Græc.*

Alcimus surnamed Jachim, high-priest of the Jews, B. C. 163; he obtained that office from Antiochus Eupator, king of Syria, but rendered himself odious to his countrymen by his avarice and cruelty. He died two years after his election.—*Josephus.*

Alcimus (Latinus Alcimus Alethius), born at Agen in the fourth century; he wrote the history of Julian, and of Sallust the consul under that emperor, both which are lost. An epigram by him is in Mattaire's Corpus Poetarum, 1754.—*Moreri.*

Alcinous, a Platonic philosopher of the second century, who wrote an "Introduction to the Philosophy of Plato," which has been translated into English by Stanley.—*Fabric. Bibl. Græc.*

Alciphron, a Grecian philosopher, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great. There was a sophist of the same name, whose epistles give a curious picture of Grecian manners. They were printed by Bergler at Leipsic, in 1715, and an English translation was published in 1791. Lucian is supposed to have imitated him.—*Ibid.*

Alcman, of Lacedemon or Sardis, one of the oldest Grecian writers, who flourished about 672 B. C. Some fragments of his poems remain in different authors. He is said to have been the first writer of amorous poetry. There was another of the same name, and a lyric poet, who flourished about 2 B.C.—*Moreri.*

Alcmæon, a philosopher of Crotona, and the disciple of Pythagoras: he was the first writer on natural philosophy; but he held strange notions, particularly that the stars were animated beings.—*Clemens Alexand. Plutarch.*

Alcock (John), an English prelate, was born at Beverley, in Yorkshire, and educated at Cambridge. He became dean of Westminster, and master of the rolls, and in 1471 was preferred to the see of Rochester, from whence he was translated to Worcester, and finally to Ely. Henry VII. made him lord president of Wales and chancellor of England. He endowed a school at Kingston upon Hull, built the hall at the palace in Ely, and founded Jesus college Cambridge. He died in 1500, and was buried in the chapel which he built at Kingston upon Hull.—*Biog. Br.*

Alcuinus (Albinus Flaccus), an English divine, was born in Yorkshire, and educated first by the venerable Bede, and then by Edwin, archbishop of York, who made him his librarian; he afterwards became abbot of Canterbury, and in 793 went to France, at the request of Charlemagne, who gave him several rich abbeys; he attended that prince to the council of Frankfort. He died in 804. His works were published in one volume folio, at Paris, in 1617.—*Pitsius. Bale. Biog. Br.*

Alcyonius (Peter), an Italian writer, who was corrector of the press to Aldus Manutius, and afterwards professor at Florence. He quitted that place to seek his fortune at Rome, where he perished during the troubles excited by the Colunnas about 1527. He wrote some ingenious pieces in Latin, and among the rest, a treatise on banishment, which he is said to have taken from a MS. *on glory* by Cicero, found by him in a monastery, and which, after copying the above, he burnt.—*Bayle.*

Aldebert, or Adalbert, a French impostor in the eighth century, who pretended to be inspired, and exercised the episcopal function without authority; he was condemned by a council at Rome, and thrown into prison, where he died.—*Baronius.*

Aldegraff (Albert), an eminent historical painter and engraver, was a native of Zoust, in Westphalia, where he died poor, about the middle of the sixteenth century.—*De Piles.*

Alderette (Bernard and Joseph), two brothers of the society of Jesus, and natives of Malaga, who lived at the beginning of the seventeenth century. They wrote two learned works, entitled, 1. Origines Linguæ Castillanicæ, 1606, 4to. 2. The Antiquities of Spain, 1614, 4to. They were so perfectly alike as to be frequently mistaken for each other.—*Moreri.*

Aldhelm, or Adelm, (St.), bishop of Sherborne, was born at Malmsbury, and consecrated bishop at Rome by Sergius I.; he is said to have been the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, and the first who in-

troduced poetry into England. The people were at that time almost barbarians, and paid little regard to sermons, on which Aldhelm used to entertain them with ballads of his own composing, in which he blended religious subjects with those of a lighter kind, and thus effected a considerable reformation. He died in 709.—*Biog. Br.*

ALDHUN, the founder of the see of Durham. In 990, he became bishop of Lindisfarne, or Holy-island, which place he left on account of its being infested by the Danes. Taking with him the body of St. Cuthbert, he went to Durham, where he built a church, and died in 1018.—*Ibid.*

ALDINI (Tobias), of Cesena, physician to cardinal Farnese; he wrote Descriptio Plantarum Horti Farnesiani, Romæ, 1525, folio. —*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ALDRED, abbot of Tavistock and bishop of Worcester, was sent ambassador to the emperor of Germany, and in 1058 took a journey to Jerusalem. On his return he was made archbishop of York, with leave to hold his former see; but the pope refused him the pallium unless he resigned the bishopric. On the death of Edward, in 1066, Aldred crowned his son Harold, and afterwards performed the same ceremony to William the Conqueror. He died in 1069. —*Biog. Brit.*

ALDRIC (St.), bishop of Mans; he held a distinguished station in the court of Charlemagne, and of Louis the Debonair, which he renounced for the ecclesiastical state, and in 832 was made bishop of Mans. Lothaire expelled him from his see, but he was restored by Charles II. He convoked an assembly of bishops for the reformation of abuses in the church, and died in 856: he compiled a body of canons.—*Moreri.*

ALDRICH (Robert), an English prelate, was born at Burnham, in Buckinghamshire, and educated at Eton and King's colleges, Cambridge. He was afterwards appointed provost of Eton. In 1534 he was made canon of Windsor, and register of the order of the garter. In 1537 he was consecrated bishop of Carlisle, and died in 1555. He wrote a few pieces, which shew his learning.—*Biog. Brit.*

ALDRICH (Henry), a divine, was born in Westminster, in 1647. From Westminster school he went to Christchurch, Oxford where he was elected student. In 1681 he was installed canon of Christchurch, and in the same year took the degree of D. D. He wrote, in the reign of James II. two able tracts, "On the Adoration of our Saviour in the Eucharist." At the Revolution he was made dean of Christ church, in which station he behaved in the most exemplary manner, and every year published a Greek classic, or part of one, by way of present to the students of the college. He was one of the persons entrusted with the publication of lord Clarendon's History: he had a great knowledge of architecture and music, as appears by Peckwater-square, in Oxford, the chapel of Trinity college, and the church of All Saints, designed by him; and the numerous church-services and anthems which he composed. The dean was also the composer of two catches viz. "Hark the bonny Christchurch bells," and the other, "A smoking Catch." He held the rectory of Wem, in Shropshire, and in the convocation of 1702 he sat as prolocutor. He died in 1710. Besides the above works he printed "Artis Logicæ Compendium," and the Elements of Architecture, in Latin.—*Biog. Brit.*

ALDRINGER, general of the empire. He was of mean extraction in Luxembourg, and was a servant to some young students at Paris, where he profited by his situation and acquired a knowledge of the languages and sciences. He then went to Italy, and had a place under the cardinal Madrucci; but being deprived of it, he returned to Germany, and entered into the army as a common soldier. He was quickly raised to the rank of captain; and passing through different gradations, was made a field-marshal, and was also employed as ambassador. He distinguished himself on many occasions as a brave commander, but his avarice and cruelty were extreme. He was slain near Landshut in 1634.—*Moreri.*

ALDRUDE, countess of Bertinoro, in Romagna, celebrated for her beauty and magnanimity. In conjunction with William degli Adelardi, a citizen of Ferrara, she compelled the Venetians and Imperialists to raise the siege of Ancona. The rise in consequence of that port having excited the jealousy of the Venetians and the emperor, they united their forces and laid siege to it in 1172. The citizens made a brave resistance, but being closely pressed they were driven to extreme exigency for want of provisions. In this distress they applied to William degli Adelardi and the countess of Bertinoro, who assembled their vassals and marched to the relief of the Anconians. Aldrude, by her presence and exhortations, inspired the troops with courage; and on their arrival, the besiegers fled in confusion. Aldrude on her return encountered several parties of the enemy, and came off victorious in every action. William, having disbanded his troops, went to Constantinople, where he was received by the emperor with distinguished honours.—*Dict. Hist. des Fem.*

ALDUS, see MANUTIUS.

ALEANDER (Jerome), a cardinal, was born in 1480; he taught the belles-lettres at Paris, and afterwards entered into the service of pope Leo X. who sent him nuncio to Germany in 1515, and next year appointed him librarian of the Vatican. In the diet of Worms he displayed great eloquence against Luther, and procured his books to be burnt, and his person proscribed. Clement VII. made him archbishop of Brundisi, and sent him nuncio to Fr-

He went again in the same capacity to Germany in 1531, where he endeavoured, but in vain, to hinder Charles V. from making a truce with the protestants. In 1536 he was made a cardinal by Paul III. He died in 1542.—*Bayle.*

ALEANDER (Jerome), nephew of the above, was born in the principality of Friuli; he was first secretary to cardinal Octavio Bandini, and lastly to cardinal Barberini. He died of excessive eating in 1631. He wrote some pieces on antiquarian subjects.—*Ibid.*

ALEGAMBE (Philip,) a jesuit, was born at Brussels in 1592; he took the religious habit in Sicily, and afterwards became professor of philosophy and divinity at Gratz, in Austria. In 1638 he went to Rome, and was retained there by the general of his order as secretary for Germany, and president of spiritual affairs. He died in 1652. His works are but few, and relate to the history of his order.—*Bayle.*

ALEGRINUS (John), cardinal and patriarch of Constantinople, was born at Abbeville, in Picardy; he went as legate to Spain and Portugal, and died in 1240.

ALEMAN (Lewis), a Roman cardinal, was born in 1390. In 1422, being archbishop of Arles, he was sent legate to Sienna by pope Martin V. to procure the removal of the council of Pavia to that city; and the same pontiff made him cardinal. He was afterwards president of the council of Basil, in which he opposed Eugenius IV. who excommunicated him. Nicholas V. restored him to his dignities, and sent him as legate into Germany. He died in 1450, and was afterwards canonized.—*Moreri.*

ALEMAN (Lewis Augustine), a lawyer of Grenoble, born in 1653: he published, in 1690, the posthumous remarks of Vaugelas, with a preface and notes of his own; he also wrote the Journal Historique de l'Europe, and some other works.—*Ibid.*

ALEMBERT (John Le Rond d'), a French philosopher, was born at Paris in 1717; he had the name of J. Le Rond, from the church near which he was exposed as a foundling, and being discovered by the overseer of the district he was put out to nurse. His father hearing of his situation was touched with parental feeling, and took care of his education and maintenance; he was placed in the college of Mazarin, where he composed a commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, which the Jansenists beheld with astonishment. They then engaged him in the study of the mathematics, in which he made a surprising progress. On leaving the college he went to live with his nurse, with whom he resided forty years, contented with the little fortune which had been left him. His friends advised him to better his condition by studying the law, with which he complied, and took his degrees in that faculty, but soon abandoned this profession, and applied to the study of physic. This also he relinquished, and devoted himself to the mathematics. In 1741 he was elected into the academy of sciences, and two years afterwards published his treatise on dynamics. In 1746 he obtained the prize-medal from the academy of Berlin, for a discourse on the theory of winds. In 1749 he solved the problem of the precession of the equinoxes, ascertained its quantity, and explained the rotation of the terrestrial axis. In 1752 he published an essay on the resistance of fluids, and soon after obtained a pension from the king. He next engaged with Diderot in compiling the celebrated Encyclopédie, for which he wrote the preliminary discourse. While engaged on mathematical subjects his name was not much known, but now he became celebrated by works of an historical and miscellaneous nature, such as his "Philosophical, Historical, and Philological Miscellanies," "The Memoirs of Christina, queen of Sweden," and his "Elements of Philosophy." The king of Prussia offered him the office of president of his academy, and the empress of Russia invited him into her dominions as tutor to the grand-duke, but Alembert refused both these offers. In 1765 he published his dissertation on the destruction of the Jesuits. He also published 9 vols. of memoirs and miscellaneous pieces, and the Elements of Music. In 1772 he was elected secretary to the French academy, and wrote the history of seventy of its members, who died between 1700 and 1771. He died in 1783. D'Alembert, with all his affected moderation and candour, was a bigoted enemy to christianity; and projected with more art than honesty the Encyclopédie as a means of rooting out, if possible, that religion from among men. In this design he was supported by the talents and influence of Voltaire, Diderot, Condorcet, the king of Prussia, and other infidels. Unhappily their efforts had too much success in France, as the history of that country will evince to the latest generation.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Hutton's Math. Dict. Barruel's Memoirs of Jacobinism.*

ALEN (John Van), an eminent Dutch painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1651, and died in 1698. He painted landscape, birds, and still life.—*Houbraken.*

ALENIO (Julius), a Venetian Jesuit. He propagated Christianity in China with great success thirty-six years, and died in 1649. He wrote several books on religious and mathematical subjects in the Chinese language.—*Moreri.*

ALEOTTI (Joan Baptiste), an eminent architect, was at first a common labourer, but applied with great diligence to the study of geometry and architecture, in which sciences he wrote several books. He died in 1630.—*Ibid.*

ALES, or HALES, (Alexander d'), a learned Englishman, who taught philosophy and divinity at Paris, and died there in 1245.

He was called the irrefragable doctor.—*Pits.* *Dupin.*

ALES (Alexander), a Scotch divine, was born at Edinburgh in 1500. From being a zealous catholic he became as zealous a protestant. In 1535 he visited England, and was greatly esteemed by archbishop Cranmer, but soon after went to Germany, and was successively professor of divinity at Frankfort and Leipsic. He died in 1565. He wrote several books on theological subjects, particularly on the necessity of good works to justification.—*Bayle.*

ALESSO (Matthew Perez d'), an eminent painter and engraver, was born at Rome, and died in 1600. His most celebrated performance is the figure of St. Christopher, painted in fresco in the great church of Seville. The calf of each leg is an ell in thickness, and all the other parts are in proportion.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALESSI (Galeas), a famous architect, was born at Perusia in 1500. Various places are adorned with buildings of his construction; but he acquired the greatest reputation by his plan of the monastery and church of the Escurial. He died in 1572. —*Ibid.*

ALETINO (Benedetto), the fictitious name of a professor of philosophy in the Jesuits' college at Naples, who printed, in 1688, 4 vols. with a view of overthrowing Cartesianism, and establishing the system of Aristotle. He died in 1719.—*Ibid.*

ALEXANDER THE GREAT, was the son of Philip, king of Macedon, and born at Pella, B. C. 355, the same year in which the famed temple of Diana at Ephesus was destroyed, a circumstance which was considered afterwards as ominous of his character. He had great advantages in his education, being placed first under Lysimachus, and afterwards under Aristotle, who appears to have taken uncommon pains with so illustrious a pupil. When young he discovered numerous evidences of his restless and ambitious spirit. Being told that Philip had gained a great victory, he seemed dissatisfied, and said, that if "his father went on at that rate, he would leave him nothing to achieve." At another time when his father expressed his surprize that he did not engage in the Olympic games, he replied, "Give me kings to encounter, and I will enter immediately." At a very early age, he succeeded in breaking-in his famous horse Bucephalus, which no one else had been able to manage. When Philip had repudiated Olympias the mother of Alexander, and taken another wife, he gave a public entertainment, during which one of the courtiers, to please the king, observed, that the gods should be supplicated to grant him a lawful heir. Alexander, fired at this, threw a goblet at his head, and exclaimed, "Do you dare call me a bastard?" Philip in a rage instantly drew his sword and rushed towards Alexander, but being in liquor, fell on the floor; on which the youth sarcastically said, "See what a general you have got, who cannot take a step without falling!" The king was then about to march against Persia, but was assassinated soon after, on which Alexander ascended the throne, and though some of the Grecian states endeavoured to shake off the Macedonian yoke, the young king soon quelled the design, and was acknowledged general of Greece. He then marched into Thrace, and gained several conquests. During his absence, Thebes revolted, on the intelligence of which Alexander returned into Greece, took that city by storm, and made a dreadful carnage of the inhabitants. He also destroyed all the buildings except the residence of Pindar the poet. This severe example had its effect on the other states, and even Athens, which was the most impatient under the domination of Macedon, distinguished itself by a servile submission to the conqueror. He next turned his arms against Darius Codomannus king of Persia, and in his 22d year crossed the Hellespont, with an army of about 40,000 men. With this force he defeated the Persians at the Granicus, with a prodigious slaughter, after which he made himself master of numerous places. At Gordium, where he assembled his army, he is said to have cut the famous knot on which the fate of Asia was said to depend. While he was in Cilicia he fell into a dangerous fever, owing to his imprudently bathing in the river Cydnus when very hot. In this state he received a letter from Parmenio, intimating his suspicions that his physician Philip had been bribed to poison him. When Philip attended with a strong medicine, Alexander took it, and giving him the letter to read, drank off the potion. On his recovery from this illness, he liberally rewarded the physician for his skill and integrity.

Shortly after this he defeated Darius near Issus, took a quantity of treasure and a number of prisoners, among whom were the mother, wife, and children of the king of Persia, who fled. The generous conduct of Alexander to these princesses forms the most brilliant action of his life. This victory was followed by the conquest of Phœnicia, Damascus, and other places. The siege of Tyre, however, took him seven months, and in revenge he committed horrible cruelties on the inhabitants. He next marched to Jerusalem, where he was met by the high-priest dressed in his sacerdotal vestments. On seeing this venerable personage, the hero bowed to the ground with such reverence as excited the astonishment of Parmenio who attended him; when Alexander informed him, that a person of this description had appeared to him in a dream in Macedonia, and promised him success in his expedition. The high-priest then presented to the monarch the prophecy of Daniel, in which it was foretold

that a Grecian prince should destroy the Persian empire: in consequence of this, Alexander bestowed liberal presents on the Jews, and passed into Egypt, which country he subdued. While there he founded the city of Alexandria, and consulted the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, the priest of which flattered his vanity by asserting that he was the son of that deity. Darius having collected a considerable army, resolved to make another struggle for his dominions; but was defeated at Arbela, and the fate of Asia was decided. This battle was followed by the taking of Susa and Persepolis. The last city Alexander caused to be burnt, at the instigation of the harlot Thais. While pursuing Darius he received intelligence of his having been slain by Bessus, whom he ordered to be put to death. Every new conquest only served to increase his ambition; and being told there were other worlds besides this, he is said to have wept, because he could not be master of them. At length he crossed the river Indus, on the banks of which he was opposed by Porus, an Indian prince, with a numerous army, in which were several elephants. The wonted fortune of the Macedonians prevailed, but Alexander was so pleased with the gallantry of Porus, that he restored him his kingdom, and entered into an alliance with him. After ranging India he returned to Babylon, which city he intended greatly to improve, when he was taken off by a fever in the 33d year of his age, B. C. 323. He had four wives: Barsina the daughter of Artabazes; Roxana, a Persian princess, by whom he left a son of his own name, who was assassinated with his mother by Cassander; Parisatis daughter of Artaxerxes Ochus; and Statira daughter of Darius Codomannus. By his own direction his body was carried to Alexandria, where Ptolemy Lagus deposited it in a gold coffin, which one of his successors changed for a glass one. Having appointed no successor, his generals divided his conquests among themselves.——The character of Alexander was made up of very great and very bad qualities. He committed many odious cruelties; and he drank to a shameful excess. In one of his drunken fits he stabbed his most intimate friend Clytus with his own hand. Yet he often performed deeds that indicated a benevolent mind; and though he was pleased with the fulsome ascription of divinity, on other occasions he expressed his abhorrence of adulation and flattery. He had a taste for learning and the fine arts, and had always about him men of science, philosophers, and poets.—*Plutarch. Nepos. Q. Curtius. Arrian. Josephus.*

ALEXANDER (Balas), an impostor, who was employed by the Romans to personate the son of Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, in order to take possession of that kingdom. He defeated Demetrius Soter, the lawful heir, but that prince, with the aid of Ptolemy king of Egypt, afterwards gained a victory over the usurper, who fled into Arabia, where he was slain, B. C. 146.—*Justin.*

ALEXANDER SEVERUS, a Roman emperor, was a Phœnician. His father, Genesius Marcianus, had been consul, and his mother was related to the emperor Heliogabalus; but though her family were notoriously vicious, she was distinguished by the purity of her manners, and is supposed to have been favourable to Christianity. From such a parent he could not but derive good instructions, which enabled him to resist the temptations held out in the odious court of his relations. His virtue excited the hatred of Heliogabalus, who attempted his life; which so enraged the Prætorian guards, that they put the emperor to death, and raised Alexander to the throne in the 17th year of his age. Not long afterwards he was engaged in a war with the Persians, over whom he gained a great victory in person, and on his return to Rome was honoured with a triumph. He next marched against the Germans, who had made an incursion into Gaul, but while there a sedition broke out in his army, at the head of which was a Thracian named Maximin. In this mutiny the emperor and his mother were murdered A. D. 235, after he had reigned thirteen years. Alexander was pious, temperate, frugal, humane, and a great encourager of literature. He was also friendly to the Christians, and is said to have had the image of Jesus Christ in his private chapel.—*Univ. Hist. Gibbon.*

ALEXANDER JANNEUS, king of the Jews, was the son of Hircan, and succeeded his brother Aristobulus, B. C. 106. Aristobulus had cast him into prison, from whence he was taken at his death and placed on the throne. He began his reign by murdering one of his brothers; and had a long war with Ptolemy Lathyrus, king of Egypt. His cruelties irritated his subjects, and produced a civil war, which lasted six years. Alexander, however, proved successful; and in one day caused eight hundred captives to be crucified, after their wives and children had been murdered before their eyes. Having secured the throne, he carried his arms into foreign countries, and made several important conquests. He died of intemperance, B. C. 79.——*Josephus.*

ALEXANDER II. was the son of Aristobulus the second king of the Jews. He was sent prisoner to Rome by Pompey, with his father, brother Antigonus, and two sisters. On being delivered from prison, and going into Judea, he raised an army, and opposed Hircan the brother of Aristobulus, but was defeated by Gabinius the Roman general, A. M. 3979, and sent to Rome. Cæsar afterwards restored him to liberty, in hope that he would be serviceable to him in Syria; but he again turned against the Ro-

Sir William afterwards sold Nova Scotia to the French, but the order still continues. In 1630, he was created viscount, and afterwards earl Stirling: he died in 1640. His poetical works make one volume folio.—*Biog. Br.*

Alexander (Noel), called in Latin Natalis, was born at Rouen, in Normandy, in 1639. He entered into the order of the Dominicans, and became a doctor of the Sorbonne. He published a church history, in 26 vols. 8vo. in Latin, and the history of the Old Testament, in 6 vols. 8vo. At the close of his life, he lost his sight, which he bore with great patience. He died in 1724. He wrote many books besides those abovementioned.—*Moreri.*

Alexander (Nicholas), a benedictine monk, was born at Paris, and died in 1728. He practised physic, and gave his fees to charitable uses. He published, 1. Physic and Surgery for the Poor, Paris, 1738, 12mo. 2. A Botanical and Pharmaceutical Dictionary, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Alexander (Nevskoi), grand-duke of Russia, and a saint of that church, was born in 1218. His father, Yaroslaf, in 1227 removed his residence from Novgorod to Peryaslaf, leaving at the former place his two sons, Feodor and Alexander, as his representatives. Five years after, Feodor died, and Alexander became sole viceroy. About 1239 he married a princess of Polotzk, and began to strengthen his kingdom against the incursions of his neighbours, who drew to their interest Valdemar II. king of Denmark, with the Swedes and the Teutonic knights. Notwithstanding this combination, Alexander mustered his forces, and proceeded to engage the enemy. The battle began at six in the morning, and lasted the whole day, on the banks of the Neva, where he gained a complete victory. After his death, he was canonized: and Peter the Great erected a monastery on the spot where he gained his fame, in 1712; to which, in 1723, he caused the bones of the saint to be brought in great pomp. The empress Catherine built a superb church within the same monastery, with a magnificent mausoleum for herself and her descendants. The shrine of the saint is of massy silver. Peter the Great instituted the order of St. Alexander Nevskoi, but dying before he had named the knights, this was done by Catherine I. in 1725.—*Coxe's Travels.*

Alexandrini de Neustain (Julius), a native of Tent, was physician to Maximilian II. who conferred several honours on him. He died in 1590, aged 85. He wrote *Salubrium*, or *de Sanitate tuenda*; *De Medicina et Medico*; *Annotationes in Galenum*, &c.—*Moreri.*

Alexis, a Greek comic poet, and uncle to Menander, lived about 383 years before Christ. A few fragments of his works are extant.—*Voss. de Poet. Græc*

Alexis of Piedmont, the author of "Medical Secrets," printed at Basil in 1536, and translated into Latin, French, and English. He was of a noble family, and travelled fifty-seven years; but at the age of eighty-two being at Milan, and seeing a poor man expire through the unskilfulness of the surgeon, he was so struck with remorse for not interfering to save his life, that he became a hermit. When he died is unknown.—*Moreri.*

Alexis (Michaelovitch), the son of Michael, czar of Russia, ascended the throne in 1645, at the age of sixteen. His reign was disturbed by foreign and civil wars. Having quelled the insurgents, he entered into a war with Poland, in which he was successful, and thereby enlarged his dominions; but he was not so fortunate in a contest with the Swedes, who compelled him to retire within his own territories. He had also a long war with the Turks, and joined his forces with the Poles, under the famous John Sobieski, who gained a splendid victory in 1674. He died in 1677, aged 46. He was an upright but severe prince, and was the first who caused the laws of Russia to be printed. He also encouraged the arts and sciences, paid attention to the interests of commerce, and laid the plans of those projects which his son Peter the Great afterwards carried into execution.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Alexius or Alexei (Petrovitch), son of Peter the Great by Eudocia Lapukin, was born in 1699. When a child, he was committed to the care of the Russian priests, who instilled into him all their barbarous prejudices. At the age of eleven he was put under baron Huysen, by whose instructions he might have profited, had he not been taken from him by prince Menzikoff, who placed about him persons of the most improper description, whereby he became vitiated in his manners, fond of low company, and addicted to drinking. Finding his associates set against his father's measures for the reformation of the people, he joined in their complaints, and avowed his intention of restoring the old state of things when he should come to the crown. On this account his ruin was determined; and after suffering several persecutions, he was obliged to sign his renunciation of the right of succession in 1716. Soon afterwards he escaped to Vienna, and put himself under the protection of Charles VI. who sent him first to Inspruck, and then to Naples. He was betrayed by a Finlandish girl, whom he had long kept, and, under promise of forgiveness, was prevailed upon to return to Moscow, where he was thrown into prison, tried secretly, and condemned to death. The trial was printed by order of the emperor. The public manifesto asserts that he died of an apoplectic fit, but it is suspected that he was secretly put to death.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Alexius I. (Comnenus), emperor of th

East, was born at Constantinople in 1048. On the deposition of Nicephorus in 1081, he was chosen emperor by the troops. The greatest part of his reign was disturbed by wars with the Turks, Scythians, and other powers. He died in 1118. He was a vigilant prince, well versed in the art of government, and attentive to the interests of his people. He was the father of the celebrated Anna Comnena, who has drawn his character in the most flattering colours.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

Alexius II. (Comnenus), surnamed Porphyrogenitus, was the son of Michael Comnenus, whom he succeeded in 1180, under the care of the empress Mary, his mother. Her conduct gave offence to the nobility, and at length an open insurrection ensued, headed by Andronicus Comnenus, who took Constantinople in 1183, imprisoned the empress, and compelled the young emperor to admit him as his associate in the empire. The year following, however, he caused Alexius to be strangled.—*Ibid.*

Alexius III. (Angelus), emperor of the East; he deposed his brother Isaac, and threw him into prison, where he was deprived of his sight. Alexius, the son of Isaac, escaped, and prevailed on the French and Venetians to espouse his cause. A large army besieged Constantinople in 1203, and the usurper fled with his treasure to Thrace. The people then released Isaac, and placed him on the throne. Alexius fell into the hands of Theodore Lascaris, who put out his eyes, and confined him in a monastery, where he died.—*Ibid.*

Alexius IV. was associated with his father Isaac in the government, on the flight of his uncle. He was deposed and put to death by the people in 1204, for endeavouring to raise heavy contributions to pay his allies, and to bring the eastern empire under the authority of the pope.—*Ibid.*

Alexius V. (Ducas), called Murtzuffle, from his black heavy eye-brows. On the murder of the last-mentioned emperor, he was raised to the throne: the Latins, however, laid siege to Constantinople, and pressed it so closely, that Murtzuffle was obliged to escape by night. He was deprived of his eyes by his father-in-law, to whom he fled for refuge; and, after rambling about as a mendicant, he was seized by the Latins, who cast him from the top of Theodosius's pillar, by which he was dashed to pieces.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

Alleyn (Charles), an English poet, was educated at Sidney-college, Cambridge, and became usher to Thomas Farnaby, in London; he was afterwards tutor to the son of Edward Sherburne, esq. and died in 1640. He wrote two poems on the battles of Cressy and Poictiers, and some other pieces.—*Biog. Brit.*

Alfenus Varus (Publius), a native of Cremona, who from being a shoemaker became an advocate, and at length consul; he wrote forty books of digests, and some collections, cited by Aulus Gellius. Horace mentions him in his third satire, and Virgil speaks of his conduct towards him with gratitude. He is not to be confounded with another of this name, who was captain of the guards to Vitellius.—*Moreri.*

Alford (Michael), an English jesuit, was born in London in 1587; he studied in Spain and at Rome, and was sent by his society as a missionary to England, where he resided above thirty years. He died at St. Omers in 1652. He wrote "Britannia Illustrata," and "Annales Ecclesiastici Britannorum," &c.—*Moreri.*

Alfraganus, an Arabian astronomer, who lived about the year 883; he wrote an introduction to astronomy, which was printed by Golius, at Amsterdam, 1669.—*Golius in Præfat. Alfrag.*

Alfred or Aelfred the Great, the youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons, was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, in 849. At the age of five years he was sent to Rome, and the pope anointed him with the royal unction. Ethelwolf died in 858, leaving his dominions to Ethelbald and Ethelbert, and his personal estate to his younger sons, Ethelred and Alfred. Ethelbald did not long survive his father, and was succeeded by Ethelbert; but he dying in 866, left the throne to Ethelred, who made Alfred his prime-minister and general of his armies. Ethelred dying in 871, Alfred found himself, at the age of 22, in possession of a distracted kingdom. After several actions with the Danes, his followers were so dispirited, that he found himself unable to make head against the invaders, wherefore laying aside the ensigns of royalty, he concealed himself in the cottage of one of his herdsmen. One day as he sat by the fire trimming his bow and arrows, his hostess left in his care some cakes, which were placed on the earth to be baked. Alfred, however, was so intent upon his employment as to suffer the cakes to be burned; and when the woman returned she scolded him heartily, saying, "he could eat the cakes fast enough, though he would not take the trouble of looking after them." He afterwards retired to the Isle of Athelney, in Somersetshire, with a few followers, and there received information that Odun, earl of Devon, had obtained a great victory over the Danes, in Devonshire, and had taken their magical standard. On this, Alfred is said to have disguised himself as a harper, and entered the Danish camp, where his skill was so much admired that he remained a considerable time, and was admitted to play before the chiefs. Having gained a knowledge of the state of the enemy, he directed his nobles to collect their vassals, and to meet him at Selwood, in Wiltshire, which was done so secretly, that the Danes were surprised at Eddington, and completely defeated. Alfred behaved with great liberality on this oc-

easion, giving up the kingdom of the East Angles to those of the Danes who embraced the Christian religion. Having some respite, he put his kingdom into a state of defence, and increased his navy; and having recovered London from the Danes, he soon brought it into a flourishing state. After a rest of some years, an immense number of Danish forces landed in Kent; on which those who were settled in Northumberland broke their treaty, and fitting out two fleets sailed round the coast, and committed great ravages. They were, however, soon defeated by Alfred, who caused several of the pirates to be executed at Winchester as an example. Thus he secured the peace of his dominions, and struck terror into his enemies, after fifty-six battles by land and sea, in all of which he was personally engaged. But what makes him most an object of admiration, is his character as a reformer of laws and manners, and the promoter of learning. He composed a body of statutes, instituted the trial by jury, and divided the kingdom into shires and tithings. He was so exact in his government that robbery was unheard of, and valuable goods might be left on the high-road without danger of being meddled with. He also formed a parliament, which met in London twice a year. The state of learning in his time was so low in England, that from the Thames to the Humber hardly a man could be found who understood Latin. To remedy this evil, he invited learned men from all parts, and endowed schools throughout his kingdom; and if he was not the founder of the university of Oxford, certain it is he raised it to a reputation which it never enjoyed before; and among other acts of munificence to that eminent seat of learning, he founded University-college. He was himself a learned prince, and composed several works, and translated others from the Latin, particularly Boetius's Consolations of Philosophy. He divided the twenty-four hours into three equal parts, one devoted to the service of God, another to public affairs, and the third to refreshment. To Alfred, also, England is indebted for the foundation of her naval establishment, and he was the first who sent out ships to make the discovery of a north-east passage. In private life he was benevolent, pious, cheerful, and affable; and his person was amiable, dignified, and engaging. He died in 901, aged fifty-three. By his queen Elswitha, Alfred had two sons and three daughters. He was succeeded by Edward his second son, commonly called Edward the Elder.—*Biog. Br.*

ALFRED or ALURED, the son of Ethelred the Unready, by Emma, daughter of Richard I. duke of Normandy, born A. D. 1003. The ravages of the Danes induced his father to send him with his brother, afterward Edward the Confessor, to Normandy, where they were educated. On the death of Canute he landed in England with a chosen band of Normans, and would have succeeded in dethroning Harold, surnamed *Harefoot*, if it had not been for the treachery of earl Godwin. Alfred was taken prisoner, and his eyes were put out; after which he was confined in the monastery at Ely, where he died, or rather was murdered, about 1037.—*Biog. Br.*

ALFRED, an English prelate in the tenth century, was a benedictine in the abbey of Malmesbury, of which he became abbot, and afterwards bishop of Exeter. He was esteemed the most learned man of his age, and wrote, 1. De Naturis Rerum. 2. The Life of Adelmus. 3. The History of the Abbey of Malmesbury.—*Pits.*

ALFRED, surnamed the Philosopher, an Englishman of the 13th century, who was greatly esteemed at Rome, where he served the cardinal Ottoboni, whom he attended to England on his being appointed legate. He died about 1270. He left five books on the Consolations of Boethius, four upon the Meteors of Aristotle, and one upon vegetables.—*Leland. Bale. Pits.*

ALFRIDE or ELFRID, the illegitimate son of Oswy, king of Northumberland, on whose death he was violently persecuted by Egfrid his brother; and to avoid his violence he retired to Ireland, or, according to others, to Scotland, where he led a philosophical life. His brother, however, followed him with implacable malice, and waged war with those who granted him an asylum. In this contest Egfrid was slain, on which the Northumbrians elected Alfride to the vacant throne in 636. He greatly endeared himself to his subjects, and was a liberal encourager of literature, being himself a learned prince. He died in 705.—*Bedæ Hist. Eccles. Biog. Br.*

ALGARDI (Alexander), a painter and sculptor of Bologna. He studied under Lewis Carrachi, and died at Rome in 1645. There is in the church of St. Peter of the Vatican a fine bas-relief by him, representing St. Leo appearing before Attila; and at Bologna, a group of the beheading of St. Paul.—*Moreri.*

ALGAROTTI (Francis), a polite writer was born at Padua in 1712. He received a liberal education, and then visited different countries; he was at Paris in 1733, where he composed his Newtonianism for the Ladies. After making a long stay in France he came to England, and then went to Germany. Frederic, king of Prussia, made him chevalier of the order of merit, created him a count, and appointed him his chamberlain. The king of Poland also highly esteemed him, and gave him the title of privy counsellor of the affairs of war. The count died at Pisa in 1764; his works were published in Italian at Leghorn, 1765, in 4 vols. 8vo. and afterwards translated into French, in 8 vols. 8vo. Algarotti was a man of lively but superficial genius, and thoug

his writings shew a taste for the fine arts, they convey little information.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALGAZIL, an Arabian writer and hermit of the 12th century, was born at Thous, a city of Chorassan. The work by which he is most known, is on the different branches of science that relate to religion.—*Pocock's Specimen Hist. Arab.*

ALHAZEN, an Arabian mathematician, flourished about 1100. He wrote a large treatise on optics, and other works.—*Vossius de Mathem.*

ALI, the cousin and son-in-law of Mohammed, whom he ought to have succeeded, but being successfully opposed by Omar and Othman, he raised a sect of his own, and gained many followers. On the death of Othmond he was declared caliph in 655, but in 669 he was assassinated in a mosque. He had nine wives, by whom he had fourteen sons and eighteen daughters.—*D'Herbelot.*

ALI BEG, first dragoman or interpreter to the grand-signior, was born in Poland of christian parents, but being taken prisoner by the Tartars when a child, and sold to the Turks, he was brought up in the Mahometan faith. He understood English, and translated the catechism of the church of England, and all the Bible, into the Turkish language. His greatest work is a book on the Liturgy of the Turks, their pilgrimages to Mecca, &c. translated into Latin by Dr. Smith. He died in 1675.—*Bayle.*

ALI BEY, an adventurer, was born in Natolia in 1728. When young, he was taken by robbers, and conveyed to Grand Cairo, where he was bought by Ibrahim, lieutenant of the janisaries, who entered him among the mamelukes. For his gallantry against the Arabs he was created a bey. In 1758 his patron was murdered by the party of Ibrahim the Circassian. In 1763 he attained the dignity of scheik-ecbalad, which is the first in the republic, and soon after slew Ibrahim, to revenge the murder of his master. This raised against him a host of enemies who obliged him to fly to Acre, where he was protected by the scheik Daher. In 1766 he was recalled by the people, and after taking vengeance of his enemies, he declared war against the Arabs, in which he was successful. Egypt now began to revive; agriculture flourished, and that rich country seemed to bid fair to recover its former splendour. In 1768 war broke out between the Turks and the Russians, and Ali sent 12,000 men to serve in the Ottoman army. His enemies reported at Constantinople that these troops were designed to assist the Russians, in consequence of which a capigi, and four attendants, were sent to take off his head. Ali being informed of this seized the messengers, and put them to death. The Egyptians then declared war against the Porte, and for a time preserved their independance, and obtained several conquests. At last his principal commanders revolted with their troops, and in a battle which took place between Ali and the malcontents, he was taken prisoner, and died of his wounds, in 1773. His object was to restore the freedom of Egypt; and had the people possessed a similar spirit, the Turkish yoke would have been broken, and they again have occupied a place in the scale of nations.—*Volney's Travels in Egypt.*

ALIMENTUS (Cincius), a Roman historian, flourished about 150 years B. C. Livy gives him a great character, but none of his works are come down to us. He wrote the history of Hannibal, and of Gorgias of Leontium.—*Vos. de Hist. Græc.*

ALIPUS, bishop of Tagaste, in Africa, was the countryman and intimate friend of St. Augustine. Like him he was for a time a zealous Manichee, and accompanied him to Rome, where he studied the law, and had some considerable employments. On embracing the christian religion he was baptized at Milan by St. Ambrose on the same day with his friend Augustine. He afterwards went to Palestine, and on his return to Africa was chosen bishop of Tagaste in 394; he assisted at several councils, particularly that of Carthage, where he opposed the Donatists. He died in 430. —*Augustin. Conf. Dupin.*

ALKMAAR (Henry d'), a German poet of the 15th century; he wrote a satire called the Fable of Reynard, which has been translated into several languages. It is however asserted by credible authors that Alkmaar is only a fictitious name assumed by Nicholas Baumann, a Frieslander, who died in 1503.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALLAINVAL (Leonor Soulas d'), a French abbe and poet, was born at Chartres; he wrote several comedies, and some operas, which were well received. He died of the palsy in the Hotel Dieu, at Paris, in 1753.— *Ibid.*

ALLIAS (Denys Varaisse d'), a French writer, was born at Allias, in Languedoc. In 1665 he served in the English navy under the duke of York, and on his return to France taught the English language. He wrote a French and English Grammar, and a political romance, entitled "The History of Severambia," printed first in 1677, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

ALLAM (Andrew), an English divine, was born at Garsingdon, in Oxfordshire, in 1655; he was educated at Edmund-hall, of which he became vice-principal. He died in 1685. He published a translation of the life of Iphicrates, in 8vo. and assisted Wood in compiling his Athenæ Oxonienses.—*Biog. Br.*

ALLARD (Guy), a French writer, who is principally known by numerous works upon the genealogical history of Dauphiny; he is also the author of a romance, entitled "The amorous History of Prince Zimin." He died in 1715.—*Moreri.*

ALLATIUS (Leo), was born in the isle of Scio in 1586; he was educated first in Cala-

bria, and lastly at Rome, where he taught the belles-lettres; he was appointed keeper of the Vatican library by Alexander VII. who once asked him, "why he did not enter into orders?" "Because," replied Allatius, "I would be at liberty to marry." "Well then," replied his holiness, "why don't you marry?" "Because," answered he "I would be free to take orders." He published several MSS. some translations of Greek authors, and various pieces of his own, in which he is said to have shewn more learning than judgment. He died at Rome in 1669, aged 83.—*Moreri.*

ALLECTUS was prefect in Britain to the emperor Carausius, whom he murdered in 294, and seized the imperial crown. He was defeated and slain by the Roman general Asclepiodotus in 297.—*Ibid.*

ALLEGRAIN (Christopher Gabriel), an eminent French sculptor; his principal works are the figure of a young man, for which he was admitted into the academy, a Venus, and a Diana. His father and grandfather were both members of the academy of painting; his manners were simple, and his temper exceedingly modest. He died in 1795.—*Nouv. Dict.*

ALLEGRI, see CORREGIO.

ALLEGRI (Gregorio), a celebrated musical composer; his compositions are still retained in the pontifical chapel. The chief is the "Miserere," which is always sung on Good Friday. Clement XIV. sent a magnificent copy of it to our present king in 1773. Allegri died in 1672.—*Burney's Hist. Mus.*

ALLEIN (Richard) a nonconformist divine, was born in 1611, at Ditchet, in Somersetshire, of which place his father was rector. He was educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. and afterwards became curate to his father. In 1641 he obtained the living of Batcomb, in Somersetshire, and was made assistant to the commissioners for ejecting scandalous ministers. At the Restoration he was turned out for nonconformity; after which he settled at Frome Selwood, where he preached privately till his death, in 1684. His writings on practical divinity have been very useful.—*Calamy's Account of ejected Ministers.*

ALLEIN (William), son of the above, took his degrees in arts in Corpus Christi college Oxford, after which he settled at Blandford in Dorsetshire, from whence he was ejected for nonconformity. He died in 1677. He wrote a curious book on the millennium, and some other theological works.—*Calamy.*

ALLEIN (Joseph), a nonconformist minister, was born at Devizes, in Wiltshire, in 1633. He was first placed in Lincoln-college, Oxford, from whence he removed in 1651, to Corpus Christi college, where he took his degree of B. A. In 1655 he became curate of Taunton. In 1662 he was ejected for nonconformity, but continued to preach privately, for which he was imprisoned. He died at Bath in 1668. His book entitled, "An Alarm to unconverted Sinners," has gone through numerous editions.—*Life by Baxter.*

ALLEN (John), archbishop of Dublin, was educated at Oxford, but took his degree of LL. B. at Cambridge. Archbishop Warham sent him on a commission to the pope, and he continued at Rome nine years. On his return he was appointed chaplain to Wolsey, and was judge of his court, as legate a latere, in which office he committed many dishonest acts. In 1528 he was made archbishop of Dublin, and chancellor of Ireland. He was cruelly murdered by Thomas Fitzgerald, son of the earl of Kildare, in 1534.—*Biog. Br.*

ALLEN (Thomas), a divine, was born in 1573, and educated at the king's school at Worcester from whence he went to Brasennose college, Oxford. He was admitted probationer fellow of Merton in 1593, and soon after entered into orders. By the interest of sir Henry Savalle, he got a fellowship in Eton-college. He was a laborious scholar, and wrote Observationes in libellum Chrysostomi in Esaiam. He died in 1633.—*Biog. Br.*

ALLEN (Thomas), a mathematician, was born at Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, in 1542. He was of Trinity-college, Oxford, and took his degree of M. A. in 1567. In 1570 he removed to Gloucester-hall, where he devoted himself to the study of the mathematics. Robert, earl of Leicester, would have procured him a bishopric, but he declined the offer through his love of retirement and study. That nobleman placed so much confidence in his abilities as to consult him on affairs of state. He published in Latin the second and third books of Ptolemy, "On the Judgment of the Stars," with an exposition. He died in 1632.—*Wood, A. O.*

ALLEN (sir Thomas), a brave English admiral; he was the first that entered upon hostilities against the Dutch in 1665, by attacking their Smyrna fleet. His squadron consisted only of eight ships; but what he wanted in force he supplied by skill and valour. He killed their commodore Brackel, took four rich merchantmen, and drove the rest into the bay of Cadiz. In 1666, he defeated the van of the Dutch fleet, and killed the three admirals of that division. It was in this memorable action that De Ruyter exclaimed, "What a wretch am I! Among so many thousand bullets, there is not one to put me out of pain."—*Granger's Biog. Hist.*

ALLESTRY or ALLESTREE (Richard), a divine, was born at Uppington, in Shropshire, in 1619. He became student of Christchurch, Oxford, and in 1641 took up arms with many other young men of the university, in favour of Charles I. After serving some time in a military capacity, he returned to his studies. When the parliament forces entered that city he narrowly escaped bad usage, owing to his being concerned in removing the treasury from Christchur-

soon after this he again entered the army, and was at the battle of Kenton-field. At the end of the war he took orders, and was chosen censor of his college; but when the parliamentary visitors came to Oxford, he withdrew, and became chaplain to Mr. afterwards lord Newport, with whom he lived till after the fight at Worcester, when he was appointed by the royalists to wait on the king at Rouen. In 1659 he went to his majesty in Flanders, and on his return was seized at Dover, but found means to secure his dispatches: he was however kept prisoner about eight weeks in Lambeth-house. At the Restoration he was made canon of Christchurch, and served one of the lectureships of Oxford, the salary of which he gave to the poor. In 1660 he took the degree of D. D. became chaplain to the king, and regius professor of divinity. In 1665 he was appointed provost of Eton. In 1678 he resigned the professorship, and died in January following. He was buried in the chapel of Eton-college, where there is a monument to his memory.—*Life prefixed to his Sermons, folio*, 1684.

Allestry (Jacob), nephew of the above, was the son of James Allestry, a London bookseller; he was educated at Westminster-school, from whence, in 1671, he was sent to Christchurch Oxford, where the year following he was elected student. He took his degrees in arts, was music-reader in 1679, and terræ-filius in 1681. He was author of verses spoken in the theatre at Oxford before James, duke of York, printed in the "Examen Poeticum." He died in 1686.—*Wood A. O.*

Alley (William), a bishop, was born at Wycomb, in Buckinghamshire, and educated first at Eton, and then at King's-college, Cambridge. He afterwards studied at Oxford, and entered into orders; but on the accession of Mary, he practised physic, and kept school. When Elizabeth came to the throne, he was appointed lecturer at St. Paul's, and in 1560, bishop of Exeter. He died in 1570. He published a commentary on the first epistle of St. Peter, and translated the Pentateuch in the bishops' Bible. —*Biog. Brit.*

Alleyn (Edward), founder of Dulwich college, in Surry, was born in London in 15661; he acquired great reputation as an actor, and became proprietor of a playhouse in Moorfields, and keeper of the royal bear-garden. Aubrey relates a ridiculous story, that the devil appeared to him when personating the character of Satan, which so frightened him, that he grew serious, and quitted the stage. He laid the foundation of his college in 1614, and completed it in 1617, at the expence of 10,000*l.*; he then endowed it with 800*l.* per annum for the maintenance of one master, and one warden (who must be unmarried, and always of the name of Alleyn, or Allen), and four fellows, of whom three to be clergymen, and the fourth an organist; besides six poor men and six women, with twelve boys, who are to be educated till the age of fourteen or sixteen, when they are to be apprenticed to some trade. This building is called "The College of God's Gift." He was himself the first master. He died in 1626, and was buried in the chapel of the college.—*Biog. Brit.*

Allix (Peter), a learned divine, was born at Alençon, in France, in 1641. He became minister of the reformed church at Rouen, and afterwards of that at Charenton; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes he sought an asylum in England, where he met with a flattering reception, being created D. D. at Oxford, and made treasurer of the church of Salisbury. He died at London in 1717. His most esteemed works are, 1. Reflections on all the Books of Holy Scripture, published at London in 1688, and reprinted by bishop Watson, in his Collection of Theological Tracts. 2. A Vindication of the ancient Jewish Church, against the Unitarians, 8vo. 1691, mentioned with great respect by bishop Horsley in his Letters to Dr. Priestley. 3. Remarks on the Ecclesiastical History of the ancient Churches of Piedmont, 4to.—*Ibid.*

Alloisi (Balthazar), an eminent historical and portrait painter, was born at Bologna in 1578, and studied under the Caracci. He died in 1638.—*Pilkington.*

Allori (Alexander), a painter of Florence, was instructed by his uncle Bronzin, and had for his pupil the celebrated Avoli. He excelled in naked figures, and died in 1607, aged 72.—*Moreri.*

Almagro (Diego d'), a Spanish commander, of mean descent, who accompanied Pizarro in the expedition against Peru in 1525. He is accused of having had a share in the murder of Atahualipa, the inca. In 1535 he took Cuzco, the capital of Chili, and reserved the plunder for himself, which giving offence to Pizarro's brothers, who were there, he made them prisoners, and a civil war ensued. For some time Almagro's party had great success, but at length he was taken prisoner, after an obstinate battle. After a long confinement he was strangled, in 1538, aged 75. His son Diego endeavoured to revenge his father's death, but failed in the attempt, and was beheaded by De Castro in 1542.—*Mariana.*

Almain (James), divinity-professor in the college of Navarre, at Paris. He wrote a vindication of Lewis XII. against pope Julius II. and defended the authority of councils against Cajetan. He died in 1515. —*Moreri.*

Almamon, or Abdallah, caliph of Bagdad, was the son of Haroun Al Raschid, and succeeded his brother Al Amin in 813; he was a great encourager of learned men, and founded an academy at Bagdad, to which he invited able professors to teach the languages and sciences. He calculated a set of astronomical tables, and caused the works of

the most celebrated ancient authors to be translated into Arabic. He died in 833.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

Almansor, king of Cordova, in Spain, ascended the throne after Alhaca, who died in 976; he was in perpetual war with the Christians, and gained many great battles He died in 1002.—*Moreri.*

Almanzor (the Victorious), was the second caliph of the race of the Abbassides, and ascended the throne in 753. He was opposed by his uncle, Abdallah-ebn-Ali, who was defeated by Almanzor's general, Abu Moslem. Fearing this general's abilities and popularity, he caused him to be assassinated. Several insurrections took place in his reign, which were all suppressed. He died on a pilgrimage to Mecca in the 63d year of his age.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

Almarus, or Aelmerus, was abbot of the monastery of St. Austin, in Canterbury, and bishop of Sherborne in 1022. On becoming blind he retired to his cell, and spent the remainder of his days in devotion.—*Biog. Br.*

Almeida (Francis), a Portuguese gentleman, was appointed, in 1505, the first viceroy of India. He took the city of Quiloa, and made many other important conquests. Being informed that a rich Arabian fleet lay in the harbour of Panama, he proceeded thither with his squadron, and found the ships protected by a rampart and a strong garrison. Almeida, however, ventured to land, and, after an obstinate conflict, defeated the enemy, and set the city and ships on fire. While he was thus engaged, Albuquerque received orders from Portugal to supersede him, but Almeida, being about to proceed to Dabul with a fleet, refused to deliver up his government. In this expedition he sullied his reputation by putting all the inhabitants of the city to the sword. He afterwards fell in with the fleet of the enemy, and defeated it; this produced a peace. On his passage to Europe he was slain at the Cape of Good Hope, in a skirmish with the natives.——*Moreri.*

Almeida (Apollinarius de), a Portuguese jesuit, who was a missionary in Ethiopia. On being driven from that country he suffered great hardships. Afterwards he ventured to return with two other ecclesiastics, and was put to death with them in 1568.—*Ibid.*

Almeida (Emanuel de), another jesuit, who also engaged in the same arduous service, and resided in Ethiopia ten years. He died at Goa when he was about to return in 1646. He wrote the history of Ethiopia.—*Ibid.*

Almon (John), a political writer, was born at Liverpool in 1738, and educated at Warington. He served his apprenticeship to a bookseller, after which he travelled into foreign countries. About 1759, he settled in London, and became a writer by profession. On the death of George II. he wrote a review of his Majesty's reign, which went through two editions. In 1761 he published a review of Mr. Pitt's administration, which was also well received, and procured for the author the friendship of earl Temple. He was also the zealous friend of Mr. Wilkes, whom he defended against Kidgell. In 1765 he began business as a bookseller in Piccadilly; but he still continued to exercise his pen in politics. Not long afterwards he was tried, and found guilty, for publishing Junius's letter to the king; for which he was fined, and obliged to find security for his good behaviour for three years. In 1774 he began the Parliamentary Register, which was the first periodical journal of the kind. On the death of lord Chatham, he wrote Anecdotes of his life, which passed through six editions. After a considerable interval, he published biographical, literary, and political Anecdotes of several of the most eminent persons of the present age. In 1804 he gave to the world the genuine correspondence of Mr. Wilkes; which was succeeded by a collection of the poetical works of the author of the Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers, and since by a valuable edition of Junius's Letters, illustrated by numerous biographical and explanatory notes (which were much wanted), and preceded by a critical inquiry respecting their real author, in which that question is satisfactorily resolved, and laid at rest for ever. Mr Almon died Dec. 12, 1805, having retired from business several years.—*Monthly Mag.*

Almuyadad (Ismael), an Arabian historian, who wrote an account of the Saracens in Sicily, from 842 to 940. This MS. is in the library of the Escurial in Spain, and a Latin version in Muratori's Rerum Italicarum Scriptores.—*Gen. B. D.*

Aloaddin, better known by the appellation of the Old Man of the Mountains, was prince of the Arsacides, or Assassins, from whence the word *assassin* is derived; his residence was a castle between Antioch and Damascus, and he had a number of young men with him, who were so devoted to his will, as to engage in any undertaking he chose to send them upon.—*Moreri.*

Alpago (Andrew), an Italian philosopher and physician of the 15th century. He travelled many years in the East, and resided a considerable time at Damascus. On his return to Europe he became professor of philosophy and medicine at Padua, where he died in 520. He left behind him several MSS. some of which were published, among which is a history of Arabian philosophers and physicians.—*Moreri.*

Alp Arslan, second sultan of the dynasty of Seljuk, succeeded his uncle Togrul Beg in 1063; he defeated Romanus Diogenes, emperor of the Greeks, in 1068. H-

was stabbed by a desperate Carizmian, whom he had taken prisoner and sentenced to death, in 1072.—*D'Herbelot.*

Alphery (Nicephorus), a Russian prince, who when that country was rent in pieces by civil dissensions, at the end of the 16th century, was sent with two of his brothers to England, to the care of a Russian merchant, by whom they were placed in the university of Oxford, where two of them died of the small-pox. The other entered into orders, and in 1618 obtained the rectory of Warley, in Huntingdonshire, from whence he was ejected in the civil war, and barbarously treated by the republican party. At the Restoration he was reinstated in his living, but being old and infirm, he committed the care of it to a curate, and retired to Hammersmith, where he died.—*Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.*

Alphesius, a Jewish rabbi, who made an abridgment of the Talmud. He died in 1103.—*Buxtorf.*

Alphius (Avitus), a Roman poet, who flourished in the 3d century; he wrote the lives of eminent persons, and the history of the Carthaginian war, in verse.—*Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

Alphonso I. king of Portugal, was the son of Henry, count of Portugal, by Theresa, daughter of Alphonso, king of Leon and Castile. At his father's death, in 1112, he was only three years old. In 1139 his territories were invaded by the Moors, but though his troops were greatly inferior in numbers, he obtained a signal victory on the plains of Ourique. In consequence of this, the government was changed to a monarchy, and he was proclaimed king on the field of battle. He is regarded by the Portuguese as the founder of their independance. He died in 1185, aged 76.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

Alphonso IV. king of Portugal, was born in 1290, and succeeded his father Denis in 1325. He instituted many good laws and regulations for the benefit of his subjects, and dispensed justice with impartiality, though sometimes with too great severity. He died in 1357.—*Ibid.*

Alphonso V. king of Portugal, was born in 1432, and succeeded his father Edward when he was but six years old. He invaded Africa several times, and took Arzilla and Tangier, and died of the plague at Cintra in 1481. He was a beneficent prince, and an encourager of learning. The Portuguese discovered Guinea in his reign.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

Alphonso III. (the Great), king of the Asturias, was born in 847, and ascended the throne in 865. He was successful in his wars with the Moors, but in the decline of life his peace was disturbed by insurrections. In 908 he resigned his crown to his son Garcias, who engaging soon after in a war with the Moors, Alphonso headed the army, and obtained a great victory in 912; he died soon after at Zamora, leaving a high character behind him. He wrote a chronicle of Spanish affairs.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Alphonso V. king of Arragon, was born in 1384, and succeeded his father, Ferdinand the Just, in 1416. Soon after his accession a confederacy was formed against him, which he frustrated, but pardoned the conspirators. He laid claim to the throne of Naples, by an agreement with Joan, queen of that kingdom, that he should be her heir. This embroiled him in a war with several of the Italian states, and he and his fleet were taken by the Genoese. The king was conveyed to Milan, where he made the duke his friend, and was thereby enabled to conquer Naples, in 1442. He died there in 1458, leaving his Neapolitan dominions to his natural son Ferdinand; and those of Spain, Sardinia, and Sicily, to his brother Juan, king of Navarre. He was a learned prince, and a patron of men of letters; he was besides valiant and liberal, and greatly beloved by his subjects. A courtier remonstrating with him for walking about without a guard: "A father," says Alphonso, "has nothing to dread in the midst of his children." One of his vessels being in danger of perishing, he jumped into a boat, and hastened to her relief, saying, "I had rather partake, than behold, the calamity of my people."—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Alphonso II. king of Naples, succeeded his father Ferdinand in 1494. He was of so cruel and tyrannical a disposition that his subjects invited Charles VIII. of France to invade the country. That prince took Naples; and Alphonso, after abdicating the throne, retired to a monastery in Sicily, where he died about 1496.—*Phil. de Comines.*

Alphonso X. (the Wise), king of Leon and Castile, was born in 1203, and succeeded his father Ferdinand III. in 1252, and died in 1284. His reign was unprosperous, but he acquired a great reputation as a man of learning and science. The *Alphonsine Tables* were drawn up under his direction, and at his expence. He also wrote on the motions of the stars, and a history of Spain; but he has been charged with uttering this foolish expression, "that if he had been consulted on the creation of the world, he would have given the Almighty better counsel." Some have supposed that this was merely in reprobation of the Ptolemaic system, then commonly received; but this, it must be confessed, is a poor excuse for an assertion which can hardly be called less than blasphemy.—*Moreri.*

Alphonsus (Peter), a Spanish writer of the 12th century, was at first a Jew, but embraced Christianity, and had Alphonsus, king of Arragon, for his godfather in 1106. He wrote a vindication of the Christian religion, which was printed at Cologne in 1536.—*Ibid.*

Alptegin, a Turk, who from being a slave rose to be governor of Khorassin and sovereign of Guzna; he reigned sixteen years, leaving the throne to his son-in-law, Sebek Teghin, whose son Mahmoud founded the dynasty of the Gaznevids.—*D'Herbelot.*

Alpini (Prosper), physician and botanist, was born in 1553, in the state of Venice. He was at first a soldier, but quitted that profession and went to Padua, where he made so great a progress in learning that he became deputy rector and syndic. In 1578 he took his degree of M. D. and in 1580 went to Egypt as physician to the Venetian consul. He resided there three years, in which time he greatly improved himself in botany. He was the first who discovered the sexes and generation of plants. On his return to Venice in 1586, Andrew Doria, prince of Melfi, appointed him his physician, and in 1593 he was called to the botanical professorship at Padua, which he filled, where he died in 1617. His works are, "De Medicina Ægyptiorum, libri iv," "De Plantis Ægypti," "De Balsamo," "De Præsagienda Vita et Morte Ægrotantium," "De Medicina Methodica," "De Raphontico, Disputatio in Gymnasio Patavino habita, &c." "De Plantis Exoticis."—*Moreri.*

Alsop (Vincent), a nonconformist divine, was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at St. John's-college, Cambridge. He was for some time usher in the school at Okeham in Rutlandshire, and afterwards minister at Welbee in Northamptonshire, from whence he was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. He next became pastor to a congregation of dissenters in Westminster. He was in some favour with king James II. who pardoned his son after having been convicted of treason. He died in 1703. He wrote a book entitled, "Antisozzo," in answer to Dr. Sherlock, and some other pieces.—*Calamy.*

Alsop (Anthony), an English divine, was educated at Westminster-school, from whence he was elected to Christ-church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1696, and that of B. D. in 1706. In 1698 he published "Fabularum Æsopicarum Delectus," 8vo. Dr. Trelawney, bishop of Winchester, appointed him his chaplain, and gave him a prebend in his cathedral, with the rectory of Brightwell in Berkshire. In 1717 a verdict being given against him for the breach of a marriage contract, he found it necessary to go abroad, but how long he continued in exile is unknown. He died in 1726. In 1752 was published "Antonii Alsopi, Ædis Christi olim Alumni, Odarum Libri duo;' besides which he wrote some poems, to be found in Dodsley's and other collections.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Alstedius (John Henry), a German divine, and professor of philosophy and divinity at Herborn, in the county of Nassau, and afterwards at Waissemburg in Transylvania, where he died in 1638, aged fifty. His Encyclopædia was much read, and held in esteem even by Roman-catholics; but he appears to greater advantage in his Theologia Polemica.—*Bayle.*

Alston (Charles), an eminent physician, was born in Scotland in 1683, and educated at Glasgow, from whence he went to Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree. On his return he settled at Edinburgh, and became lecturer on the materia medica and botany; he died in 1760. He published "Tirocinium Botanicum Edinburgense," 1753, in which he attacked the sexual system of Linnæus. His "Lectures on the Materia Medica" were published in two vols. 4to. 1770. He also wrote some papers in the "Edinburgh Medical Essays."—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

Althammer (Andrew), a German divine of the sixteenth century, was a native of Nuremburg; he was a learned man, and strongly attached to the principles of the Reformation. He wrote "Notes on Tacitus's Treatise on the Manners of the Ancient Germans," 4to. 1529, and 8vo. 1609 —*Moreri.*

Althusius (John), a democratic writer of the 17th century, was a German lawyer. He wrote a treatise in defence of the sovereignty of the people, in which he opposed all forms of government as being tyrannical.—*Ibid.*

Altilius (Gabriel), a modern Latin poet, was a native of Naples and bishop of Policastro. He died about 1500. His poems are in the Deliciæ Poetarum Italorum.—*Tiraboschi.*

Alting (Henry), a German divine, was born at Embden in 1583. In 1612 he accompanied his pupil the electoral prince-palatine to England. The year following he took his degree of D. D. at Heidelberg; and in 1618 he was appointed one of the deputies of the palatinate at the synod of Dort. When Heidelberg was taken in 1622, he narrowly escaped with his life. In 1627 he was chosen professor of divinity at Groningen, where he died in 1644. He wrote several books on religious subjects.—*Bayle.*

Alting (James), son of the above, was born at Heidelberg in 1618. Having completed his studies he came to England, and was ordained by Dr. Prideaux, bishop of Worcester. In 1643 he was chosen Hebrew professor at Groningen, and in 1667 professor of divinity in conjunction with Des Marets, with whom he had so violent a dispute that the university of Leyden was resorted to for its advice, and the judgment returned was a censure on both parties. Alting died in 1679, and his works were published at Amsterdam in 1687, in 5 vols. fol.—*Ibid.*

Alting (Menson), a burgomaster of Groningen, who wrote a book, entitled, "Descriptio Germaniæ Inferioris," Amstel. 1697, fol. He died in 1718, aged 76.—*Moreri.*

Alured, of Beverley, an ancient Eng-

ish historian, was canon and treasurer of he church of St. John in Beverley, and lied about the year 1128. He wrote a chronicle of the English kings, which was published by Hearne in 1716.—*Biog. Br.*

ALVA (Ferdinand Alvarez, duke of), was descended from one of the most ancient families in Spain, and born in 1508. He made his first campaign at the age of 17, and was present at the battle of Pavia. He was in great favour with Charles V. who made him a general, but though he distinguished himself by high military talents, he was equally noted for the cruelty of his disposition. At the siege of Metz he performed prodigies of valour; but the place was so well defended that the emperor was obliged to raise the siege. In the campaign against the pope, Alva was completely successful, and obliged the pontiff to sue for peace, after which he repaired to Rome, fell on his knees before his holiness, kissed his feet, and solicited his forgiveness. Thus it appears that superstition was as prominent a part of his character as cruelty. Philip II. sent him into the Low-countries in 1567 to reduce them to the Spanish yoke, from which they were about to revolt. Here he established a council called the *bloody tribunal*. He filled the United Provinces with terror and scenes of carnage, for which his memory is held in detestation to this day. After obtaining great advantages over the malcontents, the tide of success turned in their favour so rapidly, that Alva quitted the government. He was afterwards employed against Portugal, where he greatly added to his military renown, by driving don Antonio from the throne in 1581. He died the next year, aged 74.—*Robertson's Charles V. Mod. Un. Hist. Moreri.*

ALVAREZ (Francis), a Portuguese divine sent by Emanuel, king of Portugal, on an embassy to Ethiopia or Abyssinia; he died in 1540, and the year following was published a relation of his mission.—*Moreri.*

ALVAREZ DE LUNA, or ALVARO, was the favourite of John II. king of Castile. He was the natural son of don Alvaro de Luna, and born in 1388. He was in 1408 appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber to the king, but the courtiers disliking him, he was obliged to retire from court, but was afterwards recalled by the king, who at his request banished his enemies. After enjoying the splendour of royal favour forty-five years, he fell into disgrace, and was beheaded for high treason in 1453.—*Moreri.*

ALVAREZ (Emanuel), a Portuguese jesuit, was born at Madeira in 1526. He wrote a Latin grammar of great merit, and died at the college of Evora, of which he was rector, in 1582.—*Ibid.*

ALVAREZ DE PAZ (James), a Spanish jesuit, was a native of Toledo, and wrote several spiritual treatises. He died in 1620.—*Ibid.*

ALVAROTTO (James), professor of law at Padua in the 15th century. He wrote "Commentaria in Libros Feudorum." Frankfort, 1537, fol. He died in 1542, aged 68. There were several other famous men of this family.—*Moreri.*

ALVIANO (Bartholomew), a Venetian general, who obtained signal advantages over the emperor Maximilian, for which he received triumphal honours. He died at the siege of Brescia in 1515, aged 60. The state of Venice gave him a magnificent burial and pensioned his family.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

ALYATTES, king of Lydia, began his reign B. C. 619; he was engaged in perpetual wars with the Cimmerians and the Medes, and took Smyrna. He died in the 57th year of his reign.—*Herodotus.*

ALYPIUS, a Platonic philosopher of Alexandria; he is said to have been very diminutive in stature, but of a strong and capacious mind. He died in the 5th century.—*Bayle.*

ALYPIUS, a geographer of the 4th century, who was employed by the emperor Julian, first in Britain as deputy governor, and next at Jerusalem in rebuilding the temple. At the close of life he was banished, but for what cause is not known. A geographical description of the world by him was printed in 4to. at Geneva in 1628.—*Bayle.*

AMADEDDULAT, the founder of the dynasty of Buiyan, was the son of a fisherman. He first served as a common soldier, and rose to command in the armies of Makan, sultan of Dilem. He, and his two brothers, took Persia Proper, Persian Irak, and Caramania, which they divided between them. He settled at Schiraz, in Persia Proper, in 933, and died in 949. He was a liberal and warlike prince.—*D'Herbelot.*

AMADEUS V. count of Savoy, began his government in 1285; he immortalized his name by his defence of Rhodes against the Turks, on which occasion he added to his arms the cross of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. He died in 1323.—*Mod. U. H.*

AMADEUS VI. count of Savoy, was one of the most warlike princes of his age. He assisted John, king of France, against Edward, king of England, and in 1366 passed into Greece to the assistance of the emperor John Paleologus. On his return he presented the patriarch of Constantinople, who accompanied him, to pope Urban V. at Viterbo. He died of the plague in 1383, after a glorious reign of 40 years.—*Moreri.*

AMADEUS VIII. count of Savoy, entered upon the sovereignty in 1391. In 1416 Savoy was created a duchy, and not long after the duke retired from the throne and his family to a monastery, where he instituted an order of knighthood, by the name of the Annunciata. The knights however lived in a luxurious style, without any of the severities of monachism. In

1439 he procured himself to be elected pope by the council of Basil, on which he took the name of Felix V. but he was dispossessed of his title, and made a formal abdication in 1449, in favour of Nicholas V. who gave him a cardinalship, and made him dean of the sacred college. He died in 1451, aged 69.—*Moreri.*

Amadeus IX. duke of Savoy, was a very charitable prince, and so beloved by his subjects, that they called him the *blessed Amadeus*. He died in 1472, aged 37.—*Ibid.*

Amadeus, a Portuguese monk, of the order of St. Francis, published at Rome some whimsical revelations, which excited considerable attention at the time. He died in 1482.—*Ibid.*

Amadeus, bishop of Lausanne, in the 12th century, wrote a "Panegyric on the Blessed Virgin," printed at Basil, in 1587. He died in 1158.—*Ibid.*

Amaja (Francis), professor of civil law in the university of Salamancha in Spain. He wrote a commentary on the three last books of the Code, printed at Lyons, 1639, folio, besides other works of credit. He died at Valladolid, about 1640.—*Ibid.*

Amak, or Abulnagie al Bokhari, a Persian poet in the 5th century; he was entertained at the court of the sultan Khedar Khan, who instituted an academy of poets, of which he made Amak president. He lived to a great age. His chief poem is the "History of the Loves of Joseph and Zoleiskah."—*D'Herbelot.*

Amalaric or Amaury, king of the Visigoths, was the son of Alaric II. He succeeded his grandfather Theodoric in 526. He married Clotilda, the daughter of Clovis, king of France, whom he used barbarously to make her embrace Arianism. At length she complained to her brother Childebert, king of Paris, who marched against Amalaric, and defeated him in 581. He was privately slain not long afterwards.—*Mor.*

Amalasontha, daughter of Theodoric king of the Ostrogoths, was married in 515 to Eutharic, who died soon after, leaving a son, Athalaric, to whom Theodoric left his dominions under the guardianship of his mother, who endeavoured to make him worthy of the bequest. She was an enlightened princess, and well acquainted with the languages and philosophy; but her son, instead of profiting by her instructions, gave himself up to debauchery, and died at the age of 16. Amalasontha then placed her cousin Theodatus on the throne, by whom she was murdered in 534.—*Moreri.*

Amalek, the son of Elipaz, and grandson of Esau, gave name to a warlike people of Arabia Petrea, who were always at war with the Hebrews.—*SS.*

Amalric (Augeri), a writer in the 14th century, who dedicated a history of the popes to Urban V.—*Moreri.*

Amalthea, the Cumean sibyl, who offered Tarquin nine books on the fate of Rome, for which she demanded 300 crowns. Tarquin refusing the purchase, she burnt three of them, and demanded the same sum for the remainder; which being rejected, she then burnt three more, and required as much for those which were left. The king, astonished, consulted the priests, and by their advice made the purchase, and the books were committed to the care of two magistrates, who were to consult them on extraordinary occasions. The Sibylline Oracles, printed at Amsterdam, in 2 vols. 4to. 1688, are deemed spurious.—*Lactantius. Titus Livius.*

Amaltheus (Attilius), a native of Italy, was made archbishop of Athens, by Paul V. who also sent him to Cologne in the character of nuncio. He was a learned man, and died about 1600.—*Moreri.*

Amaltheus (Jerom), an Italian physician and poet, was born at Oderzo, in the Trevisan, in 1507. He was professor at Padua, and died 1574. His Latin poetry is in great esteem.—*Ibid.*

Amaltheus (John Baptist), brother of the above, was born in 1525. He attended the Venetian ambassador to England; and on his return was made secretary to pope Pius IV. He died at Rome in 1573. His Latin poems were printed in 1550. There was also another brother, *Cornelius Amaltheus*, who was eminent in physic and poetry. His Latin poems were printed at Venice in 1627.—*Ibid.*

Amama (Sixtinus), a learned man of the 17th century, was a native of Friesland in Holland, and educated at Franeker, where he became eminent for his knowledge of the Oriental languages. He was at Oxford in 1613, and taught Hebrew in Exeter college. After residing there some years he returned to Franeker, and became Hebrew professor. He died there in 1629. His greatest work is a censure of the Vulgate. —*Wood, A. O. Bayle.*

Amand (Mark Anthony Gerard, sieur de Saint), a French poet, was born at Rouen in Normandy, in 1594. His father was a commander in the English navy, and was three years confined in the Black Tower at Constantinople. Our author's poems, which are chiefly comic, were published in 8 vols. 1649, Paris. He died in 1661.—*Moreri.*

Amaseus (Romulus), professor of Latin and Greek at Bologna, and secretary to the senate of that place. He published a translation of Pausanias, and other works; he died in 1558. His son Pompilius was professor of Greek at Bologna, and published a translation of part of Polybius.—*Bayle.*

Amasis, king of Egypt; he was prime minister to Apries, king of that country, on whose deposition he mounted the throne, B. C. 569, and immediately put Apries to death. Egypt flourished greatly in his reign. He died B. C. 525.—*Herodotus.*

Amatus de Portugal, a learned physician, whose real name was John Castelancho, was living in 1550. He published commentaries on Dioscorides and Avicenna. —*Moreri.*

Amauri I. king of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother Baldwin III. in 1163; he was a courageous and enterprising prince, but these qualities were sullied by avarice and cruelty. He died in 1174.—*Maimburg's Hist. the Crusades.*

Amauri II. king of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother Guy de Lusignan, in 1194; his title was contested by Isabella, second daughter of Amauri I. but on her becoming a widow he married her, and was crowned. The Saracens having taken his capital, he applied for assistance to the European princes, but before the succours arrived he died, in 1205.—*Moreri.*

Amauri (de Chartres), a French visionary of the thirteenth century, who maintained the eternity of matter, and that religion has three epochs, agreeable to the three persons of the Trinity. His opinions were condemned by the council of Paris in 1209, and some of his followers were burnt. To avoid a similar fate, he renounced his errors, and retired to St. Martin des Champs, where he died of vexation.—*Mor.*

Amaziah, king of Judah, succeeded his father Joash at the age of 25. He blended idolatry with the worship of God; defeated the Edomites in the Valley of Salt, with the assistance of the Israelites; but afterwards commenced war on his allies, by whom he was taken prisoner. He was slain by his own subjects, B. C. 810.—*SS.*

Amboise (George d'), a cardinal, was born of a noble French family, in 1460. Being brought up to the church, he became successively bishop of Montauban, archbishop of Narbonne, and lastly of Rouen. Lewis XII. made him prime-minister, and he soon acquired great popularity, by taking off the taxes which had usually been levied on the people at the accession of every new monarch. The king, by his advice, undertook the conquest of the Milanese, and succeeded. Soon after this he was appointed the pope's legate in France, with the dignity of cardinal, and in that capacity effected a considerable reform among the religious orders. He died in 1510, and on his death-bed often said to the friar who attended him, "Brother John, why have not I been my whole life Brother John?" D'Amboise was one of the best statesmen France ever had: he reformed the church, purged the courts of justice, eased the burdens of the people, and endeavoured to promote the public happiness. His nephew, George D'Amboise, succeeded him in the archbishopric, and in 1546 was created a cardinal. He died in 1546.—*Moreri.*

Amboise (Francis), a French writer, was the son of a surgeon, and educated in the college of Navarre, after which he became an advocate in the parliament of Paris, and lastly counsellor of state. He published several poetical pieces in French, and some in the Latin language; he also edited in 1616, the works of Peter Abelard, to which he prefixed a preface.—*Moreri.*

Amboise (Frances de), the wife of Peter II. duke of Britanny, who treated her with great brutality, which she bore with meekness. She distinguished herself by effecting a reformation in the manners of the Bretons. On the death of the duke, in 1457, she was solicited in marriage by the prince of Savoy, but refused the offer, and retired into a monastery, where she died in 1485.—*Life by Barrin.*

Ambrose, deacon of the church of Alexandria in the third century, was converted from the errors of Valentius or Marcion by the arguments of Origen, for whom he ever after had the greatest veneration. In the time of Maximin he narrowly escaped martyrdom, and died at Alexandria about the year 250. St. Jerome mentions some excellent letters of his, which are now lost. —*Dupin. Tillemont.*

Ambrose (St.), archbishop of Milan, was born about 340. His father was prefect of Gaul, and gave his son an excellent education. His eloquence as a pleader procured for him the governorship of Liguria and Æmilia. On the death of Auxentius, archbishop of Milan, in 374, a contest arose between the arians and catholics about electing a successor. The tumult in the church was so great that Ambrose found it necessary to go thither to restore peace. His harangue to the people was so majestic and affecting, that a voice from the multitude exclaimed, "Let Ambrose be bishop." This operated so powerfully upon the people that all his endeavours to resist the appointment proved ineffectual, and he was consecrated bishop. In 388 he was sent by the emperor Valentinian to the tyrant Maximus, and prevailed upon him not to enter Italy. About the same time, the heathens endeavouring to restore their religion, employed Symmachus, prefect of Rome, to plead their cause, in which he was baffled by Ambrose, who also experienced some trouble from the Arians. The empress Justina was of that sect, and demanded of him the Portian church at Milan for the Arians, which he refused. He was sent again to Maximus; but notwithstanding his eloquence the tyrant entered Italy, and made himself master of the western empire, and entered Milan in triumph. Valentinian sought refuge with Theodosius, who defeated Maximus, and restored the fugitive monarch to his throne. While Theodosius was in Italy an insurrection happened in Thessalonica, in which the emperor's lieutenant was slain. Theodosius in revenge put to death a vast number of persons in cool blood. Soon after this massacre

he came to Milan, and was about to enter the great church, when he was met at the door by Ambrose, who refused him admittance as a homicide; and it was not till a year afterwards, and his shewing tokens of repentance, that the prelate would admit him to christian communion. Ambrose died at Milan in 397, and was buried in the great church of that city. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, in 2 vols. folio, 1691. He composed that noble hymn, "Te Deum laudamus."—*Dupin.*

Ambrose, general of the order of Camalduli, was born at Portico, in Romagna. He distinguished himself by his eloquence in the Greek language at the council of Basil, and by translating several ancient authors. He died in 1439.—*Vossius. Dupin.*

Ambrose de Lombez (pere), a learned capuchin, was born at Lombez in 1708; he wrote several pieces on spiritual subjects, and died at St. Saviour, near Bareges, in 1778.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Ambrose (Isaac), a nonconformist divine, was born in Lancashire; he was of Brasenose-college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B. A. entered into orders, and served a small cure in his own country. On the breaking out of the rebellion he quitted the church of England, took the covenant, and became a presbyterian preacher, first at Garstang, and afterwards at Preston. He died in 1674. His works are much esteemed by the Calvinists, particularly one entitled, "Looking unto Jesus."—*Calamy.*

Ambrosini (Bartholomew), professor of physic, and director of the botanical garden at Bologna, where he died in 1657. He published, 1. Panacæa ex Herbis quæ a Sanctis denominantur, 1630, 8vo. 2. Historia Capsicorum cum Iconibus, 1630, 12mo. 3. Theodorica Medicina, 1632, 4to. His brother and successor, Hyacinth, published several valuable works on botany.—*Gen. B. D.*

Ambrosius Aurelianus, king of the Britons; about A. D. 457, he came from Armorica, to assist in expelling the Saxons, who had been invited over by Vortigern. On the death of that monarch, the sovereignty was invested in him, and he maintained the dignity with credit. The famous Arthur was brought up under him. Ambrosius died at Winchester in 508.—*Biog. Br.*

Amelius (Gentilianus), a platonic Philosopher, was the disciple of Plotinus, by whom he was employed to teach his other pupils. None of his works are extant. He lived in the third century.—*Bayle.*

Amelot de la Houssayne (Abraham Nicholas), a French writer, was born at Orleans in 1634. He became secretary to the French ambassador at Venice, but being imprudent, he died very poor in 1706. He wrote a history of the government of Venice, and translated into French Machiavel's Prince, Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent, Gratian's Courtier, Tacitus's Annals, and some other works.—*Moreri.*

Amelot (Denis), a priest of the orato and doctor of the Sorbonne, was born 1606. He translated the New Testam into French, with notes, four volu 8vo. 166; he also wrote "An Abrid ment of Theology, 4to. and "A H mony of the Gospels," 12mo. He d in 1678.—*Moreri.*

Amerbach (John), a printer of Basil, Switzerland, in the 15th century. He f made use of the Roman type instead of Gothic and Italian. He died in 151[illegible] son John was professor of law at Basil, a syndic of that city; he was the intim friend of Erasmus, and died in 1562, a 67.—*Melch. Adam. Vit.*

America. This extensive contin both north and south, takes its name fr *Americus Vesputius*, who first discove Mexico, in 1498, attributing to Colum the knowledge of the West India isla only. *Terra Firma*, which reaches from rien to Nicaragua, was conquered by Spaniards under Pedrarias in 1514, and other parts, as far as the river Orono were reduced by private adventurers. *zil* was discovered by the Portugese 1500. In 1623 the Dutch took possessio the northern part, but were expelled 1664. *Peru* was conquered by Francis zarro in 1532, in the reign of Huas the thirteenth inca from Manco Capac, founder of the government, about 1 *Chili* was conquered by Baldivia, a Spa general, in 1540. *Mexico* was conque by Cortez in 1521. *Louisiana* was di vered by the French in 1683, who not take possession of it till 1718. In 1 they yielded to the English that part wh lies to the east of the Mississippi, which ceded to the Spaniards at the peace of 1 who resigned it to the French in 1801, whom it was sold to the United State 1803. *Florida* remained in the possessio the Spaniards from 1521 to 1763, whe was ceded to the English, by whom it relinquished in 1783. *North America* discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. first part of it colonized by the Engl Virginia, in 1607, when James-town built. *New England* was first settled in 1 In 1620 the puritans fled thither from land, and built New Plymouth, Boston, other places. Part of *New York* was se by the Dutch in 1608. The Swedes arr shortly after, and fixed themselves in other parts; but they were both dispos in 1664 by the English. *Pennsylvania* first settled by William Penn in 1681; *ryland* by lord Baltimore in 1633; *Ca* in 1670; and *Georgia* by general Ogleth in 1732. All these colonies, from New land in the north, to Georgia in the s revolted from Great Britain in 1775, an next year asserted their independance, w was allowed in 1783. *Nova Scotia* was s by sir William Alexander in 1662, but years afterwards it was sold to the Fr It was taken again in 1654, and ceded in 1662; recovered by sir William Pl

in 1690, and given again to the French in 1697; but the English conquered it once more in 1710, and it was confirmed to them at the peace of Utrecht in 1714. *Canada* was taken possession of by the French in 1525. Quebec was built in 1608; but the whole country was conquered by the English in 1759, and has been in their hands ever since.—*Mod. Univ. Hist. Robertson's Hist. Amer. Burke's Hist. of European Settlements in Amer. Gordon's Hist. of the American War.*

AMERICUS, see VESPUTIUS.

AMES (William), a puritan divine, was born in Norfolk in 1576, and educated at Christ-college, Cambridge, where he became a rigid puritan, on which, to avoid expulsion, he went to Franeker, in Holland, and was chosen professor of divinity. He afterwards settled at Rotterdam as associate with Hugh Peters, who had gathered a congregation of Brownists in that city. Ames died in 1633. He was a man of learning, but his principles were narrow. The principal of his works is entitled "Medulla Theologica." His son William was ejected from the living of Wrentham, in Suffolk, in 1662, and died in 1689. He published a sermon, called "The Saint's Security against seducing Spirits, &c."—*Neale's Hist. Puritans. Calamy's Account of ejected Ministers.*

AMES (Joseph), secretary to the society of antiquaries, was originally a ship-chandler in Wapping. He devoted himself to the study of antiquities, in which he acquired great eminence, and published a work entitled, "Typographical Antiquities, being an historical Account of Printing in England, &c." 4to. 1749; also in 8vo. a list of English portraits, engraved and mezzotinto, and compiled the "Parentalia," from the papers of Mr. Wren. He died in 1759.—*Nichols's Anecd. of Bowyer.*

AMHERST (Jeffery, lord), was descended from an ancient family at Sevenoaks, in Kent, were he was born in 1717. He entered into the army in 1731, and in 1741 was aide-de-camp to general Ligonier, under whom he served at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Rocoux. In 1756 he was appointed colonel of the 15th regiment of foot. In 1758 he went to America, and commanded at the siege of Louisbourg. The same year he was appointed commander in chief of the forces in America, and governor of Virginia. On the accession of George III. he was made knight of the bath, and in 1763 returned to England. In 1771 he was appointed governor of Guernsey, and the year following lieutenant-general of the ordnance. In 1776 he was created baron Amherst of Holmsdale. In 1778 he had the command of the army in England; and in 1782 he received the gold stick from the king; but on the change of ministers his military appointments were transferred to other hands. He was again appointed commander in chief of Great Britain in 1793, but resigned in 1795, and was made field-marshal. He died in 1798, and his remains were interred in Sevenoaks church. Though a strict disciplinarian, he was the soldier's friend, and his private character was very respectable. He was twice married, but left no issue, and the title devolved to his nephew.—*Necrology for* 1798.

AMHURST (Nicholas), was born at Marden, in Kent, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he was removed to St. John's college, Oxford, but was expelled for irregularity without taking a degree. In consequence of this disgrace he wrote several satires against the university, under the title of Terræ Filius, 2 vols. 12mo. 1726. On settling in London, he became a writer by profession; his most celebrated undertaking was "The Craftsman," which was carried on for many years with great success. In this paper he was assisted by lord Bolingbroke and Mr. Pulteney, who neglected him when they got into place. He died of a broken heart in 1742.—*Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*

AMICONI (Giacomo), an historical and portrait painter of Venice, who came to England in 1729, and painted many fine pieces for the principal nobility. He afterwards went to Spain, and was appointed portrait painter to the king, and died there in 1752.—*Pilkington.*

AMICUS (Antonius), a Sicilian priest, and canon of the cathedral of Palermo, who distinguished himself by some considerable works in history and antiquities. Philip IV. of Spain conferred on him the title of historiographer royal. His principal work is entitled, "Siciliæ Regum Annales ab anno 1060 usque ad præsens seculum." He died in 1641.—*Moreri.*

AMIN, the son of the caliph Haroun al Raschid, succeeded his father in 809, on condition that his brother Almamon was to reign after him. He endeavoured to deprive his brother of the succession, and in consequence a war broke out between them. Thaer, the general of Almamon, took Bagdad, and having seized Amin as he attempted to escape, cut off his head. He was then thirty years old, and had reigned but five years.—*D'Herbelot.*

AMMAN (John Conrad), a native of Switzerland, and a physician, obtained great credit by teaching persons to speak who were born deaf. He published an excellent work on that subject, entitled "Surdus Loquens," in 1692. He died at Amsterdam, about 1730.—*Halleri Bib. Anat.*

AMMAN (Paul), a native of Breslaw, and professor of physic at Leipsic. He wrote some descriptive pieces in botany, and died in 1690.—*Gen. B. D.*

AMMANATI (Bartholomew), a Florentine sculptor and architect, was born in 1511, and died in 1592. He built many elegant edifices in his own country and at Rome.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Ammanati (Laura Battiferri), wife of the preceding, was the daughter of John Antonio Battiferri, and born at Urbino in 1513. Her poems, which were published at Florence in 1560, and at Naples in 1594, are held in great esteem. She was elected a member of the academy of *Intronati* at Sienna, and died at Florence in 1589.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Ammianus (Marcellinus), a Latin historian, was born at Antioch, and served in the army of Julian. He wrote the Roman history from the reign of Nerva to the death of Valens, in thirty-one books, of which only eighteen are extant. The best edition is that of Gronovius in 1693. He died about 390.—*Vossius de Hist. Lat. Bayle.*

Ammirato, or Ammirati (Scipio), an Italian writer, was born at Lucca, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1531. He first practised the law, and then took orders; but being disappointed of preferment, he entered into the service of a nobleman as secretary. The city of Lucca employed him on a mission to the pope; he afterwards settled at Florence, of which republic he wrote the history, in 2 vols. folio, and received in recompence a canonry in the cathedral. He died in 1600. He wrote several other works in the Italian language, both in prose and verse.—*Moreri.*

Ammon, the son of Lot, was father of the Ammonites, who were generally at war with the Israelites. He lived about 1900 years before Christ.—*SS.*

Ammonius, a peripatetic philosopher at Athens, who flourished about A. D. 60. Plutarch, who was his pupil, often mentions him in his works.—*Plut. in Vit. Themist. Suidas.*

Ammonius, another philosopher of the same sect who lived in the 6th century, and taught at Alexandria. He was the disciple of Proclus, and obtained great reputation as a preceptor. His commentaries on Aristotle and Porphyry are still extant.—*Bayle.*

Ammonius Saccas, a philosopher of the third century, and the founder of the eclectic sect, was born of christian parents, at Alexandria, where he studied under Athenagoras Pantænus, and Clemens Alexandrinus, which seems to refute the assertion that he took the surname of Saccas from being a porter. Porphyry says that he renounced the christian religion, in which he had been educated, and embraced paganism; but Eusebius and others deny it. He instituted an academy at Alexandria to reconcile the principles of Plato and Aristotle, and among other eminent disciples he had the celebrated Longinus. He died about the year 243.—*Porphyr. Vit. Plotin. Fabricius. Bayle.*

Ammonius the grammarian, flourished at Alexandria at the end of the fourth century. A lexicon of Greek synonymes, printed at Venice in 1497, is attributed to him.—*Fabricius.*

Ammonius, a famous surgeon of Alexandria, invented a method of extracting the stone from the bladder, which procured him the surname of the *lithotomist.—Le Clerc's Hist. of Physic.*

Ammonius (Levinus), a Carthusian monk in Flanders, was greatly esteemed by Erasmus and other eminent men for his learning and piety. He died at Ghent in 1556.—*Moreri.*

Ammonius (Andrew), a learned Italian, who came to England at the beginning of the 15th century, and became secretary to Henry VIII. He died in London in 1517. He wrote some poetical pieces in Latin.—*Bayle.*

Amontons (William), a French philosopher, was born in Normandy in 1663. Becoming deaf, he applied himself to the study of mechanics and practical mathematics. In 1687 he presented a new hygroscope to the academy of sciences, which was approved. He also discovered a method of conveying information from one place to another by signals, and which is now known by the name of the telegraph. In 1695 he published a book on the construction of barometers, thermometers, &c. which is the only piece of his in print, except some papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. In 1699 he was admitted a member of that learned body. He died in 1705.—*Fontenelle's Eulogy. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Amory (Thomas), a dissenting divine, was born at Taunton, in Somersetshire, in 1700. He was educated under his uncle Mr. Grove, whom he succeeded as principal tutor in the academy at Taunton. He also officiated to the congregation there till 1759, when he removed to London, and became afternoon preacher at the meeting in the Old Jewry, of which, on the death of Dr. Chandler, he was appointed sole pastor. In 1768, the university of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of D. D. At this time he became one of the lecturers at Salters'-hall. In 1770 he was chosen morning preacher at Newington green. He was also chosen one of the committee appointed by the dissenters, in 1772, to procure an extension of the act of toleration. He died in 1774, and was interred in Bunhill-fields burying-ground. He wrote two volumes of sermons, "The Life of Mr. Henry Grove," "Memoirs of Dr. Benson," and of "Dr Samuel Chandler."—*Biog. Br.*

Amory (Thomas), an extraordinary writer, was the son of counsellor Amory, who was appointed by king William secretary for the forfeited estates in Ireland. He appears to have been bred to physic, but never practised that or any other profession. He led a very recluse life in his house in Westminster, carefully shunning company and never stirring out till the evening. He died there at the age of 97, in 1789. Our author wrote, 1. Memoirs containing the Lives of several Ladies of Great Bri-

tain, 8vo. 1755, and afterwards in 2 vols. 12mo. This singular work is of the novel kind, but it is made the vehicle of arianism or socinianism, as also is his next publication, "The Life of John Buncle, Esq." in 4 vols. 12mo. He wrote likewise two letters in the Theological Repository, on the natural proofs of a future state.—*European Mag. vol. xv.*

Amos, the third of the minor prophets, was a shepherd of Tekoa, and supposed to have been the father of Isaiah. He prophesied in the reigns of Jehoram, king of Israel, and Uzziah, king of Judah.—*SS.*

Amour (William de St.), doctor of the Sorbonne, and canon of Bouvais, was born at St. Amour, in Franche Comte; he was a zealous defender of the rights of the university of Paris; his book on the perils of the latter times was condemned by Alexander IV. who also banished him to his native place; but on the death of the pope he returned to Paris. He wrote other works, and died in 1272.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

Amour (Lewis de St.), doctor of the Sorbonne, and rector of the university of Paris He went to Rome as the advocate for the jansenists. He was expelled the Sorbonne for not signing the condemnation of Arnauld. He died in 1687.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

Amphilochius, bishop of Iconium in the 4th century, was at the council of Constantinople in 381, and president of that of Sida in 385. He zealously opposed the arians, and recovered Theodosius from that party. He died about 394.—*Dupin. Cave's Hist. Lat.*

Amphibalus, surnamed Brito, because he was a native of Britain, lived in the third century. He is said to have been a native of Exeter, where he acquired a knowledge of languages; after which he went to Rome, and having completed his studies, returned to his native country. He preached the gospel successfully in England and Scotland, and wrote pious pieces. Some authors say he was bishop in the isle of Anglesea, and others that he suffered martyrdom in 291.—*Hector Boece. Hist. Scotiæ. Pits. de Script. Angl.*

Amphinopus and Anapius, two rich brothers of Catania, in Sicily, who, in an eruption of mount Ætna, abandoned all their property to save their aged and infirm parents by carrying them on their shoulders.—*Valerius Maximus. Seneca de Benef.*

Ampsingius (John Assurus), professor of physic at Rostock in the beginning of the 17th century. He wrote some learned treatises on medical subjects in Latin, printed in 1619.—*Gen. B. D.*

Amru-ebn-al-as, a famous Saracen general, was at first a great enemy to Mohammed, but afterwards he became his zealous disciple. He conquered Syria and Egypt, from whence he extended his victorious arms to Africa. He died governor of Egypt, which flourished greatly under his administration, A. D. 663.—*D'Herbelot. Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Amsdorf (Nicholas), bishop of Nuremberg, and a zealous lutheran. He held, in opposition to Melancthon, that good works are not necessary to salvation: and a sect was formed called Amsdorfians. He died in 1541.—*Moreri. Mosheim.*

Amurath I. sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father Orchan in 1360. He completed the conquest of the Greek empire, and defeated a formidable army of confederates on the plain of Kossova; but after the battle he was stabbed by a soldier of the enemy, of which wound he died in 1389, aged 71.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

Amurath II. succeeded his father Mohammed I. in 1422. The beginning of his reign was disturbed by pretenders to the throne, who were supported by the Greek emperor. After quelling these attempts, he resigned his throne to his son Mahomet, and retired in 1443 to a society of dervises, from whence he was soon recalled to engage against the Hungarians, who had invaded the Turkish dominions. Amurath gained a great victory over the christians at Varna, and then returned to his retirement, but was called from it again in 1446 to quell a revolt of the janizaries, and to resist the famous Scanderbeg. He succeeded in both these objects, and then turned his arms against the Hungarians with his wonted good fortune. Finding his son inadequate to the imperial station, he sent him to govern Asia Minor, and resumed the throne. He died in 1451, aged 47.—*Ibid.*

Amurath III. succeeded his father Selim II. in 1575. On his accession he caused his five brothers to be murdered, which so affected his mother that she stabbed herself. He added several of the best provinces of Persia to the Turkish empire, and died in 1596, aged 52.—*Ibid.*

Amurath IV. succeeded his uncle Mustapha in 1622. He recovered Bagdad from the Persians in 1637, after which he put 30,000 of the enemy, who had surrendered at discretion, to the sword. He died of excessive debauchery in 1640, aged 31.—*Ibid.*

Amy (N.), an advocate in the parliament of Aix, died in 1760. He wrote, I. Observations on the Waters of the Seine, &c, 12mo. 2. New Filtrating Fountains, 12mo. 3. Reflections on Copper, Lead, and Tin Vessels, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Amyot (James), bishop of Auxerre, and great almoner of France, was born of low parents at Milan, in 1514, and educated at Paris on charity. He left the university at the age of twenty-three, and became tutor to the children of a secretary of state, who recommended him to the duchess of Berry, by whose means he became professor of Greek and Latin in the university of Bourges. Here he translated into French the memoirs of Theagenes and Chariclea, which procured him an abbey. By the re-

commendation of cardinal de Tournon he was appointed preceptor to the two youngest sons of Henry II. While engaged in this station he translated the lives of Plutarch. Charles IX. gave him the abbey of Cornelius de Compeigne, and made him grand almoner of France, and bishop of Auxerre. He was also appointed curator of the university of Paris. Henry III. added to these distinctions that of commander of the order of the Holy Ghost. He died in 1593. Besides the above works, he translated seven books of Diodorus Siculus, some Greek tragedies, and the pastoral of Daphnis.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

AMYRAUT (Moses), a French divine, was born in 1596, at Bourgueil, in Tourain. He studied theology at Saumur, where he was chosen professor of divinity. The council of Charenton deputed him to make a remonstrance to the king on the infraction of the edicts in favour of the protestants. His conduct on this occasion brought him acquainted with cardinal Richelieu, who held him in great esteem. Departing from the high calvinistic notions of election and reprobation, he brought upon himself the charge of heresy from Peter du Moulin. This dispute occasioned for a time considerable disturbance among the French protestants. But Amyraut, by his moderation, came off with great honour, and was respected by good men of both religions. He also gained great credit in 1647, by writing against the notion, that subjects have a right to take up arms against their sovereign. He was a man of universal charity, and distributed his salary to the poor without any regard to their religious sentiments. He died in 1664.—*Bayle.*

AMYRUTZES, a peripatetic philosopher, and native of Trebizond, flourished in the fifteenth century. Having abjured the christian religion, the sultan Mahomet II. gave him several preferments, and employed him in translating some books of the christians into Arabic.—*Bayle.*

ANACHARSIS, a Scythian philosopher, travelled to Athens in the time of Solon, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He was the only stranger the Athenians ever admitted to the honour of citizenship. Crœsus invited him to Sardis, with the offer of riches, but he replied, "that he came to Greece for improvement and not for money." After a long stay in Greece, he returned to Scythia, where he attempted to introduce the customs and institutions of Greece, which brought upon him the enmity of his countrymen. Going one day into a wood to perform a sacred rite to the goddess Cybele, he was shot with an arrow by the king. Many of his apophthegms are preserved by Lælius, who wrote his life, by Plutarch and others. An Athenian once reproaching him with being a Scythian; "True," says Anacharsis, "my country is a disgrace to me, but you are a disgrace to your country."—*Herodotus. Plutarch. Diog. Laert.*

ANACLETUS, bishop of Rome, succeeded Linus in the second year of Titus, A. D. 79. He is said to have suffered martyrdom, after governing the Roman church thirteen years.—*Eusebius. Dupin.*

ANACLETUS, an anti-pope, was set up by Roger king of Sicily, against Innocent II. whose cause was espoused by the emperor Lotharius II. After a violent struggle, the latter obtained the papal chair, and Anacletus died obscurely in 1138.—*Moreri.*

ANACREON, a Greek lyric poet, was born at Teos, in Ionia, about the 6th century B. C. He was entertained at the court of Polycrates, at Samos, who held him in great esteem. At the invitation of Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus, he visited Athens; and on the death of that prince he returned to Teos, and remained there till the revolt of Histæus, when he removed to Abdera, where he was choked, while drinking, by a grape-stone. From the few particulars that can be gathered of his life, it is evident Anacreon was a man of vicious principles and most debauched manners. His poems, which are amatory and bacchanalian, are exquisitely beautiful, lively, and natural. The best editions of Anacreon are those of Barnes and Pauw. Two excellent translations of this poet have been published in English, that by Fawkes in 12mo, and the other by Moore, in 12mo.—*Vossius.*

ANAGNOSTA (John), a Byzantine historian, was living in the year 1433. He wrote De Rebus Constantinopolitanorum Macedonicis, which was published in Greek and Latin at Cologne in 1653.—*Hankii de Byzant. Hist.*

ANASTASIUS I. emperor of the east, was born in 430, at Duras, in Illyricum, of mean parentage. He was an officer in the imperial palace for many years, and in 1491 became emperor by marrying the empress Ariadne, widow of Zeno. He was very popular at first, but lost the public favour by embroiling himself in religious feuds, and siding with the Eutychians: several commotions were excited on this account, and the emperor was at last obliged to rescind what he had done in favour of the heretics. He died in 518.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

ANASTASIUS II. was raised to the throne in 713, from a private station. A rival appeared against him, called Theodosius, who was so well supported, that Anastasius was obliged to fly into Thessalonica. When Leo ascended the throne in 719, Anastasius prevailed on the Bulgarians to assist him in taking Constantinople; but finding a greater resistance than they expected, they delivered him up to Leo, who put him to death.—*Ibid.*

ANASTASIUS I. pope, succeeded Siricius in 398. He condemned the works of Origen, and excommunicated Russinus, who

had translated one of that father's treatises. He died in 402.—*Platina. Dupin.*

Anastasius II. pope, succeeded Gelasus in 496. He endeavoured to bring about a union between the eastern and western churches, but was cut off by death from executing his design in 498.—*Ibid.*

Anastasius III. pope, succeeded Sergius in 917, and died in 919.—*Ibid.*

Anastasius IV. pope, succeeded Eugenius III. in 1153, and died the year following. He was a humane and liberal-minded pontiff.—*Ibid.*

Anastasius, an antipope, was supported by the imperial army against Benedict III. in 855, but was soon obliged to yield to his rival, and died in obscurity.—*Moreri.*

Anastasius the Sinaite, so called from being a monk of mount Sinai, lived in the 7th century. He wrote some pieces on practical divinity, published at Ingolstadt, 1606, 4to.—*Cave's Hist. Lit.*

Anastasius (Theopolitanus), bishop of Antioch in the 6th century, was banished in 570 for holding the opinions of the incorruptibles, or that the body of Christ was incapable of suffering even before the resurrection. In 593 he was restored to his see, and died in 599. His successor was also called Anastasius, and there are some religious discourses of his extant.—*Fabric. Bibl. Grec.*

Anastasius Bibliothecarius, a Greek, was librarian of the vatican, in the 9th century. His great work is the Liber Pontificalis; the best edition of which is that of 1718, 4 vols. folio. He is said to have assisted at the council of Constantinople in 865, and to have translated its canons into Latin.—*Dupin.*

Anatolius (St.), a native of Alexandria, was bishop of Laodicea, in Syria, in 269. He was an eminent mathematician, and wrote a tract on the time of celebrating Easter, printed in the "Doctrina Temporum," Antwerp, 1634.—*Eusebius. Dupin.*

Anatolius, patriarch of Constantinople in the 5th century. He contended for some time with pope Leo for the equality of the two churches, but afterwards yielded the point, and behaved with more submission to the pontiff than became his station. He died in 458.—*Moreri.*

Anaxagoras, an illustrious philosopher of antiquity, to whom by way of eminence was given the name of *Mind* or *Spirit*. He was a native of Clazomene, in Ionia, and renounced a large estate to study philosophy undisturbed. After studying many years, he commenced preceptor, and had numerous disciples, among whom were Euripides and Pericles. He held that the moon was inhabited, and that the sun was a mass of burning matter, from which the other heavenly bodies derive light and heat. For these opinions, so contrary to the superstitious ideas of the Athenians, which ascribed divinity to those luminaries, he was charged with atheism, and condemned to death, which sentence, through the exertions of Pericles, was changed to banishment. He then retired to Lampsacus, where he taught philosophy till his death, which happened B. C. 428, at the age of 70. In his last illness, his friends asked him if his body should be carried to Clazomene, on which he gave this answer, "It would answer no purpose, as the passage to Hades is the same from one place as another." His only wish was, that the day of his death should be kept as a holiday yearly by the boys of Lampsacus, which was complied with.—*Diog. Laert. Stanley. Moreri.*

Anaxandrides, king of Sparta, began his reign about 550 B. C. He had two wives, which was unusual among the Lacedemonians; by one he had a son, called Cleomenes, who succeeded him; and by the other, three children, one of whom was the famous Leonidas.—*Univ. Hist.*

Anaxandrides, a comic poet of Rhodes, in the time of Philip of Macedon, who was starved to death for censuring the government of Athens.—*Vossius. Boyle.*

Anaxarchus, a philosopher of Abdera, and the favourite of Alexander the Great. He is said to have been pounded to death in an iron mortar by command of Nicocreon, king of Cyprus, but the story does not appear well founded, as he gained the name of the Fortunate.—*Diog. Laert. Stanley's Lives of Philosophers.*

Anaxilaus, a pythagorean philosopher in the time of Augustus, who banished him from Italy as a magician, though he appears only to have been a juggler, A. D. 28.—*Plin. Nat. Hist.*

Anaximander, a philosopher of Miletus, the disciple and successor of Thales. He had a considerable knowledge of astronomy and geography, and was the first who noticed the obliquity of the ecliptic; he taught that the moon receives her light from the sun, and that the earth is globular; to him also is ascribed the invention of the sphere, and geographical charts. He lived B. C. 547. He is not to be confounded with Anaximander the historian, who was also of Miletus.—*Stanley. Moreri.*

Anaximenes, the pupil and successor of Anaximander, the philosopher, maintained that "air" was the first principle of all things. Pliny attributes to him the invention of the sun-dial; he flourished B. C. 548.—*Plin. Nat. Hist. Vossius.*

Anaximenes of Lampsacus, a Greek historian, who instructed Alexander the Great in rhetoric, and accompanied him in the war against the Persians. His country having joined Darius, Alexander threatened its ruin, but was diverted from his promise by Anaximenes. He wrote a history of Greece and the lives of Philip and Alexander. His nephew Anaximenes wrote a historical treatise on the death of kings, cited by Clemens Alexandrinus.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

ANCHARANO (Peter d'), a learned civilian of Bologna, was brought up under Baldus, whom he equalled in reputation. He died in 1417. He wrote commentaries on the Decretals.—*Moreri.*

ANCILLON (David), a French divine, was born at Mentz in 1617. He had the early part of his education in the jesuits' college, and then went to Geneva, where he studied divinity. He was for some years minister of the church of Meaux; from whence he removed to Metz; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes he retired to Frankfort. The same year he was called to the co-pastorship of the French church at Hanau, where he was greatly followed. This excited the envy of his colleagues, who making his situation uneasy, he quitted it, and went first to Frankfort, from whence he removed to Berlin, and officiated as minister of the French church; here he enjoyed great favour, and his family were honoured with places of distinction. He died in 1692. His works are, 1. A Relation of the Controversy concerning Traditions, 4to. 2. An Apology for Luther, Zuinglius, and Beza. 3. The Life of William Farel. His son printed a miscellany of his conversations, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Bayle.*

ANCILLON (Charles), eldest son of the above, was born at Metz, in 1659. He became inspector of the French courts of justice at Berlin, and historiographer to the king of Prussia. He wrote some books against the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and other works. He died in 1715. —*Ibid.*

ANCOURT (Florent-Carton d'), a French comic writer and actor, was born at Fontainebleau in 1661, and educated in the jesuits' college at Paris. Lewis XIV. distinguished him by many marks of favour. In 1718 he quitted the stage, and spent the remainder of his days in devotion. He died in 1726. His works were published in 9 vols. 12mo. 1722.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANCUS MARTIUS, fourth king of Rome, was the grandson of Numa Pompilius. He was elected B. C. 634. He obtained triumphs for victories gained over the Latins, Sabines, and Veientes, and extended his territories to the sea-coast, where he built the port of Ostia. He died after a reign of 42 years.—*Livy. Florus.*

ANDERSON (Alexander), a Scotch mathematician of the 16th century. He was professor of mathematics at Paris, where he published, in 1592, a Supplement to Apollonius.—*Vossius de Mathem.*

ANDERSON (Andrew), a Scotch printer at Edinburgh, who in the reign of Charles II. obtained a patent for printing every thing in Scotland for 41 years. It was afterwards restricted to bibles and acts of parliament. —*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ANDERSON (Adam), a Scotch writer of considerable merit, was for 40 years clerk in the South Sea-house, and also chief clerk of the stock and new annuities; he was besides a trustee for establishing the colony of Georgia in America, and one of the court assistants of the Scots corporation in London. In 1762, he published the Historical and Chronological Deduction of Trade and Commerce, of which a new edition has since appeared in 4 vols. 4to. Mr. Anderson was thrice married, and died in 1775.—*Ibid.*

ANDERSON (sir Edmund), an English judge, was born in Lincolnshire, and educated in Lincoln-college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. About 1571 he was made a judge, and in 1582 lord chief justice of the common pleas. He was in the commission for trying Mary, queen of Scots; and presided at the trial of secretary Davison, for issuing the warrant by which that unhappy princess was executed. The chief justice was an able lawyer, and kept strictly to the letter of the statutes. He was, however, of an inflexible temper, and ventured on some occasions to oppose the arbitrary measures of the court. He died in 1605. His Reports were printed in 1644, fol. and Resolutions and Judgments in the Courts of Westminster in the latter end of Elizabeth, in 1653.—*Biog. Brit.*

ANDERSON (James), was born at Edinburgh in 1670, and became an advocate. In 1700 he was appointed clerk to the Scotch parliament, and in 1704 he printed a Vindication of the Independency of Scotland, for which he received the thanks of the parliament, and a pension of four hundred pounds a year. He made a collection of Scottish records, which was published in 1 vol. folio, with a preface by Thomas Ruddiman. He died in 1712.—*Gen. B. D.*

ANDERSON (John), a Scotch divine, was born in 1671, and received his education at St. Andrew's, where he took the degree of A. M. In 1704 he became minister of Dumbarton, from which he removed in 1716 to Glasgow. He was a zealous defender of presbyterianism, and died in 1720.—*Ibid.*

ANDERSON (John), was born in 1674 at Hamburgh, of which city he became Syndic, and was employed in negociating its concerns in different courts of Europe. He published the Natural History of Iceland, Greenland, Davis's Straits, and other northern regions. He died in 1743.—*Moreri.*

ANDERSON (George), an English mathematician, was born at Weston, in Buckinghamshire, in 1760. His parents were peasants, and he was obliged to work as a day-labourer. His genius, however, overcame every difficulty, and he attained by himself a great knowledge of the mathematics. His extraordinary acquirements recommended him to a worthy clergyman, who sent him to a grammar-school, and next to New-college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. He entered into deacon's orders,

but having no relish for a country curacy, he went to London, where he obtained a place as clerk to the board of controul. He attended with such assiduity to business, as to lay the foundation of a disorder which carried him off in 1706. He left a widow, who, in consideration of her husband's merits, obtained a pension. Mr. Anderson published Arenarius, or a Treatise on measuring the Sands, translated from the Greek of Archimedes; and a General View of the Variations which have taken place in the Affairs of the East-India Company, since the conclusion of the War in India in 1784. —*Annual Necrology* for 1798.

ANDOCIDES, an Athenian orator, who lived B. C. 470; he was banished from his country several times, but as often recalled. There are four orations of his in the Oratores Græci of Stephens, 1575, folio.—*Plutarch. Fabricius.*

ANDRADA (Diego de Payva d'), a Portuguese divine, was born at Coimbria, and distinguished himself at the council of Trent, the canons of which he defended against Chemnitius. He died in 1575, aged 47. He had two brothers: 1. *Francis*, who was historiographer to the king of Spain, and wrote the history of John III. king of Portugal, printed in 1533. 2. *Thomas*, a monk, and called by his order Thomas of Jesus. He attended king Sebastian to Africa, where the Moors shut him up in a cave. In this place he wrote a book entitled, "The Sufferings of Jesus", which was translated into English by Walton. He died in 1582.—— *Moreri.*

ANDRADA (Anthony d'), a Portuguese jesuit, who discovered in 1624 the country of Cathay and Thibet, of which he published an account. He died in 1634.—*Ibid.*

ANDRE' (Nathaniel St.), a French surgeon, who attended Mr. Pope, and was imposed upon by Mary Tofts the rabbit breeder, for which he apologised in the papers in 1726. He died at Southampton in 1776.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ANDRE' (John), an unfortunate British officer, was originally a merchant's clerk, but quitted the compting-house for the camp, and so highly distinguished himself in the American war, as to be raised to the rank of major. General Clinton had so high an opinion of his address and integrity, that when the American general, Arnold, made a secret offer of surrendering an important post to the British, he employed the major on the dangerous mission. Mr. André, on being challenged by the American guard, imprudently offered them his watch and purse, which they refused, and conducted him to their commanding officer, by whose orders he was searched, and the fatal papers discovered. General Washington caused him to be tried as a spy by a court-martial, and the major was condemned to be hanged, which sentence was rigorously executed. On going to the place of execution he said, with concern, "Must I die in this manner?" Being told it was unavoidable, he replied, "I am reconciled to my fate, but not to the mode; it will, however, be but a momentary pang." His fortitude excited the admiration, and melted the hearts of all the spectators. He was asked if had any thing to say: "Nothing (says he), but to request that you will witness to the world that I die like a brave man." The conduct of the American commander on this occasion is not to be excused; and the intelligence was received in England with general indignation. A monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, on which is the following inscription: Sacred to the memory of Major John André, who, raised by his merit, at an early period of his life, to the rank of adjutant general of the British forces in America, and employed in an important but hazardous enterprize, fell a sacrifice to his zeal for his king and country, on the 2nd of October 1780, aged 29, universally beloved and esteemed by the army in which he served, and lamented even by his foes. His gracious sovereign king George III. has caused this monument to be erected."—*Ann. Reg.* 1780.

ANDREAS (James), an eminent German reformer, was born in the duchy of Wirtemberg in 1528. In 1546 he was appointed minister of the church of Stutgard; but on the publication of the interim, he retired to Tubingen. He was at the diet of Ratisbon, and secretary at the conference at Worms. He was also at the diet of Augsburg; and soon after was made chancellor and rector of the university of Tubingen. He died in 1590. Adreas was employed in reforming most of the churches in Germany, and wrote several learned treatises, the most known of which is that on concord.—*Melch. Adam. Vit. Germ. Theol.*

ADREAS (John), a canonist of the 14th century, was born at Muzello, near Florence, and educated at Bologna, under Guy de Baif. He gained great reputation as professor of civil law at Padua and Bologna. His daughter, Novella, in his absence used to read lectures to his pupils, and had a curtain drawn before her that the attention of the auditors might not be taken off by her beauty. His affection for her was so great, that he entitled his commentary on the decretals of Gregory X. the Novellæ. She married John Calderinus, a famous canonist. Andreas wrote several learned works, and died in 1348.—*Bayle.*

ANDREAS (John), a Moorish convert, was born at Xativa, in Valentia, and succeeded his father as alfaqui of that city. He became a convert to Christianity, on which he was ordained a priest, and was employed as a missionary among the Moors of Granada. He translated into Spanish the law of the Moors, and wrote a book en-

titled the Confusion of the Sect of Mohammed. It has been translated from the original Spanish into several languages.—*Bayle.*

ANDREAS (John Valentine), a German protestant divine, was born in 1546, and died in 1654. He wrote several mystical books in Latin, which have made some believe that he was the founder of the sect of rosicrusians.—*Moreri.*

ANDREÆ (John Gerhard Reinhard), an ingenious naturalist of Hanover, was born in 1724. His father was an apothecary, and his son succeeded him in his business. He gained an extensive knowledge in chemistry, botany, and natural history, and travelled through several countries to make himself acquainted with their productions. He published several pieces, particularly a Tour in Switzerland, 1776, 4to. and a Treatise on the several Kinds of Earth in Hanover, 1769. He died in 1793.—*Schliehtegroll's Necrology.*

ANDREINI (Isabella), a celebrated actress of Padua, was born in 1562. She was also esteemed a good poetes, and was admitted a member of the academy at Padua. When in France she received the most flattering marks of distinction from their majesties. She died at Lyons in 1604. Her poems were printed at Milan in 1605.—*Bayle.*

ANDREINI (Francis), husband of the preceding, was for a length of time a comedian, but quitted that profession on the death of his wife, and became an author. He wrote some dialogues which passed through several editions.—*Ibid.*

ANDRELINUS (Publius Fostus), a native of Forli in Italy, was professor of poetry and philosophy in the university of Paris, and poet-laureat to Lewis XII. His letters were printed at Strasburg in 1571. His poems, which are mostly in Latin, are in the Deliciæ Poetarum Italorum. He died in 1518.—*Ibid.*

ANDREW (St.), the apostle, was born at Bethsaida in Galilee, and with his brother Peter followed their father's trade of a fisherman, till called by our Saviour. He had been the disciple of John the Baptist, whom he left to follow Jesus Christ. He is said to have preached the gospel in Scythia, and to have been crucified on a cross shaped like the letter X.—*Cave's Lives of the Apostles.*

ANDREW I. king of Hungary, was the eldest son of Ladislaus the Bald. He and his brother Bala were obliged to quit Hungary in 1044, on the accession of Peter. Afterwards they were recalled by the Hungarians, on promising to abolish christianity, and to restore paganism. But when Andrew obtained the throne, he broke his engagement, and compelled his subjects to turn christians. He was defeated and slain by his brother in 1059.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

ANDREW II. succeeded his nephew Ladislaus as king of Hungary in 1204. He was engaged in the crusade against the Turks; and on his return endeavoured to reform the manners of his subjects. He died in 1235.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

ANDREW III. king of Hungary, was the grandson of the preceding, and ascended the throne on the death of Ladislaus, in 1299. He was opposed by Charles, son of the king of Sicily by a sister of Ladislaus; and these rivals kept Hungary in a distracted state till their deaths, which happened in the same year, 1305.—*Ibid.*

ANDREW of Hungary, king of Naples, called by the Neapolitans Andreasso, was the second son of Charobert, king of Hungary. He married Joan, queen of Naples, who caused him to be murdered in 1345, in the 19th year of his age.—*Ibid.*

ANDREW, bishop of Crete, was born at Damascus, and died about 720. He wrote commentaries on the scriptures, and sermons, which were published at Paris, 1644, folio.—*Cave, Hist. Lit. Fabricius.*

ANDREW (John), secretary of the Vatican library; died in 1493. He was a learned and industrious man, and became bishop of Aleria in Corsica. He edited Livy, Aulus Gellius, and Herodotus, with other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANDREW of Ratisbon, an historian of the 15th century. He wrote a chronicle of the dukes of Bavaria, and a history of Bohemia.—*Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

ANDREW, bishop of Samosata, lived in the 5th century. He zealously vindicated Theodorat against Cyril. Some epistles of his are extant.—*Dupin.*

ANDREW of Pisa, a sculptor and architect, was born in 1270. He built several structures at Florence; and the arsenal of Venice is said to have been designed by him. He was also a painter, poet, and musician. He died in 1345.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANDREW DEL SARTO, an Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1480. His copy of the portrait of Leo X. by Raphael, was taken for the original by Julio Romano, though that painter did the drapery of the picture himself. He died in 1530.—*D'Argenville.*

ANDREW (Tobias), professor of history and Greek at Groningen. He was a zealous Cartesian, and wrote in defence of that system a treatise entitled Methodi Cartesianæ assertio, printed in 1653. He died in 1676.—*Bayle.*

ANDREW (Valerius), was born in Brabant, 1588. He became professor of civil law at Louvain, and librarian of that university. He wrote a book entitled Bibliotheca Belgica de Belgis vita scriptisque claris, printed in 1643. He was alive in 1652.—*Moreri.*

ANDREW (Yves Mary), a French jesuit, was born in 1675; he became professor of mathematics at Caen in 1726, and held it till 1759. He died in 1764. His Treatise on Man is a judicious discourse on the union between the soul and body; but his most celebrated piece is the Essay on

leauty. All his works were printed in 766, in 5 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANDREWS (Lancelot), an English prelate, was born in London, in 1565. From Merchant Taylors' school he was sent to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge; where having taken his degrees in arts, he applied himself to divinity. Sir Francis Walsingham obtained for him the living of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and afterwards a prebend and residentiaryship of St. Paul's. On the death of Mr. Fulke he was chosen master of Pembroke-hall, to which he was a great benefactor. He was also appointed chaplain to queen Elizabeth, who greatly admired his preaching. King James I. employed him to defend the sovereignty of kings against Bellarmine, who had attacked it under the name of Matthew Tortus. Dr. Andrews did this in a piece called Tortura Torti, for which he was made almoner to the king, a privy counsellor, dean of the chapel royal, and successively bishop of Chichester, Ely, and Winchester. The following anecdote of bishop Andrews will show him to great advantage. Waller the poet was one day at court, while king James was at dinner, who was attended by the bishop of Winchester, and Neale, bishop of Durham. His majesty said to the prelates; "My lords, cannot I take my subjects' money when I want it, without all this formality in parliament?" Bishop Neale quickly replied, "God forbid, sir, but you should; you are the breath of our nostrils." On which the king said to the bishop of Winchester, "Well, my lord, and what say you?" "Sir," replied Andrews, "I have no skill to judge of parliamentary cases." The king answered, "No put-offs, my lord; answer me presently." "Then, sir," said he, "I think it lawful for you to take my brother Neale's money, for he offers it." He died in 1626, and was buried in the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, where there is a monument to his memory. He had a share in the present translation of the bible. A volume of his sermons was printed after his death. His private devotions and meditations in Greek were translated into English by Dr. Stanhope.—*Biog. Brit.*

ANDREWS, or ANDREWE (Eusebius), a gentleman of a good family in Middlesex, who was secretary to lord Capel, and a barrister. In 1642 he quitted the gown and took up arms in defence of Charles I. whom he served as colonel. On the failure of the king's affairs he settled in London, and practised the law; but being a suspected royalist, traps were laid to entangle him in a conspiracy against the usurpers. By these he was ensnared, and brought before the high court of justice, as it was called, where he made so gallant a defence that the court itself became generally odious, and was discontinued. The sentence of hanging and quartering was changed, by his petition, into decapitation, which he suffered with christian fortitude on Tower-hill, August 22, 1650.—*Ibid.*

ANDRISCUS, an impostor who assumed the name of Philip son of Perses, king of Macedon. The Macedonians acknowledged him, and the Romans sent an army against him under the command of Scipio Nasica, whom Andriscus defeated, and thus established himself on the throne. He was afterwards defeated by Metellus, on which he took refuge among the Thracians, who delivered him to the Romans, and he was put to death by order of the senate, B. C. 147.—*Univ. Hist.*

ANDROMACHUS, a native of Crete, was physician to Nero in 65. He invented theriaca, which he described in some elegiac verses addressed to the emperor.——*Bayle. Vossius.*

ANDRONICUS I. Comnenus, a Greek emperor, was the son of Isaac, and grandson of Alexis Comnenus. He was imprisoned for treasonable practices against the emperor Manuel, twelve years, but at last effected his escape, and fled to Russia. On the accession of Alexis II. he got himself chosen as a partner in the government, and soon contrived to put his innocent coadjutor to death, in 1183. Andronicus behaved in the most tyrannical manner to his subjects, particularly to those who were related to the royal family. At last the people, wearied with his oppressions, raised Isaac Angelus, a descendant of Alexius I. to the throne, who caused Andronicus to be given up to the insults of the populace. He endured the most miserable torments with uncommon patience, and behaved in his last moments like a true penitent. He died in 1185, aged 73.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

ANDRONICUS II. Palæologus, came to the crown in 1283. He was deposed by his grandson Andronicus the younger, on which he retired to a monastery, where he died in 1332, aged 74.—*Ibid.*

ANDRONICUS III. Palæologus. He was the grandson of the preceding, whom he deprived of his crown. He fell a victim to an irregular life, aged 45, in 1341.—*Ibid.*

ANDRONICUS (Cyrestes), an Athenian, who first applied himself to the study of the winds. He built the famous octagonal temple of the winds at Athens, and was the inventor of weathercocks.—*Aulus Gellius.*

ANDRONICUS (Livius), the oldest dramatic author in the Latin language. His first piece was performed about 240 years before Christ. His works are lost.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

ANDRONICUS of Rhodes, a peripatetic philosopher, to whom we are indebted for restoring and publishing the works of Aristotle, in the time of Sylla. He also wrote commentaries on some of that philosopher's writings. He lived B. C. 63.——*Bayle.*

Andronicus of Thessalonica, a learned man of the 15th century, who taught the Greek language at various places with great reputation. He died at Paris in 1479.——*Moreri.*

Androuet du Cerceau (James), a French architect of the 16th century. He designed the grand gallery of the Louvre, the Pont-neuf, and many other noble edifices. He left France on account of his religion in 1586, and died abroad. He wrote on architecture and perspective.—*D'Argenville Vies des Architectes.*

Andry (Nicholas), a French physician, was born at Lyons in 1658. He became a professor in the royal college, and dean of the faculty of medicine. He died in 1742, aged 84. His writings are, 1. A Treatise on the Generation of Worms in the human Body. 2. Orthopædia, or the Art of correcting Deformities in Children. 3. On Phlebotomy.—*Moreri. Haller's Bibl. Med.*

Anello, see Massaniello.

Aneurin, called the sovereign of bards and of flowing muse, a British poet. He was likewise a chieftain among the Olodinian Britains, who bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Cattraeth, which he made the subject of a poem, to be found in the Welsh archaiology, with another piece of his, entitled the Odes of the Months, being all that is preserved of his works. He died about A. D. 570. It is supposed, with some plausibility, that Aneurin was the celebrated Gildas the ecclesiastical historian.—*Owen's Cambrian Biog.*

Ange de St. Joseph (La Pere), a carmelite of Thoulouse, was a missionary in Persia. He translated the Persian Pharmacopœia into Latin, which was printed at Paris in 1681, 8vo. He also published the Gazophylacium Linguæ Persarum, Amst. 1684, fol. He died in 1697.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Ange de St. Rosalie, an Augustine monk, was born at Blois in 1655, and died in 1726. He compiled the History of the House of France and of the great Officers of the Crown, which was published after his death in 9 vols. fol. He was also the author of the State of France, in 5 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Angeli (Peter), a modern Latin poet, was a native of Barga in Tuscany. He became professor of ethics and politics, in the university of Pisa, where he died in 1596. He wrote several Latin poems, the most esteemed of which are, 1. Cynegeticon, or of the Chace, 1568, 8vo. 2. Syrius, or the Expedition of Godfrey of Bouillon, for the Recovery of the Holy Land, 1591, 4to. He died in 1596, aged 79.—*Moreri.*

Angeli (Bonaventure), an Italian writer, was professor of law at Ferrara, which place he quitted and settled at Parma, where he died in 1576. He wrote the history of Parma, which was printed in 1591.—*Moreri.*

Angeli (Baldus), a physician, was born in Romana in the 16th century. He wrote a Latin piece on the nature of vipers, printed in 1589. 4to.—*Gen. B. D.*

Angelico (John), an Italian painter, was born at Fizeole, and entered into the society of dominicans. He painted the chapel of Nicholas V. who offered him the archbishopric of Florence, which he refused. He died in 1455, aged 68.—*Vasari Vies des Peintres.*

Angelis (Dominico d'), an Italian ecclesiastic, was born in 1675, at Lecce, in the kingdom of Naples. Philip V. king of Naples, appointed him principal historiographer. He died in 1719. He wrote several historical and biographical pieces of merit, in the Italian language, besides some poems.—*Moreri.*

Angelo, see Buonarotti.

Angelo (Thomas d'), a dominican, died at Messina, 1720. He wrote an ecclesiastical history of Sicily, and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Angeloni (Francis), an historian, was born at Terni, in the duchy of Spalato, and died at Rome in 1652. He wrote an illustration of the history of Rome by medals, which was printed in 1685, fol. and the history of Terni, 4to. 1646.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Angelus (Christopher), a native of Greece, who, after suffering many cruelties from the Turks, arrived in England, where he was well received. He taught Greek in the university of Oxford, and wrote several books; the most interesting of which is an account of his sufferings, printed in 1617, in Greek and English. He died in 1638.—*Moreri.*

Angier (Samuel), a nonconformist divine, was born at Dedham in Essex, and bred at Emanuel-college, Cambridge, after which he settled as minister at Denton in Lancashire, till he was ejected by the act of uniformity in 1662. He died in 1617, aged 72. He wrote a treatise concerning God's worship, entitled, "A Help to better Hearts for better Times."—*Calamy.*

Angilbert (St.), was born in Neustria and educated at the court of Charlemagne, whose daughter he married. That monarch also made him his secretary, and ambassador, and governor of the French coast from the Scheldt to the Seine. He afterwards became abbot or requier, and died in 814.—*Gen. B. D.*

Angiolello (John), an historian, was born at Vicenza. Being taken captive by the Turks, he became slave to sultan Mustapha, whom he attended in an expedition to Persia in 1573. He wrote the history of Mahomet II. in the Italian and Turkish languages; also the history of Ussun Cassan.—*Bayle.*

Anglicus (Gilbertus), an eminent English physician, about the end of the century. He wrote a compendium of sic.—*Gen. B. D.*

ANGLICUS (Ricardus), an English medi- writer, lived about 1230. He studied at ford and Paris. His works are lost.—*G.B.D.*

ANGLUS (Thomas), an English priest, se family name was White, which he d to disguise under that of Anglus, Al- , or Richworth. He was the friend of Kenelm Digby, and adopted his opi- ns. He resided chiefly at Rome or Pa- and was well known by his philoso- cal publications, in which he was a great mpion for Aristotle. Some of his books re condemned at Rome and at Douay. died in the reign of Charles II.—*Bayle.*

ANGUIER (Francis and Michael), two lptors, were natives of Eu in Normandy. ncis was made keeper of the royal cabi- of antiquities, and executed several at works, particularly the tomb of nes Souvre, in St. John de Lateran, and mausoleum of the duke of Montmo- cy. He died in 1669. Michael per- med greater works than his brother. e last piece of his was a crucifix over altar of the church of the Sorbonne. died in 1686.—*D'Argenville Vies des Sculp- rs.*

ANGUILLARA (John Andrew dell'), an ian poet, was born in 1517. He wrote ragedy, entitled Oedipus, and translated id's Metamorphoses, printed at Venice, 4, 4to.—*Tiraboschi.*

ANGUSCIOLA (Sophonisba), an Italian of at eminence in historical and portrait nting. She was born in 1533 at Almo- and died in 1626. She had two sisters, cia and Europa, both ingenious in the e walk with their sister. Sophonisba came blind by over-application to her ofession.—*Pilkington.*

ANICETUS, pope, succeeded Pius about . He filled the see of Rome 11 years.— *tina. Moreri.*

ANICH (Peter), mathematician, was the of a labourer, at Oberperzuf, near pruck, where he was born in 1723. His ius being discovered by father Hill, a uit in the university of Inspruck, he came his tutor and patron. In a little ile Anich became an able astronomer, d ingenious mechanic. He made an ele- nt pair of globes for the university of pruck, and constructed various mathe- tical instruments. He also drew maps d charts with great accuracy and neat- ss. He died in 1766.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANICHINI (Lewis), a native of Ferrara in ly, who made a medal for pope Paul III. which was represented the interview tween Alexander the Great and the high iest at Jerusalem, so exquisitely engraved at Michael Angelo, on viewing it, ex- imed that the art was arrived at the ight of perfection.—*Moreri.*

ANKARSTROM (John James), a regicide, s born of a noble family in Sweden, and er finishing his education at the univer- y of Upsal, he entered into the guards as ensign. He afterwards sold out of the army, married, and retired into the country as a farmer. He was of an avaricious vengeful disposition, and readily joined with some other conspirators against Gustavus III. king of Sweden, whom Ankarstrom shot with a pistol at a masked ball. He confessed the crime, for which he stood in the pillory three times, was publicly scourged, had his right hand cut off, and lastly, was beheaded April, 22, 1792.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANNA COMNENA, daughter of the emperor Alexis Comnenus I. was a princess of extraordinary talents. She was married to a man of rank, named Nicephorus Bryennius, and was concerned in a conspiracy against her brother the emperor, which was frustrated. She was treated with great lenity, but lost all favour at court, in consequence of which she went into retirement, where she employed herself in writing the history of the reign of her father. This work, which has great merit, is still extant.—*Vossius. Dupin. Gibbon.*

ANNA IVANOVNA, empress of Russia, was the daughter of the czar Ivan Alexiovitch, and born in 1693. In 1710 she married Frederick William, duke of Courland, who died without issue the year following. She then took into favour Ernest John Biren, a man of low origin, by whom she was ruled in an arbitrary manner the remainder of her life. In 1730 she ascended the throne of Russia, and Biren managed all the affairs of government with such rigour, that it is said above twenty thousand persons were banished to Siberia. The empress herself was, however, meek and merciful; but she was forced to acts which she disapproved, by a wretch to whom she had yielded up her affection. She died in 1740, leaving the crown to her grand-nephew Ivan.—*Coxe. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANNAND (William) a Scotch divine, was born at Edinburgh in 1633, and educated at Oxford. In 1670 he was made dean of Edinburgh, where he died in 1689. He wrote several theological tracts.——*Wood, A. O. Biog. Br.*

ANNAT (Francis), a French jesuit, and confessor to Lewis XIV. was born in 1590. He wrote many books in Latin and French, particularly against the provincial letters of M. Pascal. He was a learned, liberal, and pious man, and died at Paris in 1670. —*Bayle.*

ANNE of Austria, queen of France, was daughter of Philip III. king of Spain, and married Lewis XIII. in 1615. She lived on very bad terms with her husband, owing to cardinal Richelieu, who persuaded him that she was engaged in conspiracies. On the death of Lewis, she became sole regent during the minority of her son Lewis XIV. By placing her confidence in cardinal Mazarine, she embroiled herself with the nation, and was obliged to fly from Paris.

At length matters were accommodated; and when the king took upon himself the government in 1661, she went into retirement, and died in 1666.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANNE of Beaujeu, daughter of Lewis XI. and wife of the duke of Bourbon, was appointed regent during the minority of her brother Charles VIII. She was an active and enterprising princess, and died in 1522, aged about 60.—*Moreri.*

ANNE of Britanny, daughter of Francis I. duke of Britanny, and queen of France, was first wife of Maximilian of Austria, next of Charles VIII. of France, and lastly of Lewis XII. his successor. She was a woman of high mind, but of a liberal disposition, and died in 1514, aged 38.—*Ibid.*

ANNE of Cleves, the wife of Henry VIII. king of England, was the daughter of John III. duke of Cleves. A picture of her, by Holbein, being shewn to the English monarch by Thomas lord Cromwell, he demanded her in marriage; but soon growing disgusted with the "Flanders mare," as he politely called her, a divorce ensued; and Anne, no way disconcerted, returned to her own country, where she died in 1557.—*De Thou. Hist. Moreri.*

ANNE, queen of Great Britain, was the 2d daughter of James II. by lady Anne Hyde, daughter of the great earl of Clarendon, and was born in 1664. In 1668 she married prince George of Denmark, by whom she had several children, but all of them died young. In 1702 she succeeded to the crown on the death of William III. by whom she had been always treated with great unkindness. Her reign was a continual scene of public glory; and the domineering power of the French nation was completely subdued by the vigour of the British troops under the command of the duke of Marlborough. She had also some of the first statesmen in the world for her ministers, in the former part of her reign, but at length the contentions of party threatened to throw the nation into confusion, which was prevented by the death of the queen in August 1714. One of the greatest events of this important reign was the union with Scotland. On account of the number of eminent literary characters which flourished at this period, it has been called the Augustan age of Britain. Queen Anne, though too much the dupe of her ministers and favourites, will ever stand distinguished for her unshaken attachment to the church of England, and for the excellence of her private character.—*Hume. Smollett.*

ANNESLEY (Samuel), a nonconformist divine, was born in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's-college, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of LL. D. in consequence of his zeal for the parliament cause in the great rebellion. He preached some violent sermons against the crown and church, for which he was presented to the vicarage of St. Giles, Cripplegate, but 1662 was ejected from it for nonconform He died in 1696, aged 76. John Wes the founder of the methodists, was grandson by the mother's side. The tor has some sermons in print.—*Calamy*

ANNESLEY (Arthur), earl of Angle was born in 1614, at Dublin. At the of 16 he was entered of Magdalen-coll Oxford, from whence he removed to coln's-inn, where he studied the law, then went on his travels. At the beginn of the rebellion he joined the royal pa and sat in the parliament at Oxford in 1 but afterwards he made his peace with republicans, and was sent commissione Ulster in 1645. He took an active par the restoration of the king, with whom held a correspondence while his maj was in exile, and for which he was cre earl of Anglesey, and in 1667 he was m treasurer of the navy. In 1672 he was pointed a commissioner for inspecting settlements in Ireland, and the next y was made lord privy seal. In 1680 he accused by Dangerfield at the bar of house of commons, with endeavouring stifle evidence concerning the popish plo 1682 he presented a spirited remonstra to Charles II. relative to the state of the tion, and the danger to be apprehen from the duke of York's being a pa Soon after he was dismissed from his of on which he retired to his country seat. died in 1686, leaving several children. wrote a History of the Troubles of Irel from 1641 to 1660, which is lost; but Memoirs, published in 1608, 8vo. are of interesting matter.—*Biog. Brit.*

ANFIUS of Viterbo, whose true n was *John Nanni*, a dominican monk, master of the sacred palace; died at R in 1502, aged 70. He wrote 17 books antiquities, pretended to be the remain several eminent ancient authors, particu ly Manetho, Archilochus, and Xenopl They were first printed in 1498, folio. fraud was well managed, and imposed a time upon several learned men.—*Bayl*

ANSCHARIUS, bishop of Hamburg Bremen, was born in France in 801. was very successful in converting Danes to christianity, and died in 865.— *Dupin. Moreri.*

ANSEGISUS, abbot of Lobies, a bene tine monastery in the diocese of Camb He lived in the 9th century, and comp in 827 the capitularies of Charlema and Lewis the Godly.—*Ibid.*

ANSELM, archbishop of Canterbury, born at Aost, in Piedmont, in 1033. became a monk in the abbey of Be Normandy, of which he became abbot. 1093 he was made archbishop of Can bury by William Rufus, to whom he been confessor But soon after differe arose between the king and the archbis which were aggravated by the obsti attachment of the latter to the pope's

ity. The archbishop left the kingdom, as soon as he was gone, the king seized his revenues. Anselm went to Rome, was honourably entertained by the , whom he accompanied to the council ari, where he distinguished himself by ing the objections of the Greeks with ect to the procession of the Holy Ghost. pope afterwards deserted Anselm, went to Lyons, where he resided till death of William, when he returned to land, and was received with great re- t; but a new rupture arose, occasioned he archbishop's refusing to be re-in- ed by the king; on which the dispute referred to the pope, who decided avour of Anselm. This induced the ility to advise the king to break abso- ly with Rome, for which some of them e excommunicated: at length the pope le a concession, by allowing the English ops and abbots to do homage to the for their temporalities, which restored elm to favour. He died at Canterbury 109. His works were printed at Co- ne in 1612, and at Lyons in 1630. He the first archbishop who restrained the dish clergy from marrying, in a synod d at Westminster in 1102.—*Biog. Br.*

ANSELM of Paris, an augustine monk, born in 1625. He wrote the Historical nealogies of the House of France, 1694. as continued by father Ange in 1726, ols. fol. He died in 1691.—*Moreri.*

ANSER, a Latin poet, was the friend of rk Antony, who gave him a country- at Falernum, in return for his panegy- l verses. He is mentioned, but not with pect, by Virgil and Ovid.—*Vossius de Hist.*

ANSON (George lord), was born at his ier's seat in Staffordshire, in 1697. He t to sea very early, and in 1724 was le post-captain. Being sent to South olina, he purchased land, and built a n there, called after his name. In 1739 was chosen commander of an expedition inst the Spanish settlements in South erica, and sailed from Portsmouth tember 18, 1740, with five men of war, oop, and two victuallers. He doubled pe Horn in March, 1741, after losing of his ships. In June following he ar- ed off Juan Fernandez, with only two ps and two tenders. This place he left September, took some prizes, burnt ta, and continued on the American st, in expectation of falling in with the ual Acapulco ship, till May 1742; when ing only his own ship, the Centurion, 64 guns, left, he crossed the southern an for China, where he staid several nths, and then returned in quest of the leon, which he fell in with, and captur- after a smart action. Having sold his ze in China, he sailed for England, and ived at Spithead, June 15, 1744, having led, in a fog, through the midst of a French fleet then cruizing in the channel. Not long after his return he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and one of the lords of the admiralty. He was also chosen member of parliament for the borough of Heydon. In 1747 he commanded the channel fleet, and captured six French men-of-war, and four East-Indiamen. For these services he was created lord Anson, and on the death of sir John Norris, he was named vice-admiral of England. In 1751 he was appointed first lord of the admiralty, which post he held, with a short interval, till his death. In 1758 he again commanded the channel fleet, having under him the gallant sir Edward Hawke. After this he was appointed admiral and commander-in-chief of his majesty's fleets. The last service he was engaged in, was in convoying to England her present majesty. He died in 1762. He married a daughter of the earl of Hardwicke, who died before him without issue. Lord Anson was a cool and steady man, but too fond of play, of which knowing little, he was the constant dupe of sharpers; this made some person say, that "though he had been round the world, he was never in it."—*Biog. Br.*

ANSTEY (Christopher), an ingenious poet, was born in Wiltshire, and received his education at Eton and Cambridge, but was obliged to quit the university without a degree, for a satirical speech made by him in the public schools. After this he went into the army; but resided the principal part of his life at Bath, where he published, anonymously, the Bath Guide, a ludicrous poem, in 1766. The year following appeared his poem on the death of the marquis of Tavistock. Some years afterwards he published, "An Election Ball, in poetical letters from Mr. Inkle at Bath, to his wife at Gloucester." He was likewise the author of "A Poetical Paraphrase upon the 13th chapter of the first epistle to the Corinthians, 1779;" "The Priest dissected, a poem; A. D. C. W. Bampfylde, Epistola poetica familiaris, &c.:" "Speculation, or a Defence of Mankind," 4to; "Liberality, or Memoirs of a Decayed Macaroni," 4to; "The Farmer's Daughter, a poetical tale;" and other works. Mr. Anstey died in 1805.—*Monthly Mag.*

ANSTIS (John), an English antiquary, was born at St. Neots, in Cornwall, in 1669. He was educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. In 1702 he represented the borough of St. Germains. In 1714 he was appointed garter king at arms, which he held till his death in 1744. He published, 1. A Letter on the Honour of the Earl Marshal, 8vo. 1706. 2. The form of the Installation of the Garter, 8vo. 1724. 3. The Register of the most noble Order of the Garter, 2 vols folio, 1724. 4. Observations introductory to an historical Essay on the Knighthood

of the Bath, 4to. 1725. His son, John Anstis, LL. D. was educated at Corpus Christi-college, Oxford, and was joined with his father in the office of garter. In 1725 he obtained the post of genealogist and register of the bath. He died in 1754.—*Nichols's Anec. of Bowyer.*

ANTAGORAS, a Rhodian poet, in the service of Antigonus, king of Macedon. None of his works are extant.—*Plutarch. Athenæus.*

ANTELMI (Joseph), a French ecclesiastical historian, was canon of Frejus in Provence. He published an historical Dissertation on the Church of Frejus, and a critical Enquiry concerning the Author of Athanasius's Creed. He died in 1697, aged 47.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANTESIGNAN (Peter), a grammarian, was born in Languedoc in the 16th century. He wrote a Greek and universal grammar, and published an edition of Terence.—*Bayle.*

ANTHEMIUS, emperor of the West, was grandson of Anthemius the minister of Theodosius the younger. By marrying the daughter of the emperor Marcian, he rose to the highest offices of the state. In 467 he was called to the throne amidst the general applauses of the people. He married his daughter to Ricimer, who took arms against his father-in-law, carried Rome by storm, and murdered Anthemius, in 472.—*Univ. Hist.*

ANTHEMIUS, a famous architect, who was employed by Justinian in building the church of St. Sophia in Constantinople, and other structures. He was also a good mathematician and experimental philosopher, and succeeded so well in imitating an earthquake, as to frighten one Zeno out of his house. He is likewise said to have made a burning-glass.—*Moreri.*

ANTHONY (Francis), a famous empiric, was born in London in 1550, and educated at Cambridge, where he studied chemistry. He acquired a great fortune in London by the sale of a nostrum, called the aurum potabile, concerning which a treatise was printed at Hamburg in 1598. He died in 1623.—*Biog. Brit.*

ANTHONY (John), son of the preceding, obtained a handsome income by the sale of his father's medicine. He wrote Luca Redivivus, or the Gospel Physician, 1636, 4to. He died in 1655, aged 70, and was buried with his father in the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, London.—*Ibid.*

ANTIGENIDES, a Theban musician, who was famous for his skill on the flute, and had the honour of teaching Alcibiades, and other celebrated men.—*Moreri.*

ANTIGONUS I. a Macedonian captain, who on the death of Alexander obtained the provinces of Pamphylia, Lydia, and Phrygia Major, after which his ambition led him to enlarge his territories. He succeeded greatly, and obtained all Asia. He was slain in a battle which he fought with Seleucus and Lysimachus at Ipsus, in 84th year of his age, B. C. 301.—*Un. H*

ANTIGONUS GONATUS, son of Deme Poliorcetes, and grandson of the above, a prince distinguished by his filial piety, his extraordinary humanity. Though c pelled to enter into war, first with Gauls, and next with Pyrrhus, kin Epirus, in which he was successful shewed a noble spirit of forbearance. W his son brought him the head of Pyrrh triumph, he expressed his resentment and caused the body to be interred funeral honours. He died B. C. 243, above 80.—*Ibid.*

ANTIGONUS DOSON, king of Mace succeeded his brother Demetrius II. B 237. He defeated Cleomenes, and the city of Sparta. He also repelled Illyrians, who had invaded his territo and died soon after, B. C. 221, being ceeded by Philip his nephew.—*Ibid.*

ANTIGONUS CARYSTIUS, a Greek ph sopher and historian, flourished B. C. He wrote several books, one only of wh remains; viz. A Collection of Wonde Stories, which was published at Basi 1568, 8vo. and at Leyden in 1619.—*Vo de Hist. Græc. Fabricius.*

ANTIGONUS SOCHÆUS, the founder the Jewish sect of the Sadducees, about years B. C. He opposed the Pharisees the merit of good works, and some of followers taught that there is no fut state of rewards, or resurrection of the d —*Basnage Hist. Jud.*

ANTIMACHUS, a Greek poet, was son of Hipparchus, and flourished B. 408. He wrote a poem entitled Theb on the war of Thebes, but it is now los *Vossius.*

ANTIMACO (Marc Anthony), a lear Italian, was a native of Mantua. He tau Greek with great reputation at Ferr where he died in 1552. He translated s pieces from the Greek, and wrote s Latin poems.—*Tiraboschi.*

ANTINE (Maur Francois d'), a bene tine monk, was born at Gouvieux, in diocese of Liege, in 1688. He publis the first five volumes of Du Cange's G sary in 1736; and wrote the Art of ver ing Dates in 1750, 4to. afterwards reprin in 1770, folio. He died in 1746.—*N Dict. Hist.*

ANTIOCHUS I. (Soter), the son of Seleu He fell dangerously ill in consequenc his passion for Stratonice, his mother law, which being discovered by Erasis tus the physician, and communicated the king, he gave to his son the objec his affections, together with the kingd of Upper Asia. On his father's death succeeded to the empire, and fixed royal residence at Antioch. He died B 261.—*Univ. Hist.*

ANTIOCHUS II. (Theos). He was c plimented with the title of *theu* or *god*,

livering the people of Miletus from the pression of Timarchus, governor of Ca- . In his reign the Parthians revolted, d established an independant govern- nt, and their example was followed by ers; so that they saw him stripped of onsiderable part of his empire. He was soned by his wife Laodice, B. C. 246.— iv. *Hist.*

ANTIOCHUS III. (the Great), was the son Seleucus Callinicus; and on the death his brother Seleucus Ceraunus, he suc- eded to the crown, B. C. 225. He was feated by Ptolemy Philopater at Raphia, C. 217; in consequence of which An- chus gave up Palestine and Cœlosyria. afterwards marched to India, where his ccess was so great as to procure him the le of *great*. On the death of Ptolemy ilopater, Antiochus recovered Palestine d Cœlosyria, and reduced a great part Upper Asia. This alarmed the free ci- s of Greece, who applied to the Romans aid, while Hannibal sought the pro- tion of Antiochus. After several em- ssies between the king and the republic, stilities commenced, in which the armies the latter, under the two Scipios, were torious, and Antiochus was forced to ke an ignoble peace. He died B. C. 187. *Univ. Hist*

ANTIOCHUS IV. (Epiphanes), younger son the above, succeeded his brother Seleu- s Philopater, B. C. 176. He was a hos- e at Rome for thirteen years after the feat of his father at Magnesia. He in- ded and reduced Egypt, except Alex- dria, and took the king Ptolemy Philo- ter prisoner, on which the people of exander placed Ptolemy Euergetes on throne. Antiochus restored his pri- er to that part of his dominions of which was possessed; and the two brothers, r he was departed, agreed to reign in junction. Antiochus afterwards invaded usalem, where he committed such cru- y, that the Jews revolted, and recovered ir independance. He died B. C. 165, d 39.—*Ibid.*

ANTIOCHUS V. (Eupator), was only nine rs old at the death of his father the pre- ling king, and was slain by Demetrius, son of Seleucus Philopater, after reign- about two years.—*Ibid.*

ANTIOCHUS (Sidetes, or the *Hunter*), was son of Demetrius Soter. He married opatra, the wife of Demetrius, his bro- r; and having slain Tryphon, who had rped the throne of Syria, was crowned C. 138. He was at last defeated and ed in a battle with the Parthians, under raates, B. C. 130.—*Ibid.*

ANTIOCHUS (Grypus), the son of the ve by Cleopatra, succeeded his brother eucus, who was murdered by his mother C. 123. Cleopatra, finding that Anti- us was resolved to reign independant of influence, prepared a bowl of poison for him, which he being aware of, obliged her to drink it, by which she suffered the fate she had merited. His half-brother Cyzicenus afterwards laid claim to the crown, which occasioned some bloodshed. At length it was agreed to divide the kingdom between them. Grypus was slain by one of his own subjects B. C. 97, and the other was killed by his nephew Seleucus a few years afterwards.—*Ibid.*

ANTIOCHUS, a stoic philosopher, flourished B. C. 100. Cicero and Plutarch speak of him with great respect.—*Voss. de Hist. Gr.*

ANTIOCHUS, a monk of Seba, in Palestine, in the 7th century, who wrote 190 homilies on the Scriptures, still extant in the Bibl. Patrum.—*Fabricius.*

ANTIPATER, an eminent Jew, who was prime minister to Hyrcan, the brother and rival of Aristobulus the high priest. Antipater so ingratiated himself with the Romans as to procure the governorship of Judea, which excited the hatred of his countrymen against him. He died of poison B. C. 42.—*Univ. Hist.*

ANTIPATER, a native of Macedon, pupil of Aristotle, and the faithful minister of Philip and Alexander. The former monarch once coming late to the levee, said, "I have slept sound this morning, but I knew Antipater was waking." A person observing to Alexander that all his officers of state wore purple except this prime minister; "Yes (answered he), but Antipater is all purple within." While Alexander was abroad, he left Antipater in the government of Macedon; and by his prudent management he kept all Greece in order. On the death of his master, in the distribution of his territories, Antipater obtained the European provinces. Not long after the confederate states of Greece attacked him, but he subdued them, and subverted their democratic forms of government, on which he was called the father of Greece. His last advice to his successor was, "never to admit a woman to meddle in state affairs." He died B. C. 318.—*Plutarch.*

ANTIPATER (Lælius Cælius), wrote the history of the Punic war, which was greatly esteemed by Cicero, and preferred by the emperor Adrian to Sallust. Fragments of this work were printed by Riccoboni in 1568, and by Augustin, at Antwerp, in 1595.—*Vossius.*

ANTIPATER of Sidon, a stoic philosopher and poet, is praised by Cicero and Seneca. He lived about the 171st Olympiad. —*Moreri.*

ANTIPATER, bishop of Bostra, in Arabia, about the end of the 5th century, wrote an answer to Eusebius's Defence of Origen.—*Fabric. Dupin.*

ANTIPHILUS, a painter, and the rival of Apelles, is celebrated for several fine pictures, the principal of which was the representation of a youth blowing a spark of

fire, whereby it should seem that the ancients were not ignorant of the magical effects of the chiaro obscuro.—*Plin. Nat. Hist.*

ANTIPHON (the Rhamnusian), an Athenian orator, flourished about 430 B. C. He was the first who laid down rules of oratory. He is said to have assisted in establishing the tyranny of the four hundred, for which he was put to death B. C. 411. There are sixteen orations under his name, in the Collection of Ancient Orators.—*Plutarch. Fabricius.*

ANTISTHENES, founder of the sect of the cynics, was born at Athens. He procured Melitus to be put to death, and Anytus banished, for their persecution of Socrates. Of his works only a few apophthegms remain.—*Stanley. Diog. Laert.*

ANTONIA, daughter of Marc Antony and Octavia, inherited the virtues and misfortunes of her mother. She was married while young to Drusus, brother of Tiberius, who expired as he was returning to receive a triumph for his victories in Germany. Antonia, disconsolate at the loss, refused every offer of a second marriage, and devoted herself to the education of her three children. The assassination of her son Germanicus, by order of Tiberius, and the bad conduct of her younger son Claudius, and her daughter Livilla, brought new miseries upon this excellent woman, who died in the reign of her grandson, the infamous Caligula.—*Suetonius. Bayle.*

ANTONIANO (Sylvio), an Italian poet and cardinal, was born at Rome in 1540, of mean parents, but shewing early marks of genius, he was patronized by men of rank. Pope Pius IV. made him professor of belles-lettres in the college, of which he was afterwards chosen rector. Pius V. gave him the office of secretary to the sacred college, and Clement VIII. made him secretary of briefs, his chamberlain, and at last cardinal. He died in the 63d year of his age, owing to excessive fatigue in application to business. He was the author of several pieces in prose and verse.—*Bayle.*

ANTONIDES VANDER GOES (John), a Dutch poet, was born at Goes, in Zealand, 1647. He improved his taste upon the best models of antiquity, and produced several translations of ancient authors. He next wrote a tragedy, entitled, The Invasion of China, which was followed by a poem, called Bellona Chained, on the peace of 1667. But his greatest work is a poem on the river Y, on which Amsterdam is built. Antonides was bred an apothecary, but under the patronage of one of the lords of the admiralty, he obtained a place at that board. He died in 1684. His works were published at Amsterdam, in 1 vol. 4to. 1714. —*Moreri.*

ANTONINUS PIUS (*Titus Aurelius Fulvius Boionus Antonimus*), Roman emperor, was born in 86 of a noble family. In 120 he was raised to the consulate. He was adopted by the emperor Adrian in 138, and s ceeded him in the same year. His reign w distinguished by its tranquillity, and by t emperor's uniform good management, whi procured him the title of *Pius*. He used say, "that he rather chose to save the l of one citizen, than to destroy a thousa enemies." This emperor was also a frie to toleration, and extended his protecti to the christians. He died in 161.— *Cassius. Un. Hist.*

ANTONINUS (Marcus Aurelius), surnam the *Philosopher*, emperor of Rome, was bo A. D. 121. He altered his name in co plaisance to the Aurelian family, by wh he was adopted. When Adrian chose A toninus Pius for his successor, it was on co dition that he should adopt Marcus Au lius for his. In consequence he marri Faustina, the daughter of that emperor, whom he had several children. On t death of Pius he entered on the gove ment, and chose for his colleague Luc Verus, his son-in-law, whose character w the reverse of that of Antoninus. Ve died in 169, and thus the government, the joy of the empire, devolved solely Antoninus, who continued to prosecute t German war with vigour; but in 174, ing blocked up by the Quadi in a dis vantageous situation, the army was on t point of perishing either by the enemy, by thirst, when on a sudden the sky w overcast, and there fell a vast quantity rain. At this juncture the enemy attac the Romans, and would have defeated th had not a thunder-storm come on, wh frightened the barbarians, and put them the rout. Pagans and christians are agr in the truth of this prodigy, but they count for it on different grounds; first attribute it to a magician or to piter, and the latter to the prayers of twelfth legion, consisting of christians, which was in consequence honoured by emperor with the title of the *thundering gion*. In 177 he chose his son Commodu be consul, though only sixteen years o he also honoured him with the title of perator, and entered Rome with him triumph, on account of his German vi ries. He remitted all the debts due himself and the public treasury, and plied zealously to the reformation of abu and the formation of beneficial reg tions. In particular, he restrained brutalities of the public games, and dered that the gladiators should fight w foils. He died in 180, and his mem was so revered that the Romans enro him among their household deities. Meditations have been translated into l lish by Collier, 8vo.—*Dio Cassius.*

ANTONINUS, a geographical wr whose age is unknown; his valuable w entitled Itinerarium, has been several t printed; the best edition is that by C London, 1709, 4to. Burton publishe

xcellent commentary on it as far as re-
tes to Britain, in folio.—*Vossius de Hist.*
at.

ANTONIO (de Messine), a native of Mes-
na, was the first Italian who painted in oil,
hich art he learned of John Van Eyck in
landers. On his return to Italy he impart-
d the secret to Bellini and Dominico,
hich last communicated it to Andrew del
astagno, who, from the desire of gain,
asely assassinated him. Thus, by these
cidents, oil-painting soon spread over
aly. Antonio flourished about 1430.——
e Piles.

ANTONIO (Nicholas), a Spanish histo-
an, was born at Seville in 1617, and edu-
ated at Salamanca. He compiled the Bib-
otheca Hispanica, which was published
t Rome in 1672, in 4 vols. folio. He died
1685, and left nothing behind him but
is library and his MSS. He printed in
659 a Latin work on exile.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

ANTONIUS (Marcus), a celebrated Roman
rator, was made consul in the year of
ome 653, and was afterwards governor of
ilicia, where he distinguished himself by
is military achievements, and obtained the
onour of a triumph. After his return he
ischarged the office of censor with great
redit. Cicero says, that in him Rome
ight boast herself a rival in eloquence to
reece itself. He was killed in the com-
otions raised by Marius and Cinna, B. C.
7.—*Livy. Cicero de Orat. Bayle.*

ANTONIUS (Marcus), the triumvir, was
he grandson of the preceding, and son of
M. Antonius Creticus, by Julia, a noble
dy of great merit. On the death of his
ther he led a very dissipated life. After-
ards he applied to the art of war, and
ewed great courage and address in re-
oring Ptolemy to the throne of Egypt.
e next served in Gaul with great reputa-
on under Cæsar, who enabled him to go
Rome, where he obtained the questor-
ip, in which office he became very active
behalf of his benefactor. He assisted
æsar in gaining possession of the sovereign
ower, and was made by him governor of
aly, and commander of the legions, in
hich office his liberality endeared him to
e soldiers. Cæsar afterwards appointed
im master of the horse for his conduct at
e battle of Pharsalia, and chose him as his
olleague in the consulship B. C. 44. On
he death of Cæsar, Antony behaved with
reat art, first getting the acts of his col-
ague confirmed by the senate, and next
at he should have a public funeral, at
hich he made a harangue in his favour,
hich produced such an effect on the po-
ulace, that Brutus and Cassius were obliged
quit the city. He then began to exercise
is authority in such a manner, as to con-
nce all parties that he meant to assume
he sovereignty. The patriots, to check
is career, espoused the cause of Octavia-
us, the heir of Cæsar, on which Antony
retired to his government of Cisalpine
Gaul, and began a civil war by laying siege
to Mertina, now Modena. The consuls
Hirtius and Pansa, with Octavianus, were
sent against him, and though Antony was
defeated, both consuls were slain, and Oc-
tavianus found himself at the head of a
victorious army. After his defeat Antony
crossed the Alps, and joined Lepidus, with
whom and Octavianus he contrived to
form the second triumvirate, to which
Cicero fell a victim through the personal
revenge of Antony. After the defeat of
Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, he went
into Asia, and outrivalled all other princes
by the splendour of his court. Here Cleo-
patra, queen of Egypt, captivated him by
her charms, and he accompanied her to
Alexandria, where he gave himself up to
pleasure. In the mean time Octavianus, at
the instigation of Fulvia, the wife of An-
tony, commenced hostilities in Italy; but a
reconciliation being effected between them,
Antony married Octavia, the sister of his
colleague. A new division of the empire
was the consequence of this alliance, the
west being allotted to Octavianus, and the
east to Antony, and Africa to Lepidus.
Antony soon after renewed his intercourse
with Cleopatra in so shameful a manner, that
he was deprived of his consular dignity, and
war was declared against the Egyptian
queen by the Senate. Immense prepara-
tions were making on both sides, but An-
tony was immersed in dissipation, which
destroyed his military spirit. At the battle
of Actium he escaped in a small vessel, and
finding himself deserted on all sides, he
stabbed himself, B. C. 30, aged 56.—*Plutarch.*
Bayle.

ANTONIUS (Marcus Junius), the son of
the former by Fulvia, was made consul in
the year of Rome 744. His intrigue with
Julia, daughter of Augustus, being disco-
vered, he slew himself. Horace addressed
an ode to him. He left a son named Julius
Antonius, in whom expired this unfor-
tunate family.—*Ibid.*

ANTONIUS (Honoratus), bishop of Con-
stantine in Africa, in 485. A letter of his
may be seen in the Bibl. Pat.—*Dupin.*

ANTONIUS (Liberalis), the author of a
work in Greek, entitled Metamorphoses,
printed at London 1676, and at Amsterdam
in 1688.—*Fabric. Bibl. Græc.*

ANTONIUS, surnamed NEBRISSENSIS, i. e.
of *Lebrixa*, his native place, a Spanish writer
of the 15th century. He was an eminent
professor of the languages in cardinal Xi-
menes's university at Alcala, where he
died in 1522. He had a share in the cele-
brated Polyglot of that cardinal, and was
also the author of some considerable works.
—*Moreri.*

ANTONY (St.), the founder of monachism,
was born at Coma, in Upper Egypt, in 251.
Although he had a large estate from his an-
cestors, he renounced all for a recluse life.

He resided in a cell in the desert near twenty years, and the fame of his sanctity drew to him many followers, for whom he erected numerous monasteries. In the persecution of Maximin he visited Alexandria, to minister consolation to the suffering christians, and when the storm was over he returned to his solitude. In 335 he went again to Alexandria to assist the orthodox against the arians. He died in 356. The Roman-catholic writers relate many whimsical stories of the assaults which this saint encountered from evil spirits.—*Dupin.*

ANTONY of Padua, a franciscan monk, was born at Lisbon in 1195. He taught with reputation at different universities in Italy, and died at Padua in 1231. His works were printed at the Hague in 1641. —*Moreri.*

ANTONY of Bourbon, king of Navarre, which title he obtained by his marriage with Joan d'Albert in 1548. He was the son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendome, and quitted the protestant religion, in which he had been educated, and united with the duke of Guise and Montmorency in forming the famous league. On the breaking out of the civil war he raised an army, and took Blois, Tours, and Rouen. At the siege of the last-mentioned place he was wounded in the shoulder, of which he died in 1562. He left a son, who was afterwards Henry IV.—*Moreri.*

ANTONY of Pratovecchio in Tuscany, an Italian lawyer of the 15th century, was professor at Bologna, and distinguished himself by a Course of Feudal Law, published in 1428, and other works on similar subjects. He died about 1464.——*Landi Hist. Lit. d'Ital.*

ANVARI, an elegant Persian poet, was a native of Chorasan, and became eminent in the service of Sangiar, sultan of the Seljuks. He was also well versed in astronomy, and composed several works on that science. But having failed in an astrological prediction, the ridicule upon him was so great, that he retired from court, and died in exile A.D. 1200.—*D'Herbelot.*

ANVILLE (John Baptiste Bourguignon d'), geographer to the king of France, was born at Paris in 1697. He was a most industrious student, labouring, it is said, fifteen hours a day for fifty years, to improve his favourite science. He died in 1782. His maps are in the highest estimation, and his works are all valuable. They are as follow: 1. A Dissertation on the Extent of the ancient Jerusalem. 2. Some Particulars of ancient Gaul, drawn from the Remains of the Romans. 3. On ancient and modern Egypt, with a Description of the Arabian Gulph. 4. An Abridgment of ancient Geography, 3 vols. 5. A Treatise on itinerary Measures ancient and modern. 6. The Governments formed in Europe after the Fall of the Roman Empire.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANYTUS, rhetorician of Athens, and the enemy of Socrates. He prevailed on Aristophanes to ridicule the philosopher in comedy, and never ceased his persecution till, in conjunction with Melitus, he procured his condemnation. When the people discovered their error, Anytus was banished, and was stoned to death at Heraclea.—*Plutarch. Diog. Laert.*

ANYTA, a Greek poetess, some of whose verses are in a collection of eminent female poets, published at Hamburgh in 1734, 4to. —*Vossius de Poet. Græc.*

APELLES, called the *Prince of Painters*, was born in the isle of Cos, and lived in the time of Alexander the Great, who would permit no other person to draw his picture, and gave him Campaspe, one of his mistresses, for a wife. Alexander often visited him, and one day talking absurdly on painting, Apelles bade him hold his tongue, for that the boys who mixed the colours laughed at him. The most famous picture of this artist was that of Venus rising out of the sea, which Augustus purchased of the people of Cos, and placed in the temple of Cæsar. The lower part had been hurt, but no painter would venture to repair the injury. He is said to have written several treatises on his art, but they are, together with his paintings, swept off by the hand of time. Apelles was a man of wit, and much addicted to pleasure. He is said to have been the first who had a connexion with Laïs, the courtezan.—*Plin. Nat. Hist. Ælian. Suidas. Bayle.*

APELLES, the founder of an heretical sect of the second century, was born in Syria. He was at first a marcionite, but attached himself afterwards to a pretended prophetess, called Philumena, whose revelations he published. They denied the prophets, the law of Moses, and the doctrine of the resurrection.—*Cave. Moreri.*

APELLICON, a peripatetic philosopher, to whom the world is indebted for the works of Aristotle, which he bought at a very price about ninety years before Christ. They were afterwards seized by Sylla, and carried to Rome.—*Bayle.*

APER (Marcus), a Roman orator of the first century. Some attribute to him the "Dialogue of Orators," which used to be printed with the works of Tacitus and Quintilian. He died about 85.—*Lempri*

APHTHONIUS, a rhetorician of Antioch in the third century, who wrote, 1. A System of Rhetoric, printed at Upsal in 16 8vo. 2. Fables, printed with those of Æs Franckfort, 1610, 8vo.—*Fabricius.*

APICIUS, the name of three celebrated Roman gluttons. The first lived under Sylla, the second under Augustus and Tiberius, and the third under Trajan. Of these the second is the most noted; he spent immense sums upon his belly, and invented several sorts of cakes, which were called by his name. Finding himself

ceed to 12,000*l.* which he thought would t keep him from starving, he poisoned mself. The third found out the method preserving oysters. There is a treatise, Re Culinaria, under the name of Apis, which, though ancient, is supposed t to belong to either of the above persons.—*Juvenal. Martial. Pliny.*

APIEN (Peter), a German astronomer, s born in Misnia in 1495, and became thematical professor at Ingolstadt, where died in 1552. His "Cosmography" was inted about 1530; he published also seral other learned works.—*Melch. Adam. ssius.*

APIEN (Philip), son of the preceding, was rn at Ingolstadt in 1531, and died at Tugen in 1589 He wrote a treatise on duing, and some other works. He also idied medicine with success.—*Ibid.*

APION, an ancient grammarian, was a tive of Oasis, in Egypt, and lived at me in the reign of Tiberius. In his Antiquities in Egypt," he attacked the ws, and was answered by Josephus. This s not the only evil Apion did that peo, for he instigated Caligula to raise a rsecution against them. His works are t.—*Vossius. Bayle.*

APOLLINARIS (C. Sulpitius), a native of rthage, was a professor of grammar at me in the second century. He is supsed to have written the verses prefixed the plays of Terence.—*Bayle.*

APOLLINARIS (Claudius), bishop of Hierapis, in Phrygia, about A. D. 171. He ote an Apology for the Christian Reli, addressed to Marcus Aurelius, and ne pieces against the heresies of those es.—*Eusebius. Dupin.*

APOLLINARIUS, father and son. The first s a presbyter of Alexandria in the fourth tury. The son became bishop of Laoea: he wrote a treatise against paganism ich he sent to Julian, who returned it h this contemptuous answer: "I have d, understood, and condemned;" to ich the bishop spiritedly replied, "You 've read, but not understood, or you uld not have condemned." He held erroneus position that Christ did not e human flesh, but passed through the gin as through a pipe or canal, which nion was condemned in two councils. died about 382.—*Mosheim.*

APOLLODORUS, a grammarian of Athens, o flourished B. C. 104. Three books of on the origin of the gods are extant, the t edition of which is that of Gale, 1675. *Diog. Laert. Vossius.*

APOLLODORUS, a famous architect, was n at Damascus, and lived under Trajan Adrian. He was employed by the ner to build the great bridge over the nube, and other structures. His bluntss proved his ruin, for when Adrian sent the design of a temple of Venus, which had just built, the architect found that it was too small for the size of the statues, and said, "that if the goddesses should have a mind to rise and go out, they could not." This sarcasm cost him his life.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

APOLLODORUS, a famous painter at Athens, who flourished B. C. 408. He was outshone by Zeuxis, which he greatly lamented in a poem.—*Pliny Nat. Hist.*

APOLLONIA, a female christian of Alexandria, who, when very old, was required to renounce her religion, or be burnt alive. On requesting to be unbound, she threw herself into the fire, and was consumed.—*Eusebius.*

APOLLONIUS, a Greek poet, was born at Alexandria, and educated by Callimachus, whom he treated with ingratitude. He wrote a poem, in four books, on the expedition of the Argonauts. He afterwards taught rhetoric at Rhodes, and thence got the name of Rhodius. Ptolemy Euergetes made him keeper of the library at Alexandria, where he died. The best editions of his poem are those of Oxford, 2 vols. 4to. 1777, and that of Brunk, in 8vo. Henry Stephens published an edition in 1574, 4to; it has been translated into English verse by Dr. Ekins, late dean of Carlisle.—*Suidas. Vossius.*

APOLLONIUS of Perga, a city of Pamphylia, lived at Alexandria in the reign of Ptolemy Euergetes, B. C. 240. He was called, by way of eminence, the *Geometrician.* Of all his works only part of his Conics remains, which was first published by Commandinus at Bologna in 1566. Dr. Halley gave a noble edition in 1710, at Oxford, in folio.—*Fabricius. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

APOLLONIUS (Dyscolus, or the Lean), a grammarian of Alexandria in the second century. He wrote, in Greek, a work "On Syntax," which was printed first in 1495, at Venice, and at Frankfort in 1590. There is also ascribed to him a collection of historical curiosities, printed at Basil in 1568, and at Leyden in 1620.—*Vossius.*

APOLLONIUS, a christian martyr of the second century. He was a member of the Roman senate, and a man of great eloquence and learning.—*Eusebius.*

APOLLONIUS, a learned grammarian in the time of Augustus, who compiled a Greek lexicon to Homer, which was printed at Paris in 1773, 2 vols. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

APOLLONIUS, a stoic philosopher of Chalcis, who came to Rome, and was sent for by the emperor Antoninus Pius to be preceptor to Marcus Aurelius, on which the philosopher rudely answered, that it was the place of the scholar to wait on the master, and not the master on the scholar. The emperor mildly observed, that he was surprised Apollonius should find it farther from his lodgings to the palace, than from Chalcis to Rome.—*Moreri.*

Apollonius of Tyana, in Cappadocia, who flourished in the first century. He adhered to the rules of Pythagoras, and set himself up for a reformer of public morals. He took up his abode in the temple of Æsculapius, where he is said to have performed numerous miracles. These are given in disgusting detail in his life by Philostratus.—*Bayle.*

Apollonius Collatius (Peter), a priest of Navarre in the 15th century, who wrote a poem on the siege of Jerusalem, which, with other poems, was published at Milan in 1692, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

Apollos, an eloquent Jew of Alexandria, who was converted to christianity, and became so zealous a preacher, particularly at Corinth, that many of the Christians held him in higher esteem than St. Paul.—*Acts of the Apostles.*

Apono (Peter d'), a philosopher and physician, was born near Padua in 1250. He took the degree of M. D. at Paris, and became eminent in that line. He was prosecuted by the inquisition on the charge of magic, but died before the process was completed, in 1316. He wrote, 1. Heptameron, printed at the end of Agrippa's Occult Philosophy; 2. Elucidarium Necromanticum Petri de Apono; 3. Liber Experimentorum Mirabilium de Annulis Secundum xxviii Mansiones Lunæ; 4. De Medicina Omnimoda, &c.—*Bayle.*

Apostolius (Michael), a learned Greek of the 15th century, who wrote a collection of apothegms of wise men, and another of proverbs, but only abridgments of them have been published; of the first in 1619, and of the second in 1538.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Appian, an ancient historian, was born at Alexandria, from whence he went to Rome and became an eminent pleader. He wrote the Roman history in Greek, of which only a part remains, which was published at Geneva in 1592, folio, and at Amsterdam in 1670, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

Apries, king of Egypt, succeeded his father Psammis B. C. 594. He was an enterprising monarch, and is supposed to be the Pharaoh-Hophra of scripture. He was deposed by his subjects, and afterwards strangled.—*Josephus. Herodotus.*

Aprosio (Angelico), a monk of Genoa, wrote a number of books, chiefly under fictitious names, but he is best known by a curious work, entitled Bibliotheca Aprosiana, Bologna, 1673. He died about 1680.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Apuleius (Lucius), a platonic philosopher in the second century, was born at Madaura, in Africa. He spent his fortune in travelling; but at last settled at Rome, and became eminent as an advocate. Here a rich widow married him, which irritated her friends so much, that they prosecuted him on the charge of having used magic to gain her affections. Apuleius defended himself before the proconsul in a discours which St. Augustine calls eloquent an flowery. He composed several books, th chief of which is entitled the "Golde Ass," a romance. His works were printe at Paris, in 1688, in 2 vols. 4to.—*Photi Aug. de Civ. Dei. Moreri.*

Aquaviva (Octavio), cardinal and arc bishop of Naples; was born of an illust ous family in that kingdom, and disti guished himself by his love of letters a learned men. He entertained several in l service, and had a particular friendship t the learned Peirese. Pope Clement VI gave him the legation of Avignon, whe he governed with great moderation a wisdom. He died in 1612.—*Moreri.*

Aquaviva (Claude), the son of the du of Atri, was born in 1542. He ente into the society of the jesuits, of which became general in 1581. He wrote so pieces relative to his order and religi the best of which is one on the cure mental diseases. He died about 1607.— *Ibid.*

Aquila, a mathematician of Pon who was employed by Adrian to rebu Jerusalem, where he embraced the ch tian religion, and was baptized. But be excommunicated for practising astrono he turned Jew. He translated the Testament into Greek, of which only a fragments remain.—*Eusebius. Fabricius.*

Aquilano (Serasino), an Italian p was born at Aquila, in Abruzzo, in 1 His poems were published at Rome in 1 The sonnets are most admired. He die 1500.—*Moreri.*

Aquilanus (Sebastianus), an Italian p sician, was born at Aquila, in the kingd of Naples. He practised with reputa at Padua, and died there in 1513. wrote some pieces on physical subjects, was a zealous defender of Galen.—*Mor*

Aquinas (St. Thomas), called the *lical Doctor*, was born of a noble famil the castle of Aquino, in Italy, in 1 He entered into the society of preac friars at Naples, against the inclinatio his parents. In 1244 he went to Paris, from thence to Cologne, where he atte the lectures of Albertus Magnus. He terwards returned to Paris, and read tures on the book of sentences wit plause; in 1255 he was created D. D., about 1263 went to Rome, and after t ing divinity in various universities, h tled at Naples, and obtained a pension the king. He refused the archbishop Naples, which was offered him by Clement IV. In 1274, he was sent t assist at the second council of Lyons died on the journey, at the monaste Fossanova, near Terracina. The a rity of Aquinas has always been very in the Roman church, and he was can ed in 1323. His works, making 17 folio, have been printed several time

t several places.—*Dupin. Cave Hist. Lit. Moreri.*

AQUINO (Philip), a Jewish convert of the 7th century. He taught Hebrew at Paris, orrected the Hebrew and Chaldee texts of e Jay's Polyglot, and compiled a Hebrew, abbinical, and talmudical lexicon. He lied in 1650. His grandson Anthony was irst physician to Louis XIV.—*Bayle.*

ARABIA. This country has never been onquered, though it has often been attempt- d. About 622 the Arabians became for- nidable under the name of Saracens, and xtended their conquests into various coun- ries. In 891 the sect of Karmatians arose nd got possession of Arabia; but about 90 their power fell to nothing. After his, Ismael, a nephew of Saladin, took pon him the title of caliph, but his subjects evolted, and put him to death. His de- cendants, however, it is said, still possess art of the country.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

ARABSCHAH, a Mohammedan historian, vas a native of Damascus, where he died n 1450. He wrote a history of Tamerlane, nd a treatise on the unity of God.——— *D'Herbelot.*

ARAM (Eugene), a self-taught genius, vas born in Yorkshire. He received from is parents a scanty education; but by ersevering industry, he obtained a know- edge of the mathematics, and an extensive cquaintance with the Latin and Greek anguages, together with the Hebrew and haldee. In 1744, he taught Latin and vriting at a school in London; and after- vards became an assistant in a boarding- chool at Hayes in Middlesex. He was ext employed to transcribe the acts of arliament to be registered in chancery; nd in 1757, assisted in the free-school at ynn. During this period, he studied istory, antiquity, and heraldry, and obtain- d some knowledge of botany. He was esides a tolerable poet. It is to be lament- d, that a man of such talents should have isgraced them by the commission of the ost atrocious of crimes. In 1758 he was pprehended at Lynn, for the murder of Daniel Clarke, a shoemaker of Knares- orough, 13 years before, and removed to ork-castle. He was brought to his trial ugust 3, 1759, and made an admirable efence, but was found guilty; and the ext morning confessed the crime, alledg- ng, that he was prompted to it through a uspicion of Clarke's having a criminal ntercourse with his wife. On being call- d from his bed to have his irons taken off, t was found that he had cut his arm in two laces with a razor; and in that condition was taken to the gallows at York, and here executed.—*Gent. Mag.*

ARANTIUS (Julius Cæsar), a physician nd anatomist, was born at Bologna in 1520. He was the disciple of Vesalius and Bartholomew Magus. He died in 1589. He wrote De Humano Fœtu Opusculum, printed at Venice in 1595.—*Haller Bibl. Anat.*

ARATUS, a Greek poet, was born in Ci- licia about 309 B. C. His poem entitled Phenomena, which is still extant, shews him to have been an astronomer as well as a poet. It was translated by Cicero into Latin; and St. Paul quotes a passage from it in his speech to the Athenians. Grotius published it in Greek and Latin at Leyden in 1600, 4to; besides this there are several other editions.—*Fabricius.*

ARATUS of Sicyon, son of Clinas, was born B. C. 273. He was only seven years old when his father was murdered by Abandidas, and narrowly missed the same fate. Escaping into a house which was that of the tyrant's sister, she took pity on him, and sent him privately to Argos, where he received a liberal education. As soon as he had attained maturity, he de- termined to restore the liberty of his country, which he did without bloodshed. By his activity he brought about the Achæan league, and recovered Corinth from Antigonus of Macedon. It is sup- posed that he died of poison, administered by order of Philip of Macedon, B. C. 216. He wrote Commentaries of his own Transactions.—*Life by Plutarch.*

ARBOGASTES, a general and count of the Roman empire, who, after murdering Valentinian, placed one Eugenius on the throne. He was defeated by Theodosius, and slew himself A. D. 394.—*Moreri.*

ARBUCKLE (James), a Scotch poet, was born in Glasgow in 1700, and kept a school in the north of Ireland. His poems were published in 1 vol. 12mo. He died in 1734. —*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ARBUTHNOT (Alexander), a Scotch di- vine, was the son of baron Arbuthnot, and born in 1538. He edited Buchanan's His- tory of Scotland, and was a strenuous champion for the Reformation, and an en- courager of learning. He died at Aberdeen in 1583. He wote orations on the origin and dignity of the law, printed in 1572.— *Biog. Brit.*

ARBUTHNOT (John), a celebrated writer, was born at Arbuthnot near Montrose, and educated at Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M. D. on which he came to London, and supported himself at first by teaching the mathematics. By accidentally administering relief to prince George of Denmark, he became physician to his royal highness, and in 1709 he was appointed physician in ordinary to queen Anne, and admitted a fellow of the college of phy- sicians in 1714: he engaged with Pope and Swift in a scheme to write a satire on the abuse of human learning, under the title of Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus; but the death of the queen put an end to the project. In 1727, he published Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures, 4to. which were followed by an Essay con-

erning Aliments, &c. and another on the Effects of air on human Bodies. He died in 1735. Dr. Arbuthnot was one of the greatest wits of his time, and his humour is generally Attic, without any mixture of ill-nature, for he was himself a most humane and amiable man.—*Biog. Brit.*

Arc (Joan of). Vide Joan.

Arcadius, emperor of the East, succeeded his father, Theodosius the Great, in 395, at which time his brother Honorius was emperor of the West. He was governed by his ministers, and died in 408.—*Un. Hist.*

Arcadius, an African bishop, who rendered himself so obnoxious to the arians, by his zeal for the orthodox faith, that, by their instigation, Genseric, king of the Vandals, caused him to be put to death in 487.—*Moreri.*

Arcere (Antony), a learned Frenchman, was a native of Marseilles. At the age of 18 he entered into the congregation of the oratory, and applied to the study of the oriental languages. He made a tour into the East, and returned richly furnished with manuscripts. After this he began a dictionary, French and Turkish, in which he had made a great progress, when he was taken off by a fever in 1699, at the early age of 35.—*Moreri.*

Arcere (Lewis Stephen), priest of the oratory, was a native of Marseilles, and died very old in 1781. He wrote the History of the Town of Rochelle, and the Country of Aunis, 1756, 2 vols. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Arcesilaus, a Greek philosopher, was born 316 B. C. He succeeded Crates in the management of the academy, and made some changes, which produced a new school called the Middle Academy. He taught a wrangling system, and seems to have been a complete sceptic. Yet he was of a generous disposition, and delighted in performing acts of kindness. The Athenians honoured him with a public funeral.——*Bayle. Stanley.*

Archelaus, son of Herod the Great, king of the Jews, on the death of whom he was opposed by Antipas; and the cause being referred to the emperor, he allowed Archelaus half his father's dominions, over which he ruled so tyrannically, that Augustus confiscated his effects, and banished him, A. D. 6, to Gaul, where he died.——*Josephus. Dio Cassius.*

Archelaus, king of Macedon, was the natural son of Perdiccas II. and succeeded him after murdering Alcetas, brother to Perdiccas. He put his kingdom into state of great strength, and liberally encouraged literature and the arts. Euripides was entertained at his court, and his palace was ornamented by the pencil of Zeuxis. He died about 398 B. C.—*Diod. Siculus, Bayle.*

Archelaus, a Greek philosopher, was the disciple and successor of Anaxagoras at Lampsacus, but afterwards removed to Athens, where he had Socrates for a pupil.—*Bayle. Stanley.*

Archelaus, bishop of Mesopotamia, and a warm defender of the catholic faith against the manichæans. A Latin translation of a work by him against Mani is extant. He lived about A. D. 278.—*Eusebius. Dupin.*

Archelaus, a geographer, was the author of a treatise on all the countries conquered by Alexander, in whose time he lived. Stobæus quotes also another book on rivers written by one Archelaus.——*Vossius.*

Archias, a native of Antioch, whose cause was pleaded by Cicero. He wrote a poem on the war of the Cimbri, and some other pieces, of which only a few fragments remain. He lived about 60 years B. C.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

Archidamus, king of Sparta, succeeded his father Agesilaus, B. C. 361. He was a warlike prince, but going to assist the Tarentines against the Messapians, he was slain, after reigning 15 years.—*Plutarch.*

Archigenes, a Greek physician of eminence in the time of Trajan, is celebrated by Juvenal and quoted by Galen.—*Suidas. Vander Lunden de Script. Med.*

Archilochus, a Greek satirist, was born in the isle of Paros, about 660 B. C. The Lacedemonians laid a prohibition on his poems. He was the inventor of iambic verses. Most of his writings are lost.——*Bayle. Moreri.*

Archimedes, a great mathematician, was born at Syracuse, and related to Hiero king of that place. He boasted, that if he had a place to fix his machines, he would move the earth. His method of discovering the fraud of a jeweller, discovers the singular penetration of his mind. Hiero suspecting that the crown he had ordered did not contain the quantity of gold which had been given to the workman, desired Archimedes to find out the fraud. His thoughts being intent upon this problem while he was in the bath, he observed that a quantity of water overflowed equal to the bulk of his body: which at once suggested to him a method of determining the question; and leaping out of the bath, he ran home, exclaiming as he went, *I have found it!* Then procuring two masses of gold and silver of equal weight with the crown, he carefully noticed the quantity of water which each displaced, after which he observed how much the crown caused to flow over; and on comparing this quantity with each of the former, he was able to ascertain the proportions of gold and silver in the crown. Some ancient authors celebrate a glass machine made by him, which represented the motions of the heavenly bodies. He is also said to have made burning-glass

which destroyed ships at a great distance. In the siege of Syracuse by Marcellus, Archimedes contrived a variety of machines for annoying the enemy; but the place was taken at last, and the Roman commander gave strict orders, that his house and person should be respected. He was, however, slain by a soldier, while he was deeply engaged in solving a geometrical problem, and inattentive to the noise occasioned by the taking of the city. This happened B. C. 208. Several of his works are extant, but some of the most valuable are lost. Those which remain were printed at Basil in 1554, folio; but the best edition is that of Oxford, in 1792, printed from the revision and collection of Joseph Torrelli, purchased of his executor Albertini, by the correctors of the Clarendon press. When Cicero was quæstor in Sicily he discovered Archimedes's tomb, with an inscription upon it.—*Plutarch. Livy. Vossius.*

ARCHON (Louis), a French antiquary and divine, was born at Riom, in Auvergne, 1645. He wrote the history of the chapel of the kings of France, printed at Paris, in 1711, 2 vols. 4to. He died in 1717.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARCHYTAS, a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, flourished about 400 B. C. He was also famous for his valour, and was chosen general of the Tarentine army seven times. He was besides a good mathematician and mechanic. A treatise of his concerning the universe, was published at Venice in 1751.—*Vossius de Mathem.*

ARCONS (Cæsar de), was born in Gascony, and became an advocate in the parliament of Bourdeaux. He published several treatises on philosophy and theology, the principal of which are, 1. on the Flux and Refluction of the Sea, and on Longitude; Dissertations upon the Scriptures. He died in 1681.—*Moreri.*

ARCQ (Philip Augustus de Foy, chevalier de), born at Paris, and supposed to have been the natural son of the count de Toulouse, and consequently the grandson of Louis XIV; he cultivated letters and wrote some esteemed works as, 1. Loisirs, 1755, 2vo.; 2. Le Temple du Silence; 3. Letters of Osman, 3 vols. 12mo.; 4. General History of Wars, 2 vols. 4to.; 5. History of Commerce and Navigation. At the close of his life he retired to Gentilly, where he devoted the remainder of his days to devotional exercises. He died in 1779.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARCUDIUS (Peter), a Greek priest, was born in the isle of Corfu, and was sent by Clement VIII. to Russia to settle some religious differences; he wrote some zealous pieces in defence of the Roman church, against the Greek and Protestant churches. He died about 1621.—*Moreri.*

ARCUDI (Alexander Thomas d'), a domican of Venice, obtained considerable me by his works, chiefly biographical, of which his *Galatana Letterata* is the principal. His last performance was the History of Athanasius. He died about 1720.—*Moreri.*

ARCULHUS, a French divine of the 7th century. He visited the Holy-land, and at his return wrote an account of his travels, which was printed at Ingolstadt in 1619.—*Cave Hist. Lit.*

ARDEN (Edward), a Roman-catholic gentleman of good family in Warwickshire, was born in 1532: he was executed in 1583, for a supposed plot against queen Elizabeth.

ARDERN (John), an English surgeon of Newark upon Trent, who is mentioned as the reviver of surgery in England: he flourished in the 14th century: he wrote a book on the fistula in ano, published in 1588, and left a MS. in the Solanian library, entitled De Re Herbaria, Physica, et Chirurgica.—*Friend's Hist. Phys. Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

AREAGATHUS a Greek physician, who flourished B. C. 269. He practised with repute at Rome, till for making use of caustics and the knife, he was banished.—*Gen. B. D.*

ARENA (Anthony de), or du Sable, a French poet of the 16th century. His poem on the war of Provence, carried on by Charles V. was reprinted in 1747: his other pieces were printed in 1670, in 12mo. He died in 1544.—*Moreri.*

ARESI (Paul), bishop of Tortona in the Milanese, was born in 1574. He wrote some philosophical and religious pieces, and died in 1645.—*Moreri.*

ARETÆUS, a Greek physician, who flourished in the time of Vespasian. His works, which are in great esteem, were published by Dr. Wigan at Oxford in 1723, folio, and by Boerhaave at Leyden in 1731.—*Vossius. Friend.*

ARETAPHILA of Cyrene, the wife of Phœdimus, a nobleman of that place, who was murdered by Nicocrates, for the sake of his wife. The tyrant however, suspicious that she intended to poison him, caused her to be racked to extort a confession, and afterwards solicited her forgiveness. By her management Nicocrates was slain, and Leander, his brother, ascended the throne, whom she delivered to Anabus king of Lybia, and thus freed her country from oppression.—*Plutarch.*

ARETE, the daughter of Aristippus of Cyrene, flourished about 360 B. C. She taught her father's system of philosophy after his death, with great reputation.—*Diog. Laert.*

ARETHAS, bishop of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, wrote a commentary on the Revelations, about the 10th century, which is still extant.—*Cave. Fabricius.*

ARETIN (Francis), an Italian lawyer of the 15th century. He taught in several universities with applause, and his opinions on law-cases were generally decisive;

but he disgraced his reputation by his covetousness. He is not to be confounded with another of the same name and age, who translated St. Chrysostom's Commentaries on John into Latin, and wrote a treatise on the baths of Puteoli.—*Moreri.*

ARETIN (Guy), an Italian monk of the 11th century, who invented the gamut. He published a treatise on music, entitled Micrologues, and a letter printed by Baronius in his Annals, under the year 1022.—*Ibid.*

ARETIN (Leonard), an Italian historian, was born in 1370. He was secretary to several popes; and afterwards to the republic of Florence. He added a supplement to Livy on the Punic war; and wrote the history of Italy, with other valuable works. He died about 1448.—*Ibid.*

ARETIN (Peter), called the scourge of princes, was born at Arezzo, about 1491. He was so dreaded for his satirical powers, that crowned heads courted his friendship; on which he caused a medal to be struck, on one side of which he is represented with this inscription, "The divine Aretin," and on the reverse he is seated on a throne receiving the oblations of princes. He wrote many obscene and irreligious pieces, but in his latter days he employed himself in writing devotional tracts. He died in 1556. —*Bayle.*

ARGALL (John), an English divine, was born in London, and educated at Oxford. He died at his living of Halesworth, in Suffolk, in 1606. He wrote some religious tracts in Latin.—*Wood.*

ARGENS (John Baptist de Boyer, marquis d'), a French writer, was born at Aix, in Provence, 1704. He served some time in the army, but retired in disgust, and went to Holland, where he wrote some pieces, which recommended him to the notice of the king of Prussia, who made him his chamberlain. He died at Aix in 1771. His works are, Jewish Letters, Chinese Letters, Cabalistic Letters, and the Philosophy of Good Sense, &c. Learning and ingenuity are evident in these productions, but mixed with infidelity and licentiousness.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARGENSON (Mark René le Voyer, marquis d'), an eminent man in the reign of Louis XIV. was born in 1652 at Venice, where his father was then resident as ambassador. In 1697, he was made lieutenant-general of the police in Paris, in which office he behaved with uncommon vigilance, and he first introduced lettres-de-cachet in the police. In 1719, he was made chancellor in the room of d'Aguesseau, but the year following he was deprived of all his places, and died of chagrin in 1721. He was a man of great talents and perseverance.—*Ibid.*

ARGENTIER (John), an Italian physician, was born at Castlenuovo, in Piedmont, in 1514, and died at Turin in 1572. His works were printed at Venice, in 2 vol folio, 1592.—*Moreri.*

ARGENTINA (Thomas d'), a general of th Augustines in 1345. He wrote Commen taries on the Master of the Sentence printed at Strasburg, 1400, folio.—*Ibid.*

ARGENTRE (Chars. Duplessis d'), a learne and laborious French prelate. He was bor in 1673, and became doctor of the Sorbonn almoner to the king, and bishop of Tulle Of his works, the most valuable is, h Collectio judiciorum de novis erroribu &c. in 3 vols. folio. This judicious com pilation contains nearly the same materia as the great work of Bossuet, L'Histoi des Variations. Argentre died in 1740.— *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARGENVILLE (Anthony Joseph Dezallie d'), an ingenious French writer, was th son of a bookseller at Paris, and member several societies in Europe. He wrote valuable treatise on Gardening, 4to. 174 the Lives of the most famous Painters, 3 vols. 4to. 1755; a Catalogue of Foss found in France, and other curious work He was also one of the writers engaged the Encyclopedie. He died in 1766.—*Ib.*

ARGOLI (Andrew), an Italian mathem tician, was born at Tagliacozzo in th kingdom of Naples. He was appointed, b the senate of Venice, professor of math matics at Padua, with the title of chevalie in 1636. He died in 1653. He publish a treatise, de Diebus criticis, in 4to. 16 and Ephemerides, from 1640 to 1700.— *Moreri.*

ARGOLI (John), son of the precedin He wrote an admired poem, entitled E dymion, and other works. He was pr fessor of jurisprudence at Bologna, and di about 1660.—*Ibid.*

ARGONNE (Bonaventure d'), a carthusi monk, was born at Paris in 1640, and di in 1704. He wrote a Method of readi the Church Fathers, 1697, 12mo.; a Miscellanies, historical and literary, und the name of Vigneul de Marville, reprint in 1725, in 3 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. H*

ARGUES (Gerard d'), a French mathem tician, was born at Lyons in 1597, a died in 1661. He was the friend of D cartes, whom he defended with great spi He wrote a treatise on Perspective; Conic Sections; the Practice of Drawin and on Stonecutting.—*Ibid.*

ARGYROPYLUS (John), an eminent schol of the 15th century, was born at Const tinople, and coming to Florence, was ch sen professor of Greek. He also beca tutor to the son of Cosmo de Medi He died at Rome in the 70th year of age, about 1478. He was a great glutt and spent all that he got in good cheer. wrote a Commentary on Aristotle's Eth printed in 1541, folio.—*Bayle. Fabricius*

ARIARATHES V. king of Cappadocia, gan his reign B. C. 224, and married

ughter of Antiochus the Great. He was earned prince, and a great encourager of n of letters. He died B. C. 162, after gning 62 years.—*Univ. Hist.*

ARIARATHES VI. surnamed *Philopater*, s the son of the preceding. His rival, ophernes, succeeded for a time in driv- him from his throne; but at length, by help of Attalus, king of Pergamus, he covered it. He was slain in battle, B. C. 9.—*Ibid.*

ARIARATHES VII. son of the above, mar- d Laodice, sister of Mithridates the Great. e was murdered by his brother-in-law, o garrisoned the towns of Cappadocia th his troops; but the Cappadocians se, and having expelled him, placed on e throne

ARIARATHES VIII. son of the last-men- ned. He was basely assassinated by his ncle Mithridates, who seized the kingdom . C. 92, and placed upon the throne his in- nt son, by the name of Ariarathes IX.— id.

ARIAS MONTANUS (Benedict), was born Seville. He distinguished himself by his ill in the oriental languages. Philip II. nployed him in editing a Polyglot Bible, hich was printed at Antwerp in 1569— 572, in 8 vols. folio. He refused a bi- opric, and contented himself with a pen- on of 2000 ducats, and the place of king's aplain. He died in 1598, aged 71.—*Mo- ri.*

ARIETH (Jacob Juda), rabbi of the syna- ogue at Amsterdam, in the last century. le wrote a description of the Tabernacle Hebrew, which has been translated into atin.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARIOBARZANES I. king of Cappadocia, as elected by the people of that country, . C. 91, but expelled shortly after by Ti- ranes, king of Armenia. He then went to ome, where he obtained such support as nabled him to recover the crown, which e afterwards resigned to his son.—*Univ. Hist.*

ARIOBARZANES II. was greatly attached Cæsar, and in consequence was declared n enemy by the republic, and put to death y Cassius, B. C. 42.—*Ibid.*

ARIOBARZANES III. brother and successor f the preceding, was dethroned and put to eath by Marc Antony.—*Ibid.*

ARIOSTI (Attilio), an eminent musician, as born at Bologna, and entered among he dominicans; but quitted that order by dispensation from the pope. He was an pera-composer at Bologna and Venice for ome time; after which he travelled into ermany and England. He distinguished imself as a performer on a new instru- ent, called the *viol d'amore*. He was greatly esteemed in this country; and pub- shed a book of cantatas, by subscription, bout 1725. When he died is not known. —*Burney. Hawkins.*

ARIOSTO (Ludovico, or Lewis), an Ita- lian poet, was born at the castle of Reggio, in Lombardy, in 1474. He was patronized by the cardinal d'Este, by whose interest he obtained several employments. He after- wards entered into the service of Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, who appointed him go- vernor of Graffingnana. His most famous piece is entitled "Orlando Furioso," of which there are two English translations; the first by sir John Harrington, in 1634, folio; and the last by Mr. Hoole, in 1783, 8vo. Arioste also wrote some comedies, which were performed in the hall of Fer- rara before the duke and his court. He died at Ferrara in 1533, in which year he had been honoured with the laurel by Charles V. His remains were interred in the church of the benedictines, where there is a tomb to his memory. He left two na- tural sons.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARIOSTO (Gabriel), brother of the above, was accounted a good Latin poet, and his poems were printed at Ferrara in 1582. He died about 1552. His son Horace was the author of an heroic poem in Italian, called *Alphæus*.—*Moreri.*

ARIOVISTUS, king of the Germans, who being called into Gaul to assist the Sequani, made himself master of part of the country; on which the inhabitants applied for assist- ance to Cæsar, who defeated Ariovistus with a great slaughter, near Besançon. After this we read no more of him.—*Cæsar de Bell. Gall.*

ARISTÆNETES, a Greek writer of the 4th century. He died at Nicomedia in 358. Two books of love-epistles by him are ex- tant, very elegant and tender. They were printed at Paris in 1595.—*Fabricius.*

ARISTANDER, a celebrated soothsayer, who accompanied Alexander the Great in his expedition, and was of great service to him by imposing upon the credulity of his soldiers.—*Q. Curtius. Plutarch.*

ARISTARCHUS, a Grecian philosopher, was a native of Samos, and is said to have been the first who asserted the rotation of the earth upon its axis, and its motion round the sun. He is also said to have invented sun-dials. There is only one work of his extant, on the bulk and distance of the sun and moon, which was published by Dr. Wallis in Greek and Latin in 1688.—*Fabri- cius. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

ARISTARCHUS, a grammarian, was born in Samothrace, but settled at Alexandria, where he taught the son of Ptolemy Philo- meter, B. C. 160. Cicero and Horace men- tion his name to express a severe critic; and it is used at this day for the same purpose. He starved himself to death at the age of 72.—*Bayle.*

ARISTARCHUS, a converted Jew of Thes- salonia, who was the friend and companion of St. Paul in his travels through Asia.— *Acts.*

ARISTEAS, a Greek historian and poet,

flourished about 550 B. C. Several marvellous stories are told of him by Herodotus and others. His works are all lost.—*Vossius de Hist. Grec. Bayle.*

Aristeas, said to have been one of the 72 translators of the Hebrew scriptures, at the court of Philadelphus, according to Josephus. A letter attributed to him on the subject of that version is extant, and was printed at Oxford in 1692.—*Dupin. Fabric.*

Aristeus, a Greek mathematician, flourished about 350 B. C. It is said that Euclid profited greatly by his writings, but they are now lost.—*Bayle.*

Aristides, a celebrated Athenian, who rose to the first offices in the state, and discharged them with so much credit, as to obtain the honourable surname of *the Just*. He was a great admirer of the laws of Lycurgus, and very rigid in his notions of public justice. At the battle of Marathon, he distinguished himself by his bravery; but though he had the charge of the spoils, he took nothing for himself. The party of Themistocles at length prevailed against him, and he was banished by the ostracism. When the Athenians were apprehensive of a visit from Xerxes, they recalled Aristides, who, nobly forgetting past injuries, gave his assistance to Themistocles for the benefit of the commonwealth; and when that commander was prosecuted, he refused to give his consent to the sentence of his banishment. Aristides was held in the highest esteem by all the confidential states of Greece, and was appointed by them to regulate the proportionate assessments which they were to pay for the support of the war. In this he acted with so much wisdom and justice, as to gain universal admiration. He died very poor about 467 B. C. The Athenians bestowed a magnificent funeral on him, and gave his son, Lysimachus, an estate and pension, and portioned his daughters at the public expence.—*Plutarchi Vit. Arist.*

Aristides, a philosopher of Athens, in the second century, who became a convert to christianity, but without quitting his profession. He composed an excellent apology for the christians, which he presented to the emperor Adrian when he was at Athens, about A. D. 125.—*Eusebius. Dupin.*

Aristides (Ælius), a sophist of the 2d century, was born at Adrjani in Mysia. In 178 the city of Smyrna was destroyed by an earthquake; on which he wrote so pathetic a letter to the emperor, that he caused it to be rebuilt; and the inhabitants out of gratitude, erected a statue to Aristides. He was an eloquent man, but very superstitious. He died about the 60th year of his age. His works were published at Oxford, in 1723, 2 vols. 4to.—*Fabricius.*

Aristides, a Theban painter, who flourished about 340 B. C. He is celebrated for a picture of a town taken by storm, in which he represented a child creeping to the mangled breast of its dying mother, who still retained sufficient recollection to feel the most expressive anxiety, that the child should not suck her blood instead of her milk. He excelled in expression, and in delineating the affections and emotions of the soul.—*Pliny.*

Aristides of Miletus, an historian often mentioned by Plutarch. One of his works was a history of Italy. His writings, however, were filled with such licentious tales, that their loss is not to be regretted.—*Vossius.*

Aristippus of Cyrene, the disciple of Socrates, and founder of the cyrenaic sect, differed widely from the doctrine of his master. His maxim was, that pleasure is the chief good of man. Dionysius the tyrant entertained him at his court, where Aristippus revelled in luxury. The tyrant once asked him why the philosophers always sought the company of the great, whereas the latter seldom visited philosophers; to which the other replied, "Because the physicians usually go to the sick." Diogenes having said to him, "If Aristippus could be content to live upon vegetables, he would not demean himself in courting the favour of princes;" he replied, "If he who censures me were qualified to pay his court to princes, he would not live on vegetables." A person boasting before him that he had read a great deal, Aristippus remarked, "it was no sign of good health to eat more than one could digest." He flourished about 400 B. C. His daughter Arete was famous for wisdom as well as beauty.—*Stanley's Lives of Philos.*

Aristo of Chios, a stoic philosopher, who lived about 260 B. C. He endeavoured to form a sect of his own, and treated logic and physics as useless. He taught that all actions are indifferent in themselves, though he maintained that virtue is the supreme good. He died in consequence of the scorching rays of the sun striking upon his bald head.—*Stanley.*

Aristo, a peripatetic philosopher, who flourished about 230 B. C. He was the author of Amatory Epistles, quoted by Athenæus.—*Ibid.*

Aristo (Titus), an eminent Roman lawyer in the time of Trajan. Pliny the younger mentions his abilities and virtues in the highest terms. He wrote several books, the very titles of which are lost.—*Bayle.*

Aristobulus I. king of the Jews, was at first high priest, in which he succeeded his father Hyrcanus. He took his elder brother Antigonus into partnership with him in the government, but put his mother and two younger brothers into prison, where they were starved. He afterwards caused Antigonus to be put to death. He died B. C. 104, having reigned but a year.—*Josephus.*

Aristobulus II. was the son of Alexander Jannæus. In 69 B. C. he dethroned his

ther Hyrcanus; but was deposed in his
n by the Romans under Pompey, who
sed him to be poisoned.—*Josephus.*

ARISTOBULUS, a Jew of Alexandria, who
ed the peripatetic philosophy with the
of Moses. He is frequently quoted by
sebius, but his works are lost; he flou-
ed 120 B. C.—*Dupin.*

ARISTOGITON, an Athenian citizen, who
th his friend Harmodius formed a con-
racy against Hipparchus and Hippias,
tyrants of Athens, B. C. 516. Harmodius
s killed after dispatching Hipparchus,
l Aristogiton being made prisoner, was
tured to make him confess the names of
confederates, on which he named the
ant's friends, who were directly put to
ath; and being asked if there were no
re, he answered, that there remained
ly Hippias, who deserved to die. The
mory of these two friends were celebrated
Athens with enthusiasm.—*Herodotus,*
ucydides. Univ. Hist.

ARISTOMENES, a celebrated Greek, was
son of Nicomedes, and descended from
kings of Messene. He roused the Mes-
ians to arms against Sparta, B. C. 685.
defeated the Spartans in the first battle,
which his countrymen would have
de him king, but he contented himself
th the title of general. He was twice
en prisoner, but escaped. Fortune at
gth turned against the Messenians, most
whom, under the son of Aristomenes,
igrated to Sicily, where they built the
y of Messina. Aristomenes died at
odes, where he was buried with great
mp.—*Diodorus Siculus. Univ. Hist.*

ARISTOPHANES, an Athenian comic poet,
s cotemporary with Socrates, Plato, and
ripides. He attacked the designs of those
o aimed at the sovereign power at Athens
th such success, that he was liberally re-
rded by his fellow-citizens for his pa-
otic exertions. His descriptions of the
nners of the Athenians were so faithful,
t when Dionysius the tyrant wrote to
ato for an account of the state and lan-
age of that country, he sent him his plays.
ly eleven of his pieces are extant. The
uds was written to ridicule Socrates,
o had a great contempt for the comic
ets; and to the dishonour of the Athe-
ns, they applauded the poet and perse-
ted the philosopher. The time of his
ath is uncertain. The best editions are
se of Kuster, Bergler, Brunck, and Bur-
n. An English translation of The
uds has been published by Mr. Cum-
rland.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc. Moreri.*

ARISTOTLE, the head of the peripatetic
t, was born at Stagyra, in Thrace, B. C.
4. He was the son of Nicomachus, phy-
ian to Amyntas, grandfather of Alexan-
r the Great. He lost his parents when
ung, on which, it is said, he led such a
ssipated life as to squander away his es-
e; but others assert, that he became a
pupil of Plato at the age of seventeen. He studied with indefatigable diligence under that great philosopher, to whom, however, some charge him with being guilty of base ingratitude. On the death of Plato he went to the court of Hermias, at Atarna, in Mysia, and married that prince's sister. He was afterwards sent for by Philip of Macedon to take upon him the tuition of Alexander, and gave such satisfaction to the king, that he erected statues to his honour, and for his sake rebuilt Stagyra. On the accession of Alexander to the throne, Aristotle refused to accompany him in his expedition, but recommended to him his relation Calisthenes, and then settled at Athens, where the magistrates gave him the Lyceum, in which he taught his philosophy to a great number of disciples. Here he composed his principal works, particularly his animal history, which he undertook at the request of Alexander, who supplied him with subjects, and liberally rewarded him. Being accused of impiety, he wrote an apology for himself, addressed to the magistrates, but he soon after quitted Athens, and spent the remainder of his days at Chalcis, a city in Eubœa. Some say that he put an end to himself by poison; others that he cast himself into the river Euripus, because he could not comprehend the reason of its ebbing and flowing; and some assert, that he died of the colic, in the 63d year of his age, B. C. 323. His body was carried away by his countrymen, who erected altars to his memory. His works may be classed under the heads of rhetoric, poetry, politics, ethics, physics, mathematics, logic, and metaphysics; and, in the words of an elegant writer, "whoever surveys the variety and perfection of his productions, all delivered in the chastest style, in the clearest order, and the most pregnant brevity, is amazed at the immensity of his genius." The best edition of Aristotle is that of Paris, 1629, in 2 vols. folio.—*Diog. Laert. Bayle. Stanley.*

ARISTOXENUS, a Grecian philosopher and musician, was the disciple of Aristotle, and born at Tarentum. He flourished about 324 B. C. Of all his works, his treatise on Harmonic Elements only remains, which was printed by Meursius at Leyden, 1616, 4to.—*Moreri. Burney.*

ARIUS, founder of the sect of the arians, was born at Libya. He became popular at Alexandria, and was orthodox till he was disappointed of church-preferment, when he broached his opinion against the divinity of the Word, which occasioned such disputes, that the emperor called a council at Nice, in 325, to put an end to them. In this council the heresy of Arius was condemned, and the celebrated confession of faith, known by the name of the Nicene Creed, drawn up. Arius was then banished by the emperor; but two years after he was recalled to Constantinople, and made

a confession of his faith, which was received as orthodox. In 331, he went to Alexandria, where Athanasius refused to receive him. When that prelate was banished, Arius again came to that city, but the people, being enraged against him, obliged him to withdraw. He then went into Egypt, where he raised new disturbances by his opinions; on which the emperor sent for him to Constantinople, and demanded of him, whether he adhered to the Nicene faith; to which Arius answered on oath that he did, at the same time delivering his own confession, which appearing sound, the emperor ordered that he should be re-admitted into the church. He was then conducted in triumph by his followers to the great church, but on the way being pressed by a natural necessity, he retired to a house of convenience, where he died, in 336. His doctrines did not expire with him, but occasioned fierce contentions in christendom for ages.—*Cave Hist. Lit. Mosheim. Bayle.*

ARKEL (Cornelius Van), a Dutch divine, was born at Amsterdam in 1760, and educated under Limbroch and Le Clerc. He was a celebrated preacher among the remonstrants, or armenians, and died in 1724. He published Hadriani Junii Romani Medici animadversio, ejusdemque de Coma Commentarius, &c.—*Moreri.*

ARKENHOLZ (John), a Swedish writer, was born at Helfingfors in 1695. He studied at Upsal, and travelled through a great part of Europe. While at Paris, he wrote a piece, entitled Considerations sur la France par Rapport a la Suede, in which he severely censured cardinal Fleury, who complained of him to the Swedish court, by which means he lost his place of registrar. In 1743 he obtained the office of secretary of public accounts, and in 1746 he was keeper of the cabinet of curiosities at Cassel. He was afterwards employed in writing the history of Frederic I. which he never finished. He died in 1777. He published the letters of Grotius to Queen Christina, Memoirs of the same Queen, and several pieces on political and other subjects.—*Gen. Biog.*

ARKWRIGHT (Sir Richard), an English manufacturer, was originally a barber at Wirksworth in Derbyshire, which situation he quitted about 1767, and went about the country buying hair. At Warrington he got acquainted with one Kay, a clock-maker, and projected with him a machine for spinning cotton, in perfecting of which they were assisted by Mr. Atherton of Liverpool. Mr. Arkwright afterwards went into partnership with Mr. Smalley of Preston, but not succeeding there, they went to Nottingham, and erected a cotton-mill, which was worked by horses. By this time Mr. Arkwright had taken out a patent for his machine, which, however, was set aside in 1785, in the court of king's-bench. He afterwards erected works at Cromford, in Derbyshire, and acquired a fortune of near half a million sterling. He was knighted on presenting an address to his majesty in 1786, as high sheriff of the county of Derby, and died at his seat in 1792.—*Ibid.*

ARLAUD (James Antony), an eminent painter, was born at Geneva in 1668. He went early to Paris, where he was patronized by the king. Here he painted the Leda, a copy of which he sold in London for 600*l.* but he could never part with the original. In a fit of enthusiasm he destroyed this exquisite production, by cutting it to pieces. He died in 1743.—*Moreri.*

ARLOTTA, mother of William the Conqueror. She was a tanner's daughter of Falaise, where she attracted the notice of Robert duke of Normandy, who made her his mistress. On his decease she married a Norman gentleman, by whom she had three children, who were all provided for by William.—*Biog. Brit.*

ARLOTTO, a religious buffoon, was born in Tuscany in 1395. Having entered into orders he obtained several preferments, and was greatly esteemed by Lorenzo de Medici, and other great men, on account of his wit. He resided at Florence in 1488. A collection of his jests was published after his death.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARMENIA MAJOR, or ADHERBITZAN, was part of the empire of the Medes, and passed through the same changes till 255 B. C. when Zadriades and Artaxeas revolted from Antiochus the Great, the former taking possession of Armenia Minor and the latter of this country. Tigranes the Great, who reigned here in 95 B. C. reduced Armenia Minor and other provinces. He became tributary to Rome in 66 B. C. and Trajan made this country a Roman province in 106. In 370 it was conquered by Sapor king of Parthia, but the Romans soon recovered it. Afterwards it was governed by its own princes, till the Saracens obtained it about 651. It was conquered by the Seljukian Turks about 1046, after which it suffered many changes till it was reduced by the prince of Kharasm in 1200, who was driven out of it by Genghis Khan in 1218. In 1335 the Ilkanian dynasty began here, and continued till 1385, when it was conquered by Timur, from whom it was soon after recovered by the Ilkanian princes. On the death of Ahmed Jalayr, the last of that line, in 1405, Kara Yusef, the chief of the Turcomans, got possession of it. This dynasty had the name of the *Black Sheep*, and in 1488 it fell by conquest to the family of the *White Sheep*. In 1500 it was conquered by Ismael Sosi, and reduced by Selim II. in 1552, since which the Turks have held possession of all, except the eastern part which belongs to the Persians.—*Univ. Hist.*

ARMENIA MINOR underwent the same nges with Armenia Major, till about B. C. when it became a distinct king- n under Zadriades. In 95 B. C. Tigra- conquered it, after whom it came to Romans, who reduced it in 71 to a Ro- n province. When the Roman empire lined, this country fell to the Persians, about 651 the Saracens took possession it. In 1046 the Seljukian Turks took it, t in 1200 the prince of Kharasm made a nquest of the country, which was taken m him by Jenghis Khan. In 1335 the anian dynasty commenced here. Timur nquered it in 1381, and the Turcomans it in 1485, when it was called Tur- mania. In 1468 it was reduced, with menia Major, by the family of the *White ep.* Ismael Sofi conquered it in 1500, t in 1514 it was taken by Selim I. sultan the Turks.—*Ibid.*

ARMINIUS, or *the Deliverer of Germany*, s the son of Sigimer, a chieftain of the tti. He served with reputation in the man armies, and was honoured by Au- stus with knighthood, and the citizenship Rome. But his attachment to his native untry prevailed over all considerations, d at his instigation the Germans revolt- against the Romans. By his contriv- ce Varus fell into an ambuscade, where perished with nearly all his forces. D. 16 Germanicus marched to revenge e death of Varus, and after a variety of rtune, Arminius was treacherously as- ssinated in the 37th year of his age, A. D. 1.—*Tacitus.*

ARMINIUS (James), a Dutch divine, was rn at Oudewater in 1560. He lost his ther in his infancy, and his mother, sister, d brothers, were put to death by the paniards while he was at Marpurg in 75. He afterwards studied at Leyden d Geneva, from whence he travelled into aly, and spent some time at Padua. In 88 he was ordained, and became a opular preacher. About this time Lydius, eological professor at Franeker, desired m to refute a piece which had been ritten against Beza on predestination, by me divines at Delft. In studying this oint Arminius became a convert to the pinion which he was employed to confute. 1603 he was appointed professor of ivinity at Leyden; where his lectures ade a great noise, and brought off many om the rigid doctrines which had hitherto revailed on the divine decrees. His reat adversary was Gomarus, with whom e held several conferences. In 1607 he rote an apology to the elector palatine, especting the disputes in which he was ngaged on the controverted points. It is pposed that these fierce dissensions oc- asioned the illness of which he died in 609. Arminius was a very learned, pious, nd eloquent man, and remarkable for the veness of his temper. His motto was, A good conscience is a paradise." His works were published at Frankfort in 1 vol. quarto, 1631. The Arminians in Holland are still a distinct sect from the establish- ment.—*Brandt's Hist. vit. Arm. Bayle.*

ARMSTRONG (sir Thomas), an English gentleman, who was very active in the time of the rebellion in behalf of the king, for which Cromwell threw him into prison, and threatened his life. He was an avow- ed enemy to popery, and engaged with great zeal in the service of the duke of Monmouth. Soon after the new sheriffs were imposed on the city of London by the influence of the court, an insurrection was planned by the country party. Sir Thomas Armstrong went with the duke of Monmouth to view the king's guards, in order to judge whether they might venture to attack them in the projected insurrec- tion. Finding himself obnoxious to the court he fled the kingdom, and was out- lawed. He was seized abroad and sent to London, where he was condemned and ex- ecuted without a trial, in 1684.—*Biog. Br.*

ARMSTRONG (John), a poet and physician, was born at Castleton in Roxburghshire, where his father and brother were minis- ters. He took his degree of M. D. at Edinburgh, in 1732. In 1735 he published an anonymous tract, entitled An Essay for the Abridging the Study of Physic. In 1737 appeared his Synopis of the History and cure of the Venereal Disease, 8vo. Not long after came out his Economy of Love, a poem in which he has caught the spirit of Ovid, with his licentiousness. In the edition of 1768 the author purged this piece of many offensive passages. In 1744 he published the Art of preserving Health, one of the best didactic poems in our lan- guage. In 1746 he was appointed one of the physicians to the military hospital behind Buckingham-house. In 1758 he printed Sketches, or Essays on various subjects, by Launcelot Temple, esq. In 1760 he was appointed physician to the army in Ger- many, and the next year wrote a poem call- ed Day, an Epistle to John Wilkes of Aylesbury, esq. In this letter he threw out a reflection upon Churchill, which drew on him the resentment of that satirist. Dr. Armstrong published a collection of Miscellanies in 1770, in 2 vols. 12mo. and the year following a short ramble through some parts of France and Italy, by Launce- lot Temple. In 1773 appeared his Medical Essays in 1 vol. 4to. He died 1779. Dr. Armstrong was a man greatly beloved by his friends for the goodness of his heart, as well as for his literary talents.—*Biog. Br.*

ARMSTRONG (John), a Scotch writer, was born at Leith and educated at Edin- burgh, where he took the degree of M. A. During his residence in the university, he published a volume of Juvenile Poems, with an Essay on the Means of punishing and preventing Crimes. In 1770 he came to London, and supported himself by writing for the daily papers. He also

preached occasionally in some of the dissenting meeting-houses, and was rising in reputation and prospect, when he was taken off in the 26th year of his age, 1797. —*Monthly Mag.*

ARMYNE (Lady Mary), an English lady, was the daughter of Henry Talbot, fourth son of George earl of Shrewsbury, and wife of sir William Armyne. She was distinguished for her talents and her piety. She was mistress of the French and Latin languages, and skilled in history and divinity. It was her custom to distribute books among the poor; and she gave large sums to the missionaries employed in converting the Indians in North America. She endowed three hospitals, and performed several other noble deeds of charity. She died in 1675.—*Clarke's Lives.*

ARNALD (Richard), an English divine, was born in London, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge, but afterwards became fellow of Emanuel college. In 1728 he took the degree of B. D. and was presented to the rectory of Thurcaston, in Leicestershire. He published several single sermons, but his most celebrated performance is his Commentary on the Apocrypha. He died in 1756.—*Gen. B. D.*

ARNALL (William), a political writer, who was employed by sir Robert Walpole to defend his administration, for which he is said to have received near 11,000*l.* in 4 years. Notwithstanding this, he died in debt, in 1741, aged 26.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ARNAUD (Francis), abbe of Grand Champ, was born at Aubignan. He was employed in writing the Journal Etranger, and the Gazette litteraire de l'Europe. He also published a collection of pieces on Philosophy, Literature, and the Arts, Paris, 1770, 4 vols. 12mo. He was a man of genius and taste.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARNAULD DE VILLA NOVA, a physician at Paris, of the 14th century, was a man of learning, but broaching some mystical notions in religion, he found it necessary to quit France, and retire to Sicily, where he was entertained by Frederic, king of Arragon, who sent him to attend pope Clement in his illness, but in the voyage Arnauld perished by shipwreck, about 1310. His works were printed at Lyons in 2 vols. folio, 1520, and at Basil, 1585.—*Moreri.*

ARNAULD (Antony), a French lawyer, was born at Paris in 1550, and took his degree of M. A. in 1573. He became advocate of parliament, and attorney-general to queen Catherine de Medicis. His pleadings in behalf of the university of Paris, against the jesuits, in 1594, procured him a great reputation. A tract concerning the re-establishment of the jesuits has been ascribed to him, but seemingly without reason. He died in 1619.—*Boyle. Moreri.*

ARNAULD D'ANDILLI (Robert), eldest son of the above, was born at Paris in 1589. He held some considerable offices, and fulfilled them in the most honourable manner. At the age of 55 he retired to the convent of Port Royal des Champs, where he spent the remainder of his days in religious studies. He published a translation of Josephus, a Memoir of the House of Port Royal, Memoirs of his own Life, and several other works. He died in 1674.—*Moreri.*

ARNAULD (Antony), brother of the above, was born at Paris in 1612, and studied philosophy at the college of Calvi, from whence he removed to that of the Sorbonne. In 1641 he commenced doctor. In 1643 he published a book on frequent communion, which gave offence to the jesuits. The controversy between them and the jansenists was then at its height, and M. Arnauld joined the latter, whom he defended with great ability. For this he was expelled the Sorbonne, on which he went into retirement, and employed himself in writing a great number of treatises. When this famous controversy subsided, in 1668, Arnauld turned his polemical weapons against the calvinists. His treatise, entitled La Perpetuite de la Foi, in which he was assisted by M. Nichole, brought on the grand dispute between them and M. Claude, in which each party claimed the victory. In 1679 he quitted France, and went into the Netherlands, where he continued to write against the jesuits and protestants, with equal sharpness and facility. He died in 1694, and his heart, at his own request, was sent to be deposited in the Port Royal. The works of Arnauld are exceedingly numerous, but mostly polemical. Father Quesnel published his letters in 9 vls.—*Bayle. Mereri.*

ARNAULD (Henry), brother of the above, was born at Paris in 1597. He was made dean of Gournay, and in 1649, bishop of Angers, which diocese he never left but once, and that was to reconcile the prince of Tarento to his father, the duke de la Tremouille. When Angers revolted in 1652, the queen-mother was about to take heavy vengeance upon it, but was prevented by this bishop; who, as he administered the sacrament to her, said: "Take, madam, the body of him who forgave his enemies when he was dying on the cross." He divided his time between prayer, reading, and his public duties. A friend saying to him that he ought to allow himself one day in the week for recreation; "That I will do with all my heart," he replied, "if you will name a day wherein I am not a bishop." He died at Angers in 1692. His "Negociations at Rome" were published at Paris, in 5 vols. 12mo. in 1748.—*Moreri.*

ARNAULD (Angelique), sister of the preceding and abbess of the convent of Port Royal, was born in 1596. She instituted a rigorous reformation of her society, and obtained so great a reputation for

tity, that numbers of persons of both s built huts about the convent, under name of jansenists penitents. At the of 29, she was appointed to reform the vent of Maubuisson, where she re- ned five years. She afterwards had the 's permission to remove her society to is. She died in 1661. Six sisters of Arnaulds, with their mother, ended ir days in this convent.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

ARNDT (John), a German divine, was n at Ballenstadt, in the duchy of halt, in 1555. He became minister at Quedlinburg, and then at Bruns- k, from whence he removed to Isleben. 1611, the duke of Lunenburg gave him church of Zell, and appointed him su- intendant of all the churches in the duchy. died in 1625. His most celebrated work is Treatise on true Christianity, the t part of which appeared in 1605, and rest in 1608. It was translated into glish by Mr. Boehm, in 1712, 3vols. 8vo. *Moreri.*

ARNDT (Joshua), a German divine, was n at Gustrow. He became professor ogic at Rostock, and chaplain to the e of Mecklenburg. He died in 1678. wrote Miscellanea Sacra, 8vo. 1648; vis Antiquitatum Judaicarum, Leipsic, 7, 4to; and Tractatus de Superstitione. son Charles was professor of poetry Hebrew at Mechlin, and died in 1721. *Moreri.*

ARNE (Thomas Augustine), a musician, born in 1710. His father was an up- terer in Covent-garden. He had his cation at Eton, and was afterwards cled for an attorney; but music had e charms for him than the law, and oon abandoned the desk for the fiddle: proficiency was so great, that in no time he was engaged as leader of the l at Drury-lane; and in 1733, he com- d the music for Addison's opera of amond, which was received with uni- al applause. In 1738, he acquired great lit by setting Milton's Comus. In 1740 set Mallet's masque of Alfred, in which appeared the song of Rule Britannia. had great success in setting popular ads to music. In 1759 the university of ord conferred on him the degree of or of music. He died in 1778. Hav- been bred a Roman-catholic, he had urse in his last illness to the conso- ns of that religion for support, though e progress of his life he had paid little ect to any form of worship.—*Monthly* . 1796.

ARNGRIM (Jonas), a clergyman of Ice- , was a man of considerable learning merit, and illustrated the history of country by several able disquisitions. also wrote a piece on the Runic letters, e found in Olaus Wormius's Collec- . He died in 1649.—*Gen. Biog.*

ARNISÆUS (Henningius), a learned Ger- , was a native of Halberstadt, and be- came professor of medicine at Helmstadt. He wrote some poetical pieces in defence of the doctrine of passive obedience, and some on physic and philosophy. He died in 1635.—*Moreri.*

ARNOBIUS, professor of rhetoric at Sicca, in Numidia, at the end of the 3d century, was at first an enemy to christianity: but afterwards became a convert, and wrote an eloquent piece against the gentiles, which has been printed several times. Lactantius was his pupil.—*Cave. Dupin.*

ARNOBIUS of Gaul, a christian divine of the 5th century. He wrote a commentary on the Psalms, and defended the Pelagians against the followers of St. Augustine.—*Ibid.*

ARNOLD, a monk of the 12th century, was a native of Brescia; and became a pupil of Abelard. On his return to Italy, he set up for a reformer, and asserted that it was a deadly sin for the clergy to enjoy a temporal estate. His doctrines procured him many followers. In 1139 they were condemned, by pope Innocent II.; on which Arnold went to Switzerland. On the death of the pope he returned to Rome, and excited commotions against the papal authority, which obliged Adrian IV. to lay the city under an interdict, till the Arnoldists were banished. Arnold and his followers then retired to Tuscany, where he was treated as a prophet: but was executed in 1155. Some of his followers came to England, in 1160; but they were all of them put to death.—*Gibbon. Mosheim.*

ARNOLD (Samuel), a musical composer, was educated at the chapel royal St. James's, under Mr. Gates and Dr. Nares. About 1760 he became composer to Covent-garden theatre, where he distinguished himself by several fine productions. His Cure of Saul attracted crowded houses, this was succeeded by the Prodigal Son, an oratorio, for which in 1773 he obtained his doctor's degree at Oxford. At this time he was proprietor of the Marybone gardens, then a favourite place of public amusement. On the death of Dr. Nares in 1783, he was appointed organist and composer to the chapel royal. In 1786 he commenced a splendid edition of Handel's works. He died in 1802, and was buried in Westminster-abbey, of which church he was organist.—*Monthly Mag.*

ARNOLD (Nicholas), a protestant divine, was born at Lesna, in 1618. He became professor of divinity at Franeker, where he died in 1630. He wrote some polemical pieces, printed at Leipsic in 1698.—*Bayle.*

ARNOLD (Jeffery), a zealous pietist and minister of the church of Perleberg, who wrote several works, particularly a History of the Church, and of Heretics, printed at Leipsic, in 1700. He died in 1714.—*Moreri.*

ARNOLD of Hildesheim, a German historian of the 13th century. He wrote a

continuation of Helmeldus's Chronicle of the Sclavonians, which was published at Lubeck in 1659.—*Moreri.*

ARNOLD (Christopher), a learned German, was born near Nuremberg, in 1627. He studied at Altorf; after which he visited England and other countries. On his return he was chosen professor, and died in 1685. His works are, 1. Testimonium Flavianum, seu, Epistolæ de Josephi testimonio de Christo; 2. Ruperti Historia Universalis; besides several editions of Latin authors, with prefaces and commentaries.—*Moreri.*

ARNOLD (Benedict), an American general of singular fortune and character, was a native of New England, and bred a surgeon, which profession he quitted for a sea life. He was for many years master of a trading vessel; but on the commencement of hostilities between Great Britain and the colonies, he entered into the service of the latter, and was chosen captain of a company of volunteers at Newhaven. He soon rose to the rank of colonel, and commanded an expedition to Canada. He marched through great difficulties with an intention of taking Quebec by surprise, but the garrison was apprized of his approach. He was afterwards joined by general Montgomery, and in the attempt to storm the city received a wound in the leg. On the death of Montgomery he drew off the troops and retreated to Crown Point; he next commanded a flotilla on Lake Champlin, where he distinguished himself by his bravery. He continued in the American service till 1780, when he opened a correspondence with sir Henry Clinton for betraying West Point to the British, in which negociation, major Andre became a victim. Arnold had a narrow escape, and got on board an English ship of war. He now served with equal ardour on the other side, and at the peace retired to England, where he had a pension. He afterwards went to Nova Scotia, from whence he sailed to the West Indies, and on his passage was taken by the French, from whom he effected an escape. He died in London in 1801.—*Monthly Mag.*

ARNTZENIUS (John Henry), professor of law at Utrecht, was a good poet and a man of extensive erudition. He died in 1790. His works are, 1. Academical Discourses, and Dissertations. 2 Miscellanies. 3. Institutiones juris belgici, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Sedulius et Arator. 5. Panegyrici Veteres. —*Nouv. Dict.*

ARNOUL, bishop of Lisieux in the 12th century; he died in 1184. His Letters relating to the history of his times, were printed at Paris in 1585, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

ARNU (Nicholas), a learned dominican, was born in Lorrain, 1629, and died in 1698, at Padua, where he was professor of metaphysics. He wrote ten volumes on the philosophy and theology of Aquinas.—*Moreri.*

ARNULPH, emperor of Germany, was t natural son of Carloman, king of Bavar and elected in 888. He was crowned Rome by pope Formosus in 896, and di in 899, as it is supposed of poison. H was succeeded by his son Lewis the IV.— *Mod. Univ. Hist.*

ARNULPH, or ERNULPH, bishop of Roc ester in the reign of Henry I.; died in 11 aged 84. He wrote a history of the chur of Rochester, entitled Textus Roffensis.— *Biog. Br.*

ARNWAY (John), a divine was born Shropshire in 1601, and educated at E mund-hall, Oxford, where he took t degree of M. A. He held the rectories Hodret and Ightfield, in his native coun of which he was deprived in the rebellio He also suffered the loss of his tempor estate. In 1640 he attended the king Oxford, and was created D. D. and ma archdeacon of Coventry; he afterwar went to Virginia, where he died in 16 He wrote some tracts in defence of Char I.—*Biog. Br.*

ARON (Peter), a musical writer in t 16th century, was born at Florence, a became canon of Rimini; he also belong to the chapel of Leo X. He wrote seve books in Italian, on music, one of whi entitled De Insitutione Harmonica, w translated into Latin, 1516.—*Burney. Ha kins.*

ARPINO (Joseph d', or Josephino), Italian painter, was born at the castle Arpino in 1560. When a boy he was p under some painters employed in t Vatican, in the time of Gregory XIII. w observing his genius, allowed him a cro of gold a day. He became eminent in profession, and was knighted. He died Rome in 1640.—*Moreri.*

ARRAGON (Joan of), an illustrious I lian lady of the 16th century, was marr to one of the princes of Colonna, by wh she had the famous Marc Antony Colon who vanquished the Turks at Lepa Several elogies were printed at Venice 1555, to her honour. She died in 1 —*Bayle.*

ARRAN (James Hamilton earl of), in the earlier part of his life the most complished gentleman of his family. 1555 he went to the court of France, wh Henry II. made him captain of the Scot guards. Here he became enamoured v queen Mary, but he regarded her with admiration with which a subject beh his sovereign. He had afterwards s hopes of espousing queen Elizabeth, when Mary became a widow he violently in love with her, and being tr ed with indifference, lost his reason. died in 1609.—*Granger.*

ARRIA, the wife of Cæcina Pætus, Roman consul, is immortalized for heroism and conjugal affection. When husband was sentenced to put himse death by Claudius, she, perceiving

hesitation, plunged a dagger into her bosom, and drawing it out said, "My Pætus, it is not painful!"—*Martial. Tacitus.*

ARRIAGA (Roderic d'), a Spanish jesuit, was born in 1592. He became professor in theology and philosophy at Prague, where he died in 1667. His course of Philosophy was printed at Antwerp in 1632, and his Course of Theology in 1643, 8 vols. folio. —*Bayle.*

ARRIAN, a Greek historian of the 2d century, was a native of Nicomedia, and raised to the highest dignities at Rome. He united the character of a warrior and philosopher. He wrote, Dissertations on Epictetus; the History of Alexander the Great; An account of a Voyage in the Euxine sea; on Hunting, and Tactics; all which are extant. To him also we are indebted for the Enchiridion, or Discourses of Epictetus, whose disciple he was. An English translation of his History of Alexander was published by Rooke, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1729. In Pliny's letters are seven addressed to Arrian.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

ARROWSMITH (John), a nonconformist divine, was theological professor at Cambridge in 1660. He wrote Tactica Sacra; Godman, or an Exposition of the first chapter of St. John's Gospel; a Chain of Principles, or a course of Theology; all in 4to. and highly Calvinistic. He died about the time of the restoration.—*Neale's Hist. Pur.*

ARSACES I. founder of the Parthian monarchy. He persuaded his countrymen to break off the Macedonian yoke, B. C. 250, in which they raised him to the throne. Arsaces was slain in battle, after reigning 38 years; his successors all took his name. —*Univ. Hist.*

ARSACES II. son of the above, was a formidable enemy of Antiochus the Great: he left his throne to his son Arsaces Priapatius.—*Ibid.*

ARSACES TIRANUS, king of Armenia, was treacherously taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, who caused him to be bound with silver chains, and cast into prison at Ecbatana, where he died B. C. 372. His country then became a Persian province.—*Ibid.*

ARSENIUS, bishop of Constantinople in the 13th century. He excommunicated Michael Paleologus for taking the imperial crown from John Lascaris, the son of Theodore. Michael solicited absolution, which the patriarch refused on any other condition than that of restitution. Arsenius was banished to a small island, where he died.—*Dupin. Cave.*

ARSENIUS, a Roman deacon of the 4th century, and tutor to Arcadius, son of Theodosius. The emperor coming into his study, and seeing the pupil sitting and the master standing, ordered his son to rise, and receive his lessons in a becoming posture, which so irritated the prince, that he directed an officer to dispatch Arsenius; but the officer gave him information of the prince's baseness, on which he fled into Egypt, where he died at the age of 95. A tract of his, for the conduct of the monks, is extant.—*Moreri.*

ARSENIUS, archbishop of Malvasia, in the Morea, who submitted to the church of Rome, for which he was excommunicated by the Greek patriarch. He died at Venice in 1435. He wrote a collection of Greek apophthegms, and scholia on seven of Euripides's tragedies.—*Bayle.*

ARTABANUS II. was king of Media, when he was invited about A. D. 16 by the Parthians to be their king, in opposition to Vonones, who was in the interest of the Romans. He ruled with great severity for some time, which made the Parthians call in the aid of the Romans, who compelled him to fly into Hyrcania. He was twice deposed for his arbitrary conduct, and as often reinstated on the throne; he then governed with such discretion that his death was lamented by his subjects, about A. D. 48.—*Univ. Hist.*

ARTABANUS IV. brother of Vologeses III. Caracalla behaved to him in an infamous manner; for, on entering his capital, where he was received with the greatest friendship, he gave a signal to the Roman soldiers, who fell upon the populace, and made a dreadful massacre. Artabanus, escaped with difficulty, mustered an army, and attacked the Romans, the battle lasted two days, but as the armies were preparing to renew the combat, the Roman general sent to inform Artabanus of the death of Caracalla; peace was then made on honourable terms: this happened in 217. Artaxerxes incited his subjects to revolt, and in a battle, in 226, Artabanus was taken and put to death. Thus ended the Parthian empire.—*Ibid.*

ARTALIS (Joseph), an Italian poet and soldier, was born in Sicily in 1628. He was at the siege of Candia, and for his bravery received the honour of knighthood. He died at Naples in 1679. He wrote some poetical pieces in Italian.—*Moreri.*

ARTAUD, archbishop of Rheims, is famous for his dispute with Hebert and Hugues, counts of Paris. These noblemen, with the assistance of William duke of Normandy, laid siege to Rheims, on which he was obliged to resign his see: he then retired from court, and Hugues was ordained in his room; but in 947 the king restored Artaud to his diocese. He died the year following.—*Moreri.*

ARTAUD (Peter Joseph), bishop of Cavaillon, in France, died in 1760, aged 54. He was a very exemplary prelate, and wrote some religious discourses, in which good sense and eloquence are displayed to advantage.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARTAVASDES I. king of Armenia, succeeded his father Tigranes. He joined the Roman forces under Crassus, but basely

deserted and went over to the enemy, in consequence of which the Romans were defeated and Crassus slain. He behaved in a similar manner to Marc Antony when engaged against the Medes. Antony, about two years after, got Artavasdes into his power, and took him, with his wife and children, to Alexandria, where they were dragged at his chariot wheels in chains of gold. After the battle of Actium, Cleopatra caused his head to be struck off, and sent to the king of Media.—*Univ. Hist.*

ARTAVASDES II. grandson of the above, was placed on the throne of Armenia by Augustus, but was expelled soon after by his own subjects, who preferred the government of the king of Parthia. The emperor restored Artavasdes to his throne, but he died shortly after.—*Ibid.*

ARTAXERXES I. surnamed Longimanus, was the third son of Xerxes, king of Persia. He slew his brother Darius on suspicion of his being guilty of the murder of his father, which crime was, in fact, committed by Artabanus, captain of the guards. Artaxerxes then ascended the throne B. C. 465, and in his time peace was restored between Persia and Athens, after a war of fifty-one years. Artaxerxes is generally supposed to have been the Ahasuerus of scripture, who married Esther, and by whose permission Ezra restored the Jewish religion at Jerusalem. The 70 weeks of Daniel are also dated in his reign. He died B. C. 424, and was succeeded by his only son Xerxes.—*Ibid.*

ARTAXERXES II. surnamed Mnemon on account of his great memory, was the eldest son of Darius Nothus, and began his reign B. C. 404. His brother Cyrus formed a conspiracy against him, for which he was sentenced to death, but at the intercession of his mother Parysatis he was banished to Asia Minor. This act of kindness Cyrus repaid by mustering a large army of Asiatics, and hiring some Greek troops, under Clearchus, with which he marched to Babylon, but was met by Artaxerxes, and defeated, Cyrus himself being numbered with the slain. The Greeks, however, escaped, and reached their own country, under Xenophon. After the death of Statira, who was poisoned by the mother of Artaxerxes, he married his own daughter; such was the morality of that age! He died at the age of 94, after reigning 62 years.—*Ibid.*

ARTAXERXES III. succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, B. C. 359. To pave his way to the succession he murdered two of his brothers, and afterwards put to death all the remaining branches of the family. He quelled several insurrections that were raised against him. In Egypt he slew the sacred bull Apis, and gave the flesh to his soldiers; for which his eunuch, Bagoas, an Egyptian, caused him to be poisoned, and after giving the carcase to the cats, made knife handles of his bones. This happened B. C. 338.—*Ibid.*

ARTAXERXES BEBEGAN OR ARDSHIR, the first king of Persia, of the race of *Sassanides*, was the son of a shepherd; but his grandfather, by the mother's side, being governor of a province, he received a good education, and was introduced at the court of Ardavan. On the death of his grandfather he solicited the government, but being refused, he retired to Persia Proper, where he excited the people to revolt. He defeated and slew Ardavan and his son, on which he assumed the title of *king of kings*. He made great conquest, and regulated the affairs of his kingdom with wisdom, restraining the power of the nobles within proper limits, and ministering justice to all his subjects: he married the daughter of Ardavan, who attempted to poison him, for which she was sentenced to death. The officer, however, to whom the execution was committed, concealed the queen, who was in a state of pregnancy, and she was afterwards delivered of a son. The secret being discovered to the king, he applauded the conduct of the officer, and acknowledged the child as his heir. Ardshir died A. D. 240.—*Ibid.*

ARTAXIAS I. king of Armenia, of which country he was joint governor with Zariadres, under Antiochus the Great, but setting up for themselves they established the two kingdoms of Greater and Lesser Armenia, the first of which was obtained by Artaxias. He was made prisoner by Antiochus Epiphanes, but afterwards obtained his liberty and his throne.—*Ibid.*

ARTAXIAS II. king of Armenia, was placed on the throne when his father Artavasdes I. was taken prisoner; but he was soon expelled by Antony, and by the assistance of the Parthians he recovered his kingdom: he was slain by his subjects, and was succeeded by his brother Tigranes.—*Univ. Hist.*

ARTAXIAS III. son of Poleno, king of Pontus, was placed on the throne by Germanicus, in the room of Orodes, son of Vonones. He reigned 17 years.—*Ibid.*

ARTEAGA (don Estevano), a Spanish jesuit, and the author of several works in different languages; the principal of which are, 1. A Treatise on ideal beauty, in Spanish, a new edition of which, revised and enlarged, has been published in Italian. 2. Le Rivoluzzioni del teatro musicale Italiano dalla sua origine fino al presente 1785, 3 vol. 8vo. He left the MS. of another Italian work, entitled *Ritmo Sonoro del ritmo muto degli Antichi*, full of learned remarks on what the ancients called rythm. He died at Paris in 1800, aged 55.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARTEDI (Peter), a Swedish naturalist, was born in 1705, and educated in the university of Upsal, where he applied to the study of medicine. There was so great

endship between him and Linnæus, that ey made each other heirs to all their SS. Artedi devoted himself chiefly to thyology, in which he made great im- ovement. He was drowned at Leyden 1735. Linnæus published in 1738 his bliotheca Ichthyologica, and his Philoso- ia Ichthyologica.—*Moreri.*

ARTEMIAS, or ARTEMON, the founder of sect in the third century, taught that us Christ was but a man, and he and followers are accused of having cor- pted the scriptures to support their retical opinions.—*Lardner.*

ARTEMIDORUS, was born at Ephesus, and quired fame by his book on dreams: he ed in the time of Antoninus Pius. His rk was first printed by Aldus in Greek, 1518, 8vo.—*Bayle.*

ARTEMIDORUS of *Ephesus* wrote a de- iption of the earth about 100 B. C. Of work only a few fragments remain.— *s. de Hist. Græc.*

ARTEMISIA I. queen of Caria; she assist- Xerxes in person against the Greeks, behaved with such valour that the enians offered a reward for taking her, the Spartans erected a statue to her our.—*Univ. Hist.*

ARTEMISIA II. queen of Caria, is cele- ted for her conjugal affection, She ted a monument to her husband Mau- s, which was so magnificent as to give me to structures erected in honour of dead. She is also said to have mixed shes in her drink, and to have given a e for an eulogium upon his character. ring captured the whole Rhodian fleet, went with it to Rhodes, and took that , B. C. 351.—*Ibid.*

ARTHINGTON (Henry), a fanatic of a d family in Yorkshire. Becoming a ous puritan, he exerted himself actively romoting what was called the work of rmation; in prosecution of this design oined with Edmund Coppinger, who oduced him to Hacket, a pretended het. These men were guilty of the frantic proceedings, for which ket was executed. Arthington recant- nd was pardoned.—*Biog. Br.*

RTHUR, a British prince, was the son of r pendragon, or dictator of the Bri- , by the wife of the duke of Cornwall. ucceeded Uther in 516, and was imme- ly engaged in a war with the Saxons, hich he was completely successful: he turned his arms against the Scots and , in which he was also victorious. It reover said, that he conquered Ireland he western isles of Scotland; and that, a series of warlike exploits, he passed emainder of his days in peace, govern- is kingdom with great wisdom and eration. He instituted the military or- f the knights of the round table, and d christianity at York in the room of nism. These appear to be the real historical facts of this celebrated person, of whom many fabulous circumstances are related. He died A. D. 542.—*Biog. Brit.*

ARTHUR, duke of Brittany, the posthu- mous son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of Henry the IId., by Constantia, daughter of the duke of Brittany, was born in 1187, and was declared heir by his uncle Richard I. who afterwards devised his kingdoms to his brother John. A peace, however, took place, and Arthur did homage to his uncle for the dukedom of Brittany. In another rupture between England and France, Ar- thur was taken prisoner by John, who caused him to be confined in the castle of Rouen, where it is supposed he was mur- dered.—*Ibid.*

ARTIGNI (Anthony Gachet), was born at Vienna in 1704. He wrote Memoires d' Histoire de Critique & de Litterature, 7 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1749. He was canon of the Greek church at Vienna, where he died in 1768.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARTUSI (Giamaria), a musical writer of the 16th century, he published at Venice, in 1586, the Art of Counterpoint reduced to Tables, which he completed in 1589: he also wrote on the imperfections of modern Music, 1600 and 1603.—*Burney. Hawkins.*

ARVIEUX (Laurent d'), was born at Mar- seilles in 1635. He resided in Syria and Palestine twelve years, and returned to France, stored with oriental knowledge, in 1665. In 1668 he was sent envoy to Tunis, and brought back with him 380 French captives. In 1672 he was employed at Con- stantinople, and in 1674 went to Algiers, where he obtained the freedom of 240 French slaves. In 1679 he was appointed consul at Aleppo, from whence he returned to Marseilles in 1686. He died in 1702. His travels were published in 1734, in 6 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

AVIRAGUS, a British king, said to have flourished in the time of Domitian. Jef- fery of Monmouth says, that after a long and prosperous reign, he died, and was bu- ried at Gloucester, in a temple, which was built by him to the honour of Claudius.— *Biog. Br.*

ARUNDEL (Thomas), archbishop of Can- terbury, was born in 1353. At the age of 21 he was consecrated bishop of Ely. In 1396 he was raised to the primacy, with which he exercised the office of lord high chancellor. Richard II. banished him for some attempts to establish a regency, on which he went to Rome. When Henry IV. ascended the throne, Arundel returned to England. He was a zealous defender of the temporalities of the church, and ex- erted himself with great violence against the Wickliffites, and died in 1413.—*Ibid.*

ARUNDEL (Mary), was first the wife of Robert Ratcliff, who dying in 1566, she mar- ried Henry Howard, earl of Arundel. She was a learned woman, and translated the Wise Sayings and Deeds of the Emperor

Alexander Severus, and from the Greek into Latin the Apophthegms of the seven wise Philosophers.—*Bullard's Brit. Ladies.*

Arundel (Blanche, lady), the daughter of the earl of Worcester, and wife of lord Arundel, deserves commemoration for her gallant defence of Wardour castle against the rebel army under sir Edward Hungerford The besiegers were about 1300, and the garrison consisted of no more than 25: yet with this little force she bravely maintained the place six days, and then capitulated on honourable terms, which the rebels basely violated. She died in 1649, aged 66.—*Seward's Anecdotes.*

Arzachel, a Spanish astronomer of the 11th century, who wrote a book of Observations on the Obliquity of the Zodiac. —*Moreri.*

Asa, king of Judah, the son of Abijah, began his reign about 955 B. C. He was zealous in repressing idolatry; but in a war between him and the king of Israel, he called in the aid of Benhadad, king of Syria, for which the prophet Hanani was sent to reprove him: he reigned 41 years. —*SS.*

Asaph, a Hebrew musician of the tribe of Levi, was cotemporary with David, and composed several of the psalms.—*Ibid.*

Asaph (St.), a Welsh prelate, who gave name to the see he governed, flourished about the year 400. He wrote the life of his predecessor, Kentigern, and some other pieces.—*Biog. Br.*

Asar-Haddon, son of Sennacherib, king of Assyria, succeeded his father B. C. 712. After reigning 32 years in Nineveh he obtained the kingdom of Babylon, and died B. C. 667.—*Esdras I.*

Ascelin, a divine of the 11th century, who defended transubstantiation against Berenger.—*Moreri.*

Ascham (Roger), a learned writer, was born in Yorkshire about 1515. In 1530 he entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and was appointed teacher of Greek. In 1544 Henry VIII. settled a pension of 10*l.* a year upon him, and about the same time he was appointed classical tutor to lady Elizabeth. After being thus honourably employed two years, he returned to Cambridge, and had a pension settled upon him by king Edward; here he filled the office of public orator with great reputation. In 1550 he attended sir Richard Morysine in his embassy to the emperor Charles V. and remained in Germany three years. During this time he was appointed Latin secretary to king Edward, but on the death of that prince he lost his place and his pension. Afterwards he was made Latin secretary to queen Mary, and was employed by cardinal Pole. On the accession of queen Elizabeth he continued in his office of secretary, and became her private tutor in the learned languages. The only preferment he obtained was a prebend in the church of York. He died in London in 1568. His most esteemed work is entitled, The Schoolmaster, of which an excellent edition by Mr. Upton appeared in 1711: his Latin epistles have been frequently printed, and are admired by all good judges of elegant composition. His works were printed entire, in 1 vol. 4to. in 1769.—*Biog. Brit. Life by Dr. Johnson.*

Ascham (Anthony), a priest and vicar of Burnishton, in Yorkshire, to which he was presented by Edward VI. He published several tracts on astrology, and a book entitled, A lyttel Herbal of the Properties of Herbs, &c. made and gathered in the year 1550, by Anthony Ascham, Physician, 12mo.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

Ascham (Anthony), an English republican, was educated at Eton school and King's-college Cambridge. At the beginning of the rebellion he joined the presbyterians, and became a member of the long parliament. In 1649 he was sent as envoy to Madrid where six exiled royalists assassinated him and his interpreter, in 1650. He was the author of a Discourse on the Revolutions and Confusions of Governments, 8vo. 1648.—*Wood Ath. Oxon.*

Aschari, the head of a sect of mussulmans, who denied fate and predestination. He died at Bagdat, A. D. 940.—*D'Herbelot.*

Asclepiades, a Greek philosopher, lived about 350 B. C. He and his friend Menedemus studied under Plato, at Athens; and their poverty was so great, that they were obliged to work at the mill in the night to enable them to attend the academy in the day. This being mentioned to the magistrates they presented the young disciples with two hundred drachmas.—*Stanley. Bay.*

Asclepiades, a physician of Bithynia who lived at Rome in the time of Pompey and founded a new sect in physic.—*Pl. Nat. Hist.*

Ascoli (Ceeco di), whose right name was Francesco de Stabili, was one of those few luminaries who brightened the horizon in the dark ages. He was professor of mathematics at Bologna, and author of a commentary on the sphere of John Holywood (*i. e.* Sacrobosco): he also wrote an Italian poem on the system of Empedocles, for which he was accused of heresy, and burned alive at Florence, in 1328, aged 70.—*Tiraboschi.*

Asconius (Pedianus), an ancient grammarian, was a native of Padua, and flourished about the time of Augustus: he wrote notes on Cicero's Orations, which are still extant.—*Fabricius Bibl. Lat.*

Ascough (William), an English bishop was descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire, and consecrated bishop of Salisbury in 1438. He was inhumanly murdered at the altar by Jack Cade and his followers in 1450.—*Biog. Br.*

Asdrubal, a Carthaginian comman-

was brother-in-law of Hannibal, and succeeded Hamilcar in Spain, where he built a city named New Carthage, now Carthagena, and reduced the whole country into subjection to the Carthaginians. He was assassinated by a Gaul, in revenge for having put his master to death.—*Polybius. Plutarch.*

Asdrubal Barca, the brother of Hannibal, commanded in Spain, where he was several times defeated by the Romans: he afterwards entered Italy with a numerous army to assist his brother, but at the river Metaurus he was attacked by the Romans, and after a bloody battle his army was routed, and himself slain, B. C. 203.—*Ibid.*

Aselli (Gaspard), was born at Cremona, and became professor of anatomy at Pavia. He discovered the lacteal veins in the mysentery He died in 1626, and the year after his description of the lecteals was published in 4to. at Milan.—*Haller Bibl. Anat.*

Asgill (John), an English writer, was born about the middle of the 17th century. He studied in Lincoln's-inn, and in 1699 went to Ireland, where he acquired a fortune, and was elected a member of parliament; but in 1700 he was expelled the house for writing a book entitled An Argument, proving that Man may be translated from hence without passing through death, &c. This work was voted a blasphemous libel, and ordered to be burnt. Finding his affairs desperate, he returned to England, where he was chosen member for Tamber, in Sussex, and enjoyed his seat two years. During an interval of privilege he was committed to the Fleet for debt; while he was in confinement, the house took into consideration the above book, and having voted it blasphemous, he was expelled from his seat. He continued in the rules of the Fleet and King's-bench thirty years, in which time he published several political tracts, and died in 1738.—*Biog. Brit.*

Ashe (Simeon), a nonconformist divine, was educated at Emanuel-college, Cambridge, and exercised the ministry among the presbyterians in London above twenty years. He was an active man in the rebellion, and very zealous against the church, he died in 1662. Several sermons by him are in print.—*Calamy.*

Ashley (Robert), a native of Wiltshire, was educated at Hart-hall, Oxford, from thence he removed to the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. He died in 1641. He published a Relation of the kingdom of Cochin China, and the Life of Almanzor.—*Biog. Br. Wood.*

Ashmole (Elias), an eminent antiquary, was born in 1617 at Litchfield, and educated at the grammar-school there; after which he served baron Paget of the exchequer. In 1638 he settled in London as an attorney; but on the breaking out of the rebellion he went to Oxford, and entered of Brasenose-college. He was for some time in the royal army, but when the king's affairs were ruined he settled in London, and became a member of the society of astrologers. In 1649 he married lady Manwaring, with whom he had a good fortune. In 1658 we find him at Oxford, employed in drawing up a description of the coins given to the public library by archbishop Laud. On the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed Windsor herald, and became one of the first members of the Royal Society. In 1669 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M. D. In 1672 he presented his History of the Order of the Garter to the king, who rewarded him with 400*l*. In 1683 he gave to the university of Oxford his collection of curiosities, which gift was augmented at his death by the bequest of his MSS. and library. He died in 1692, and lies buried in Lambeth church. He left a number of MSS. some of which were published, viz. The Antiquities of Berkshire; Miscellanies on several curious subjects; and Memoirs of his own Life.—*Biog. Br.*

Ashton (Charles), a learned divine, was chosen master of Jesus-college, Cambridge, in 1701; and at the same time installed prebendary of Ely. He published some valuable works, but anonymously, particularly, 1. Locus Justini Martyris emendatus in Apol. 1. p. 11. ed. Thirlby, in the Biblioth. Liter. 1744, No. viii. 2. Tully and Hirtius reconciled as to the Time of Cæsar's going to the African war, with an Account of the old Roman Year made by Cæsar, No. iii. p. 29. 3. Origen. de Oratione, 4to. 4. Hieroclis in Aurea Carmina Pythagorea, Comment. 1742.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Ashton (Thomas), a learned divine, was born in 1716, and educated at Eton, from whence he was removed to King's-college, Cambridge, in 1733. In 1749 he was presented to the rectory of Sturminster Marshall, in Dorsetshire. In 1752 he obtained the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and in 1759 took the degree of D. D. In 1762 he was appointed preacher at Lincoln's-inn, which he resigned in 1764. He died in 1775. A volume of his sermons was published in 1770.—*Ibid.*

Ashwell (George), a divine, was born in London in 1612, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, of which society he became fellow, and was presented to the living of Hanwell, in Oxfordshire, where he died in 1693. He published a work on the Apostolic, Athanasian, and Nicene Creeds, 8vo. 1653, and some other pieces. —*Biog. Br.*

Ashwood (Bartholomew), a nonconformist divine, was ejected from the living of Axminster, in Devonshire, in 1662; he afterwards officiated to a congregation of dissenters at Peckham, in Surry, where he

died about 1690. He wrote two tracts, one entitled The Heavenly Trade, and the other The best Treasure.—*Calamy.*

Ashworth (Caleb), a dissenting minister, was born in Northamptonshire in 1709, and bred a carpenter, which calling he abandoned, and became a student under Dr. Doddridge. He afterwards had a congregation at Daventry, and kept an academy there: he was created D. D. by some university in Scotland, and died in 1774. He wrote on the paradigms of the Hebrew verbs, and some other pieces.—*Gent. Mag.*

Askew (Anthony), a learned physician, was born at Kendal, in Westmoreland, in 1722, and educated at Sedberg school, from whence he was removed to Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B. A. in 1745, and then went to Leyden. After studying there a year he accompanied the English ambassador to Constantinople. On finishing his travels he returned to Cambridge, and took his degree of M. D. soon after which he was admitted fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society. He collected a noble library, which at his death was sold by auction for upwards of 5000*l.* and died at Hampstead in 1784.—*Gent. Mag.*

Askew (Anne), an accomplished English lady, was the daughter of sir Willian Askew, of Kelsay, in Lincolnshire, where she was born about 1520. She had a learned education, and when young was married to one Mr. Kyme, much against her inclination. On account of some harsh treatment from her husband she went to the court of Henry VIII. to sue for a separation, where she was greatly taken notice of by those ladies who were attached to the Reformation; in consequence of which she was arrested, and having confessed her religious principles, was committed to Newgate. She was first racked with savage cruelty in the Tower, and then burnt in Smithfield, in 1546, in company with her tutor, and two other persons of the same faith. From her letters and other pieces in Fox and Strype, it appears that she was an accomplished as well as a pious woman.—*Ballard.*

Aspasia, a Grecian lady, celebrated for her talents, was born at Miletus, but settled at Athens, where she kept a brothel. She was so eminent, however, for philosophy and rhetoric, that the greatest men of the age, and even Socrates, did not scruple to visit her house. Pericles having divorced his wife, married Aspasia, though she had been his concubine. After his death she became the mistress of a man of low condition, whom she raised to a post of importance in the state.—*Bayle.*

Aspasia, the mistress of Cyrus, was by birth a Phocean. Her name was originally *Milto*, which Cyrus changed to Aspasia, and admitted her to his councils. When Cyrus was slain by his brother, she became the mistress of the victor.—*Moreri.*

Asselin (Giles Thomas), a French poet, and doctor of Sorbonne, was a native of Vire. In 1709 he gained the prize from the academy for the best poetry, and died in 1767. His best pieces are, an Ode on the Existence of God, and another on the Immortality of the Soul.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Asselyn (John), a Dutch painter, was born in 1610. After studying under Vandervelde, a painter of battles, he went to Italy. In 1645 he returned to Amsterdam where he obtained great reputation as a landscape and historical painter. He died in 1650.—*D'Argenville's Vies des Peintres.*

Asser, a Jewish rabbi; he lived in the 5th century, and wrote the Talmud of Babylon, so called from the place of the author's residence. It was printed at Amsterdam, with notes, in 12 vols. folio, 1744.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Asser, or Asserius Menevensis, bishop of Sherborne in the 9th century, was a native of Wales, and a monk of St. David's. It is said that Alfred founded the university of Oxford by his advice. In gratitude to that prince, by whom he was created a bishop, he wrote his life, which was published by archbishop Parker in 1574. The Annals of Asserius were printed at Oxford, in folio, in 1691. He died according to some in 883, and to others in 909.—*Godwin de Præsul. Cave.*

Assheton (William), an English divine was born at Middleton, in Lancashire, in 1641, and educated at Brasenose college, Oxford, where he took the degree of D. D. He became rector of Beckenham, in Kent, and was several times chosen prolocutor in the convocation. He was a pious and learned man, and published several pieces in defence of the established church. For he is chiefly entitled to respect, for being the author of a project for providing for clergymen's widows, and others, by a jointure payable by the mercers' company. He died in 1711.—*Biog. Br.*

Assouci (Charles Coypeau sieur d'), a French poet, was born at Paris in 1. He was an idle adventurer, and suffered imprisonment in the Bastille and Chatelet for imposture and intrigues; and at Rome he was lodged in the inquisition, which office he called a "pious hell." He died in 1679. His poems, in 3 vols. were published in 1678, but they possess little merit.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Assyria. This ancient and extensive empire cannot well be dated before the establishment of monarchy at Nineveh in the person of Pul, B. C. 790. This empire was overthrown, and Nineveh taken by Cyaxares, king of Media, and Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, 609 B. C. The country afterwards shared the fate of the Babylonian and Persian empires, the greatest part being added to the Parthian empire. In 1514 it fell into the hands of Ismael Sofi, and was finally conquered by the Turks in 1637.—*Univ. Hist.*

Astell (Mary), an ingenious lady,

born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1668. Her father was a merchant, and from her uncle, a clergyman, she learnt Latin and French, with mathematics and philosophy. At the age of twenty she settled near London, where she devoted herself to a studious life, and formed an acquaintance with some of the greatest men of the age, as Atterbury, Hickes, Norris, and others. She died of a cancer, after suffering amputation with great patience, in 1731. Her works are: 1. Letters concerning the Love of God, 8vo. 2. An Essay in Defence of the female Sex, in a Letter to a Lady, 8vo. 3. A serious Proposal to the Ladies for the Advancement of their true and greatest Interest, &c. 2 parts, 12mo. 4. A fair Way with the Dissenters and their Patrons, 4to. 5. Reflections upon marriage, 8vo. 6. The Christian Religion as professed by a Daughter of the Church of England, 8vo. &c.—*Biog. Br.*

Asterius, an arian writer of the 4th century, was born in Cappadocia. In the persecution by Maximian he forsook christianity, on which account he was never afterwards held in estimation even by the sect to which he attached himself. He wrote several books against the catholic faith, none of which are extant.—*Lardner. Dupin.*

Asterius, bishop of Amasea, in Pontus, in the 4th century, was born at Antioch, and educated by a Scythian slave. Some of his homilies are contained in the Bibl. Pat. 1641.—*Moreri.*

Asterius Urbanus, a christian presbyter or bishop of the 3d century. He held a disputation with the montanists at Ancyra, in Galatia, an account of which is extant in Eusebius.—*Cave. Lardner.*

Astle (Thomas), an English antiquary, was the son of a farmer in Staffordshire, and after receiving a good education obtained the patronage of Mr. Grenville, who employed him about 1763, with sir Joseph Ayloffe and Dr. Ducarel, in superintending the records at Westminster. In 1766 he was appointed to manage the printing of the ancient records of parliament. In 1775 he became chief clerk in the record office in the Tower, and on the decease of sir John Shelly he succeeded to the office of keeper of the records. He died in 1803. Many papers by him are in the volumes of the Archæologia; besides which, he wrote the Origin and Progress of Writing, as well hieroglyphic as elementary, first printed in 1784, 4to. and again in 1803.—*Gent. Mag. Monthly Mag.*

Aston (sir Arthur), a commander in the service of Charles I. during the great rebellion, was born at Fulham, in Middlesex, of an ancient family. He made several campaigns in foreign countries, and returning to England at the commencement of the civil war, engaged in the king's cause; he commanded the dragoons at the battle of Edge-hill, and thrice defeated the earl of Essex. He was successively governor of Reading and Oxford. Having the misfortune to break his leg, he was obliged to have it amputated. After the murder of the king he served in Ireland, and was appointed governor of Drogheda, on the taking of which by Cromwell he had his brains beat out with his wooden leg.—*Wood.*

Aston (sir Thomas), was born in Cheshire of an ancient family, and educated at Brasenose-college, Oxford. In 1628 he was created a baronet, and in 1635 was high sheriff of Cheshire. On the breaking out of the rebellion he raised a troop of horse for the king, but was defeated and wounded in 1642 near Nantwich. He was afterwards taken prisoner, and carried to Stafford, from whence, as he endeavoured to escape, a soldier gave him a blow on his head, of which he died in 1643. He wrote, 1. A Remonstrance against Presbytery, 4to. 2. Short Survey of the Presbyterian Disciple. 3. Brief Review of the Institution, Succession, and Jurisdiction of Bishops.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

Astronome (L'), an historian of the 9th century. He wrote the life of his patron, Lewis the Debonnaire, to be found in Du Chesne's collection.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Astruc (John), a medical writer, was born in 1684 in the diocese of Alais, and studied physic at Montpelier, where he became professor. In 1743 he was appointed physician to the king, and professor in the royal college at Paris: he was some time at Warsaw, as first physician to the king of Poland, which post he quitted for his native country and literary pursuits. He died in 1766. The principal of his works are: 1. De Morbis Veneris. 2. Memoirs relative to the Natural History of Languedoc. 3. A Treatise on Pathology. 4. A Treatise on Therapeutics. 5. On the Inoculation of the Small-pox. 6. On Tumours and Ulcers. 7. On the Diseases of Women. The first and last have been translated into English.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Astyages, king of the Medes, began his reign in the 594th year B. C. He was the grandfather of Cyrus the Great, and is called by some the *Ahasuerus* of the scripture.—*Univ. Hist.*

Atabalipa, or Atahualpa, the last of the incas. His father dying in 1529 he became king of Quito, and his brother Huascar obtained the throne of Peru, on which a war broke out between them, in which Huascar was defeated. About this time the Spaniards headed by Pizarro, invaded Peru, where they were hospitably entertained by the king and his people, in return for which they treacherously held him in captivity. The inca offered as a ransom, to fill a room full of gold; but after the Spaniards had got the treasure, they basely burnt the unhappy monarch at the stake in 1533.—*Robertson's Hist. of America.*

ATHALIAH. the daughter of Ahab, or of Omri, wife of Jehoram, and mother of Ahaziah, king of Judah. She counselled her son in all manner of wickedness; and after his death, that she might obtain the throne, murdered the whole royal family, except Joash a child, who was preserved by Jehoshaba, the daughter of Jehoram. After enjoying the supreme power for seven years she was justly put to death.—*SS.*

ATHANASIUS (St.), was born in Alexandria; he distinguished himself so much at the council of Nice, that on the death of Alexander, bishop of Alexandria, he was chosen to succeed him in 326, when he was about twenty-eight years of age. He had been greatly persecuted by the Arians before his consecration, and now their rage against him was redoubled, particularly as he refused to admit their leader into the church, though commanded to do so by Constantine. They raised against him various false accusations, and at length succeeded in getting him banished. On the death of the emperor he returned to Alexandria, where he was received with great joy. When Constantius came to the throne, his enemies prevailed, on which he fled to Rome, where pope Julius espoused his cause, and by his good offices got him reinstated in his bishopric. At the end of Julian's reign he was driven into exile again, but on the accession of Jovian he was restored, and the Nicene creed with him. He continued to enjoy his seat unmolested till his death in 371. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, in 3 vols. folio, 1698. The creed which goes by his name is supposed to have been compiled by an African bishop in the 5th century.—*Dupin. Cave.*

ATHELING (Edgar), the son of Edward, the son of Edmund Ironside, king of England, was bred up by Edmund the Confessor, his great uncle, who intended him for his successor. But on his death he was supplanted by Harold, son of earl Godwin, in 1066, after whose death the people considered Edgar as king; but the success of William duke of Normandy frustrated their loyal intentions. He then retired to the north, where he collected many followers, and made himself master of York, but being deserted by many of his troops he was obliged to retire to Scotland. From thence he went to Normandy, where he was well received by duke Robert. He was with Baldwin II. in the crusade, and on his return was honoured by several of the European sovereigns for his valour. He died at Malmsbury.—*Biog. Br.*

ATHELSTAN, king of England, was the natural son of Edward the elder, whom he succeeded in 925. He obtained a great victory over the Danes in Northumberland, after which he reigned in tranquillity: he greatly encouraged commerce by conferring the title of thane on every merchant who had made three voyages. He died in 941.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

ATHENAGORAS, a christian philosopher of Athens in the 2d century, who addressed an apology for the christians to Antoninus and Commodus. He also wrote a Discourse on the Resurrection of the Dead. These pieces were printed in Greek and Latin at Oxford in 1706, 8vo.——*Cave. Dupin. Bayle.*

ATHENÆUS, a Greek grammarian of the 3d century, was a native of Naucratis, in Egypt: his work, entitled the Table Talk of the Sophists, was published by Casaubon in 1657.—*Bayle. Fabric. Bibl. Græc.*

ATHENÆUS, an ancient mathematician who lived about 200 years B. C. A tract of his on warlike machines was printed at Paris in 1693.—*Fabricius.*

ATHENÆUS, a Roman orator and peripatetic philosopher in the time of Augustus.—*Strabo.*

ATHENAIS, see EUDOCIA.

ATHENODORUS, a stoic philosopher; he was the tutor of Augustus, who always paid him the greatest respect. In his old age Athenodorus retired to Tarsus, in Cilicia, his native place, where he died at the age of 82. His countrymen honoured him with an altar, and a yearly festival. There was another philosopher, of the same name and place, who was the intimate friend of Cato.—*Diog. Laert. Fabricius.*

ATHENS was founded by Cecrops B. C. 1080. On the death of Codrus, in 804, it became a republic, and attained to great power; but in 404, at the close of the Peloponesian war, it fell into the hands of the Spartans. In 481 Thrasybulus altered the form of government, and the Athenians recovered their liberty. It was taken by Sylla in 87 B. C. When Constantinople was taken by the Latins in 1204, Athens was given to the Venetians, from whom the Turks took it in 1455. The Venetians recovered it in 1687, but it was soon afterwards taken from them by the Turks, who still hold possession.—*Univ. Hist. Young's Hist. Athens.*

ATHIAS (Joseph), a Jewish printer at Amsterdam in the 17th century. He published a Hebrew Bible in 2 vols. 1667, which is held in great esteem: he also printed the Bible in Spanish, German, and English. The states presented him with a gold medal and chain for his useful labours.—*Mercri.*

ATHIAS (Isaac), a Spanish Jew, who wrote an explication of the law of Moses printed at Venice and Amsterdam.—*Ibid.*

ATKINS (James), a Scotch prelate, was born at Kirkwall, in Orkney, and educated first at Edinburgh, and lastly at Oxford, where he took the degree of D. D. In 167 he was made bishop of Moray, from whence he was afterwards translated to Galloway. He died in 1687. This bishop

rrote some pieces in defence of episcoacy.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Atkyns (sir Robert), an English judge, as born in Gloucestershire in 1621. He eceived his education at Baliol-college, Oxord, from whence he removed to one of he inns of court. At the Restoration he as made knight of the bath, and in 1672 appointed a judge of the common pleas; ut being disgusted with the court he reigned the office in 1679, and retired to his state. He assisted lord Russel with his dvice. In 1689 king William appointed im chief baron of the exchequer, and he same year the house of lords chose im speaker. In 1695 he resigned his lace, and went to his seat in Gloucesterhire, where he died in 1709. His tracts, n one vol. 8vo. are valued as a treasure of constitutional and legal knowledge.—*Biog. Brit.*

Atkyns (sir Robert), the son of the preceding, was born in 1646. He was educated under his father's inspection, and became representative for his native county n parliament. He wrote the history of Gloucestershire, which has been twice printed in folio. He died in 1711.—*Ibid.*

Atkyns (Richard), a typographical auhor, was born in Gloucestershire and edurated at Oxford. He published the Origial and Growth of Printing in England, to. 1664, and some other pieces, and died n the Marshalsea in 1677.—*Ibid.*

Atratus, or Black (Hugh), a cardinal n the 13th century, was born at Eveham, in Worcestershire, and made so great progress in the sciences, particularly philosophy, mathematics, and medicine, as o obtain the appellation of being the phœnix of his age. Pope Martin II. made him cardinal in 1281. He died of the plague n 1287. He wrote Genealogiis Humanis; Problemata Canones Medicinales.—*Pits. de Script. Angl. Moreri.*

Attalus I. king of Pergamus began his eign B. C. 241. He was a warlike prince, nd an encourager of learned men. He nade great conquests in Ionia, and viorously repelled Philip II. of Macedon. He died in the 72d year of his age, and the 43d of his reign.—*Univ. Hist.*

Attalus II. son of the above, succeeded his brother Eumenes B. C. 159. His country was invaded in his time by Prusius, king of Bithynia, but was relieved by the Romans. Attalus passed the remainder of his days in peace, and died aged 82, after reigning 21 years.—*Ibid.*

Attalus III. nephew of the preceding, began his reign B. C. 138. He put to death most of his own family, and a great number of other persons, of whom he was suspicious. He died in the 5th year of his reign, and having left his *goods* to the Romans, they seized the whole of his dominions, and thus put an end to the kingdom of Pergamus.—*Ibid.*

Attalus, a Christian martyr in the 2d century, was a native of Pergamus, in Phrygia, and was burnt alive in the persecution of Marcus Antoninus, A. D. 177.—*Eusebius.*

Atterbury (Lewis), an English divine, was born at Milton, in Northamptonshire, in 1631, and became student of Christchurch, Oxford, in 1647. In 1654 he was presented to the living of Broad Rissington, Gloucestershire. In 1657 he obtained the rectory of Milton, in Buckinghamshire; and after the Restoration he was created D. D. at Oxford. He was drowned in 1623. He printed a few single sermons.—*Biog. Br.*

Atterbury (Francis), an English prelate, was the son of the above, and born at his father's rectory in Buckinghamshire in 1662. He was educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Christchurch, Oxford, in 1681. In 1687 he took his degree of M. A. and the same year vindicated the character of Luther against Obadiah Walker. He had for a pupil the hon. Charles Boyle, whom he assisted in his controversy with Bentley. In 1691 he came to London, where his eloquence brought him into notice; he became chaplain to William and Mary, lecturer of St. Bride's, and preacher at the Bridewell chapel. One of his sermons, on the Power of Charity to cover Sin, was attacked by Hoadley; and another, entitled The Scorner, was severely animadverted upon by an anonymous disputant. In 1700 he engaged in a dispute with Dr. Wake on the rights of convocations, and was presented with his doctor's degree by the university of Oxford; the same year he was installed archdeacon of Totness. In 1704 he was promoted to the deanry of Carlisle, and in 1707 bishop Trelawney appointed him canon residentiary of Exeter. In 1709 he had a another dispute with Hoadly on passive obedience. In 1710 he assisted Dr. Sacheverel in drawing up his defence, for which the doctor left him a legacy. The same year he was chosen prolucutor of the lower house of convocation. In 1712 he was made dean of Christchurch, and the year following promoted to the bishopric of Rochester, and the deanry of Westminster. The death of queen Ann put a stop to further advancement. When the rebellion broke out in Scotland he and bishop Smalridge refused to sign the Declaration of the Bishops; besides which Atterbury drew up some violent protests in the house of lords. In 1772 he was apprehended on suspicion of being engaged in a plot to bring in the pretender, for which he was committed to the Tower. An act of parliament having paesed, though not without much opposition, for "inflicting pains and penalties on the bishop," he was banished for life, and left the kingdom in June 1723. He died at Paris in 1731.

The proceedings against him were arbitrary and illegal; his remains were brought to England and interred in Westminster abbey. Not long before his death he published a vindication of himself, bishop Smalridge, and dean Aldrich, from the charge brought against them, of having corrupted the MS. of lord Clarendon's history. Bishop Atterbury was a man of great learning and brilliant talents, and he shines as a fine writer and an elegant preacher.—*Biog. Br.*

Atterbury (Lewis), elder brother of the bishop, was born in 1656, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he went to Christ church Oxford. In 1684 he was preferred to the rectory of Symel, in Northamptonshire; he took his degree of LL. D. in 1687, and in 1695 was chosen preacher of the chapel at Highgate; about which time he became chaplain to princess Ann of Denmark. In 1707 he was presented to the rectory of Shepperton, in Middlesex, and in 1719 to that of Hornsey. He died in 1731. There are four volumes of his sermons and tracts in print. He endowed a school for girls at Newport Pagnel, and bequeathed several books to Christ church library.—*Ibid.*

Atticus (Herodes), a celebrated orator of antiquity, was born at Marathon. He gave lectures on elocution with such applause that Titus Antoninus sent for him to instruct Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus: he was promoted to the consulship, and several other high offices. He was a liberal benefactor to Athens, and died at Marathon at the age of 76.—*Life by Burigny.*

Atticus (Titus Pomponius), a Roman knight, was descended from an ancient family. His manners were so affable that he preserved the good will of opposite parties in times of the greatest dissensions. He assisted Marius the younger, and preserved the friendship of his adversary, Sylla In the contest between Cæsar and Pompey he kept the friendship of both these generals; and he did the same with regard to Brutus and Antony. In the contentions between Antony and Augustus he not only kept himself in quietness, but enjoyed the esteem of each. He was greatly beloved by Cicero, and effected a reconciliation between him and Hortensius. Atticus never attempted to aggrandize himself, and to his moderation may be attributed the tranquillity he enjoyed. His daughter was married to Agrippa. He starved himself to death at the age of 77, B. C. 54.—*Cornelius Nepos.*

Atticus, patriarch of Constantinople, flourished in the 5th century, and was by birth an Armenian. In 406 he condemned St. Chrysostom, and got possession of the patriarchate, for which he was excommunicated by Innocent I. On the death of St. Chrysostom he was suffered to hold his seat. He died in 427.—*Dupin.*

Attila, king of Hungary, came to the crown with his brother Bleda in 433, and afterwards caused his associate to be assassinated. Attila obliged Theodosius II. to sue for peace, and laid him under tribute. In the reign of Valentinian, A. D. 451, he entered Gaul at the head of a numerous army, and committed great ravages. The imperialists, however, attacked him at Chalons, and after a bloody contest forced him to retreat. Not long after he entered Italy, which he nearly desolated. At last he retired, on condition that Valentinian should pay him a large sum of money, and send him his sister Honoria for a wife. Soon after his return home he married a beautiful maiden, and died the same night by the bursting of a blood-vessel. This happened in 453, and with him expired the empire of the Huns.—*Univ. Hist.*

Avalos (Ferdinand Francis d'), marquis of Pescara, was born in the kingdom of Naples: he served in the army of Charles V. and was taken prisoner at the battle of Ravenna in 1512. He beguiled the hours of captivity in writing a Dialogue on Love, which he dedicated to his wife. On being released he again served the emperor in a military capacity, and was present at the taking of Milan, where he died in 1525 aged 36.—*Moreri.*

Avantio (John Mario), an eminent Italian lawyer, was born in 1564. He was professor first at Ferrara, and lastly at Padua, where he died in 1622. He wrote an ecclesiastical history from the beginning of the Reformation, and some other pieces. His son Charles was a physician, and wrote a commentary on the work of Bapt. Fiera, printed at Padua in 1649.—*Ibid.*

Aubert (Peter), a French lawyer, was born at Lyons in 1642. When young he published a romance, called Retour d'Isle d'Amour. He filled several distinguished stations in his native city, and established a public library there. He published 2 vols. of cases in 1710, and a new edition of Richelet's Dictionary, 3 vols. folio, 1728.—*Moreri.*

Aubertin (Edmund), a French protestant divine, was born in 1595, and became minister of the reformed church at Paris in 1631. In 1633 he printed a work on the Eucharist of the ancient church, which was attacked by Arnauld, and other learned catholics. He died at Paris in 1652.—*Bayle.*

Aubery (Anthony), a French lawyer and historian, was born in 1617: he was a hard student, and preferred a life of retirement to the hurry of business, and died in 1695. His works are, 1. History of the Cardinals, 5 vols. 4to. 2. Memoirs of Cardinal de Richelieu, 2 vols. folio. In this work he praises the cardinal at the expence of truth. 3. History of the Cardinal Mazarin, 4 vols. 12mo. 4. On the Pre-eminence of the Kings of France, 4to. 5. A Treatise on the Pretensions of the King of France to the Empire, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AUBERY (John), a French physician of the 17th century. He wrote an Apology for Physic, in Latin, Paris, 1608, 8vo. and an Antidote to Love, in French, 1559, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

AUBERY (Louis de Maurier), a French writer. He published Memoirs for a History of Holland, 2 vols. 12mo. 1682. He died in 1687. In 1737 appeared at Amsterdam, his Memoirs of Hamburgh, Lubeck, Holstein, Denmark, and Sweden. —*Moreri.*

AUBESPINE (Claude de l'), baron of Chateauneuf. He was descended of a noble family at Chartrain, and became secretary of state to several of the French kings; he died in 1567.—*Ibid.*

AUBESPINE (Charles de l'), chancellor of France, and marquis of Chateauneuf, was imprisoned ten years, but afterwards became a favourite with Henry IV. He died in 1653.—*Ibid.*

AUBESPINE (Gabriel de l'), bishop of Orleans, was of the same family with the above. He was a learned divine, and died in 1630, aged 52.—*Ibid.*

AUBESPINE (Magdalen de l'), a celebrated French lady. She was the wife of de Neuville, seigneur de Villeroi, and wrote several pieces in prose and verse. She died in 1596.—*Dict. Historique des Femmes Celebres.*

AUBIGNE (Theodore Agrippa d'), a celebrated Frenchman, was born about 1550. Henry IV. had an esteem for him, and bestowed on him several places; but at length he lost the royal favour by his frankness, and retired to Geneva, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. His chief work is a Universal History, in 3 vols. folio, which was condemned by the parliament of Paris. He also wrote two satirical pieces; The Confession of Sancy, and The Baron de Fœneste. The Memoirs of his own Life were not printed till 1731. He died in 1630. His son Constant d'Aubigne was father of the celebrated madame de Maintenon.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AUBREY (John), an English antiquary, was born at Easton-piers, in Wiltshire, about 1626; and educated at Trinity-college, Oxford. In 1646 he was entered of the Middle Temple, but quitted the study of the law owing to some embarrassments in his private affairs. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society: but being reduced to poverty, he was supported at the close of his life by lady Long, of Draycot in Wiltshire, and died at her house in 1700. His works are: 1. Miscellanies, on Apparitions, Magic, Charms, &c. 1696 and 1721, 8vo. 2. A Perambulation of the County of Surry, 1719, 5 vols. 8vo. Besides which he left several curious MSS. to the museum at Oxford.—*Biog. Brit.*

AUBRIOT (Hugh), mayor of Paris, who built the Bastille in 1369, but being accused of heresy he was sentenced to be confined between two walls, from whence he was released in 1381 by the Maillotins, a set of insurgents. He quitted them, and retired into Burgundy, where he died the year following. From him the French reformed were called Hugonots.—*Moreri.*

AUBUSSON (Peter d'), grand master of the knights of Rhodes, was born in La Marche, in 1423. He entered into the order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which, in 1476, he was elected grand-master. He vigorously repulsed the attack made upon the island by the Turks in 1480. Prince Zizim, brother of Bajazet, having escaped to Rhodes to avoid the vengeance of the sultan, d'Aubusson delivered him to the pope, for which treachery he received a cardinal's hat. He died in 1503.—*Moreri.*

AUDEBERT (Germain), a counsellor of Orleans. While at Venice he wrote a panegyric in verse upon that republic, for which the senate conferred on him the order of knight of St. Mark. Henry III. gave him a patent of nobility. He died in 1598. His poems were published in 1602, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

AUDEBERT (John Baptist), a French naturalist and engraver of natural history, was born at Rochefort in 1759. He excelled in elegant representations of animals, and his productions are esteemed the most valuable of their kind. His first performance was L'Hist. Nat. des Singes, des Makis et des Galeopitheques, 1 vol. folio, 1800. He was engaged upon other works of equal splendour, when he died in 1800.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AUDIFRET (John Baptist), a French geographer, was ambassador at the courts of Mantua, Parma, and Modena. He died at Nancy in 1733, aged 76. He wrote Ancient and Modern Geography, printed at Paris in 3 vols. 4to. 1689.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AUDIGUIER (Vital d'), a French nobleman, was born at Naiac, near Ville-franche de Rouergue, about 1565. He wrote a treatise on Duels, printed at Paris in 1617: poems, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1614, and some other pieces. He died about 1630.—*Bayle.*

AUDIUS, the founder of a sect called by his name, lived in the 4th century, and was banished into Scythia, where he gained many followers. They celebrated Easter after the manner of the jewish passover, and attributed a human form to the Deity. —*Mosheim.*

AUDLEY (James lord), of Heleigh, in Staffordshire, was born about 1314. He distinguished himself under Edward III. in France, and was one of the first knights of the garter: he was present at the battle of Poictiers, where he was so grievously wounded that his esquires were obliged to bear him out of the field of battle, after which the Black Prince bestowed on him a noble pension, with many marks of regard. For his services he was appointed

constable of Gloucester castle, governor of Aquitaine, and seneschal of Poictou. He died about 1386.—*Biog. Brit.*

Audley (Edmund), a descendant of the above, was educated at Oxford, and in 1480 was made bishop of Rochester, from whence he was translated first to Hereford, and lastly to Salisbury: he was a munificent prelate, and died in 1524. He was chancellor of the order of the garter, which honour now belongs to his successors, through the interest of bishop Ward.—*Ibid.*

Audley, or Awdely (Thomas), chancellor of England, was born of a noble family in Essex. After receiving a university education he entered of the Inner Temple. In 1529 he was chosen speaker of the parliament, in which capacity he was very subservient to the king, who, on the resignation of sir Thomas More, gave him the seals, and the priory of Christ church, with all the church plate and lands belonging to that house. He sat in judgment on his predecessor, sir Thomas More, and on bishop Fisher. Audley appears to have been a mere tool to Henry, and to have been as rapacious as any in the seizure of church property. He died in 1544. He was a great benefactor to Magdalen-college, Cambridge.—*Ibid.*

Audran, the name of a family of artists in France: viz. *Charles* Audran the elder, was born at Paris in 1594. His works are numerous and excellent. They are distinguished by a K. He died in 1673.—*Claude*, a nephew of the preceding, was born at Lyons in 1639, and studied under his uncle. He was employed by Le Brun in painting part of the pictures of Alexander's battles, at Versailles, and became professor of painting in the royal academy of Paris, where he died in 1684.—*Girard*, the brother of the last-mentioned, and the most celebrated of the family, was born at Lyons in 1640, and studied under Le Brun at Paris. He engraved that artist's pictures of Alexander's battles in a masterly manner, and died at Paris in 1703.—*Claude*, nephew of Girard, was born at Lyons in 1685, and became famous for painting ornaments. He was appointed king's painter, and died in 1734.—*John*, brother of the last-mentioned, was born in 1667, and studied engraving under his uncle Girard; he died at Paris in 1756.—*Moreri.*

Avenpace, a peripatetic philosopher of the 12th century. He was a Spanish moor, and for attempting to explain the Koran by the system of Aristotle, was committed to prison at Corduba. He wrote a comment upon Euclid.—*Pocoke Specimen Hist. Arab.*

Aventine (John), a German historian, was born in 1466 at Abensperg, in Bavaria, and studied at Ingolstadt, and at Paris. In 1512 he became tutor to the two sons of the duke of Bavaria. He wrote the Annals of Bavaria. He died in 1534.—*Bayle.*

Avenzoar, a physician of the 12th century, was born at Seville, in Spain, and died at Morocco in 1139, aged 135. He wrote a compendious practice of physic, which contains many curious facts and observations.—*Friend's Hist. Phys.*

Averani (Benedict), a native of Florence, became Greek professor at Pisa, and wrote several critical discourses on classical authors. He died in 1707. His works were printed at Florence in 3 vols. 8vo. 1717.—*Landie Hist. Lett. de Italie.*

Averani (Joseph), brother of the preceding, was born in 1662. He became professor of law at Pisa, but applied chiefly to the study of mathematics and natural philosophy. He died in 1738. Two volumes of his orations in the academy at Florence, and other tracts, were printed after his death.—*Ibid.*

Averdy (Clement Charles de l'), minister and comptroller general of the finances under Louis XV. was born at Paris in 1720. He was counsellor of parliament, and so high was his reputation that his appointment gave general satisfaction to the people: which, however, he lost by mismanagement, and in 1764 he requested his dismission, on which he retired to his estate, where he employed himself in agricultural pursuits; he was guillotined Oct. 2, 1793. He wrote, 1. Suite des Experiences de Gambais sur les blés noirs ou caries, 8vo. 2. Memoire sur le Proces criminel de Robert d'Artois, Comte de Beamount pair, de France.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Averroes, or Aven Rosch, an Arabian philosopher of the 12th century; his father was chief magistrate of Corduba, in Spain, but Averroes was educated at Morocco, where he studied law, philosophy, and medicine. He succeeded his father, and became also a judge in Morocco, where he appointed deputies, and returned to Spain. The freedom of his opinions gave offence to the zealous mussulmans, who complained of him to Almanzor, the caliph, who degraded him from his employments. He was also thrown into prison, but on doing penance, and making a recantation, he was released. He died at Morocco in 1206; he studied ardently, and never indulged in any diversion. His attachment to Aristotle was almost enthusiastic, and his commentaries on that philosopher's works procured him the name of the *commentator*: he wrote a treatise on the art of physic, an Epitome of Ptolemy's Almagest, and a Treatise on Astrology. The best edition of his works is that of Venice, in 1608.—*Bayle.*

Avesbury (Robert of), an English historian of the 14th century. He wrote the history of the reign of Edward III. as far as 1356, which was published by Hearne in 1720.—*Biog. Br.*

Auger (Edmund), a French jesuit, was

rn in 1530. He is said to have converted ,000 protestants to the Roman commu- on by the force of his arguments. His al appears to have been honest, for he peatedly refused a bishopric, and other referments. He died in 1591.—*Moreri.*

Augurello (John Aurelio), an Italian oet, was born at Rimini in 1441. He was rofessor of the belles lettres at Trevisa, here he died in 1524. The best of his orks is a Latin poem, entitled *Chrysopœia.* r the art of making gold, printed in 1518. his poem he dedicated to Leo X. who resented him with an empty purse, saying, that as he could make gold he knew how fill it."—*Tiraboschi. Moreri.*

Augustine (St.), a father of the church, as born at Tagaste, in Africa, in 354. His father was a plebeian, and his mother Monica was a woman of exemplary piety. Though he had all the advantages of a ood education he squandered away his ime in debauchery. In 371 his father sent im to Carthage, where he led a dissipated ife, and became a convert to the mani- hees. In 380 he taught rhetoric at Car- hage with great reputation, but still con- inued his licentious course of life, and kept woman publicly, by whom he had a son amed Adeodatus. His mother took uncom- non pains to bring him back to virtue, but inding all her endeavours ineffectual, she id recourse only to prayer on his behalf. Wearied with his situation in Africa, Au- ustine removed to Rome, where he taught hetoric with great applause, and in 383 was appointed professor of rhetoric at Milan. Here the sermons of St. Ambrose effected a conversion. He renounced his heretical notions, and was baptised in 387. The next year he returned to Africa, and was ordained priest. He was at first the coadjutor of Valerius, bishop of Hippo, and afterwards his successor. He died in 430. His writings have always been held in veneration by the catholic church, and from them was formed that system com- monly called scholastic divinity. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, in 10 vols. folio, 1679 and 1690.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Augustine (Leonard), or Agostini, an Italian antiquary, was a native of Sienna, and flourished in the 17th century. He published an elaborate work on ancient gems, which first appeared in 1657, in 2 vols. 4to. and the last in 1707, 4 vols. 4to. It was translated into Latin by Gronovius, and published at Amsterdam in 1685, and at Franeker in 1694.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Augustin, or Austin, (St.), the first archbishop of Canterbury, was a Roman monk, and sent by Gregory I. with 40 others, to convert the inhabitants of this island, about 596. On landing in Thanet, they informed king Ethelbert of their bu- siness, when the king assigned them Can- terbury for their residence, with permission to exercise their function. The good mo- narch himself embraced christianity, but never attempted to bring over his subjects by force. Augustin was consecrated at Arles archbishop and metropolitan of the church. He fixed his seat at Canterbury, and endeavoured to form a correspondence with the Welsh bishops, for christianity had long before been settled in Wales. A conference was accordingly held between Augustin and some monks from the mo- nastery of Bangor. These fathers, it is said, before their departure from Wales, ap- plied to an old hermit for advice how to act, who told them, that if Augustin was a man of God, they should submit to be directed by him; and, on their asking how they were to know this, he said, "if on your arrival in his presence he rises to sa- lute you, he is God's messenger; but if not, he is haughty and proud, you ought to have no more to do with him." When they came to the assembly, Augustin re- ceived them sitting, in consequence of which the Welshmen opposed all measures of accommodation. The points in which they were required to yield were, the ce- lebration of Easter, the mode of adminis- tering baptism, and the acknowledgment of the pope's authority. Augustin died at Canterbury in 1604, and was afterwards canonized.—*Biog. Brit.*

Augustin (Anthony), a Spanish prelate, was a native of Saragossa. In 1554 he was sent to England by the pope; after which he was at the council of Trent. In 1574 he was made archbishop of Tarragona. He was so charitable as not to leave enough to bury him. He died in 1586. He wrote treatises on law, and dialogues on medals, printed in 1587.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

Augustulus, or Romulus Augustus, a Roman emperor, was the son of Orestes, who having deposed Julius Nepos, refused the throne for himself, but placed upon it his son in 476. Shortly after, Odoacer and the barbarians invaded Italy, slew Orestes, and deprived the young emperor of his dignity. He was, however, suffered to live a private life in Campania, and a liberal pension was allowed him. With him ended the Roman empire in the west.—*Un. Hist.*

Augustus (Caius Julius Cæsar Octavi- anus), was the son of *Caius Octavius*, by Attia, the niece of Julius Cæsar. He was born B. C. 62, and having received a liberal education, was adopted by Julius Cæsar. He was at Apollonia in Epirus, when his uncle was assassinated; and, on receiv- ing the news, returned to Rome, where he found two parties, the republicans, and the followers of Antony and Lepidus. Octa- vianus was treated with great respect by the magistrates, and principal citizens; but Antony treated him with contempt. When Antony was proscribed, he joined the ar- my that was sent against him; but after- wards he thought it prudent to enter into a treaty with that commander; and these

two leaders, together with Lepidus, formed the famous *triumvirate*, by which they agreed to enjoy an equal portion of authority for five years. Soon after this, Octavianus gratified the malicious spirit of his associates, by sacrificing his friend Cicero; and, in short, the triumvirs filled Rome with the blood of its best citizens. On the death of Brutus at Philippi, another partition took place, Antony and Octavianus sharing the Roman empire, and Lepidus taking the African provinces. Octavianus obtained Rome, and gave his sister, Octavia, in marriage to Antony. At length Lepidus was deposed, and a difference broke out between Antony and Octavianus, which ended in the destruction of the former, and the establishment of the latter in the empire. In the 36th year of his age, the senate gave him the title of Augustus. It also complimented him by changing the name of the month *Sextilis*, in which he came to the consulate, to *August*. After attaining the imperial dignity, he seems to have corrected his eager temper, and to have conducted himself with moderation. He made some good regulations in the government; reducing the number of the senators from 1000 to 600, and raising the degree of wealth which was to qualify them for that dignity. He also set about reforming the public morals. Augustus carried his arms with success into Gaul, Germany, and the East; but in the latter part of his life the Romans suffered some severe losses in Germany. He died at Rome A. D. 14. He so greatly improved Rome, that it was said "he had found it brick, but left it marble." He was a liberal encourager of men of letters, and his reign was called the Augustan age of literature.—*Suetonius. Tacitus.*

Auhadi-Maragah, a Persian poet, who wrote some religious and amorous verses. He was liberally rewarded by the king of the Tartars, and died in 1319.—*D'Herbelot.*

Avicenna, an Arabian physician, was born in 980. At the age of 18 he began to practise with such success, that he became physician to the court of Bagdad. At last he fell under the displeasure of the prince in whose service he was engaged, and was thrown into prison, where he died in 1036. He left a number of works, chiefly on metaphysical and medical subjects, which have been often printed in Arabic and in Latin.—*D'Herbelot. Moreri. Friend.*

Avienus (Rufus Festus), a Latin poet of the 4th century. He translated the Phænomena of Aratus; the Description of the Earth by Dionysius; Æsop's Fables, &c. An edition of his works was printed at Paris, 12mo. 1590, and again in 8vo. 1731. —*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

Avila (Gilles Gonzales), a Spanish historian. He was educated at Rome, and, on his return to his own country, obtained a rich benefice, and was appointed historiographer to the king. He wrote the Antiquities of Salamanca, the Theatre of the Churches of India, &c. He died in 1658.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Avila (Louis d'), a Spanish writer, and commander of the order of Alcantara. He wrote the history of the war carried on by Charles V. against the German protestants, printed in 1546; also, Memoirs of the War in Africa.—*Ibid.*

Aviler (Augustine Charles d'), a French architect, was born in 1653. On his passage to Rome he was taken by the Algerines, and carried to Tunis, where he designed a grand mosque, which is greatly admired. He obtained his liberty in two years, and settled at Montpelier, where he died in 1700. He wrote a course of architecture in 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

Aviron (James le Bathelier), a French lawyer of the 16th century. He wrote Commentaries on the Provincial Laws of Normandy, which were published after his death.—*Ibid.*

Avitus (Marcus Mæcilius), emperor of the West, was born in Auvergne, of an illustrious family. His merit raised him to several important stations, and, on the death of Maximus, in 455, he was chosen emperor. After his election he abandoned himself to pleasure, which alienated the affections of the Romans from him, and he was obliged to resign his dignity fourteen months after his election, and the senate intended to put him to death, on which he fled towards the Alps, but died on the road. His daughter married Sidonius Apollinaris, who wrote an eulogy on his father-in-law, which is still extant.—*Univ. Hist.*

Avitus (Sextus Alcimus Ecdicius), bishop of Vienne in Dauphiné, was nephew to the preceding. He was raised to the episcopal dignity in 490. He was a great enemy to the arians. He died in 523. A collection of his poems, letters, &c. is extant. —*Dupin. Moreri.*

Aulus Gellius, a grammarian, was born in the reign of Trajan, and died in that of Marcus Aurelius. He resided a considerable time at Athens. His Noctes Atticæ, or Attic Nights, is a curious work. It has gone through a variety of editions, and been translated into English by Mr. Beloe.—*Fabric.*

Aumont (John d'), count of Chateauroux, a French general of the 16th century. He served with great reputation under Henry III. who made him marshal of France. Henry IV. appointed him governor of Champagne, and afterwards of Brittany. He was shot at the siege of Comper, near Rennes, in 1595, aged 73.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Aungerville (Richard), bishop of Durham, was born at St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, in 1281, and educated at Oxford. He was tutor to Edward III. by whom he was preferred to the episcopal dignity, in 1333; the year following he was made lord

h chancellor, and in 1336 treasurer of gland. He was a learned prelate, and nded a library at Oxford. He wrote a course on the right use of books, printed Oxford in 1599. He died at Durham 1345.—*Biog. Brit.*

AUNOY (Marie Catherine countess d'), elebrated French lady, was the wife of e count d'Aunoy, and died in 1705. She ote Tales of the Fairies; The History of ippolytus, Earl of Douglas; Historical emoirs of Europe, from 1672 to 1679; emoirs of the Court of Spain; and the istory of John of Bourbon, Prince of Ca-ncy.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

AURELIAN, emperor of Rome, was the n of a peasant in Illyricum. He displayed ch bravery as a soldier, that Valerian ap-inted him superintendant of the troops, d, at last, consul. On the death of laudius II., who chose him for his suc-ssor, he ascended the imperial throne. e delivered Italy from the barbarians, re-ced Tetricus, who had assumed the title emperor in Gaul, and conquered Zeno-a, queen of Palmyra. After these vic-ries he entered Rome in triumph, attended his illustrious captives, to whom he be-ved in the most generous manner, pre-nting Zenobia with a villa at Tibur, and storing Tetricus to his rank as senator. e next turned his attention to the im-ovement of Rome, and to the reforma-n of public manners. On his march ainst Persia, he was assassinated in 275. *Crevier's Hist. Rom. Emperors.*

AURELIUS VICTOR (Sextus), a Roman storian of the 4th century, was born of ean parents, in Africa; but his talents ised him to distinction. Julian made him æfect of the second Pannonia, in 361; d in 369 he was chosen consul with Va-ntinian. His Roman history has been veral times printed; the best edition is at of Amsterdam, in 1733, 4to. It is thful and minute.—*Fabricius. Vossius.*

AURELLI, or ARELLI (John Mutio), a tin poet of the 16th century. Leo X. pointed him governor of some district, here he behaved so tyrannically that the habitants threw him into a well in 1520. is poems are much in the manner of Ca-llus.—*Moreri.*

AURENG-ZEBE, the great mogul, was ird son of Schah Jehan, and born in 1618. his youth he put on the appearance of ligious sanctity; but, in 1658, he and brother Morad, seized Agra, and made eir father prisoner. Soon afterwards he t Morad and his other brother, Dara, to ath. He behaved tenderly however to his her, who died in 1666. Aureng-zebe eatly enlarged his dominions, and be-me so formidable, that all the eastern inces sent him ambassadors. Being jea-us of the ambitious views of his sons, he nstantly resided in his camp, which was odigiously large, and resembled a po-pulous city. He died at Ahmednager in 1707, aged 89. By his will he divided his possessions among his sons.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

AUREOLUS (Manius Acilius), who, from being a shepherd in Dacia, rose to the rank of general in the Roman army, under Gallienus, whom he caused to be assassinated. Claudius II. took him prisoner at Milan, and put him to death in 267.—*Univ. Hist.*

AURIA (Vincent), a Sicilian writer, was born at Palermo in 1625, and died in 1710. He wrote several books in Latin and Italian, particularly a History of the eminent Men of Sicily, 1704; and a History of the Viceroys of Sicily, 1697, folio.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AURIFICUS (Nicholas), a carmelite monk of the 6th century, who published several books of devotion. He died about 1590.—*Moreri.*

AURIGNY (Gilles de), a French poet of the 16th century. Several good pieces by him are to be found in the Annales Poëtiques.—*Nouv. Dict.*

AURISPA (John), a Sicilian writer. Nicholas V. appointed him his secretary, and gave him two abbeys. He died at Ferrara, at the end of the 15th century. He translated the works of Archimedes, and Hierocles's Commentary on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras.—*Moreri.*

AUROGALLUS (Matthew), professor of languages at Wittemberg, was by birth a Bohemian, and died in 1543. He assisted Luther in his translation of the Bible into German, and wrote a Hebrew and Chaldee Grammar, printed at Basle in 1539.—*Bayle.*

AUSONIUS (Decimus Magnus), a Latin poet of the 4th century, was the son of a physician at Bourdeaux. He became a teacher of grammar and rhetoric at that place with such reputation, that his fame reached Rome, and Valentinian, the emperor, sent for him to instruct his son Gratian. In 379, he was raised to the consular dignity. His poems though unequal have great merit. The best edition is that of Amsterdam, in 1671.—*Bayle. Vossius.*

AUSTIN (William), an English author, was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. He was the author of Hæc Homo, or the Excellency of Women, 12mo. He appears to have been indebted for a considerable part of this book to Agrippa's De Nobilitate et Præcellentia Fœminei Sexus. He also wrote Meditations on the principal Fasts and Feasts of the Church, published after his decease, in folio, 1637.—*Granger.*

AUTEROCHE, see CHAPPE.

AUTHON (John d'), a French historian of the 16th century. He was abbot of Angle in Poitou, and wrote the History of France from 1490 to 1508, part of which has only been printed. He died in 1523.—*Moreri.*

AUTONINE (Bernard), advocate to the parliament of Bordeaux, who wrote a Comparison of the French and Roman Law; a

Commentary on the Provincial Law of Bourdeaux; Censura Gallica in Jus Civile Romanum, &c.—*Moreri.*

Autreau (James d'), a French painter and poet, who died in the hospital of incurables at Paris in 1745. His dramatic works were published in 4 vols. 12mo. 1749. He had little merit as a painter.—*Moreri.*

Auvigny (N. Castres d'), a French historian. He was both a writer and soldier, and was killed at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, aged 31. He wrote 1. The Memoirs of Madame Barneveldt, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. the Histories of Rome and France, abridged, for young persons; 3. the History of Paris, 4 vols. 12mo.; 4. the Lives of illustrious Frenchmen, 8 vols. 12mo.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Auxentius, an Arian of the 4th century, was a native of Cappadocia. Constantius made him bishop of Milan; but he was excommunicated in a council held at Rome in 368. However he held his see to his death in 374. There was another of this name and party, who challenged St. Ambrose to a public disputation, which that great prelate wisely declined—*Moreri.*

Auzout (Adrian), a French mathematician, was born at Rouen, and died in 1691. He is said to have invented the micrometer, his treatise on which was printed in 1693, folio. He was the first who thought of applying the telescope to the astronomical quadrant.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

Axiothea, a female philosopher of Greece, who lived in the time of Plato, and whose lectures she attended dressed in man's clothes.—*Diog. Laert.*

Axtel (Daniel), a colonel in the parliamentary army in the reign of Charles I. He was originally a grocer, but, becoming a follower of the puritans, they persuaded him to engage against the king; on which he entered into the army, and rose to the rank of colonel. Axtel had the principal charge of the king on his trial, to whom he behaved with singular brutality. He accompanied Cromwell to Ireland, where he behaved with great courage, and was made governor of Kilkenny. In 1659 he returned to England, to prevent the Restoration, but was frustrated. In 1660 he was tried for high treason, and executed.——*Biog. Br.*

Ayesha, the wife of Mohammed, and daughter of Abubeker. Though she bore the impostor no children, yet he loved her better than his other wives. She opposed the succession of Ali, and levied an army against him. After a severe contest she was taken prisoner, but was dismissed by the conqueror with civility. She died in 677.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

Aylesbury (sir Thomas), a mathematician, was born in London, and educated at Westminster-school, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. His mathemat cal knowledge recommended him to t duke of Buckingham, by whose means was created a baronet, and made master the mint. He encouraged men of scien and the famous Thomas Harriot was o of his dependants. He suffered much d ing the rebellion, and on the murder the king retired to Flanders, where he d in 1657. His daughter married the gr earl of Clarendon.—*Biog. Br.*

Aylesbury (William), son of the abo was born in Westminster, and entered Christ church, Oxford, in 1628. After t ing one degree he was made, by Charle governor to the duke of Buckingham a his brother, lord Francis Villiers, whom accompanied on their travels. In Italy was wounded by two bravoes, who m took him for another person. On his turn the king made him groom of the b chamber, and commanded him to transl D'Avila's History of the Civil Wars France, which was printed in London 1647, and again in 1678, folio. He v reduced to poverty in the rebellion, l afterwards procured a situation at Jamai where he died in 1657.—*Wood.*

Aylett (Robert), an English writer, v educated at Trinity-hall, Cambrid where he took the degree of LL. D. in 16 and afterwards became a master in ch cery. He wrote Susanna, or the Arrai ment of the Two Elders, a poem, 8vo. some other poetical pieces. Wood se to attribute to him the Britannia Antic Illustrata, which goes under the name his nephew, Aylett Sammes.—*Biog. Br.*

Aylin (John), an Italian writer of 14th century. He wrote the History Friuli, which may be found in Murat Antiquitates Italicæ medii Ævi, Mi 1740.—*Moreri.*

Aylmer (John), an English prelate, born in Norfolk about 1521. He was e cated at Cambridge, and afterwards bec tutor to lady Jane Grey. In 1553 he made archdeacon of Stow in Lincolnsh and exerted himself strenuously against pery. On the accession of Mary he w abroad and settled at Zurich. W queen Elizabeth came to the throne, he turned to his native country, and in 1 was made bishop of London. He was a v diligent prelate, and kept a strict h upon the puritans, for which he has b severely censured by their writers. died at Fulham, in 1594, leaving a l family. Dr. Aylmer was a learned eloquent man; but of a warm temper. wrote an answer to Knox's Blast ag Women.—*Life by Strype.*

Aylofte (sir Joseph), bart. of Fr field, in Sussex, an eminent antiquary, born about 1708, and educated at W minster-school. In 1724 he was admi of Lincoln's-inn, and entered of St. Jo college, Oxford. In 1731 he was ele

llow of the royal and antiquarian socie-
es. He was secretary to the commis-
oners for building Westminster-bridge, in
37; and appointed one of the keepers
the state-papers in the paper office. He
inted in 1772 Calendars of the ancient
harters, &c. in the Tower of London, 4to.
e also edited Leland's Collectanea in 9 vols.
o; Liber Niger Scaccari, 2 vols. 8vo.;
d Hearne's Curious Discourses, 2 vols.
o. besides other works. He died in 1781.
here are many curious papers of his in the
rchæologia.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

AYMAR (James), a French impostor, was
rn at St. Veran in Dauphiné. He gained
nsiderable wealth at the close of the 17th
ntury, by pretending to have a divining
d, for the discovery of hidden treasure.
he fraud being detected he returned to
s former obscurity; but it gave occasion
de Vallemont's learned book on the
owers of the divining rod.—*Nouv. Dict.*
ist.

AYMON (John), a priest of Peidmont,
ho became a protestant, and afterwards
turned to his former communion. He
s pensioned by cardinal de Noailles, and
rote several books against the reformed
urches; he also published the letters of
ril Lucar, Les Synodes nationaux des
glises reformées de France, 1710, 2 vols.
o.; and Tableau de la Cour de Rome,
07, 12mo.—*Ibid.*

AYRES (John), an English penman. He
s servant to sir William Ashhurst, lord
ayor of London, to whom he dedicated
1694 his Arithmetic made Easy. The
ar following he published his Tutor to
nmanship, engraved by John Strut. He
ed at the Hand-and-pen in St. Paul's
urch-yard, and probably taught school
ere.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

AYRMIN or AYERMIN (William), bishop
Norwich of the 14th century, was born
Lincolnshire. Edward III. made him
ancellor of England, and afterwards trea-
er. He was also sent ambassador to
me, where, instead of forwarding the
g's business, he obtained the grant of
bishopric of Norwich. This provoked
king, who refused him admission into
see for some time. He died in 1337.—
dwin de Præsul. Fuller's Worthies.

AYSCOUGH (George Edward), an English
litary officer, was the son of Dr. Ays-
gh, dean of Bristol, by a sister of lord
ttleton. He died of a consumption in
79. He wrote Semiramis, a tragedy,
77, and Letters from an Officer in the
ards to his Friend in England, contain-
some Accounts of France and Italy,
78, 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

AYSCOUGH (Samuel), an industrious com-
er, was born at Nottingham where he
ceived his education under Mr. Johnson;
t his father being reduced in his circum-
nces, the son was taken from school and
became servant to a miller. About 1770 a gentleman who had been his schoolfellow, hearing of his distress, sent for him to London, where not long after he obtained an employment in the British Museum. Here his abilities began to be respected and his salary encreased till he was appointed assistant-librarian. He also entered into orders, and obtained the curacy of St. Giles in the Fields. In 1790 he was appointed to preach the Fairchild lecture on Whit-Tuesday at Shoreditch church before the Royal Society, which he continued to do till 1804. He assisted in the regulation of the records in the Tower: and compiled a catalogue of the MSS. in the British museum; an index to 56 vols. of the Gentleman's Magazine; to the Monthly Review; the British Critic; to Shakspeare, and other works. He was also the author of Remarks on the Letters of an American Farmer. Not long before his death the lord-chancellor gave him the living of Cudham in Kent. He died in 1805. —*Gent. Mag. Monthly Mag.*

AYSCUE (sir George), a brave admiral, was descended from a respectable family in Lincolnshire, and received the honour of knighthood from Charles I. He distinguished himself greatly against the Dutch in the time of the commonwealth, and in 1666 was appointed to the command of the Royal Prince, the finest ship then in the world. He was engaged in the great fight with the Dutch which lasted four days; but having the misfortune to strike upon the Galloper sand, his crew forced him to yield to the enemy. After remaining in Holland for some months, he was permitted to return to England, where he spent the remainder of his days in retirement.—*Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*

AZARIAH or UZZIAH, king of Judah, succeeded Amaziah about 810 B. C. He began his reign with great reputation, but at the close of it turned idolator, and died a leper.—*SS.*

AZARIAS, a jewish rabbi and historian of the 16th century, published at Mantua, in 1574, a Hebrew book, entitled, The Light of the Eyes, in which he treats of many historical and miscellaneous subjects. It also contains a Hebrew translation of the letter of Aristeas on the Septuagint.—*Buxtorfii Bibl.*

AZEVEDO (Ignatius), a Portuguese jesuit, was born in 1527. Although heir to a large fortune, he resigned it for a religious life, and went to India as a missionary. On a second voyage thither in 1570, the ship was taken by pirates, who put all the missionaries to death.—*Moreri.*

AZORIUS (John), a Spanish jesuit in the 16th century. He wrote Institutionum Moralium; In canticum, &c. 3 vols. folio. He died at Rome in 1603.—*Ibid.*

AZRICUETA (Martin), surnamed Na-

varre, a Spanish lawyer, was born in 1494, at Verasoa, near Pampeluna. He was professor in several universities, and died at Rome in 1586. His works were printed at Lyons, in 6 vols. folio, in 1597.—*Moreri.*

Azzo (Portius), an Italian lawyer, was a native of Bologna, where he was chosen professor of jurisprudence in 1190; he wrote an esteemed work, entitled, A Summary of the Code and the Institutes. He died about 1220.—*Tiraboschi.*

B

BAAHDIN (Mahomet Gebet Amali), a Persian doctor, who wrote a summary of civil and canon law, under the name of Abbas the Great, by whose command it was written.—*Moreri.*

BAAN (John d'), a Dutch portrait painter; was born in 1633, and died in 1702. He resided in England under the patronage of Charles II. His son *James* was a good artist, and came over with William prince of Orange: he died in 1700, at the age of 27. —*Moreri.*

BAARSDORP (Cornelius), physician and chamberlain to the emperor Charles V., was the author of a work in 5 vols. folio, entitled, Methodus Universæ Artis Medicæ, printed at Bruges, in 1538.—*Moreri.*

BAART (Peter), a Flemish poet and physician. He wrote a poem entitled Flemish Georgics, and another called Le Triton de Frise.—*Ibid.*

BABA, an impostor among the Turks, who appeared in 1240; he held, that there is but one God, and that he was his messenger; he procured many followers in Natolia. Being defeated, his sect disappeared. —*Ibid.*

BABŒUF (Francis Noel), one of the actors of the French revolution, was at first a footman, then a lawyer's clerk, and afterwards an attorney: he assumed the revolutionary name of *Gracchus*, and conducted an incendiary journal called the Tribune of the People; he was condemned to be guillotined, but prevented the execution by killing himself in prison in 1797.—*Anecdotes of Founders of the French Republic.*

BABACOUSCHI, mufti of the city of Caffa, in Mauris, whose real name was Abdalrahman Mosthafa. He wrote a book called The Friend of Princes: he died in the year 783 of the Hegira.—*D'Herbelot.*

BABIN (Francis), a French divine, was born in 1651 at Angers, where he became professor of divinity at the age of 25; he published the Conferences of the Diocese of Angers, in 18 vols. 12mo. and died in 1734.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BABINGTON (Gervase), an English prelate, was a native of Devonshire, and educated at Trinity-college, Cambridge. He was successively bishop of Landaff, Exeter, and Worcester; and died in 1610; his works were printed in 1 vol. folio, in 1615. —*Biog. Brit.*

BABINGTON (Anthony), a gentleman of Derbyshire, who associated with some other zealous Roman catholics to assassinate queen Elizabeth, and to deliver Mary queen of Scots. Babington was stimulated to this enterprize in the hopes that Mary out of gratitude, would take him for her husband. This scheme was discovered by Walsingham, and the conspirators executed in 1586.—*Rapin. Camden's Elizabeth.*

BABYLAS, bishop of Antioch, who was put to death in the persecution of Decius A.D. 251.—*Moreri.*

BABYLONIA. The first account of this country is in scripture, where we read of Amraphael, king of Babylon, fighting under the king of Elam, B. C 1912. [*Gen. xiv.*] In 681 Asser Haddon, king of Assyria, took possession of this territory. In 1730 Nabonassar, conjectured to be the son of Pul, founded the kingdom of Babylon, and in 625 Nabopollasar revolted from the Assyrians. Under Nebuchadnezzer this empire became famous; but in 538 Babylon was taken by Cyrus, and from that time it suffered the same change as Persia. However, Bagdad on the Tigris continued subject in some degree to the Saracens till A.D. 1258, when it was taken by Hulaku, the Tartar, who put an end to the caliphate. It was taken by the Turks in 1534, conquered by the Persians in 1618, and recovered by the former in 1637.—*Univ. Hist.*

BACAI, the surname of Ibrahim Ben Omar, who wrote on the mussulman law and the lives of eminent men. He died in the year of the Hegira 885.—*D'Herbelot.*

BACALANI, a mussulman doctor, who expounded the mysteries of the Koran.—*Ibid.*

BACCALARY SANNA (Vincent), marquis of St. Vincent, in Sardinia, and an eminent commander under Charles II. and Philip V. of Spain. He wrote the Monarchy of the Hebrews, and Memoirs of Philip V. He died in 1726.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BACCAINI (Benedict), a benedictine monk was born in 1651, and educated at Parma. He published a literary journal, for which he was obliged to remove to Modena, where the duke made him his librarian and historiographer. Here he made collections for a history of the house of Este, which he left to Muratori. He afterwards became professor of ecclesiastical history at Modena, and died there in 1721. He published several learned works.—*Moreri.*

BACCHYLIDES, a Greek poet, was born in the isle of Ceos, and flourished 452 B. C. Horace is said to have imitated him in some of his odes.—*Voss. de Poet. Græc.*

Bacchylus, a christian writer of the 2d century, and bishop of Corinth, who wrote a letter on the time of celebrating Easter, which is lost.—*Eusebius. Dupin.*

Baccio (Andrew), an Italian physician of the 16th century, was a native of Ancona, and medical professor at Rome. He wrote on gems and precious stones, on poisons and antidotes, on hot springs, &c. —*Moreri.*

Baccio (Francis Bartholomew), an historical and portrait painter, was born near Florence in 1469, and died in 1517. His figures have great grace, and his colouring is admirable.—*Pilkington.*

Bach (John Sebastian), a German musician, was born at Eisenach in 1685. In 1708 he became musician to the duke of Saxe Weimar, and obtained a victory at Dresden over a famous French organist, who had challenged all the German musicians. He is reckoned to have been equal to Handel on the organ, and his compositions are of the first style. He died at Leipsic in 1754. His sons Charles and John were also celebrated as performers and composers; the former was living at Hamburgh in 1773, and the other was in England in 1763.—*Burney's Hist. Mus.*

Bachaumont (Francis le Coigneux de), a French poet, and counsellor to the parliament, which profession he renounced for a life of pleasure. He was the intimate friend of Chapelle, in conjunction with whom he wrote "A Journey to Montpelier," which is a lively piece. He was also the author of some other works of the humorous kind. He died at Paris in 1702. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bachaumont (Louis-Petit), a French author, born at Paris. He wrote Secret Memoirs towards a History of the Republic of Letters in France, 36 vols. 12mo. and other works. He died in 1771.—*Ibid.*

Bachelier (Nicholas), a French sculptor and architect, was the pupil of Michael Angelo. He ornamented the churches of his native city, Thoulouse, with his productions. He died about 1554.—*Moreri.*

Bacici (John Baptist Gauli), a celebrated Italian painter, was born at Genoa in 1639, and died in 1709. He excelled in portraits and scriptural subjects.—*D'Argenville.*

Bachovius (Reinier), a German civilian, was born at Cologne in 1544. On turning Calvinist he was so persecuted by the Lutherans as to be obliged to remove into the Palatinate, where he was patronized by the elector. He wrote a catechism in defence of calvinism. His son *Reinier* was professor of civil law at Heidelberg, and turned Roman catholic. His works are, Exercitationes ad Partem posteriorem Chiliados Fabri, 1624; De Actionibus, 1626; De Pignoribus et Hypothecis 1627; Disputationes de variis Juris civilis Materiis, 1604; In Institutionum Juris Justiniani Libros quatuor Commentarii, 1628.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Backer (James), an historical painter of great merit, was born at Antwerp in 1530, and died in 1560.—*Pilkington.*

Backer (Jacob), a portrait and historical painter, was born at Harlingen in 1609, and died in 1651. His pieces are held in great esteem.—*Ibid.*

Backhouse (William), an astrologer and alchemist, was born in Berkshire, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, which he left without a degree, and settled on his estate, where he devoted himself to his favourite studies. He published, 1. The pleasant Fountain of Knowledge, translated from the French, 8vo. 2. The Complaint of Nature. 3. The Golden Fleece. He was also the inventor of an instrument called the waywiser. Elias Ashmole was his disciple, and used to call him father. He died in 1662.—*Wood A. O.*

Backhuysen (Ludolph), an eminent painter, was born at Embden in 1631, and died in 1709. His favourite subjects were shipping and sea pieces.—*Pilkington.*

Bacon (Robert), an English friar, was born about 1168, and became divinity lecturer at Oxford. In 1233 he was made treasurer of Salisbury. He wrote the Life of St. Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury, and other works. He died in 1248.—*Pits.*

Bacon (Roger), an English philosopher, was born at Ilchester, in Somersetshire, in 1214, and educated at Oxford, under the auspices of Robert Grosthead, bishop of Lincoln, who was through life his great patron. Bacon was also encouraged and instructed in learning by Edmund Rich, archbishop of Canterbury, William Shirwood, chancellor of Lincoln and an excellent mathematician, and Richard Fishacre, an able professor at Oxford and Paris. The last-mentioned university being at that time greatly frequented by students on account of the learned lectures there delivered, Bacon, after laying in a good store of knowledge at home, went thither, and studied with so much diligence and success as to obtain the degree of D. D. On quitting France he retired to Oxford, and about the same time, A. D. 1240, entered into the order of St. Francis. He now devoted himself principally to chemistry, natural philosophy, and mathematics, and so ardent was he in making experiments as to spend in the course of twenty years 2000*l.* entirely on these pursuits, which, considering the time he lived in, was a prodigious sum. The discoveries he made, and the celebrity he obtained, excited the envy and malice of the monks. It was reported, and believed, that he had recourse to the agency of evil spirits, and that all his knowledge consisted in his profound skill as a magician. In consequence of this, he was forbidden to read lectures in the university, and was even confined to his cell without being allowed to see his friends, or to have a proper supply of food. This bigoted and cruel con-

duct of the monks seems only to have extended his reputation, for while he was under persecution by the monks he received a letter from the cardinal bishop of Sabina, the pope's legate in England, requesting a copy of his works, which Bacon at first declined; but when that prelate was raised to the papal chair by the name of Clement IV. he collected his writings into a volume, entitled *Opus Majus*, or the Greater Work, and sent them to his holiness, who promised him his protection. This tranquillity, however, did not long continue, for on the death of that pope he was exposed to new and more severe persecutions. His works were prohibited, and he was sentenced to close imprisonment, in which he remained above ten years. On being released he retired to Oxford, where he died June 11, 1292. The uncommon attainments of Bacon obtained for him, according to the custom of that age, the appellation of "the wonderful doctor," and it must be allowed that no man ever deserved it better. Bishop Bale mentions above eighty treatises written by this great man, of which he had himself seen near forty; and Dr. Jebb, the learned editor of his Opus Majus, in 1 vol. folio, 1733, classes his writings under these heads: grammar, mathematics, physics, optics, geography, astronomy, chronology, chemistry, magic, medicine, logic, metaphysics, ethics, theology, philology, and miscellanies. It must, however, be confessed, that one and the same work by him has in other copies borne another title. His chemical tracts are in the Thesaurus Chemicus, printed at Franckfort, in 8vo. 1620. His treatise on the "Means of avoiding the Infirmities of old Age," was first printed at Oxford in 1590; and an English translation of it, by Dr. Browne, appeared in 1683. Several pieces by him yet remain in MS. particularly one on chronology, entitled Computus Rogeri Baconis; another, called Liber Naturalium, and the Compendium of Theology, are in the king's library. Bacon was a considerable mathematician, and from some of his pieces in MS. it appears that he had a knowledge of the nature of convex and concave glasses, and some consider him as the inventor of the telescope. He also gives descriptions which correspond with the camera obscura and burning glass. His acquaintance with astronomy and geography was likewise very extensive and accurate. He detected the errors in the calendar, and suggested that reformation in it which was long afterwards adopted by Gregory XIII. In chemistry he appears to have been misled by the delusion which imposed upon other great men in more enlightened times than the one he lived in, that it was possible to transmute metals into gold. Yet this delusion has been the friend of experimental science, and Bacon in pursuing it discovered many secrets which modern philosophers have arrogated to themselves. In particular, he gives such a description of a certain composition and its powerful effects as proves he was not unacquainted with gunpowder.—*Jebb's Pref. to Opus Majus. Pits. Bale. Biog. Br.*

Bacon (sir Nicholas), lord keeper of the great seal, was born at Chislehurst, in Kent, in 1510. He studied at Bene't college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Gray's-inn, where he became so eminent in the law that he was appointed attorney in the court of wards. He obtained from Henry VIII. various manors in Suffolk on the dissolution of the monastery of St. Edmund's Bury. At the accession of Elizabeth he was made keeper of the great seal, and a privy counsellor. He was a man of great industry, prudent and cautious in his conduct, making it his study never to entangle himself with any party. When the queen came to visit him at his new house at Redgrave, she observed, alluding to his corpulency, that he had built his house too little for him: "Not so, madam," answered he, "but your majesty has made me too big for my house." He died in 1579. He left several manuscripts, none of which have been printed. He was twice married; by his first wife he had three sons and three daughters; and by his second he had two sons, Anthony and Francis.—*Biog. Brit.*

Bacon (Anne), second wife of the above, was daughter of sir Anthony Cooke, tutor to Edward VI. and born about 1528. She was educated in the ancient and modern languages, and translated from the Italian Ochinus's Sermons, and from the Latin Jewel's Apology for the Church of England. She died about 1600.—*Ibid.*

Bacon (Francis), an illustrious philosopher and eminent statesman, was the son of sir Nicholas Bacon by his second wife, and born in London in 1561. When a child he gave such early indications of future eminence, that queen Elizabeth used to call him her "young chancellor." He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and while a student discovered the futility of the peripatetic philosophy, which then prevailed. At the age of sixteen he went to France in the suite of sir Amias Pawlet, ambassador to that court. During his residence there he wrote an acute piece, On the State of Europe, which displayed great observation, though he was then but nineteen years of age. On his return to England he entered of Gray's-inn, and at the age of twenty-eight was appointed one of the queen's counsellors. But by his attachment to the earl of Essex, who was at enmity with Cecil, Bacon lost those advantages at court which he might otherwise have expected. That generous but unfortunate earl, however, feeling the value of his attachment, presented him with a valuable estate; an act of friendship which Bacon ill requited by appearing against him at his trial. In 1593 he was chosen member of parliament

Middlesex, and had the courage to oppose several arbitrary measures of the court, which he incurred the queen's displeasure. On the accession of James I. he obtained the honour of knighthood, and in 1604 was appointed one of the king's counsel, with a pension. The next year he published a great work, entitled 'The Advancement and Proficiency of Learning,' for which he was made solicitor-general. About this time he married a daughter of Mr. Barnham, a rich alderman of London. In 1611 he was appointed judge of the marshalsea court, and obtained the place of register of the star-chamber, the reversion of which had been granted him twenty years before. In 1613 he was made attorney-general; and in 1616 sworn of the privy council. At this time he contracted a close intimacy with the favourite George Villiers, to whom he wrote an admirable letter of advice. In 1617 he was made lord keeper of the great seal, and two years after constituted high chancellor of Great Britain at which time he was advanced to the peerage by the title of baron of Verulam, and the year following was created viscount St. Albans. In 1620 he published the most elaborate of all his works, the Novum Organum Scientiarum, shewing the perfect method of exercising the faculty of reason. The year following he was accused in parliament of bribery and corruption in his high office, which heavy charge being admitted by his own confession, he was sentenced to pay a fine of 40,000*l.* to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure, and for ever rendered incapable of holding any public office. He was soon restored to liberty, had his fine remitted, and was summoned to the first parliament of king Charles. It must not be omitted, that the greatest part of the blame attaches to his accusants, and of this he was sensible; for during his trial, as he passed through the hall where his domestics were sitting, they all arose up at his entrance, on which he said, "Sit down, my masters, your rise hath been my fall." After this disgrace he went into retirement, where he devoted himself entirely to his studies. Notwithstanding his pension of 800*l.* a year, and his paternal estate, which was worth 700*l.* a year, his liberality was so great, that at his death, in 1626, his debts amounted to 22,000*l.* His remains were interred in St. Michael's church, at St. Albans, where his secretary, sir Thomas Meautys, erected a monument to his memory. His writings are an inestimable treasure of sound wisdom, and were published in an elegant form in 1778, 5 vols. 4to. and lately in 10 vols. 8vo. Bacon has been called the *father of experimental philosophy*.—*Biog. Br.*

Bacon (Anthony), elder brother to the chancellor, was eminent for his skill in politics, but being very lame he did not enter into public life. The earl of Essex having a great value for him, took him into his house, and settled upon him a handsome income. He maintained a strict friendship with his brother, and left him his estate.—*Biog. Br.*

Bacon (Nathaniel), half-brother to the chancellor, had a taste for painting, and executed some fine pieces, which are at Culford, where he lived, and at Gorhambury, his father's seat. He excelled in landscape and subjects of still life.—*Granger.*

Bacon (Phanuel), an English divine of Magdalen college, Oxford, where he proceeded D. D. He was the author of some trifling dramatic pieces, and a poem called the Artificial Kite. He died in 1783.—*Gen. B. D.*

Bacon (John), an English sculptor, was born in Southwark, in 1740. In 1755 he was bound apprentice to a manufacturer of china at Lambeth, where he was employed in painting on porcelain. Here he so greatly improved himself in modelling shepherds, shepherdesses, and such small pieces, that in less than two years he formed all the models for the manufactory. While here, he had an opportunity of observing the models of different sculptors, which were sent to the pottery to be burnt, and from the sight of them he conceived a strong inclination for his future profession. He applied himself to this pursuit with unremitting diligence, and his progress was so rapid that he obtained nine premiums from the society for the encouragement of the arts; the first of these was in 1758, for a figure of Peace. During his apprenticeship he formed a design of making statues in artificial stone, which he afterwards perfected, and the same is now carried on in a manufactory at Lambeth. About 1763 he began to work in marble; and having seen that operation performed, he invented an instrument for transferring the form of the model to the marble (technically called getting out the points), which instrument has since been adopted by other sculptors. In 1769 he obtained from the royal academy the first gold medal given by that society, and the year following he was chosen an associate. The reputation acquired by the exhibition of his statue of Mars induced Dr. Markham, since archbishop of York, to employ him in making a bust of his majesty, for the hall of Christ church, Oxford. While modelling this bust the king asked him, "if he had ever been out of the kingdom;" and on being answered in the negative, "I am glad of it (said his majesty): you will be the greater honour to it." His execution of this bust gained him the royal patronage, and he was employed in forming another for the university of Göttingen. In 1777 he was engaged to prepare a model of a monument, to be erected in Guy's hospital to the memory of the founder, which occasioned him to be employed in the execution of lord Cha-

lam's monument in Guildhall. The year following he became a royal academician, and completed a beautiful monument to the memory of Mrs. Draper, in Bristol cathedral. His other works are too numerous to be specified; suffice it to mention the principal, which are two groupes for the top of Somerset-house; a statue of judge Blackstone for All Souls college, Oxford; another of Henry VI. for Eton college; the monument of lord Chatham in Westminster abbey; and Dr Johnson's and Mr. Howard's in St. Paul's cathedral. Mr. Bacon died of an inflammation in his bowels, in 1799. He was an estimable private character, and of distinguished piety, as the inscription which he ordered to be placed over his grave evinces: viz. "What I was as an artist seemed to me of some importance while I lived; but what I really was as a believer in Christ Jesus is the only thing of importance to me now." He wrote the article *Sculpture*, in Rees's Cyclopædia. —*Life by Cecil*, 1801.

Baconthorpe, or Bacon (John), an English monk in the 13th century, was born in Norfolk. He was called the *resolute doctor*, and wrote Commentaries on the Four Books of Sentences, a Compendium of the Law of Christ, &c. He died in London in 1346.—*Biog. Br.*

Bacoue (Leo), a French divine, was at first a protestant, but on becoming a Franciscan, he was made bishop of Pamiers. He wrote a Latin poem on the education of a prince, and died in 1694, aged 94.—*Moreri.*

Bacquerre (Benedict de), a physician of the 17th century, who wrote a book, entitled Senum Medicus, printed at Cologne in 1673.—*Ibid.*

Bacquet, advocate to the king of France. He wrote some learned pieces on the law, which were published at Lyons, in 2 vols. folio, 1744. He died in 1597.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bactishua (George Ebn), a christian physician, was very eminent at the court of the caliph Almanzor, who understanding that he had an old woman for his wife, sent him three beautiful girls and a large sum, as a present. Bactishua sent back the girls, and told the caliph that his religion prohibited his having more than one wife at a time; which so pleased Almanzor that he loaded him with presents, and permitted him to return to his own country of Khorasan. His son Gabriel was physician to Haroun al Raschid, and held in great estimation by that caliph.—*D'Herbelot.*

Badakschi, a Persian poet, who lived under the caliph Moctafi. A collection of moral poems by him is exant.—*Ibid.*

Badasch, an Arabian grammarian, died in the year of the Hegira 528.—*Ibid.*

Badcock (Samuel), an English divine, was born at South Moulton in Devonshire, in 1747. He was educated among the dissenters at St. Mary Ottery, in that county, after which he officiated to a congregation at Winbourn, in Dorsetshire, from whence he removed to Barnstaple in 1769, where he cultivated polite literature, and shook off the prejudices of calvinism. In consequence of a disagreement between him and his congregation he returned to his native place, where he officiated to the dissenters till 1787, when he was ordained in Exeter cathedral by the bishop of that church. After serving a curacy in Devonshire for a little time he went to Bath, and became assistant at the octagon chapel. He died at London in 1788. Mr. Badcock is best known by his Critiques in the Monthly Review on Madan's Thelypthora, Dr Priestley's History of the Corruptions of Christianity, &c. and by the considerable share which he had in Dr. White's Bampton Lectures. He was a man of great livelinesss, taste, and learning.—*Europ. Mag.*

Baden (James), a Danish writer, was professor of eloquence and the Latin language in the university of Copenhagen, which situation he was appointed in 17 He devoted a great portion of his time advancing the Danish language to improvement. He published a German and Danish Dictionary, a translation of Tacitus, and other esteemed works. He died in 1805.—*Monthly Mag.*

Bade (Francis), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Antwerp in 15 and died in 1603.—*Pilkington.*

Badew (Richard de), the founder of Clare hall, Cambridge, was born at Badow in Essex. In 1326 he was chancellor of Cambridge, and the same year laid the foundation of a building to which he gave the name of University hall; which being burnt down was rebuilt by the daughter of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, who named it Clare-hall.—*Biog. Br.*

Badile (Antony), an Italian painter, was born at Verona in 1480, and died in 15 His portraits bore a great resemblance to real life.—*Pilkington.*

Baduel (Claude), a French protestant divine, was born at Nismes. In 1557 he went to Switzerland, taught philosophy and mathematics, and exercised his ministry till his death in 1561. His works are chiefly theological.—*Bayle.*

Bearsius, or Vekenstil (Henry), printer and mathematician of Louvain in the 16th century, who published Tables of the Longitudes and Latitudes of the Planets, 1528, and other works.—*Moreri.*

Baerstrat, a Dutch painter of sea pieces and fish, died in 1687. His pieces are held in great esteem.—*Houbraken.*

Bat-karkah, or Abu Zohal, an Arabian commentator on Euclid.—*Gen. B. D.*

Bagdedin (Mohammed), an Arabian mathematician of the 10th century, who wrote a treatise on the Division of Superficies, a Latin version of which was published by John Dee.—*Voss. de Math.*

Bagford (John), an antiquary, who

emaker in London, but afterwards be-
ne a bookseller, and a great collector
curiosities. He was employed by Dr.
ore, bishop of Norwich, and the earl
Oxford, to enrich their libraries with
rce books and MSS. for which the former
ced him in the Charter-house. He died
1716, aged 65. Several of his letters are
the British Museum.—*Gen. B. D.*

Bagger (John), bishop of Copenhagen,
s born at Lunden, in Denmark, in 1646.
s reputation was so high for oriental and
ological learning, that at the age of 29
was raised to the episcopal dignity. He
rised the Danish liturgy, and published
ne learned Discourses in Latin and Da-
h. He died in 1698.—*Moreri.*

Bagi Zadeh, a Mohammedan writer,
o commented on the book Escharat u al
dhair. He died in the year of the He-
ra 1013.—*D'Herbelot.*

Baglioni (John Paul), a warlike Italian
the 16th century, was a native of Peru-
a, where he exercised a kind of sove-
ignty, till he was driven from it by Cæsar
rgia. Afterwards he served with repu-
tion in the armies of different Italian
ates, particularly Venice. Leo X. art-
lly drew him to Rome, and caused him to
beheaded in 1520.—*Moreri.*

Baglivi (George), an eminent physician,
as born at Ragusa, and educated at Pa-
ia. He became professor of anatomy at
ome, and died there in 1706, aged 39.
is works were collected and printed in
vol. 4to. 1710.—*Haller Bibl. Med. Pract.*

Bagnioli (Julius Cæsar), an Italian poet,
as a native of Bagna Cabano, and died in
500. He wrote the tragedy of Aragonois,
nd a poem on the Judgment of Paris.—
Moreri.

Bagoas, an eunuch (as the word implies),
as an Egyptian, and governed a long time
nder Artaxerxes Ochus, king of Persia,
hom he poisoned to avenge the death of
pis, which was worshipped by his coun-
rymen, and slain by that prince. He af-
rwards poisoned the son of Ochus, and
as himself put to death by Darius Codo-
annus, B. C. 356.—*Diod. Siculus.*

Bagot (Lewis), an eminent bishop, was
he son of lord Bagot, and educated at
Westminster-school and Christ Church,
Oxford, where he was elected student and
ompleted his degrees. He also became a
ean of Christ Church, and in 1784 bishop of
Bristol, from whence he was translated to
Norwich, and lastly to St. Asaph. He died
n 1802. Bishop Bagot was the author of a
Letter to Dr. Bell on the Sacrament of the
Lord's Supper, 8vo.; a volume of Sermons
n the Prophecies, preached at bishop War-
burton's lecture in Lincoln's-inn-chapel,
nd some single discourses.—*Gent. Mag.*

Bagshaw (William), an English divine,
as born in 1628, and educated in Corpus
Christi college, Cambridge, after which he
obtained the living of Glossop, in Derby-
hire, which he held till 1662, when he was
ejected for nonconformity. He then offi-
ciated to a congregation of dissenters, and
died in 1703. He wrote some good books
on practical divinity.—*Life by Ashe. Calamy.*

Bagshaw (Edward), a violent noncon-
formist, was student of Christ church, Ox-
ford, where he took the degree of M. A.
He was for some time assistant to Dr. Busby,
in Westminster school, and was ordained by
Dr. Brownrigg, bishop of Exeter. He was
a man of abilities, but of quick passions,
and was sent to Newgate for refusing to
take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.
He died in prison in 1671. He wrote,
1. Dissertationes duæ Antisocinianæ, 4to.
2. De Monarchia absoluta Dissertatio poli-
tica, &c.—*Calamy.*

Baha al haka u Aldin, the title given
to Omar Nakhschbendi, and which signifies
"the ornament of justice and religion."
He was a Mohammedan saint, to whom the
mussulmans attribute many miracles. He
died in the year of the Hegira 857.—
D'Herbelot.

Bahali, an Arabian, who wrote a book
on the etymologies of names. He died in
the year of the Hegira 220. There was an-
other of the same name, who wrote on the
differences of the mussulman doctors.—*Ibid.*

Bahar al Hefdh, or *The Sea of Me-
mory*, is the surname of Abú Othman ben
Amrú, who wrote a book on the manners
of princes. He died in the year of the He-
gira 255.—*Ibid.*

Bahier (John), a French Latin poet, was
a native of Chatillon, and priest of the Ora-
tory. He died in 1707. His pieces are in
the collection of de Brienne.—*Nouv. Dict.
Hist.*

Bahram, surnamed *Giubin*, a Persian
usurper, was an eminent commander in
the army of Chosroes I. or Nushirvan, and
his son Hormouz. He deposed the latter
prince, and ascended the throne, from
which he was driven by Chosroes, the son
of Hormouz. He then fled to the great
khan, who, after employing him for some
time, put him to death.—*Univ. Hist.*

Bahrdt (Charles Frederic), a German
writer, was born at Bischosswerda in 1741.
He studied at Leipsic, where he took the
degree of M. A. and became deputy to his
father, who was professor of divinity. Being
forced to quit Leipsic on account of an
amour, he became professor of biblical an-
tiquities at Erfurt, and published an Essay
towards a System of the Doctrines con-
tained in the Bible, 1767, in which he ad-
vanced several heterodox opinions. From
Erfurt he removed to Giessen, where he
published a number of theological works,
filled with extravagances. He left Giessen
in 1774, and went to Durkheim, where he
became a preacher to the count Von Lei-
ningen Dachsburg, who gave him his house
for a seminary of education, called the Phi-
lanthropinum, which was opened in 1777.
Bahrdt went to Holland and England to get
pupils, and in the latter country obtained

four; but on his return he found that a prosecution had been commenced against him at Vienna, in consequence of which he was obliged to fly to Prussia. He afterwards settled at Halle, where he became an avowed deist, and turned tavern-keeper and farmer. There also he instituted a new society of freemasons, for which he was imprisoned. On his enlargement he returned to his business as a landlord, and having turned off his wife, kept a mistress. He died in 1792. He wrote many pieces, most of which are extravagant and licentious.—*Schlichtegroll's Necrology.*

BAIAN, or BAION (Andrew), an Indian convert, was born at Goa, and on becoming christian went to Rome, where he was ordained priest about 1630. He wrote several ingenious pieces; and translated the Æneid into Greek verse, and the Lusiad of Camoens into Latin.—*Moreri.*

BAJAZET I. sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father Amurath I. in 1389, and soon after put his younger brother to death. He pushed his conquests far into Asia and Europe, and in 1396 gained a great victory over the christian army under Sigismund, king of Hungary; but in 1402 he experienced a terrible defeat from the famous Timur, or Tamerlane, on the plains of Angora. Bajazet was taken prisoner. Different accounts are given of his treatment by the Persian and Turkish historians. The former assert that he was entertained in a liberal manner; while the others maintain, that Timur shut him in an iron cage, and exposed him to the gaping crowd. He died in 1403.—*Univ. Hist.*

BAJAZET II. sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father, Mohammed II. in 1481. He was opposed by his brother Zizim, whom he defeated. Zizim escaped to Rhodes, from whence the grand master sent him to Italy, where Bajazet caused him to be assassinated. He obtained several advantages over the Venetians and other christian powers. His son Selim rebelled against him, but Bajazet, instead of punishing him, resigned to him his crown, which the ungrateful monster repaid by causing his father to be poisoned in 1512.—*Ibid.*

BAIER (John William), a German divine, was born at Nuremberg in 1647. After receiving several academical honours, he became the first rector and professor of divinity at Halle, in Saxony, where he died in 1694. He wrote a Compendium of Theology, and other works.—*Moreri.*

BAIER (John James), a German physician, was born at Jena in 1677. He was at first professor of physiology and surgery at Altdorf, and afterwards president of the college of physicians, and director of the botanical garden. He died in 1735. He wrote, 1. Gemmarum affabre sculptarum Thesaurus. 2. De Hortis celebrioribus Germaniæ, et Horti medici Academici Altdorfini Hist. 3. Orationes varii Argumenti. 4. Biographia Professorum Med. in Acad Altd. &c. &c.—*Moreri.*

BAIF (Lazarus), abbot of Charoux and c Grenetiere, and counsellor to the parlia ment of Paris, was a native of La Flêche and employed in various embassies. H wrote De Re Vestiaria, and De Re Naval printed at Basle in 1541. His son *John An tony* was the author of several poems, an died in 1592.—*Moreri.*

BAIL (Louis), a learned French divine o the 17th century, who wrote a Summary o Councils, printed at Paris in 2 vols. folio 1672, and an Account of celebrated Preach ers.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BAILIES (William), physician to Frede ric II. king of Prussia, and member of th colleges of London and Edinburgh. H wrote an Essay on the Bath Waters in 175 —*Gen. B. D.*

BAILLET (Adrian), a French writer, wa born in 1649 near Beauvais. In 1676 h entered into orders, and obtained a sma living, on which he supported his brothe and himself. He died in 1706. His grea work is his Jugemens des Savans, sur le principaux Ouvrages des Auteurs; or Judg ment of the Learned on the princip Works of Authors, in 9 vols. He wrote great number of books on theological an historical subjects; particularly the Life o Des Cartes, in 2 vols. 4to. 1691, and th Lives of Saints, 4 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

BAILLI (Roche), better known by th name of *La Rivière*, was first physician t Henry IV. and pretended to great skill i astrology. He was a great admirer of Pa racelsus, and wrote a summary of his doc trine. He died in 1605.—*Ibid.*

BAILLIE (Robert), a Scotch divine, wa born in 1595 at Glasgow, where he too his degree of M. A., received episcopal or ders, and became regent of philosoph He afterwards obtained the living of Ki winning; but in the civil war he joine the covenanters, renounced episcopacy and was sent to London to exhibit charge against archbishop Laud. While there h was chosen one of the assembly of divine at Westminster, and returned to his ow country in 1646. He was one of the com missioners sent by the general assembly o Scotland to Charles II. at the Hague. A the Restoration he was made principal o his college, and might have had a bishopri if he would have conformed. He died i 1662. His letters, and journal of his trans actions in England, were published at Edin burgh, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1775, from whic it appears, that though a man of learnin he was an intolerant bigot.—*Nouv. Dic Hist.*

BAILLOU (William de), an eminent Frenc physician, was born in 1538, and died i 1616. He wrote Conciliorum Medicina lium Libri duo, Paris, 1635, 4to. All hi works were printed at Geneva in 1762, vols. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BAILLY (David), a painter, was born at ...rden, where his father, who encoura... his inclination, placed him under de ... yn, an engraver. He afterwards stu... painting in Holland and Italy, and at... ...ed considerable eminence as a portrait ...nter. In 1613 he settled at Leyden, ...ere he died about 1630. He also distin... ...ished himself as a writer.—*Houbraken.*

BAILLY (John Sylvain), a French astro... ...mer, was born at Paris in 1736. He ...ly shewed a strong inclination to scien... ...c pursuits, which was encouraged by his ...ends. When young he communicated ...ne valuable papers to the royal academy, ...d in 1773 wrote a letter to Bernouilli on ...ne discoveries respecting the satellites of ...piter. In 1768 he published the eloge of ...ibnitz, for which he received a gold ...dal from the academy of Berlin. This ...as followed by the elogies of Charles V. ...a Caille, and Corneille, which, with the ...rmer, were collected together. In 1775 ...peared the first volume of his History of ...tronomy, the third and last volume of ...hich was published in 1779. Besides these ...orks he published several historical dis... ...isitions and astronomical observations. ...e was elected a member of the French ...ademy in 1764. How is it to be lamented ...at the phrenzy of revolutionary politics ...ould seize on such a mind as that of ...illy! He entered eagerly into the con... ...lsions of his native country, and was ...esident of the first national assembly. ...n the 14th of July, 1789, he was chosen ...ayor of Paris, but soon lost his popula... ...y, owing to the liberal sentiments which ... expressed for the royal family, and his ...forcing obedience to the laws. In con... ...quence of this he resigned his office in ...91, and went into that philosophical re... ...ement from whence he ought not to have ...ued. In the sanguinary period which ...llowed he was apprehended, and after a ...mmary process, condemned to be guillo... ...ed. He suffered with firmness, Novem... ...r 12, 1793.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BAINBRIDGE (John), a physician and as... ...onomer, was born at Ashby de la Zouch, ... Leicestershire, in 1582; and bred at ...manuel college, Cambridge, where he ...ok his degrees in arts, and then prac... ...ed physic in his native town, and taught ...hool. He settled afterwards in London, ...here he gained so great a reputation for ...s mathematical knowledge, that sir Henry ...ville appointed him his first astronomical ...ofessor at Oxford. He published, 1. An ...stronomical Description of the late Co... ...et, 1618, 4to. 2. Procli Sphæra, et Pto... ...mæi de Hypothesibus Planetarum Liber ...ngularis; to which was added Ptolemy's ...anon Regnorum, 1620, 4to. He left also ...veral mathematical MSS.—*Biog. Br.*

BAITHOSUS, a jew, who with his fellow ...sciple Sadoc, founded a sect which denied ... future state and resurrection. At first ...is sect was called both Baithosæi and Sadducees, but in process of time it was only distinguished by the latter.—*Lightfoot.*

BAIUS (Michael), a divine, was born at Melun in 1513. He became professor of divinity at Louvain, which appointed him its deputy at the council of Trent. His partiality to Augustine, however, brought upon him the charge of siding too much with Calvin, and several of his opinions were condemned by his college and the pope. He died in 1589. His works were printed at Cologne in 1696, 4to.—*Moreri.*

BAKER (David), an English benedictine monk, was educated at Oxford, and afterwards studied law in the Temple. On turning Roman catholic he went to Italy, where he entered among the benedictines, and was sent a missionary to England in the reign of Charles I. He died in London in 1641. He was of a mystical turn, and published in that way an exposition of Walter Hylton's book, entitled, The Scale of Perfection.—*Wood, A. O.*

BAKER (sir Richard), an historical writer, was born at Sissinghurst in Kent, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the inns of court, after which he travelled abroad. In 1603 he was knighted by James I. and in 1620 was high-sheriff of Oxfordshire. An unfortunate marriage reduced him to poverty, and he was thrown into the Fleet prison, where he wrote several books, the chief of which is a Chronicle of the Kings of England, which went through several editions; the last in 1730, folio. He died in 1645.—*Biog. Br.*

BAKER (Thomas), a mathematician and divine, was born in Somersetshire in 1625, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, after which he obtained the living of Bishop's Nymmet in Devonshire. He published the Geometrical Key, or the Gate of Equations unlocked, 1684, 4to. The royal society sent him some questions, which he solved in so satisfactory a manner that they presented him with a medal. He died in 1690.—*Wood A. O.*

BAKER (Thomas), a learned antiquary, was born at Lanchester, in the county of Durham, in 1656, and was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and was elected fellow. On entering into orders he had the living of Long Newton, which he resigned in 1690, because he would not take the oaths to king William, and in 1717 lost his fellowship, but still continued to reside in the college; and Prior, who was fellow of the same society, retained the place on purpose that he might give the profits to Mr. Baker. He kept up a correspondence with many learned men, and greatly assisted them in their works. He died at his chambers in 1740, and was buried in St. John's chapel, to which college he bequeathed his books and MSS. He wrote, 1. Reflections on Learning, 1710, 8vo. 2. The Preface to Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermon for Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby,

1703. He also compiled the History of St. John's college, which is in MS. 8vo.—*Life by Grey*.

Baker (Henry), an eminent naturalist, was born in London and brought up to the business of a bookseller, which profession he quitted, and undertook to teach deaf and dumb persons to speak, by which he acquired a handsome fortune. He married a daughter of Daniel de Foe, by whom he had two sons. He was chosen fellow of the antiquarian and royal societies, and obtained from the latter in 1740 the gold medal for his microscopical experiments on saline particles. He died in 1774, aged 70. He published the Microscope made Easy, 8vo. 1742, and Employment for the Microscope, 8vo. 1764. He also wrote Original Poems, serious and humorous, published in 8vo. 1725. His poem entitled The Universe possesses considerable merit. Several of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions. He left 100*l*. to the royal society for an anatomical or chemical lecture.—*Biog. Br.*

Baker (David Erskine), eldest son of the preceding, was adopted by an uncle, who was a silk-throwster in Spital-fields, and he succeeded him in the business; but being fond of theatrical entertainments, he squandered his property and joined some strolling companies. He was the author of "a Companion to the Playhouse," 2 vols. 12mo. 1764, since considerably improved and enlarged under the title of Biographia Dramatica, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Bakewell (Robert), a celebrated grazier, was born in 1726, at his paternal estate of Dishley, in Leicestershire. He conducted the farm for several years before his father's death, and turned his attention to the improvement of the breed of cattle, for which purpose he travelled over England, and into Ireland and Holland. His endeavours were so successful that the Dishley sheep were distinguished above all others, and he let one of his rams for the sum of 400 guineas! One in particular produced in one season 800 guineas, independent of ewes of Mr. Bakewell's own stock, which, at the same rate, would have made a total, the produce of a single ram, of 1200 guineas! The race of Dishley sheep are known by the fineness of their bone and flesh, the lightness of the offal, the disposition to quietness, and consequently to mature and fatten with less food than other sheep of equal weight. He also greatly improved his black cattle, and frequently let one of his bulls at 50 guineas a season! He died in 1795.—*Annual Necrology.*

Balaam, the son of Beor, or Bosor, a soothsayer of Pethor, a town of Mesopotamia. He was sent for by Balak, king of Moab, to curse the Israelites; but, moved by a superior power, he pronounced a blessing instead of a curse. He was slain with Balak in battle, about 1450 B. C.—*SS.*

Balamio (Ferdinand), a learned Sicilian physician, was greatly esteemed by pope Leo X. He translated several pieces of Galen into Latin, which were published in an edition of that author at Venice, in 1586.—*Moreri.*

Balassi (Mario), an historical and portrait painter of Florence, was born in 1604 and died in 1667. He copied the transfiguration by Raphael with such exactness as to astonish the best judges.—*Pilkington.*

Balathi, the author of a book entitled Asch Kati al Kath, or of the Figures and Characters of different Alphabets. He also wrote an account of those who maintain the two principles, like the Manichees.—*D'Herbelot.*

Balbi (John), a dominican of Genoa who wrote a book entitled Catholicon, seu Summa Grammaticalis, which was printed in folio at Mentz, in 1460.—*Moreri.*

Balbinus (Decimus Cælius), emperor of Rome, was born of an illustrious family and chosen emperor by the senate in 237 in conjunction with Maximus. Both were murdered by the soldiers at Rome in 238.—*Univ. Hist.*

Balboa (Vasco Nugnes de), a Castilian was one of the first who visited the West-Indies, where he gained immense riches. He settled on the coast of Darien, and built a town. In 1513 he crossed the isthmus and returned next year with a prodigious quantity of wealth. He sent an account of his discovery to Spain, and the king appointed Pedrarias Davila governor of Darien, who on his arrival was astonished to see Balboa in a cotton jacket, sandals made of hemp, and dwelling in a thatched hut. The governor, jealous of Balboa, caused him to be beheaded in 1517, at the age of 42.—*Moreri. Robertson's Hist. America.*

Balbuena (Bernard de), a Spanish poet was a native of Toledo, and became a doctor at Salamanca. He was appointed bishop of Porto Rico in America, where he died in 1627.—*Moreri.*

Balcanqual (Walter), a learned Scotch divine, who attended James I. to England and took his degree of D.D. at Oxford. He became chaplain to the king, master of the Savoy, and representative of the church of Scotland at the synod of Dordt. In 162[illegible] he was made dean of Rochester, and in 1639 dean of Durham. He suffered severely in the rebellion, being forced to fly from place to place; and died at Chirk castle in Denbighshire, in 1645. He wrote the Declaration of King Charles I. concerning the late tumults in Scotland, folio, 1630; Epistles concerning the Synod of Dordt, in John Hales's Golden Remains, and some sermons.—*Wood Athen. Oxon.*

Balchen (John), an English admiral was born in 1669, and entered early into the navy, where passing through several inferior stations he attained the command of a ship, and distinguished himself by his bravery in the Mediterranean under Sir

orge Byng. In 1734 he was made an ad-al, and in 1743 was appointed governor Greenwich hospital. He soon after went h a squadron to relieve sir Charles rdy, who with a large fleet of trans-ts was blocked up in the Tagus. Hav- accomplished this service, admiral cher sailed for England, but a violent rm coming on, his ship, the Victory, s lost on the Caskets near Jersey, and ery soul on board perished, October 3, 44. A monument was erected comme-orative of this melancholy event in West-nster Abbey.—*Campbell.*

Balderic, a French historian of the th century. He became bishop of Dol Britanny, and was at the council of Cler-ont. He wrote a history of the croisade the year 1099.—There was another bi-op of the same age, who wrote a chro-cle of the bishops of Arras and Cambray. *Moreri.*

Baldi (Bernard), a learned Italian, was orn at Urbino in 1553. He studied at Pa-ia, and afterwards became mathemati-an to the duke of Guastalla. He died in 17. He translated into Italian several orks of the ancient mathematicians, and rote some good poems in that language. is lives of mathematicians were printed 1707.—*Tiraboschi.*

Baldi de Ubaldis, an Italian lawyer of e 14th century, was born at Perugia in 319. He died at Pavia in 1400. His works re in 3 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

Baldi (James), a German jesuit, was orn in Upper Alsace in 1603. He was a mous preacher and poet, and died at euburg in 1668. His works were printed t Cologne in 4to. and in 12mo. 1645.—— *Moreri.*

Baldi (Lazaro), an historical painter, was a native of Tuscany, and the disciple f Pietro da Cortona. He was employed y Alexander VII. to paint the gallery at Monte Cavallo. He died in 1703.—*Pilk.*

Baldini (John Anthony), a learned Ita-ian nobleman, was born at Placentia in 654. He was employed as ambassador at arious courts in Europe, and attended the congress at Utrecht. A catalogue of his collection of books and curiosities was printed in the Italian Literary Journal. He died in 1725.—*Gen. Biog.*

Baldinucci (Philip), an Italian artist and biographer, was born at Florence in 1634. He wrote, 1. The General History of Painters, 6 vols. 2. A Vocabulary of Designs. 3. An Account of the Progress of Engraving on Copper. He died in 1696. —*Tiraboschi.*

Baldock (Ralph de), bishop of London. He was educated at Merton college, Oxford, and in 1304 was raised to the episcopal bench. In 1307 king Edward I. appointed him lord high chancellor. He died in 1313. He wrote a History of British Affairs, which Leland had seen, though it is now lost. There was at the same time one *Robert de Baldock*, a divine who was in great favour with Edward II. whose misfortunes he shared, and died in Newgate.—*Biog. Br.*

Baldwin I. emperor of the East, was the son of Baldwin, count of Flanders, and distinguished himself so greatly in the 4th croisade, that on the conquest of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204, he was chosen emperor. But the Greeks, assisted by the king of Bulgaria, defeated Baldwin, who being made prisoner, was never heard of afterwards. He was succeeded by his brother Henry.—*Univ. Hist.*

Baldwin II. succeeded his brother Robert in the empire of the East in 1228, being only 11 years of age. In 1261 Constantinople was taken by Michael Palæologus; and Baldwin escaped by sea to Italy, where he died in 1273.—*Ibid.*

Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, was a native of Exeter. He accompanied Richard I. to the Holy Land, and died there in 1191; he was a generous and learned prelate. His works were collected and published by Tissier in 1662.—*Bale de Script. Brit. Biog. Brit.*

Baldwin I. king of Jerusalem, was the son of Eustace, count of Boulogne, and accompanied Godfrey his brother into Palestine, where he gained the country of Edessa. He succeeded his brother on the throne of Jerusalem in 1100, and the year following took Antipatris, Cesarea, and Azotus. In 1104 he took Acre, after a long siege. He died after an active life in 1118, and was interred on Mount Calvary.—*Moreri.*

Baldwin II. king of Jerusalem, the son of Hugh count of Rethel, was crowned in 1118, after Eustace brother of Baldwin I. had renounced all claim to the vacant throne. He gained a great victory over the Saracens in 1120, but in 1124 he was taken prisoner by them, and ransomed on giving up the city of Tyre. He died in 1131.—*Moreri.*

Baldwin III. was the son of Fulk of Anjou, whom he succeeded in 1143 under the guardianship of his mother. He took Ascalon and other places, and died in 1163.—*Ibid.*

Baldwin IV. the son of Amaury, succeeded to the throne of Jerusalem on the death of his father in 1774, but being leprous, Raymond, count of Tripoli, governed the kingdom for him. He afterwards resigned the crown to his nephew Baldwin V. and died in 1185. The year following his successor died of poison, supposed to have been administered by his mother, that her husband Guy de Lusignan, might enjoy the throne.—*Ibid.*

Baldwin (Francis), a learned civilian, was born at Arras in 1520. He recommended himself successively to the patronage of the emperor Charles V. Anthony king of Navarre, and Henry III. king of Poland, the latter of whom invited him to

his court, but while he was preparing for the journey he died in 1572. He wrote Leges de Re rustica Novella; Constitutio prima; de hæredibus et lege Flacidia, &c. Baldwin is accused of having, alternately, become a protestant and catholic four times.—*Moreri.*

Bale (Robert), an English divine, was born in Norfolk, and entered among the carmelites at Norwich, of which society he became prior. He wrote, 1. Annales perbreves Ordinis Carmelitarum. 2. Historia Heliæ Prophetæ. 3. Officium Simonis Angli. He died in 1503.—*Pitts. Wood.*

Bale (John), in Latin *Balæus*, an English divine, was born in Suffolk, and educated in the monastery of carmelites at Norwich, from whence he went to Jesus college, Cambridge. He embraced the protestant religion, and became a zealous writer against popery. On the death of his patron, lord Cromwell, he went to Holland, but returned to England on the accession of Edward VI. and obtained a living in Hampshire, and in 1552 the bishopric of Ossory in Ireland, where he laboured in reforming his diocese with such zeal that his life was threatened by the priests. On the accession of Mary, he retired to Basle in Switzerland, where he remained till Elizabeth came to the throne, when he returned to England, and obtained a prebend of Canterbury. He died in 1568, aged 61. He wrote several works, the best of which is entitled Scriptorum illustrium Majoris Britanniæ Catalogus, or An Account of the Lives of eminent Writers of Britain, Basil, 1557.—*Biog. Brit.*

Balechou (Nicholas), a French engraver, was born at Arles in 1710, and died in 1765. He was expelled from the academy of painters for taking proof impressions of his print of Frederic Augustus, elector of Saxony and king of Poland, contrary to the orders of the dauphiness. His engravings are held in high estimation.—*D'Argenville.*

Balen (Mathias), a Dutch antiquary, was born at Dordt in 1611. He wrote the description of his native city, which was published in 1677, and is a work of considerable merit.—*Moreri.*

Balen (Hendrick Van), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Antwerp in 1560, and died in 1632. The finest of his performances are the drowning of Pharaoh, and the judgment of Paris. His son John Van Balen distinguished himself as a painter of history and landscapes.—*Houbraken. Pilkington.*

Bales (Peter), a celebrated penman, was born in 1547: he excelled not only in elegant writing, but in miniature penmanship; and was employed by Walsingham in imitating hand-writings. He published in 1590 the Writing Master, in three parts; the first teaching swift writing, the second true writing, the third fair writing. He died about 1600.—*Biog. Br.*

Balestra (Antony), an eminent historical painter, was born at Verona in 1666. In 1694 he gained the prize of merit given by the academy of St. Luke. He died in 1720.—*Pilkington.*

Baley or Bailey (Walter), an English physician, was born in Dorsetshire, and educated at Winchester School and New college, Oxford. He became royal professor of Physic in that university, and physician to her majesty. He died in 1592, aged 63. He wrote, 1. A Discourse of Pepper, 8vo. 2. A Brief Treatise of the Preservation of the Eye Sight, 8vo. 3. Directions for Health, 4to.—*Biog. Br.*

Balguy (John), a learned divine, was born in 1786 at Sheffield, in Yorkshire. In 1702 he was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. In the Bangorian controversy Mr. Balguy distinguished himself so well that bishop Hoadley gave him a prebend in the church of Salisbury, and in 1729 he was presented to the vicarage of Northallerton, in Yorkshire. He died in 1748. Mr. Balguy wrote, besides his tracts in the Bangorian dispute, 1. On the Beauty and Excellence of Moral Virtue, 8vo. 1726. 2. The Foundation of Moral Goodness, or a farther Inquiry into the Original of our Idea of Virtue, 1728. 3. Divine Rectitude, or a brief Inquiry concerning the Moral Perfections of the Deity, particularly in respect of Creation and Providence, 1730. 4. An Essay on Redemption, 1741. 5. Sermons on several Occasions, 2 vols. 8vo. This last is posthumous.—*Ibid.*

Balguy (Thomas), son of the above, was born in 1716, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of Doctor in Divinity. He became prebendary of Winchester, and archdeacon of that diocese, and refused in 1781 the bishopric of Gloucester. Dr. Balguy died at Winchester in 1795. His works are, 1. A Sermon on Church Government, 4to. 2. A Sermon on the respective Duties of Ministers and People, 4to. 3. A Charge to the Archdeaconry of Winchester, 4to. 4. Account of Dr. Powell, master of St. John's college, prefixed to his sermons. 5. Divine Benevolence asserted and vindicated, 8vo. 6. Preface to an Essay on Redemption by his father, 8vo. A collection of his Sermons and Charges has been printed in one volume 8vo.—*Europ. Mag.*

Bali (Moula Bali), a mohammedan writer, who is the author of a treatise on the Jurisprudence of the Mussulmans. He died in the 977th year of the Hegira.—*D'Herbelot.*

Baliol, or Balliol (sir John de), founder of a college called by his name at Oxford, was born at Barnardcastle in Durham. In 1248 he was made Governor of Carlisle; and on the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Henry III. to Alexander III. king of Scotland, the guardianship of the royal pair, as well as of the kingdom, was com-

nitted to him and another lord; but in bout three years they were charged with busing their trust, and the king of Eng-nd marched towards Scotland to punish nem. However, by advancing a consider-ble sum of money Baliol made his peace. n 1263 he laid the foundation of Baliol-ollege, which was completed by his widow. n the contest between Henry III. and the arons he sided with the king, for which he barons seized his lands. He died in 269, leaving three sons.— *Biog. Br.*

Baliol (John de), king of Scotland, was on of the above, and being at the head f the English interest in Scotland, on the eath of queen Margaret in her passage rom Norway, he laid claim to the vacant hrone by virtue of his descent from David arl of Huntingdon, brother to William the ion, king of Scotland. His principal com-petitor for the crown was Robert Bruce. dward I. being declared arbitrator, he leclared in favour of Baliol, who did ho-nage to him for the kingdom, Nov. 12, 292. But he did not hold the sceptre ong; for remonstrating against the power ssumed by Edward over Scotland, he was ummoned to his tribunal as a vassal. Ba-iol, provoked at this, concluded a treaty vith France, the consequence of which was war with England. The battle of Dun-ar decided the fate of Baliol, who sur-endered his crown into the hands of Ed-ward; who sent him and his son to Eng-and, where they were committed to the Tower. At the intercession of the pope hey were released and delivered to his egate in 1299. Baliol then went to France, where he resided upon his own estate, and died there in 1314. His son Edward after-wards set up a claim to the kingdom of Scotland, invaded and recovered it, but held it not long, and dying afterwards without issue, the family became extinct.— *Ibid.*

Balkini, a mohammedan author, who wrote, 1. Questions on the Sciences; 2. On the Meditations of Anavi; and several other books.—*D'Herbelot.*

Ball (John), a puritan divine, was born in Oxfordshire in 1585, He contrived to subsist on a curacy in Staffordshire of 20*l.* a year and a small school. Though he disap-proved of the ceremonies and church go-vernment in some respects, yet he wrote strongly against those who separated from the church on that plea. He died in 1640. —*Biog. Br.*

Ballanden (Sir John), a Scotch divine of the 16th century, who translated Hec-tor Boethius's History. Being a firm papist he quitted Scotland and retired to Rome, where he died in 1550. He was the author of several pieces in prose and verse.—*Ibid.*

Ballard (George), an English biogra-pher, was born at Camden, in Gloucester-shire, and bred a taylor; he became so skilled in the Saxon language, that lord Chedworth and some other gentlemen gave him a pension of 60*l.* a year to pursue his studies at Oxford, where he was made one of the eight clerks of Magdalen-college, and afterwards one of the university bea-dles. He published Memoirs of learned British Ladies, 4to. and 8vo. He died in 1755.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Ballerini (Peter and Jerome), two priests and brothers, were born at Verona, the first in 1698, and the second in 1702. They published in conjunction several edi-tions of ecclesiastical authors, besides some learned and ingenious performances of their own.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Ballexoerd (N.), a citizen of Geneva, was born in 1726, and died in 1774. He wrote a book on the physical education of children, which obtained the prize given by a society in Holland. He was also the author of a dissertation on this question, What are the principal Causes of the Deaths of so many Children? 1775.—*Ibid.*

Balli (Joseph), a scholastic divine, was born at Palermo in Sicily, and died at Pa-dua in 1640. He was a canon of Bari, in the kingdom of Naples, and wrote, 1. De Fæcunditate Dei. 2. De Morte Corporum Naturalium.—*Moreri.*

Balliani (John Baptist), a native and senator of Genoa, was born in 1586; he wrote a treatise on the natural Motion of heavy Bodies, 1646, and died in 1666.— *Tiraboschi.*

Ballin (Claude), a French artist, was born in 1615: he was brought up to the business of a goldsmith under his father. At the age of 19 he made four silver basons, on which were represented the four ages of the world; which were purchased by car-dinal Richelieu, who employed him to make four vases after the antique, to match them: he also executed several handsome pieces for Louis XIV. On the death of Varin, he was made director of the mint for casts and medals. He died in 1678.— *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Balsamon (Theodore), patriarch of An-tioch in the 12th century; who wrote se-veral works on the canon law, which were printed at Paris in 1620, folio.—*Fabric. Bib. Græc. Dupin.*

Balsham (Hugh de), bishop of Ely, and founder of Peter-house, Cambridge, flou-rished in the 13th century. He died in 1286.—*Biog. Br.*

Balthazar (Christopher), a learned French writer of the 17th century, who renounced his profession as an advocate, and embraced the protestant religon. In 1659 the national synod at Loudun settled upon him a pension for his services as the champion of the reformed. He combated Baronius with great ability.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Balthazarini, an Italian musician, who was much admired at the court of Henry III. of France. In 1581 he composed a ballet for the nuptials of the duke de Joyeuse with mademoiselle de Vaudemont, sister to the queen, called Ceres and her Nymphs,

which is supposed to be the origin of the *ballet heroique* in France.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Burney.*

Baltus (John Francis), a French Jesuit, was born at Metz in 1667: he became librarian at Rheims, and died there in 1743. His principal work is an Answer to Fontenell's History of Oracles, Strasburg, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

Balue (John), a cardinal, was born in France about 1420, of mean parents. He gained several preferments by his servility and art, and particularly the see of Angers, after the deposition of his patron the bishop of that diocese. Paul II. gave him a cardinal's hat. He engaged in correspondence with the dukes of Burgundy and Bern, to the disadvantage of Louis, which being discovered, he was imprisoned in an iron cage 11 years. On regaining his liberty he went to Rome, and was sent to France as legate by Sixtus V. He died in 1491.—*Ibid.*

Baluze (Stephen), a French writer, was born in 1631, and educated at Thoulouse, where he was patronized by the archbishop, on whose death he became librarian to Colbert. The king made him professor of the canon law in the royal college, and granted him a pension, both which places he lost by inserting some obnoxious remarks in his Genealogical History of the House of Auvergne. He died in 1718. Besides the above history he wrote the Lives of the Popes of Avignon, and the History of Tulles, his native place.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Balzac (John Lewis Guez de), a noble French writer, was born at Angoulême in 1594. Cardinal Richelieu granted him a pension, and gave him the places of counsellor of state, and historiographer royal. He gained great popularity by his Letters, which were first published in 1624. His style is rather bombastic, but his sentiments are good. At the close of life, Balzac, who had indulged in all the elegances of a dissipated court, became very devout, had apartments fitted up for him in a convent, and bestowed considerable sums on the poor. He died in 1654. Besides his Letters, he wrote, 1. Le Prince; 2. Le Socrate Chretien; 3. L'Aristippe; 4. Entretiens; 5. Christ Victorieux. —*Bayle. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bamboccio, an eminent painter, whose real name was Peter Van Laer; but he is better known by the nick-name of Bamboccio, on account of his deformity. He was born at Laerden, near Narden, in 1613. He lived at Rome several years, and improved himself by a close application to his profession. He painted inns, farriers' shops, cattle, and conversations, with great effect. His style is sweet, and his touch delicate, with great transparency of colouring. He died in 1673.—*Pilk.*

Bambridge (Christopher), archbishop of York, to which see he was translated from Durham in 1508. He was a native of Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. Henry VIII. sent him ambassador to pope Julius II. who gave him a cardinal's hat. He was poisoned by his servant, in revenge for some blows he had given him, in 1514.—*Biog. Br.*

Bamfield (Francis), a nonconformist divine, was born in Devonshire, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1641 he obtained a prebend in Exeter cathedral, and he was also minister of Sherborne in Dorsetshire, but was deprived at the Restoration for nonconformity. He was imprisoned in Newgate, for holding conventicles, and died there in 1684. He wrote a book in vindication of the observation of the seventh-day sabbath, &c.—*Calamy.*

Banchi (Seraphin), a dominican of Florence, to whom, in 1593, Peter Barriere, a fanatic, revealed his intention of murdering the king; which the priest prudently communicated to a nobleman, whereby the horrid design was prevented. The king gave him as a reward the archbishopric of Angoulême, which he afterwards resigned, and retired to a monastery at Paris, where he died.—*Moreri.*

Banck (Lawrence), a Swedish lawyer, was professor at Norkoping, his native place. He wrote several books against the papal usurpations, and died in 1662.—*Bayle.*

Bancroft (Richard), archbishop of Canterbury, was born in Lancashire in 1544, and educated at Jesus-college, Cambridge. He distinguished himself with so much learning against the puritans, that in 1597 he was made bishop of London. He bore a principal part in the famous conference at Hampton-court, and on the death of archbishop Whitgift, in 1604, he was translated to Canterbury, where he exerted himself with great vigilance in behalf of the Anglican church. He died in 1610.—*Biog. Brit.*

Bancroft (John), a nephew of the above, was born in Oxfordshire, and entered of Christ-Church, Oxford, in 1592. In 1609 he was elected master of University-college, where he continued above twenty years; and was at great pains and expence to recover the ancient lands belonging to that foundation. In 1622 he was made bishop of Oxford, for which see he built the palace of Cuddesden. He died in 1640.—*Wood A. O. Biog. Brit.*

Bandarra (Gonzales), a Portuguese fanatic, who set up for a prophet in the 16th century, and narrowly escaped being burnt as a heretic by the inquisition in 1541. He died in 1556.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bandello (Mathew), a dominican monk, who wrote novels in the manner of Boccace. He was born at Castlenovo, in the Milanese, about the end of the 15th century. On the invasion of that country by the Spanirds, Bandello went to France, where he obtained the bishopric of Agen in 1550, but he resigned it in 1555, and

lied in 1561. The best edition of his novels is that of London, 1740, 4 vols. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bandinelli (Bacio), was born at Florence in 1487. He distinguished himself by his skill in sculpture and painting; but he excelled in the former line, and his group of the Laocoon is greatly admired. He died in 1559.—*D'Argenville's Vies des Sculpteurs.*

Banduri (Anselm), a learned benedictine, was born at Ragusa in Dalmatia. He studied in France, where he applied chiefly to antiquities, and published, 1. The Antiquities of Constantinople, 2 vols. folio; 2. Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum a Trajano Decio ad Paleologos Augustos, 1718. He died at Paris in 1743.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bangius (Peter), a Swedish divine, was born at Helsingberg in 1633. He was professor of theology at Abo 32 years, and in 1682 was made bishop of Wyburg. He died in 1696, and left an ecclesiastical History of Sweden, a treatise on sacred Chronology, and other works.—*Moreri.*

Bangius (Thomas), professor of divinity, philosophy, and Hebrew, at Copenhagen. He died in 1661, aged 61. He wrote an exercitation on the origin of diversity of languages, a Hebrew lexicon, &c.—*Bayle.*

Banier (Anthony), a French writer, was born in 1673. He studied at Paris, and then became tutor to the sons of M. de Metz. He wrote an historical Explanation of the Fables of Antiquity, 2 vols. 12mo., which was afterwards published under the title of Mythology, or the Fables explained by History. He died in 1741. He had a hand in Picart's Religious Ceremonies, and other esteemed works. An English translation of his Mythology was printed in 1741, in 4 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Banister (John), an English physician of the 16th century, was educated at Oxford, where he then graduated in physic. He settled at Nottingham, and obtained great practice, chiefly in surgery. His works on chirurgical subjects were formerly in considerable esteem.—There was another physician named *Richard Banister*, who wrote a treatise of diseases of the eyes. He resided at Stamford, and was accounted a great oculist. He died about 1624.—*Biog. Brit.*

Bankes (Sir John), an English judge, was born at Keswick in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's-college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Gray's-inn, and in due course was called to the bar. In 1630 he was made attorney-general to the prince of Wales, and in 1640 chief justice of the common pleas. He displayed his loyalty and courage at the beginning of the rebellion; and his lady defended Corff castle, the family seat, against the parliament forces, till it was relieved by the earl of Caernarvon. Sir John continued with the king at Oxford, and died there in 1644.—*Biog. Brit.*

Banks (John), an English writer, was born at Sunning in Berkshire, in 1709, and bred a weaver at Reading; after which he came to London, and turned bookseller; but not meeting with success, he had recourse to his pen, and published several works, one of which, a Critical Review of the Life of Oliver Cromwell, was well received. He died in 1751.—*Gen. B. D.*

Banks (John), an English play-writer of the 18th century, was bred a lawyer, but quitted the practice of the courts for the tragic muse. He produced several pieces which were once popular, particularly the Earl of Essex. When he died is uncertain; his remains were deposited in the church of St. James, Westminster.—*Biog. Dram.*

Bannier (John), a Swedish general, was born in 1601. He served under Gustavus Adolphus, on whose death he became commander-in-chief, and obtained several victories, and took many important places. Afterwards his good fortune failed, and the imperialists succeeded in driving him into Bohemia. He died in 1641.—*Moreri.*

Banquo or Bancho, a Scotch general of royal extraction, who obtained several victories over the highlanders and the Danes, in the reign of Donald VII. He tarnished his glory by aiding Macbeth in the conspiracy against that monarch; but was afterwards put to death by the usurper.—*Buchanan.*

Baptist (John), surnamed Monnoyer, a Flemish painter, was born at Lisle in 1635. He was at first an historical painter, but afterwards applied to flower-painting. King William employed him in decorating Kensington-palace, Montague-house, and other edifices. He died in 1699. His son Anthony shone in the same line with his father. There was another painter of this name, who came from Antwerp, and distinguished himself in portraits. He died in 1691.—*Pilkington.*

Baptistin (John Baptiste Struk), a musician, was born at Florence, and died about 1740. He first brought the violoncello into fashion in France. He was besides a good composer.—*Burney.*

Barach, 4th judge of the Hebrews, after delivering them from bondage to Jabin, king of Canaan, and defeating Sisera. He ruled 33 years, and flourished about 1240 B. C.—*SS.*

Baradæus also called Zanzalus Jacobus, a monk of the 6th century. He revived the sect of the monophysites, who maintained that there is but one nature in Christ. His party made him bishop of Edessa. He died in 588, and from him the sect took the name of *Jacobites*.—*Mosheim.*

Baranzano (Redemptus), a barnabite monk, born in 1590, in Piedmont. He was professor of philosophy and mathematics at Annecti, and the correspondent of lord

Bacon, who had a great esteem for him. He died in 1622. His works are: Uranoscopia, seu Universa Doctrina de Cœlo, fol.; Campus Philosophicus, 8vo.; De novis Opinionibus physicis, 8vo.—*Bayle.*

Barathier, (Barthelemy), an Italian lawyer of the 15th century. He was born at Placentia, and became a professor at Pavia and Ferrara. He published a New Digest of the Feudal Law at Paris, in 1611. —*Moreri.*

Baratier (John Philip), an extraordinary youth, born at Schwobach, near Nuremburg, in 1721. At five years old he understood Greek, Latin, German, and French. He next studied Hebrew; and at nine years of age was able to translate any part of the scripture into Latin. In 1731, he was entered in the university of Altdorf, and the same year wrote a letter to M. le Maitre, on a new edition of the Bible, Hebrew, Chaldaïc, and Rabbinical, which is inserted in the Bibliotheque Germanique. The year following he published the Travels of Benjamin of Tudela, translated from the Hebrew into French. In 1734 the margrave of Anspach gave him a pension of 50 florins a year, and the use of his library. The year following he submitted a plan, for finding the longitude, to the royal society, which, however, proved to be an old exploded scheme. He was the same year admitted a member of the academy at Berlin, and created M. A. by the university of Halle. He died in 1740. Besides the above, he wrote critical dissertations upon points of ecclesiastial history, and a treatise against the socinians, called Anti-Artemonius.—*Life by Dr. Johnson,*

Barba (Alvarez Alonzo), curate of St. Bernard de Potosi in the 17th century. He wrote a curious book on metallurgy, printed at Madrid in 1620, 4to. and abridged, in French, 1 vol. 12mo. 1730.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Barbadillo (Alphonsus Jerom de Salas), a Spanish dramatic writer, born at Madrid, died about 1630. He wrote several comedies, and the Adventures of Don Diego de Noche, 1624, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

Barbadino, a learned Portuguese, who published at Paris, in 1746, a piece in his native language, on the present State of Literature in Portugal, which was severely attacked by a Portuguese jesuit, and defended by Don Joseph de Maymo.—*Gen. Biog.*

Barbaro (Francis), a learned Venetian, was born in 1398. He was governor of several places; but distinguished himself chiefly by his literary works, particularly translations of some of Plutarch's Lives. He wrote De Re Uxoria; on the Choice of a Wife, and the Duties of Women, printed at Paris in 1515. He died in 1554. His letters were printed in 1743.—*Bayle. Mor.*

Barbaro (Ermolao) the elder, nephew of the preceding. He was learned in the Greek language, and translated some of Æsop's Fables into Latin at the age of 12. He became successively bishop of Trevisa and Verona, where he died in 1470.—*Tiraboschi.*

Barbaro (Ermolao), grandson of Francis, born in 1454. He gave lectures on the Greek language gratuitously. The emperor Frederic, to whom he went ambassador, conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and pope Innocent VIII. made him patriarch of Aquileia, for which the Venetians expelled him their republic. He then went to Rome, where he died in 1493. He translated the Rhetoric of Aristotle, and other works; and published critical elucidations of Pliny.—*Tiraboschi.*

Barbaro (Daniel), nephew of the last-mentioned. He was born in 1513, and became joint patriarch of Aquileia. He died in 1570. He wrote a Treatise of Eloquence, Venice, 1557, 4to.; Practice of Perspective, 1568, folio; and a translation of Vitruvius, in 1584.—*Ibid.*

Barbarossa (Aruch), a famous pirate. Being called in to assist the prince of Algiers, against the Spaniards, he murdered that monarch, and took possession of his throne. He next defeated the king of Tunis, and having taken the capital, caused himself to be proclaimed king; after which he marched to Tremecen, the inhabitants of which put to death their own monarch. The heir to the kingdom of Tremecen applied to the marquis of Gomarez, governor of Oran, who besieged Barbarossa in the citadel, and reduced him to the greatest distress. He escaped from thence by a subterraneous passage, but was overtaken with a small number of Turks, the whole of whom died sword in hand, in 1518.—*Univ. Hist.*

Barbarossa (Heyradin), succeeded his brother in the kingdom of Algiers, and became commander of the naval forces of Selim II. emperor of the Turks. He made himself master of Tunis, but was driven from it by Charles V. in 1536. After this, he ravaged several parts of Italy, and reduced Yemen in Arabia Felix to the Turkish government. He died in 1547, aged 80.—*Ibid.*

Barbaroux (Charles), a native of Marseilles, and member of the national assembly. He was an enemy to Robespierre and Tallien, and repeatedly brought charges against them. He also proposed the trial of Louis XVI. and family. When the Girondists were overthrown he was arrested, but made his escape. But he was afterwards taken and guillotined at Bourdeaux, in 1794.—*Dict. des Hommes Marq. de la Fin du 18me Siècle.*

Barbasan (Stephen), a French writer, born in 1696, and died in 1770. He is known as the editor of old French books, particularly of Tales and Fables of the 12th and 13th centuries, 1760, 3 vols. 12mo.

He also wrote Instructions from a Father to a Son, 1760, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Barbatelli (Bernardino), an Italian painter, was the disciple of Ghirlandaio, at Florence. He afterwards went to Rome, where he studied with so much assiduity, as frequently to forget the refreshments of food and sleep. He excelled in painting history, fruit, animals, and flowers. He died in 1612, aged 70.—*Pilkington.*

Barbeau de la Bruyere (John Lewis), a French writer, was the son of a woodmonger at Paris, and born in 1710. He published an historic map of the world, which combines geography, chronology, and history in one view. He edited, and for the most part compiled, the Chronological Tables of the Abbé Lenglet; the Modern Geography of La Croix; and the two last volumes of the Bibliotheque de France. He also translated into French, Strahlemberg's Description of Russia, &c. He died in 1781.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Barberino (Francis), an Italian poet, was born at Barberino, in Tuscany, in 1264. He wrote a poem, entitled, The Precepts of Love, printed at Rome in 1610. He died at Florence in 1348.—*Tiraboschi.*

Barberino (Francis), a Roman cardinal, nephew of pope Urban VIII. and legate in France and Spain. He was the father of the poor, and patron of the learned. He died in 1679. His brother Anthony was also a cardinal, but on the election of Innocent X. who was the enemy of his family, he retired to France, where he was made archbishop of Rheims, and died in 1671.—*Moreri.*

Barbeu Dubourg (James), a physician, was born at Mayenne, in 1709. He published, 1. A Journal of Medicine, in 1761; 2. A System of Botany, 2 vols. 1767; 3. Aphorisms of Medicine, 1770, 12mo. He died in 1779.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Barbeyrac (Charles), an eminent physician, was born at Cereste, in Provence, and studied at Montpelier, where he settled. Locke, who was intimate with him, compared him to Sydenham. He died in 1699, aged 70. He wrote only two works, Traité nouveau de Medicine, &c. 1654, 12mo.; and Questiones Medicæ Duodecim, 4to. 1658.—*Moreri.*

Barbeyrac (John), nephew of the above, was born in 1674, at Beziers. He was professor of law and history, first at Lausanne, and afterwards at Groningen. He translated into French Puffendorf's Law of Nature and Nations, his treatise on the Duties of Man, and Grotius's book of the Rights of War and Peace, with learned notes of his own. He also wrote a treatise on the Morality of the Fathers, 4to. 1728; another on Gaming, 2 vols. 8vo. 1709, &c. He died about 1747.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Barbier d'Aucour (John), a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, born at Langres in 1641, and educated at Dijon. He was tutor to the son of the famous Colbert, and in 1683 became member of the French academy. On the death of his patron he returned to the bar, and died at Paris in 1694. He wrote Sentimens de Cleanthe sur les Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugene, par le Père Bouhours, Jesuite, 12mo. 2 vols. 1671. He wrote besides several other pieces against the jesuits.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Barbieri (John Francis), an eminent historical painter, born in 1590. He studied under Caracci, but followed the manner of Caravaggio. His taste was natural, but not always elegant. Among artists, he goes under the name of Guercino. He died in 1666, aged 76. His brother Paulo Antonio excelled in painting still life and animals. He died in 1640.—*D'Argenville.*

Barbosa (Arias), a learned Portuguese, who was Greek professor at Salamanca 20 years. The king of Portugal appointed him preceptor to his sons, Alphonsus and Henry. He wrote some Latin poems, and a treatise on prosody. He died in 1540.——*Moreri.*

Barbosa (Peter), born at Viana in Portugal. He was first professor of law at Coimbra, and afterwards chancellor of the kingdom. He died about 1596. His works on the Digests were published in 3 vols. fol. 1613.—*Ibid.*

Barbosa (Augustin), son of the above. Philip IV. of Spain gave him the bishopric of Ugento, in the territory of Otranto, in 1648, but he died in a few months after. He wrote De Officio Episcopi, and other learned works.—*Ibid.*

Barbour (John), a Scotch divine, was born about 1320, and educated in the abbey of Aberbrothick. King David Bruce made him his chaplain, and sent him on several embassies. He wrote in verse the Life and Actions of King Robert Bruce, printed at Glasgow in 1671. He died in 1378.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Barbud, a Persian musician in the service of Kosru Parviz. His name was adopted to express the master of music in all succeeding times. The Persians also gave the name of Barbud to a sort of lyre.——*D'Herbelot.*

Barchusen, or Barkhausen (John Conrad), an eminent physician and chemist, was borne at Herne, in Germany, in 1666. After visiting several countries, he settled at Utrecht, where he read lectures in chemistry till his death in 1717. He wrote Elementa Chemicæ; Historia Medicinæ, and other esteemed works.—*Moreri.*

Barclay (Alexander), a writer of the 16th century, was according to some, a native of Scotland, but others maintain that he was an Englishman, which last is most probable, since he received his education at Oriel college, Oxford. He afterwards travelled through most parts of Europe, and on his return became a monk at Ely; but on the dissolution of his monastery he obtained a living in Essex. He died in 1552.

Barclay was one of the first refiners of our language by his productions, which are chiefly translations from foreign writers. He rendered into English that curious book entitled Navis Stultifera, or Ship of Fools.—*Biog. Brit.*

Barclay (William), a learned Scotch writer, was born at Aberdeen, but educated in France, where he took his doctor's degree in law, and became professor in that faculty, first at Pontamousson and afterwards at Angers, where he died in 1605. He published some books on the rights of kings and popes.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Barclay (John), son of the above, was born at Pontamousson in 1582, and received his education among the jesuits, who wanted to engage him among them, but in this they were frustrated by his father, which occasioned their resentment against him. On the death of his father he went to London, where he lived ten years, and then returned to Paris. He died at Rome in 1621. He wrote several ingenious works: the chief of which are, Euphormio, a satire in Latin, and a romance, entitled Argenis. This last has been translated into several languages.—*Ibid.*

Barclay (Robert), a quaker, was born at Edinburgh in 1648, and sent by his father, colonel Barclay, to Paris, under the care of his uncle, who was principal of the Scots' college. He was drawn over to the Romish religion, on which his father sent for him home, and having himself embraced the opinions of the quakers, persuaded his son to do the same. In 1670 he published a defence of his new religion, at Aberdeen; and in 1675 he printed a catechetical discourse, or system of faith, according to the opinions of his sect. But his greatest work is, An Apology for the true Christian Divinity, as the same is held forth and preached by the people called, in scorn, Quakers, printed in Latin, at Amsterdam, in 1676, and translated into English, in 1678. He not only benefited his party by his writings, but travelled through various countries, particularly Germany and Holland, to obtain converts. He spent the latter part of his life on his paternal estate, and died in 1690.—*Biog. Brit.*

Barcochebas, or Barcochab, "the son of a star," a famous impostor among the jews, who pretended to be the *star* predicted by Balaam. He gained many followers, who overran Judea, and put a number of Romans to the sword. He was at last defeated and slain by Julius Severus, who committed a dreadful massacre on the jewish nation, by way of revenge, A. D. 134.—*Moreri.*

Bardas, a nobleman of Constantinople, was uncle and guardian to the emperor Michael III. He endeavoured to assume the supreme power, but after committing several arbitrary acts, was put to death by Basilius the Macedonian, in 866.—*Un. Hist.*

Bardas, called *Sclerus*, general of the army under the emperor John Zimisces, after whose death he prevailed with his troops to invest him with the purple. Bardas Phocas vanquished him in Persia, on which he fled to the caliph of Bagdat, who made him prisoner in 979. After a year's confinement, he obtained his liberty, and joined Phocas, who assumed the imperial dignity. On his death, Bardas submitted to the emperor Basil, who took him into favour.—*Ibid.*

Bardesanes, a heretic in the 2d century, was a native of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, and the disciple of Valentinus, part of whose opinions he adopted, with new errors of his own. He held the existence of æons, and denied the resurrection. He is not to be confounded with another of the same name who lived in the 3d century, and wrote a curious book on the Gymnosophists.—*Mosheim. Moreri.*

Bardin (Peter), a French writer. He was born at Rouen, and became a member of the French academy. He was drowned in the humane act of endeavouring to save another, in 1637. He wrote, 1. Le grand Chambellan de France, 1623, folio; 2. Pensées Morales sur l'Ecclesiate, 1629, 8vo.; 3. Le Lycée, ou de l'honnete Homme, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

Bardney (Richard), an English monk of the benedictine order, was born at Bardney, in Lincolnshire. He wrote the Life of Robert Grostest, or Grosthead, bishop of Lincoln, in Latin verse, and died in 1504. —*Wood.*

Barebone (Praise God), a rebel and fanatic, was a leatherseller, and became in 1654 one of the most active members of Cromwell's parliament, which took its denomination from his name. When Monk came to London to restore the king, this man appeared at the head of such a rabble as alarmed even that intrepid general. A petition was presented to the parliament by their leader for the exclusion of the king and royal family. Monk, in consequence, wrote a letter of complaint to the house for encouraging the furious zealot and his adherents. Mr. Granger says, there were three brothers of this family, each of whom had a sentence to his name, viz. Praise God, Barebone; Christ came into the world to save, Barebone; and, If Christ had not died thou hadst been damned, Barebone: some are said to have omitted the former part of the sentence, and to have called him only "Damned Barebone."—*Granger's Biog. Hist.*

Barent (Dieterick), a Dutch painter of history and portrait, born at Amsterdam in 1534. He studied in the school of Titian, with whom he continued several years, and then returned to his own country, where he died in 1582.—*De Piles.*

Baretti (Joseph), an ingenious writer, was the son of an architect at Turin. Of

he early part of his life little is known, nly that he was a great traveller. In 750 he came to England, and soon acquired a knowledge of the language, which e wrote with facility and correctness. About 1753 he became acquainted with Dr. Johnson, by whose means he was introduced into Mr. Thrale's family as teacher of the Italian language. In 1760 he returned to Italy, and began a periodical work entitled Frusta Literaria, which was published at Venice, but on account of the freedom of its sentiments, he found it expedient to quit that country, and he once more visited England. In 1769 he was tried at the Old Bailey for killing a man who assaulted him in the Haymarket, and was acquitted. Next year he published his Travels through France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, 4 vols. 8vo. On the establishment of the royal academy, he was appointed foreign secretary, and in lord North's administration he obtained a pension. He died in 1789, aged about 73. He was an ingenious, pleasant, and charitable man. He wrote, A Dissertation on Italian Poetry; An Introduction to the Italian Language; The Italian Library, 8vo.; A Dictionary, English and Italian, 2 vols. 4to; A Grammar of the Italian Language, 8vo.; An Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy, 2 vols. 8vo.; An Introduction to the most Useful European Languages, 8vo.; A Dictionary, English and Spanish, 4to.; Tolondron Speeches to John Bowle, about his edition of Don Quixote, 8vo. &c.—*Europ. Mag.*

Bargrave (Isaac), an English divine. He was educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, and became chaplain to James I. and dean of Canterbury, in 1625. At the commencement of the civil war, he was thrown into the Fleet by colonel Sandys, whom he had saved from the gallows. He lay there three weeks, and died soon after, in 1642, aged 56. —*Todd's Lives of the Deans of Canterbury.*

Barkham (John), an English antiquary, was born at Exeter about 1572, and educated at Oxford. He was made dean of Hocking in Essex, where he died in 1642. He gave medals and coins to archbishop Laud, who added them to the collection which he had given to the university of Oxford. Dr. Barkham is said to have been the sole author of the Display of Heraldry, which goes under the name of Guillim.—*Prince's Worthies of Devon. Biog. Br.*

Barksdale (Clement), an English divine, was born at Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire, in 1609, and educated first at Abingdon-school, and next at Oxford. He became master of the grammar-school at Hereford; but when that city was taken by the rebels, he went and kept a school at Dawling in Gloucestershire. At the restoration, he was presented to the living of Staunton, where he died in 1687. He published, 1. Monumenta Literaria: sive obitus et Elogia Doctorum virorum, ex Historiis J. A. Thuani, 4to.; 2. Nympha Libethtis, or the Corswold Muse, 1651, 8vo.; 3. Life of Hugo Grotius, 1652, 12mo.; 4. Memorials of worthy Persons, 1661, 12mo., besides several sermons and tracts.—*Wood.*

Barlaam, a learned divine of the 14th century, was a native of Calabria; on visiting Constantinople, to study the Greek language, the emperor Andronicus the younger gave him the abbey of St. Saviour, and employed him to negociate a union between the two churches, and to solicit succours from the christian princes against the infidels. Barlaam, on his return, wrote against the Latins; but on being made bishop of Gieraci, in Italy, he changed his principles, and employed his pen against the Greeks. He died in 1348. His letters were printed in 1604.—*Moreri.*

Barlæus (Gaspard), a modern Latin poet, was born at Antwerp in 1584. He became professor of logic at Leyden, of which place he was deprived for being an arminian. He then taught philosophy at Amsterdam, where he died in 1648. His orations and letters have been printed, but his Latin poems are most esteemed.—*Bayle.*

Barlæus (Lambert), professor of Greek at Leyden. He translated, in conjunction with Rivius, the confession of the reformed churches into Greek, and published the Timon of Lucian, with notes, also Annotations on Hesiod's Theogony. He died in 1655.—*Moreri.*

Barland (Adrian), a learned Dutch critic, was professor of eloquence at Louvain, where he died in 1542. He published Notes on Terence, Virgil, Pliny the younger, and Menander; An Abridgement of Universal History; The Chronicle of the Dukes of Brabant; De Literatis urbis Romæ Principibus, &c.—*Moreri.*

Barletta (Gabriel), a whimsical character in the 15th century, was a native of Barletta in the kingdom of Naples. He was born about 1400, and was a dominican. His sermons exhibit such a mixture of religious and comic expressions, sublime and vulgar ideas, the serious and the ridiculous, and, what is more remarkable, the whole written in such a barbarous language, compounded of Greek, Latin, and Italian, as to have rendered them one of the most extraordinary productions in literature. Such, however, was his fame among his contemporaries, as to have occasioned this proverb: *nescit predicare qui nescit Barlettare.* His sermons have passed through more than 20 editions; the best is that of Venice, in 1577, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Tiraboschi.*

Barlow (Thomas), an English bishop, was born in 1607, at Orton in Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, of which society he successively became fellow and provost. He was also chosen keeper of the Bodleian library, and Mar-

garet professor of divinity. In 1675 he was made bishop of Lincoln, and distinguished himself as a zealous writer against popery; but on the accession of James II. he paid his court to him, and vindicated the royal power to dispense with the penal laws. Yet at the revolution he took the oaths, and was forward in depriving the nonjuring clergy in his diocese. Besides his tracts against popery, he wrote Cases of Conscience, and some other books. He died at Buckden, in 1691, aged 35.—*Biog. Br.*

Barlow (Francis), an English painter, was born in Lincolnshire, and studied under Shepherd, a portrait painter. He died in 1702. Barlow excelled in painting birds, beasts, and fish, which he imitated very exactly.—*Pilkington.*

Barlowe (William), an English prelate, was prior of a monastery at the dissolution of the religious orders in the reign of Henry VIII., after which he was made bishop of St. Asaph, from whence he was translated to St. David's. In 1547 he was made bishop of Bath and Wells, but was deprived by queen Mary for being married, on which he went to Germany. At the accession of Elizabeth to the throne, he returned, and was made bishop of Chichester. He died in 1568. He wrote several books.—*Wood. B. Br.*

Barlowe (William), son of the above, was born in Pembrokeshire, and educated at Baliol college, Oxford; after which, he travelled abroad, and became well skilled in navigation. On entering into orders, he was made prebendary of Winchester, and at last archdeacon of Sarum. He was the first writer on the properties of the loadstone. He likewise discovered the difference between iron and steel, and their tempers for magnetical uses. To him also are we indebted for the way of pointing magnetic needles, and of piecing and cementing loadstones. He died in 1625.—*Ibid.*

Barnabas (St.), of the tribe of Levi, born in the isle of Cyprus. On embracing the gospel, he sold his estate, and gave the produce to the apostles. He was sent to Antioch to confirm the new disciples; and was the companion of St. Paul. He was stoned to death by the Jews in Cyprus. There is an epistle extant under his name, which was printed at Amsterdam, with notes, in 1724, by Le Clerc.—*Cave's Lives of the Apostles.*

Barnard (Theodore), a Dutch painter, was born at Amsterdam, and afterwards settled in England, where it is said he painted the figures of the kings and bishops for Chichester cathedral.—*Houbraken.*

Barnard, or Bernard (John), an English divine, was born in Lincolnshire, and educated partly at Cambridge, and partly at Oxford, where he became fellow of Lincoln college. At the restoration he was made prebendary of Lincoln, and, in 1669, took his degree of D.D. He died in 1683. He wrote the Life of Dr. Heylyn, and some other pieces.—*Biog. Brit.*

Barnard (sir John), an eminent patriot, was born at Reading in Berkshire, in 1685, of parents who were quakers. His father was a wine merchant, to whose business he succeeded. In his 19th year he quitted the quakers, and became a member of the established church. He was first brought into notice by being appointed by the body of wine-merchants to state before the house of lords their objections to a bill then pending in that house, affecting their trade. In consequence of the abilities he displayed on this occasion he was nominated in 1721 candidate for the city of London, and the year following was elected. He continued to represent the city in parliament near forty years, and he discharged that trust with such fidelity as to gain the veneration of his fellow-citizens, who erected his statue in the exchange. In 1732 he received the honour of knighthood from George II. whom he attended with an address. In 1737 he served the office of lord mayor, in which situation he considerably reformed the police. He died at Clapham in 1764, leaving one son and two daughters. Sir John Barnard was a worthy magistrate, an upright senator, a good speaker, and a religious man.—*Ibid.*

Barnave (Anthony), one of the actors and victims of the French revolution. He was a member of the national assembly, where he distinguished himself by his vehemence. When the king was stopped at Varennes he was nominated to conduct his majesty and family to Paris, in which mission he behaved with great respect to his illustrious captives. He was guillotined at Paris as a royalist in 1794, aged 32.—*Dict. des Hommes Marquans de la Fin du 18me Siecle.*

Barnes (Juliana), born at Roding in Essex, at the beginning of the 15th century. Her singular accomplishments procured her the place of prioress of Sopewell nunnery, a place belonging to St. Alban's. She was living in 1486. She wrote on heraldry, hunting, and hawking, which treatises were printed at the monastery of St. Alban's.—*Biog. Brit.*

Barnes (Robert), an English divine and D.D. He was chaplain to Henry VIII. who sent him to Germany to confer with the divines of that country on the legality of his divorce. Here he became a lutheran, and on his return propagated his new opinions with such zeal that he was taken up, and in 1540 burnt in Smithfield. He wrote a treatise on Justification, and some other books.—*Fox's Martyrology.*

Barnes (Joshua), a learned divine. He was born in London in 1654, and educated at Christ's hospital, from whence he removed to Emanuel college, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow in 1675. The year following he published a poem on the History of Esther, and in 1688 the Life of Edward III. In 1694 he printed his edition of Euripides. In 1700 he married a widow lady of fortune. In 1705 he published his

Anacreon, and the next year his Homer. Dr. Bentley used to say that he understood as much Greek as a Greek cobler; yet his edition of Anacreon is deservedly in high esteem. He died in 1712.—*Biog. Brit.*

Barneveldt (John d'Olden), a celebrated Dutch statesman, who rose by his merit to the first dignities in the government. He was sent ambassador to queen Elizabeth of England, and Henry IV. of France. On his return to Holland he endeavoured to limit the authority of Maurice prince of Orange, which, added to his being the patron of the Arminians, made him obnoxious to the prince, who got him tried on the absurd charge of plotting to deliver up his country to the Spanish monarch. Of this he was found guilty, and beheaded in 1619. His sons, William and Réne, formed a conspiracy against Maurice to revenge their father's death, which was discovered. William escaped, but Réne was taken prisoner and executed. —*Brandt's Hist. Reform. in the Low Countries.*

Baro (Peter), a French protestant divine, who came to England on account of his religion, and in 1574 was chosen lady Margaret's professor of divinity at Cambridge, where he brought himself into trouble by opposing the calvinistical notion of predestination. He died in London at the beginning of the 17th century, and was buried in the church of St. Olave, Hart-street. He published some polemical books in Latin.—*Biog. Br.*

Barocue (Frederic), an Italian painter, was a native of Urbino, and died there in 1612, aged 84. He chiefly excelled on religious subjects, and his pictures are held in high esteem.—*De Piles.*

Baron (Bonaventure), a Franciscan monk, whose true name was Fitzgerald, was born at Clonmell in Ireland. He died at Rome in 1696. He wrote a body of divinity in 3 vols. and three books of Latin poetry.—*Biog. Br.*

Baron (Michael), a famous French actor, was the son of a merchant at Issoudun. Although his merit in his profession was very great, yet his vanity was insufferable; this will appear from a saying of his; "that once in a century we might see a Cæsar, but that 2000 years were not sufficient to produce a Baron." He was about to refuse the pension granted him by Louis XIV. because the order for it was worded thus, "Pay to the within-named Michael Boyun, called *Baron*," &c. He died at Paris in 1729, aged 77. Three volumes of his comedies were printed after his death.—*Moreri.*

Baron (Hyacinth Theodore), professor of medicine at Paris, who had a considerable hand in the Pharmacopœia, printed there in 1732, 4to. He also wrote a Discourse on Chocolate. He died in 1758, aged 72.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Baroni (Leonora), a famous singer, was born at Naples, but resided the greater part of her life at Rome. She was the daughter of the fair Adriana of Mantua, on whose beauty and accomplishments numerous panegyrics were printed. Leonora possessed eminent talents, and a volume of poems in different languages was printed in 1639 in her praise. She also wrote several poetical pieces of merit.—*Bayle.*

Baronius (Cæsar), a learned cardinal, was born in 1538 at Sora, in the kingdom of Naples. In 1560 he entered into the congregation of the Oratory, and was for some time employed in the instruction of youth. In 1588 he was elected superior-general of his order. Clement VIII. made him his confessor, and in 1596 raised him to the cardinalship. He afterwards became librarian of the Vatican, and on the death of that pontiff would have been elected pope if the Spanish party had not prevailed. He died in 1607. His Ecclesiastical Annals, in 12 vols. folio, have been often printed.—*Moreri.*

Barozzi (James), a famous architect, better known by the name of *Vignola* from the place of his birth in the duchy of Modena, was born in 1507. He first studied painting, which he quitted for architecture, and became a member of the academy of design at Rome. In 1537 he visited France, where he resided two years. He built several palaces in and near Bologna, and constructed the famous canal which goes from thence to Ferrara. He was also employed to build some churches at Rome, and succeeded Michael Angelo as architect of St. Peter's. He died in 1577. He wrote a celebrated book, entitled Rules for the five Orders of Architecture, which has gone through sixteen editions; also a Treatise on practical Perspective.—*D'Argenville's Vies des Archit.*

Barral (Peter), a French abbé, born at Grenoble, and who died in Paris in 1772; he compiled an historical Dictionary, 6 vols. 8vo. 1759, and a Dictionary of Roman Antiquities, 2 vols. 8vo.

Barre (Lewis Francis Joseph de la), an ingenious writer, was born at Tournay in 1688. He was educated in the college of St. Barbe, at Paris, where he assisted Anselm Banduri in his Imperium Orientale, and the collection of medals of Roman emperors from the emperor Decius, for which he had a pension given him by the duke of Tuscany. He also published Memoirs for the History of France and Burgundy, and several other works. He died in 1738.—*Moreri.*

Barre (Joseph), a learned and industrious French writer, was born in 1692. He was canon of St. Genevieve, and chancellor of the university of Paris. His principal works are, Vindiciæ librorum deuterocanonicorum veteris testamenti; a general History of Germany, 11 vols. 4to.; Life of

Marshal de Fabert, 2 vols. 12mo.; History of the Laws and the Tribunals of Justice, 4to. He died in 1764.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Barrelier (James), an eminent botanist of the order of preaching friars, who died in 1673, aged 67. A posthumous work of his, entitled Plantæ per Galliam, Hispaniam, et Italiam observatæ, et Iconibus Æneis exhibitæ, was printed at Paris, 1714, folio.—*Moreri.*

Barrere (Peter), a physician of Perpignan, who died in 1755. He wrote Relation et Essai sur l'Histoire de la France Equinoxiale, 1748, 12mo. Dissertation sur la Couleur des Negres, 1741, 4to. Observations sur l'Origine des Pierres figurées, 1746, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Barrett (George), an eminent landscape painter, was born in Dublin about 1732. He was self-taught, and obtained when young the premium of 50*l.* offered by the Dublin society for the best landscape in oil. In 1762 he came to London, and the year after his arrival he gained the premium given by the society for the encouragement of arts, &c. for the best landscape. He was one of the first who planned the royal academy, of which he became a member. His best pieces are in the possession of the dukes of Portland and Buccleugh, and Mr. Locke. He died in 1784. —*Pilkington.*

Barrett (William), an English topographical author. He was born in Somersetshire, and settled in Bristol as a surgeon, in which line he was very eminent. He employed above twenty years in collecting materials for a history of that city, which he published in 1788, in 1 vol. 4to. He was the early patron of the eccentric Chatterton. Mr. Barrett died in 1789.—*Gent. Mag.*

Barrington (John Shute lord viscount), a learned English nobleman, was the son of Mr. Shute, a merchant, and born at Theobald's, in Hertfordshire, in 1678. He was educated at Utrecht, and on his return to England entered of the Inner Temple. In 1701 he published a tract on the toleration of protestant dissenters, which was followed by another, entitled The Rights of Protestant Dissenters, in two parts. In 1708 he was made a commissioner of the customs, but was dismissed in 1711. Mr. Wildman, a gentleman of large fortune in Berkshire, left him his estate, as did Mr. Barrington, who had married his first cousin; in compliment to whom he took his arms and name. In 1720 he was created an Irish peer, being then member for Berwick. In 1725 he published his Miscellanea Sacra, in 2 vols. 8vo. which was reprinted in 1770, in 3 vols. He also wrote An Essay on the several Dispensations of God to Mankind, and other works. He died in 1734. His lordship married the daughter of sir William Daines, by whom he left six sons and three daughters.—*Biog. Brit.*

Barrington (Daines), fourth son of lord Barrington, was brought up to the law, and in 1757 was made a Welsh judge, after which he was appointed second justice of Chester. He resigned these offices long before his death, and lived in a retired way in the Temple, amusing himself chiefly in antiquarian pursuits. He wrote Observations on the Statutes, 4to.; Tracts on the Probability of reaching the North Pole, 4to.; and a number of curious papers in the transactions of the royal and antiquarian societies, of both which he was a member, and of the latter vice-president. He died in 1800, and was buried in the Temple church.—*Gent. Mag. Europ. Mag.*

Barrington (Samuel), fifth son of lord Barrington, was born in 1729, and entering into the navy, was made post captain in 1747. In 1778 he was created rear-admiral of the white, and sent to the West Indies, where his valour and prudence gained him the highest reputation; he distinguished himself particularly in the taking of St. Lucia. In 1782 he served under lord Howe, and bore a part in the memorable relief of Gibraltar. He died in 1800.—*Ibid.*

Barros, or De Barros (John), a learned Portuguese, was born at Viseo in 1496. He was preceptor to the sons of king Emanuel, and when his pupil Don Juan came to the throne he made him governor of a settlement on the coast of Guinea, and afterwards treasurer of the Indies. He died in 1570. He wrote a History of Asia and the Indies, in four decades; the last edition was that of Lisbon, in 1736, 3 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

Barrow (Isaac), an English prelate, was born at Spiney abbey, in Cambridgeshire, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, but was ejected by the presbyterians about 1643. He then went to Oxford, and was appointed one of the chaplains of New college. He suffered considerably in the rebellion, and at the restoration was consecrated bishop of Sodor and Man, from whence he was afterwards translated to St. Asaph. He was a great benefactor to both bishoprics, but particularly the former. He died in 1680, and was buried in the cathedral of St. Asaph.—*Wood's A. O. Biog. Brit.*

Barrow (Isaac), a learned divine and mathematician, was born in London in 1630. He was first placed in the Charterhouse, and afterwards removed to Felsted school, in Essex, from whence he was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen scholar in 1647, and subscribed the engagement; but repenting of what he had done, he went back and struck out his name from the list. In 1649 he was chosen fellow of his college, and studied physic, with a view of making it his profession; but by the advice of his uncle, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph, he forsook it, and de-

voted himself to theology. In 1655 he went on his travels, and at Constantinople read over all the works of St. Chrysostom. On his return he was episcopally ordained, and in 1660 was chosen Greek professor at Cambridge. In 1662 he was appointed Gresham professor of geometry; and the year following was elected fellow of the royal society. In 1664 he gave up the Gresham professorship, on being appointed Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge, which chair he resigned in 1669 to his pupil Mr. Isaac Newton. In 1670 he was created D. D. and two years afterwards appointed master of Trinity college; on which occasion the king said, "that he had given it to the most learned man in England." In 1675 he served the office of vice-chancellor. He died in 1677, and was interred in Westminster-abbey. His works are numerous. Those in English were published by doctor Tillotson, in 3 vols. folio, 1682. King Charles II. used to say that he was an unfair preacher, because he exhausted every subject on which he discoursed. His sermons are inestimable. His mathematical works are, Euclidis Elementa; Euclidis Data; Lectiones Geometricæ; Archimedis Opera; Apollonii Conicorum, lib. iv.; Theodisii Sphericorum, lib. iii. Nova Methodo illustrata, et succincte Demonstrata. After his death appeared Lectio in qua Theoremata Archimedis de Sphæra et Cylindro, &c. Mathematicæ Lectiones habitæ in Scholis publicis Academiæ Cantab. Dr. Barrow was a man of courage and pleasantry, as appears by the following anecdotes. In his voyage between Leghorn and Smyrna the ship was attacked by a corsair, which, after a stout resistance, was obliged to sheer off, Barrow standing to his gun to the last.—Being on a visit at a gentleman's house in the country, where the necessary was at the end of a garden, as he was going to it before day, a fierce mastiff which used to be chained up all day and let loose at night, set on him with great fury. The doctor caught him by the throat, and throwing him down, lay upon him; once he had a mind to kill him, but he altered his resolution, on recollecting that this would be unjust, as the dog only did his duty. At length he was heard by some of the family, who came out and freed both from their disagreeable situation.—As a proof of his wit we are told the following story: Meeting lord Rochester at court, his lordship, by way of banter, thus accosted him: "Doctor, I am yours to my shoe-tie." Barrow, seeing his aim, returned his salute obsequiously, with "My lord, I am yours to the ground." Rochester, improving his blow, quickly returned it, with "Doctor, I am yours to the centre;" which was as smartly followed by Barrow, with "My lord, I am yours to the antipodes." Upon which Rochester, scorning to be foiled by a musty old piece of divinity, as he used to call him, exclaimed, "Doctor, I am yours to the lowest pit of hell." On which Barrow, turning on his heel, answered, "There, my lord, I leave you."—*Biog. Brit. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

Barry (Girald), commonly called *Giraldus Cambrensis*, a writer of the 12th century, was born in Pembrokeshire of a noble family. He received a liberal education, and obtained several ecclesiastical preferments. He had the care of the church of St. David's for some time, and was chosen bishop of that diocese by the chapter, but his election was declared void by the pope. In 1215 he was offered the same bishopric, but refused it. When he died is unknown. He wrote the History of the Conquest of Ireland, and Topographia Hibernica, both edited by Camden in 1602. His Itinerarium Cambriæ was published by David Powel. He also wrote a curious book against the monks, entitled Ecclesiæ Speculum.—*Biog. Br.*

Barry (Spranger), a celebrated actor, was born at Dublin in 1719, and bred a silversmith, which profession he abandoned for the theatre, and made his first attempt in the character of Othello in 1744. In 1747 he came to Englaud, and was engaged at Drury-lane, which he soon quitted for Covent-garden, and proved a formidable rival to Garrick, who was the leader of the other house. In 1758 he went to Ireland, and was concerned in two play-houses, one at Dublin and the other at Cork; but these failing, he returned to England, where he and his wife were engaged by Mr. Foote, at the Haymarket; but in 1766 he accepted the proposals of Garrick, and removed to Drury-lane. About 1773 Barry left Drury-lane for Covent-garden; but he did not live long after, being worn out by an hereditary gout. He excelled in tragedy.—*Biog. Dram.*

Barry (James), lord of Santry, and chief justice of the king's bench in Ireland, was born in Dublin, which city his father represented in parliament. He studied the law, and in 1629 was made king's serjeant, and in 1634 one of the barons of the exchequer, with the honour of knighthood. He was a great friend to the earl of Strafford, and at the restoration was advanced to the office of chief justice and the peerage. He died in 1673. He wrote The Case of Tenures upon the Commission of defective Titles, Dublin, 1687, folio, and in 1725, 12mo.—*Biog. Br.*

Barry (James), a celebrated painter, was born at Cork in Ireland, where at the age of nineteen, he painted an historical picture on the legend of the baptism of the king of Cashel, which was exhibited to the Dublin society for the encouragement of arts, and recommended the artist to the acquaintance of Mr. Burke, who introduced him to sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, and other eminent men. Mr. Burke enabled him to visit Italy, where he studied with ardour.

On his return in 1775, he published "An Inquiry into the real and imaginary Obstructions to the acquisition of the Arts in England," 8vo. a work of considerable merit. Two years afterwards he was elected Royal Academician, and in 1786 was appointed professor of painting to the royal academy, where his lectures were greatly admired. In 1799 he was removed from his office; and soon after expelled from the royal academy, but for what cause has not been clearly explained. He was employed by the society for the encouragement of arts to decorate their great room with paintings, which are some of the most beautiful in England, and from which he engraved a set of prints. His Jupiter and Juno was engraved by Smith, and Venus rising from the sea by Green, in mezzotinto and facing in the dotted manner. Mr. Barry was engaged some years in painting a large picture of Pandora, eighteen feet long and ten broad, but it was not finished at his death in 1806. His remains were interred in St. Paul's cathedral. —*Pub. Characters, vol. iv.*

Barry (George), a presbyterian divine, was born in Berwickshire, and educated in the university of Edinburgh, after which he became minister successively of the royal burgh of Kirkwall, and of the island and parish of Shapinhay in the Orkneys. He died in the latter place in 1805, aged 57. The university of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of D. D. and the society for propagating christian knowledge in Scotland appointed him superintendant of the schools in Scotland. He wrote a statistical account of his two parishes published by sir John Sinclair; and a History of the Orkney Islands in 1 vol. 4to.—*Monthly Mag.*

Barsuma, or Barsoma, metropolitan of Nesibis, who revived the notions of Nestorius in the time of the emperor Justin. There are several discourses and letters of his extant in the Syriac language.—*Mosheim.*

Bartas (William Sallust de), a French poet, was born in 1544. He was sent by Henry IV. on several embassies. Bartas was of the protestant communion, and died in 1590. He wrote a poem, entitled The Week of the Creation, in 7 books, translated into English by Sylvester.—*Moreri.*

Barth (John), a French naval commander. He was born at Dunkirk, where his father was a poor fisherman. Barth distinguished himself by his daring exploits. In 1692 he had the command of a squadron of frigates and a fire-ship, with which he destroyed 86 sail of English merchant ships, landed near Newcastle, where he burnt 200 houses, and returned to Dunkirk with prizes valued at 500,000 crowns. In 1694 he was sent with a squadron of six ships to convoy a fleet laden with corn. This fleet had been captured, when Barth fell in with it, by a Dutch squadron of eight men of war, but though he was so much inferior, he retook the prizes and their captors. For this he obtained a patent of nobility. He died at Dunkirk in 1702, aged 51.—*Ibid.*

Barthe (Nicholas Thomas), an ingenious French writer, was born at Marseilles in 1733. He wrote several dramatic pieces, and translated Ovid's Art of Love into French verse. He died at Paris in 1785.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Barthelemi (Nicholas), a benedictine monk of the 15th century, who wrote some Latin poems on religious subjects, and a book in prose on the Active and Contemplative Life, 1523.—*Ibid.*

Barthelemy (John James), a learned French writer, was born at Cassis, in Provence, in 1716. He received his education first in the college of the oratory at Marseilles, from whence he removed to that of the jesuits. In 1744 he visited Paris, and was nominated associate in the care of the cabinet of medals, and afterwards he became secretary to the academy of inscriptions. In 1753 he was appointed keeper of the cabinet of medals. In 1755 he visited Naples, then rendered interesting to an antiquary by the discovery of the treasures of Herculaneum. He wished much to have a specimen of the ancient writing in the Greek manuscripts; but he was told by those who had the care of the curiosities that they could not grant his request. On this he only asked to see a manuscript page for a few minutes. It contained twenty-eight lines, which Barthelemy read attentively, and going aside, transcribed the whole, and sent the fac-simile to the academy of belles-lettres. In 1758 the duke de Choiseul gave him a pension; to which, in 1765, he added the treasurership of St. Martin de Tours, and in 1768 the place of secretary-general to the Swiss guards. In 1788 he published his great work, entitled, The Voyage of the younger Anacharsis in Greece, upon which he had been employed thirty years. In 1789 he was chosen a member of the French academy. In August, 1793, this respectable man was arrested on the charge of being an aristocrat, and hurried to prison, from whence, however, he was released the same night by order of the government. He died in 1795. The abbé was a member of the most distinguished foreign societies, as well as of those in his own country. He united with his profound learning, modesty, simplicity, and good nature. Besides his Anacharsis he wrote a number of papers, chiefly on medallic subjects, in the collection of the academy of inscriptions, and in the Journal des Savans.—*Life by the Duke d'Nivernois.*

Barthius (Gaspard), a learned writer, was born at Custin, in Brandenburg, in 1587. At the age of 12 he translated David's Psalms into Latin verse. After finish-

ng his studies in his own country he went hrough a principal part of Europe. On is return he settled at Leipsic, where he evoted himself entirely to literary pur- uits, and published several books, the chief f which are his Adversaria; and his Com- entaries on Statius and Claudian. He ied in 1658.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Bartholine (Gaspard), a Danish phy- ician and divine, was born at Malmoe, in chonen, 1585. He took his degree of M. D. at Basil in 1610. After filling the nedical chair at Copenhagen eleven years, e applied to the study of divinity, and was fterwards appointed professor of theology, nd had the canonry of Roschild. He died n 1629. He wrote Institutiones Anatomicæ, nd various other works.—*Moreri.*

Bartholine (Thomas), son of the pre- eding, was born at Copenhagen in 1616, nd studied physic at Leyden, but took his loctor's degree at Basil in 1645. The year ollowing he was appointed professor of nathematics at Copenhagen, and in 1648 e obtained the anatomical chair. He died n 1680. His anatomical and medical works re universally known. His son Gaspard ucceeded him in the anatomical professor- hip, and his other sons were all men of earning and eminence. Thomas was coun- ellor to the king, and professor in anti- uities; Christopher was professor of ma- hematics; and John was professor in the- logy. His daughter Margaret distinguish- d herself by several ingenious poems in the Danish language.—*Moreri.*

Bartholomew (St.), one of the twelve postles. He preached the gospel in the ndies, in Ethiopia, and Lycaonia, and is aid to have been flayed alive in Armenia, ut the assertion is not well founded.—*Cave.*

Bartholomew (of the martyrs), arch- ishop of Braga, was born at Lisbon in 514. He assisted at the council of Trent, where he strenuously urged the necessity f a reform among the clergy. He was the ather of his flock, and in a time when the estilence raged amongst them he remained n his post doing good. He resigned the rchbishopric, and retired to a monastery, where he died in 1590. His works are in vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

Bartlett (John), a nonconformist divine. le was for many years minister of St. Tho- as, near Exeter; from whence he was jected in 1662, on which he removed to hat city, where he officiated to a small ongregation of dissenters, and died very ld. He wrote a volume of meditations. lis brother William, a violent independent, as ejected from the rectory of Bideford, Devonshire. He wrote a Model of Church overnment, and died in 1682.—*Calamy.*

Bartoli (Daniel), a learned jesuit, was orn at Ferrara in 1608. He published a reat number of works, the chief of which the history of his society, in 6 vols. folio. le died at Rome in 1685.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bartoli (Cosimo), an Italian writer of the 16th century, was born at Florence. He was sent by the great duke Cosmo as his resident to Venice, where he lived five years. He wrote the life of the emperor Frederic Barbarossa in Italian, and other works.—*Gen. Biog.*

Bartolo, a lawyer of the 14th century, was born in the marche of Ancona. He took his doctor's degree at Bologna, and was appointed professor of laws at Pisa, from whence he removed to Perugia. Charles IV. conferred on him the title of counsellor, and other marks of distinction. He died in 1359. His works make 10 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

Bartolocci (Julius), a cistercian monk. He was born at Celano in 1613, and died at Rome in 1687. He published Bibliotheca Rabbinica, in 4 vols. folio, which was con- tinued by a disciple of his in another vo- lume.—*Moreri.*

Barton (Elizabeth), commonly called "the Holy Maid of Kent," a religious impostor in the reign of Henry VII. She was a servant at Altingdon, and under the management of the priests was enabled to distort her limbs and face in a surprising manner. She pretended to be honoured with divine illuminations, and delivered the messages with which she was favoured to the crowds who followed her, exhorting them to a strict obedience of the Roman church, and to avoid all innovations. She was executed, with her associates, in 1534, at Tyburn, where she confessed the impos- ture, and threw the blame upon her em- ployers.—*Biog. Br. Burnet's Hist. Reform.*

Baruch, the prophet, was of a noble family, and attached himself to Jeremiah, whom he followed into Egypt. The book which bears his name is not received as canonical either by the Jews or protestants. —*Jeremiah*, xxxiii. *&c. Usher.*

Barwick (John), an English divine, was born at Witherslack, in Westmoreland, in 1612, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He exerted himself with sin- gular dexterity in behalf of the royal cause during the civil war, for which he was committed to the Tower, where he remain- ed a long time. At the restoration, in pro- ducing which he had a considerable con- cern, he obtained the deanry of Durham, which he afterwards exchanged for that of St. Paul's. He died in 1664.—*Life by Dr. Peter Barwick*, 8vo.

Barwick (Peter), an eminent physician. He was brother to the dean, whose life he wrote in elegant Latin. He also defended the right of King Charles to the *Eikon Basi- like*, and doctor Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood. He died in 1705. —*Biog. Brit.*

Bas (le), a French engraver, whose land- scapes and sea pieces are held in great esteem. He died about 1765.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Basedow (John Bernard), a modern au- thor, was the son of a barber at Hamburgh,

where he was born in 1723. He studied under Reimarus, and afterwards at Leipsic. In 1753 he was chosen professor of moral philosophy and the belles lettres at Soroe, in Denmark, from whence he was removed for expressing opinions in religion very different from lutheranism. He next formed a plan of reformed education, for the perfecting of which he collected large sums of money; but the plan, after being partially tried, came to nothing. He died of intemperate living, in 1790. His works are ingenious, but full of dogmatical assertions and fanciful notions.—*Schlichtegroll's Necrology.*

Bashuysen (Henry James Van), a learned divine, was born at Hanau in 1679. He became professor of the oriental languages and ecclesiastical history at Hanau; afterwards professor of divinity, and member of the royal society at Berlin. He had a printing-press in his house, from which he sent out several curious works, chiefly on rabbinical learning. He died in 1758.—*Gen. Biog.*

Basil (St.), was born in 326, and ordained by Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, whom he succeeded in 370. He was persecuted by Valens, because he would not embrace arianism. He died in 379. His works are in 3 vols. folio.—*Dupin.*

Basil, bishop of Ancyra, was placed in that see by Eusebius and the arian party, on the deposition of Marcellus in 336; but he was excommunicated and deprived by the council of Constantinople.—*Mosheim.*

Basil, a physician and heretic. He asserted that God had another son besides Jesus Christ, called *Sathanael*, who having revolted against his father, was cast down from heaven to earth, with the angels whom he had drawn over to him, and that Jesus Christ being sent to destroy his power, shut him up in hell, and altered his name by cutting off the last syllable. He permitted his followers to have every thing, even their wives, in common. The emperor Alexius Comnenus caused him to be burnt in 1118.—*Moreri.*

Basilides, the founder of a sect at Alexandria in the second century. He enjoined his disciples to observe a five years silence. —*Mosheim.*

Basiliscus, emperor of the east, was brother to Verina, wife of Leo the elder, by whose means he was appointed to the command of a fleet sent against Genseric. By his mismanagement the greatest part of the fleet and army perished, and he fell into disgrace. At the instigation of his sister he conspired against the emperor Zeno, and having succeeded, placed himself on the throne in 475; but his conduct proving offensive, Zeno entered Constantinople, and Basiliscus was obliged to resign the crown. He died in confinement in 477.——*Univ. Hist.*

Basilius I., called the *Macedonian* emperor of the east. He was born at Adrianople of poor parents, and became a common soldier. His conduct recommended him to the emperor Michael, who made him his equerry and chamberlain. In 867 he murdered that prince, and took possession of the throne. He defeated the Saracens at Cæsarea, and was killed by a stag in hunting in 886.—*Univ. Hist.*

Basilius II. succeeded John Zimisces in 976. He was the son of Romanus the younger, and was associated in the government with his brother Constantine. He turned his arms against the Bulgarians, over whom he obtained a great victory in 1014: but treated his prisoners with horrid barbarity, dividing them into hundreds, and then putting out the eyes of 99, gave them the hundredth for a leader. In this condition they were sent to their king, who took two days to view them. He died in 1025, aged 70.—*Univ. Hist.*

Basilius, an impostor, was born in Macedonia, and excited a revolt in the eastern empire in 934, by pretending to be Constantine Ducas, who had been dead some years. The emperor Romanus caused his right hand to be cut off; on which Basilius is said to have contrived an artificial hand, the use of which he acquired to great perfection. He then collected his partizans, and obtained several advantages over the imperial troops, but was at last taken prisoner, and burnt alive at Constantinople.—*Moreri.*

Basilowitz (John), emperor of Russia, which country he recovered from the dominion of the Tartars, and thus laid the foundation of the Russian empire. He was the first who assumed the title of Czar, and added Astracan to his territories. He died in 1584.—*Univ. Hist.*

Basingstoke, or Basinge (John de), a learned man of the 13th century, was born at Basingstoke, in Hampshire, and educated at Oxford, from whence he went to Paris, where he remained many years. He travelled to Athens, and obtained a great knowledge of the Greek language. On his return he was made archdeacon of Leicester. He died in 1252. He wrote some sermons, and translated a few Greek books into Latin.—*Biog. Brit.*

Basire (Isaac), a learned divine, was born in the isle of Jersey, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of D. D. In 1646 he travelled through Syria and Palestine. On his return to Europe he was made professor of divinity in Transylvania; but after the restoration he was recalled by the king, and recovered the preferments he had lost, of which the prebend of Durham was the principal. He died in 1676. He wrote some religious pieces, and an account of his travels.—*Ibid.*

Baskerville (Sir Simon), an English physician, was born at Exeter in 1573, and educated at Exeter-college, Oxford. He

became physician to James I. and Charles I. the latter of whom conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1641, and left an immense fortune behind him, which gained him the name of "Sir Simon Baskerville the rich."—*Prince's Worthies of Devon. Biog. Br.*

Baskerville (John), a celebrated printer, was born at Wolverley, in Worcestershire, in 1706. In 1726 he kept a writing-school in Birmingham. But in 1745 he was engaged in the japanning business, and possessed of considerable property. In 1750 he turned printer and letter-founder, in which he was at first unsuccessful. At length the productions of his press grew into esteem. He printed in a superb, but not very correct, manner, Paradise Lost, several of the Latin classics, the New Testament in Greek, and other works. He died in 1775, aged 69. His types were purchased by a society at Paris in 1779, who made use of them in printing an edition of Voltaire's works.—*Biog. Brit.*

Basnage (Benjamin), a French protestant divine, was born in 1580. He succeeded his father as minister of the church of Carentan, and assisted at the national synod of Charenton. He was also deputy from the French national churches to James VI. of Scotland. A work by him, entitled A Treatise on the Church, has been much esteemed. He died in 1652.—*Bayle.*

Basnage (Anthony), eldest son of the above, was minister of Bayeux, and imprisoned on account of his religion at Havre de Grace. On being liberated he went to Holland, and died there in 1691, aged 81.—*Ibid.*

Basnage (Henry du Fraquenay), younger son of Benjamin, was bred a lawyer, and became an advocate in the parliament of Normandy. He published the Custom of Normandy, and a Treatise on Mortgages. He died in 1695, aged 80.—*Ibid.*

Basnage (Samuel de Flottemanville), the son of Antony, was assistant to his father, and a man of considerable learning, as appears from his continuation of Casaubon's Criticisms on the Annals of Baronius, and his Annales Ecclesiastici, 3 fols. folio. He died in 1721.—*Ibid.*

Basnage (James), a French protestant divine, was born at Rouen in 1653, and educated first at Saumur, and then at Geneva, after which he became minister of the reformed church at Rouen, but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes he retired to Rotterdam. In 1709 he was chosen one of the pastors of the Walloon church at the Hague; and he was also employed in state affairs, which he managed with great address. The French ministers at the Hague were directed to apply to him for his counsel, and in return for his services he obtained the restoration of all his property in France. He was held in great esteem by men of all parties. He died in 1723. He wrote several valuable books, particularly the History of the Jews since the time of Jesus Christ, 1716, 15 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Basnage (Henry), Sieur de Beauval. He was brother of the last-mentioned, and admitted advocate in the parliament of Rouen in 1679. In 1687 he retired to Holland, where he succeeded Bayle in writing the History of the Works of the Learned. He published several other works.—*Ibid.*

Basnet (Edward), dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, was born in Denbighshire, in Wales, and about 1537 he obtained the above preferment. He was a friend of the reformation, and in the rebellion of O'Neal in 1589 laid aside the sacerdotal habit, and served in a military capacity under the lord deputy. On account of his good services he was made a privy counsellor, and obtained a grant from the crown of the lands of Kilternan, near Dublin, and other favours. He died in the reign of Edward VI.—*Biog. Brit.*

Bassano (James), an Italian painter, was born at Venice in 1510, and died in 1592. He excelled in landscape, and his pieces are held in high estimation. Three of his sons were eminent artists. *Francis* put an end to himself in 1594. *Leander* was knighted. *John Baptist* imitated the manner of his father. *Jerome*, another son, was bred a physician, but quitted that line, and became a painter also.—*De Piles.*

Bassandyne (Thomas), a printer of the 16th century. He learnt the art of printing at London, and then returned to Edinburgh, where he produced several books, which are now scarce. He died in 1591.—*Gen. B. D.*

Bassani (Giambattista), a musical composer of the 17th century, and master to Corelli. His compositions are characterised as pure and pathetic—*Hawkins. Burney.*

Bassantin (James), a Scotch astronomer of the 16th century, who was educated first at Glasgow, and afterwards at Paris, where he became teacher of the mathematics. In 1562 he returned to his own country, and died there in 1568. His works are, Astronomia, &c. 1599; a Treatise on the Astrolabe, in French, 1555; Mathematica Genethliaca; Arithmetica; Musica secundum Platonem; De Mathesi in Genere.—*Biog. Brit.*

Basset (Peter), an English historian. He was chamberlain to king Henry V. whose history he wrote, which is still extant in MS. in the college of heralds.—*Ibid.*

Bassi (Laura), an ingenious Italian lady. She was a native of Bologna, and received a liberal education, not only in the accomplishments usual for those of her sex, but in the languages and sciences. Her singular attainments procured her, in 1732, the title of doctor of philosophy. In 1745 she read lectures upon experimental philosophy, and continued so to do till her death in 1778.

She married Dr. Verati, and preserved an excellent character by the practice of every virtue.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bassompierre (Francis), marshal of France. He was born in Lorrain, of a noble family, in 1579. He was a prisoner in the Bastile twelve years, for some offence given to Richelieu. While there he wrote his Memoirs, printed at Cologne, in 3 vols. 1665. After his release he was employed in several embassies, of which he wrote a relation, printed in 1668, 2 vols. 12mo. Bassompierre was a man of wit and gallantry. He died in 1646.—*Moreri.*

Bassuel (Peter), an eminent surgeon, was born at Paris in 1706. He gained reputation, not only by his practice, but by his dissertations communicated to the academy of sciences, and that of surgery. He died in 1757.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Basta (George), a celebrated general of the 16th century. He was born at Rocca, near Tarentum, and served under the duke of Parma, with great honour to himself, and satisfaction to his master. Afterwards he was engaged by the emperor, to whom he rendered signal services in Hungary and Transylvania. He died in 1607. There are two treatises of his in print, on military discipline, in Italian.—*Moreri.*

Bastard (Thomas), an English poet. He was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, and educated at New college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. He became rector of Hamer, in his native county, but died in Dorchester prison in 1618, where he was confined for debt. He wrote some ingenious epigrams and sermons.—*Biog. Br.*

Baston (Robert), an English poet of the 14th century, was born in Yorkshire, and became prior of the carmelite monastery at Scarborough, poet laureat, and public orator at Oxford. His poetry is tolerable for the age in which he lived. He died about 1310.—*Ibid.*

Bastwick (John), an English physician. He was born at Writtle, in Essex, 1593, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, but took his degree of M.D. at Padua. He wrote some flagitious libels against the church of England, for which he lost his ears in the pillory, and was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the isles of Scilly. In 1640 he was released by the parliament, and had a reward of 5000*l.* allowed him out of the archbishop of Canterbury's estates. He died about 1650.—*Ibid.*

Bate (John), a divine of the 15th century. He was a native of Northumberland, and took his degree of D.D. at Oxford. He became prior of the convent of carmelites at York, and died in 1429. He was skilled in Greek; and wrote a compendium of logic, besides other works.—*Ibid.*

Bate (George), a physician, was born near Buckingham, in 1608; and took his degree of M.D. at Oxford, in 1637, soon after which he became principal physician to Charles I. During the rebellion he resided in London, where he was highly esteemed, and appointed physician to Cromwell. At the restoration he was made head physician to the king, and elected a fellow of the royal society. He died in 1669. Dr. Bate wrote a history of the civil wars, in Latin, and some tracts on physical subjects.—*Biog. Brit.*

Bate (Julius), a learned English divine. He was the disciple of the celebrated John Hutchinson, whose works he edited, and by whose interest he obtained the living of Sutton in Sussex. He compiled a Hebrew and English lexicon, and wrote some able books in defence of the Hutchinsonian system. He died in 1771.—*Gen. B. D.*

Batecumbe (William), an English mathematician of the 15th century. He was a teacher of mathematics at Oxford, and wrote, 1. De Sphæræ concavæ fabrica et usu. 2. De Sphæra solida. 3. Operatione Astrolabii. 4. Conclusione Sophiæ.—*Pits Bale.*

Bateman (William), the founder of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, was bishop of Norwich, and a great master of the civil and canon law. He died at Avignon, where he was ambassador to the pope, in 1354.—*Biog. Brit.*

Bates (William), an English nonconformist divine. He was born in 1625, and educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1647, and at the restoration was admitted to that of D.D. by royal mandate. He was one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference, for revising the liturgy, and was offered the deanry of Lichfield, which he refused. He died at Hackney in 1699. His theological works were collected and published in one volume folio, after his death. He published the Lives of learned and pious Men, in one volume, 4to. 1681, Latin.—*Calamy. Biog. Brit.*

Bathalmiusi, the name of an Arabian author, who died in the year of the Hegira 421. He wrote on the Qualities requisite in a Secretary and good Writer, and on Genealogies.—*Moreri.*

Bathe (Henry de), an English judge, was born of an antient family in Devonshire. After studying the law he was advanced by Henry III. in 1238, to be one of the justices of the common pleas, and afterwards one of the justices itinerant; but in 1251 he fell into disgrace, upon some malicious charges which were alleged against him. However he was at length restored to favour, and made chief justice of the king's bench. He died in 1261.—*Prince's Worthies.*

Bathe (William), an Irish jesuit, who was governor of the seminary belonging to that nation at Salamanca in Spain, and died there in 1614. He wrote, 1. An Introduction to the Art of Music, London, 1584, 4to. 2. Janua Linguarum, 1611, and some theological pieces.—*Wood's A. O.*

Bathurst (Ralph), a learned physician

nd divine. He was born in 1620, and ducated at Trinity college, Oxford, where e at first studied divinity, which he quitted or that of physic. At the restoration he ntered into orders, was made chaplain to he king, and elected a fellow of the royal ociety. In 1664 he was chosen president of Trinity college, and in 1670 appointed lean of Wells. In 1691 he refused the bishopric of Bristol, chusing rather to reside in his college, the chapel of which he rebuilt. He died in 1704, and was buried n the chapel of Trinity college. His Latin poems are very neat and elegant: they are contained in the Musarum Anglicanarum Analecta.—*Life by Warton*, 8vo.

Bathurst (Allen), an eminent nobleman. He was the son of sir Benjamin Bathurst, of Pauls Perry, Northamptonshire, born in Westminster in 1684, and educated at Trinity college Oxford. In 1705 he was chosen member for Cirencester in Gloucestershire, which place he represented the two next parliaments. He joined the tory party, by whom he was brought into the house of peers in 1711. He was a zealous opposer of the measures of sir Robert Walpole. In 1704 he married a daughter of sir Peter Apsley, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. In 1742 he was admitted of the privy council: in 1757 he was appointed treasurer to the prince of Wales; at his majesty's accession he obtained a pension of 2000*l.* a year, and in 1772 he was created earl Bathurst. He died in 1775, aged 91. His lordship lived on terms of great intimacy with Swift, Pope, Addison, and other shining characters.—*Biog. Br.*

Bathurst (Henry, earl), son of the above, was born in 1714. Applying himself to the law, he was in 1746 made solicitor general to Frederick prince of Wales, and afterwards attorney-general. In 1754 he was called to the degree of serjeant at law, and appointed one of the judges of the court of common pleas. In 1771 he was created lord Apsley, baron of Apsley in Sussex, and elevated to the dignity of lord chancellor of Great Britain. In 1776 he acted as high steward at the trial of the duchess of Kingston, and resigned the great seal in 1778. Lord Bathurst wrote a pamphlet called the "Case of Miss Swordfeger, 4to." He also published the "Theory of Evidence," 8vo. which is supposed to have formed the basis on which judge Buller erected his Law of Nisi Prius. Lord Bathurst died in 1794.—*Europ. Mag.*

Batoni (Pompeo), an eminent painter, was born in 1708, at Lucca in Italy. One of his most admired pieces is the picture of Simon the magician contending with St. Peter, in the great church dedicated to that apostle at Rome. Batoni's fame was so great that the highest personages were anxious to obtain his productions. He obtained a profusion of riches, and received from the emperor Joseph a patent of nobility. He died in 1787.—*Pilkington.*

Batori (Stephen), king of Poland. He was born of a noble family in Transylvania, of which country he was elected prince in 1571: and his reputation was such, that when Henry, duke of Anjou, quitted the throne of Poland, he was chosen to succeed him. He corrected many abuses, and repulsed the Muscovites. He died in 1588.—*Univ. Hist.*

Battaglini (Mark), bishop of Cesena. He died in 1717, aged 71. He wrote a History of Councils, 1686, folio, and Annales du Sacerdoce & de l'Empire du xvii Siecle, 1701 to 1711, 4 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

Battely (John), an English divine, was born at Edmund's Bury in Suffolk, in 1647, and educated at Trinity-college Cambridge. He became chaplain to archbishop Sancroft who gave him the rectory of Adisham in Kent, and the archdeaconry of Canterbury. He died in 1708. Dr. Battely wrote Antiquitates Rutupinæ, and Antiquitates St. Edmundburgi.—*Gen. B. D.*

Batteux (Charles), a French writer, was born in the diocese of Rheims in 1713. He became professor of philosophy in the royal college, member of the French academy, and of that of inscriptions, and honorary canon of Rheims. He published a number of books, particularly The four Poetics of Aristotle, Horace, Vida, and Boileau, with notes, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1771. He died in 170.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Battie (William), a physician, was born in Devonshire in 1708, and educated at Eton, from whence he was removed to King's college, Cambridge. Having taken his degrees in physic he settled at Uxbridge, from whence he removed to London, where he obtained considerable practice. In the dispute between the college and Dr. Schomberg in 1750, Dr. Battie took so active a part, that he was made the subject of a satirical poem, called the Battiad. He was appointed physician to St. Luke's hospital, and kept a private madhouse at Islington. In 1763 he was examined before the house of commons on the state of the private madhouses in England, and in the report his name is mentioned in an honourable manner. He died in 1776. Dr. Battie wrote some medical tracts in Latin; a Treatise on Madness, which was answered by Dr. Monro; and he published an edition of Isocrates in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Gen. B. D.*

Baudelot de Dairval (Charles Cæsar), advocate of the parliament of Paris. He was born in 1648 and died in 1722. He wrote a learned work, Of the Utility of Travelling, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Baudet (Stephen), a French engraver, was born at Blois, and died in 1671, aged 78. His chief work is a print of Adam and Eve, from a painting by Dominichino.—*Ibid.*

persuasion, but returned to his former communion, and went to Geneva, where he formed an intimacy with Basnage. He was for some years professor of philosophy at Sedan, but when that academy was suppressed by the king in 1681, he removed to Rotterdam, and was chosen professor of philosophy and history there. In 1684 he began a literary journal, entitled Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres, which obtained great celebrity. In 1693 he was deprived of his professorship, on suspicion of being in the pay of France. The first volume of his greatest work, The Historical and Critical Dictionary, appeared in 1695, and quickly reached a second edition. It was, however, attacked by some writers, particularly by M. Jurieu, with whom he had before a bitter controversy, respecting an anonymous book written against Jurieu's prophetical opinions, and which was generally and truly attributed to Bayle. He died in 1706. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote, Thoughts on Comets; a Criticism on Maimbourg's History of Calvinism; a Philosophical comment on the Words of Christ, 'Compel them to come in,' &c. It must be owned, however, that his writings betray no small portion of scepticism on religious subjects.—*Life by Des Maizeaux.*

Bayley (Anselm), a divine of the Church of England, was of Christ-church College, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of doctor of laws in 1764. He became minor canon of St. Paul's and of Westminster abbey; and also sub-dean of the Chapel Royal. He died in 1794. Dr. Bayley published, 1. The Antiquity, Evidence and Certainty of Christianity canvassed, on Dr. Middleton's examination of the Bishop of London's discourses on Prophecy. 2. A Practical Treatise on Singing and Playing with just expression and real elegance, 8vo. 3. A Plain and complete Grammar of the English language, 8vo. 4. A Grammar of the Hebrew language, with and without points, 8vo. 5. The Old Testament, English and Hebrew, with remarks Critical and Grammatical, 4 vols. 8vo. 6. The Commandments of God, in Nature, Institution and religious statutes in the Jewish and Christian churches; Two Sermons, 8vo. 7. The alliance between Music and Poetry, 8vo.—*Europ. Mag. Gent. Mag.*

Bayly (Lewis), an eminent prelate, was born at Caermarthen, in South Wales, and educated at Oxford. In 1616 he was made bishop of Bangor, and died in 1632. He wrote that well known book, The Practice of Piety.—*Wood's A. O.*

Bayly (Thomas), son of the preceding, was educated at Cambridge, and became subdean of Wells in 1638. He afterwards turned Roman catholic, and published some books in vindication of his new faith, for which he was imprisoned in Newgate, but effected his escape, and went abroad, where he died about 1657.—*Ibid.*

Baynard (Anne), an ingenious lady, was the daughter of Dr. Edward Baynard, an eminent physician, and born at Preston in Lancashire in 1672. Her father gave her a very liberal education, and under his instructions she acquired an extensive knowledge of philosophy, astronomy, and mathematics, as well as of the Latin and Greek languages. She died in the prime of life in 1697, and was buried at Barnes in Surry. She wrote Latin with great fluency and elegance.—*Collier's Hist. Dict.*

Baynes (John), an English lawyer, was born in 1758, at Middleham, in Yorkshire, and educated first at Richmond school, and afterwards at Trinity college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Grays-inn. He wrote a number of pieces in prose and verse in the public papers; but being political, they are sunk into oblivion. He intended to have published a correct edition of lord Coke's tracts, but was prevented by death in 1787.—*Europ. Mag.*

Baynes (sir Thomas), an English physician, and professor of music at Gresham college, was born about 1622, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he applied to the study of physic. He accompanied sir John Finch to Italy and Constantinople, receiving at the same time the honour of knighthood. He died at Constantinople in 1631, to the great grief of sir John Finch, who did not long survive him. They left in conjunction 4000*l.* to Christ's college.—*Biog. Br.*

Bazzaz, the author of the Adab al Mofredát, or a Treatise on the particular Conditions and Properties of Traditions, and some other works on the mohammedan theology.—*D'Herbelot.*

Be (William le), a French engraver and letter-founder, was born at Troyes in 1525 and died at Paris in 1598. His sons and grandsons were very famous as founders and printers.—*Morери.*

Beacon (Thomas), an English divine of the 16th century. On the accession of queen Mary, he fled to Germany, where he wrote several books against popery. In the reign of Elizabeth he returned to England and was made prebendary of Canterbury. His works were printed in 3 vols. folio.

Beale (Mary), an English portrait painter. She was the daughter of Mr. Cradock minister of Walton-upon-Thames, and copied with great exactness the works of sir Peter Lely and Vandyke. Her colouring was clear and strong, with a great look of nature. She had also a poetical turn, and paraphrased some of David's psalms. Her husband was an artist, as were two of her sons, but one of them relinquished the profession, and after studying under Sydenham, became a physician, at Coventry. Mrs. Beale died in 1697, aged 66.—*Biog. Brit. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

Beard (John), an English actor and

singer, was brought up in the king's chapel. His first appearance on the stage was in the character of sir John Lovetule, in the Devil to Pay, in 1737, at Drury-lane. In 1739 he married lady Henrietta Herbert, daughter of the earl of Waldegrave, and widow of lord Edward Herbert, who brought him little fortune. After quitting the stage some years, he returned to it in 1744, and continued engaged at Covent Garden till 1758. He died in 1768, aged 74.—*Biog. Dram.*

Beaton (David), a cardinal, and archbishop of St. Andrew's in Scotland, was born in 1494. In 1519 he was appointed resident at the court of France; and in 1523 he obtained the rich abbey of Arbroath. In 1528 he was made lord privy seal. He negociated the marriage of James V. with princess Magdalen of France, and afterwards with princess Mary. Paul III. raised him to the cardinalate in 1538, about which time he was made primate of Scotland. On the death of the king, the lords of the council sent the cardinal to prison, from whence he was releasd not long after by the regent, and made chancellor. He persecuted the protestants with great fury, and among others caused the celebrated Wishart to be burnt before his own palace. Shortly afterwards he was assassinated in his house by Lesley and other protestants, in 1546.—*Biog. Br.*

Beaton (James), nephew of the cardinal, was born at Balfour in 1530, and raised to the archbishopric of Glasgow at the age of 25. In 1560 he collected the sacred vessels and records of his cathedral, and went to France, where he died in 1603. He wrote a history of Scotland, which was never printed.—*Ibid.*

Beatus Rhenanus, a learned man of the 15th century. His name was Bilde, which he altered to Rhenanus, from the place of his nativity, Rheinach. He was a profound scholar, and was the first who published the history of Velleius Paterculus. He also edited the works of Tertullian, to which he added valuable notes. He died at Strasburg in 1547. He wrote annotations on several classical works, epistles, and other learned pieces.—*Gen. Biog.*

Beattie (James), a distinguished writer, was born in Kincardineshire in Scotland, in 1735. His father was a farmer, who sent him to the university of Aberdeen, where he pursued his studies in such a manner as to gain the esteem of his superiors, and he became a bursar, that is, obtained what in the English universities is called an exhibition or scholarship. He was afterwards a schoolmaster at Alloa in Fifeshire, from whence he removed to Aberdeen, where he became assistant in the grammar-school, and married the master's daughter. In 1760 he published a small volume of original poems and translations. In 1765 appeared his Judgment of Paris. But his greatest performance was a prose work, published in 1770, entitled, An Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth, in opposition to Sophistry and Scepticism. This was an attack upon the philosophy of Hume, who was so much affected by it, as never to hear the name of Beattie mentioned without betraying emotions of uneasiness. In 1771 our author brought out the first book of his beautiful poem, the Minstrel, which was completed in 1774, and soon ran through several editions. This production recommended him to the friendship of the earl of Errol, by whose interest he was elected professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal college of Aberdeen, which situation he filled with reputation till his death. He also obtained a pension from the king of 200*l.* per annum. About this time he was created LL. D. and visited London, where he was kindly received by the most eminent literary characters, particularly Dr. Johnson and Dr. Porteus, since bishop of London. In 1783 he published Dissertations moral and critical, 4to. In 1786, at the recommendation of the bishop of London, he printed two small volumes on the Evidences of the Christian Religion. Besides these works he published the Elements of Moral Science, being a summary of his lectures. Dr. Beattie died in October 1803.—*Month. Mag.*

Beattie (James Hay), eldest son of the above, was born at Aberdeen in 1768. His mildness and docility were such, that his father never had occasion to reprove him above three or four times in his life. The first rules of morality taught him by this affectionate parent were to "speak truth and keep a secret;" and "I never found," says he, "that in a single instance he transgressed either." At the age of 13 he was entered a student of the Marischal college, and in 1786 took the degree of M.A. To a young man so qualified and educated in a great measure within its walls, the university of Aberdeen was eager to exhibit some mark of its regard, and accordingly recommended him to his Majesty as a proper person to be assistant professor of moral philosophy and logic to his father, which was granted when he was not quite nineteen. He was so impressed with the importance of religion as always to carry about with him a pocket Bible and the Greek New Testament; he studied music as a science, and performed well upon the organ and violin; and contrived to build an organ for himself. This amiable and promising young man died of a nervous atrophy, Nov. 19, 1790. His father published a small volume of his son's poetical performances in 1799, with the life of the author, from whence this is extracted.

Beau (John Lewis le), professor of rhetoric in the college of the Grassins, and member of the academy of inscriptions,

duke of Beauvilliers, was born in 1684, and died in 1776: he wrote a book, entitled, Amusemens litteraires.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Beauzée (Nicholas), a French writer and member of the academy, professor of grammar in the military school, was born at Verdun in 1717, and died in 1789. He wrote the articles on grammar in the Encyclopedie; but though allied with infidels, he was himself a sincere christian. Beauzée once asked Diderot how they came to elect him a member of the academy, since he was a christian? "Because," answered the other, "we had not a grammarian among us, and we knew you to be an honest man." He wrote a Universal Grammar, or an Exposition of the Elements of Languages, 2 vols. 8vo.; an Exposition of the Historical Proofs of Religion, and other works.—*Ibid.*

Bebele (Henry), professor of eloquence in the university of Tubingen. He published a collection of Latin poems at Strasburg in 1512, 4to.—*Moreri.*

Becan (Martin), a learned jesuit and confessor to the emperor Ferdinand II.; he was born in Brabant, and died at Vienna in 1624. He wrote a Sum of Theology in French. Some of his pieces were condemned by the parliament of Paris and by the court of Rome.—*Ibid.*

Beccadelli (Lewis), an Italian ecclesiastic, was born at Bologna; he assisted at the council of Trent, and was rewarded with the archbishopric of Ragusa, which preferment he resigned on being appointed preceptor to prince Ferdinand of Tuscany; for this he only received the provostship of the cathedral of Prato. He died in 1572. He wrote the lives of cardinals Pole and Bembo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Beccadelli (Antonio), commonly called Antony of Palermo, where he was born in 1374; he was professor of belles-lettres and rhetoric at Pavia, where he received the poetic laurel from the emperor Sigismund in 1432. Alphonso, king of Naples, created him a nobleman, and gave him several honourable employments. He is said to have sold a farm to buy a copy of Livy. He died at Naples in 1471. He wrote a book on the sayings and actions of Alphonso, king of Arragon; and a collection of his epistles and other pieces was printed at Venice in 1453. But he is known chiefly as the author of an obscene work, entitled Hermaphroditus.—*Moreri.*

Beccafumi (Dominico), an historical painter, was born at Sienna in 1484, and studied the works of Raphael and Michael Angelo Buonaroti. He died in 1549.—*De Piles.*

Beccari (Augustine), an Italian poet, was born at Ferrara: his poems are wholly pastoral. He died in 1520.—*Tiraboschi.*

Beccari (James Bartholomew), a physician of Bologna, born in 1682, and died in 1766: he was professor of chemistry at his native place many years, and published a Dissertation on the Impurity of the Air and Maladies which raged at Bologna in 1729 and 1730; a Treatise on the Motion of Fluids, and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Beccaria (John Baptist), a philosophe and ecclesiastic, was a native of Mondov in Piedmont: he was professor of philosophy at Palermo, and afterwards at Rom from whence he removed to Turin. H was greatly respected by the king of Sa dinia, to whose sons he was tutor. H made several discoveries in electricity, an published some valuable works on th and other philosophical subjects. H died in 1781.—*Ibid.*

Beccaria (Cæsar Bonesana, marqui was born about 1720, and discovered fro his childhood an inclination to philosoph which he studied under Genovesi at N ples. His first performance was a Treati on Crimes and Punishments, for which narrowly escaped a prosecution: his ne work was entitled Disquisitions on the N ture of Style. He died in 1795.—*Ibid.*

Beccuti (Francis), an Italian poet, s named il Cappita, was born at Perugia 1509, and died at the age of 44. He w professor of law, but is best known by burlesque poetry in the manner of Berni *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Becerra (Gaspard), a celebrated Span sculptor, was the pupil of Raphael: chief work is a statue of the Virgin, m by order of the queen Isabella de Val he also painted well in fresco. He die Madrid in 1570.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Becher (John Joachim), an emin chemist, was born in 1645 at Spires, wh he became professor of medicine, and terwards was appointed first physicia the elector of Mentz and Bavaria. He sided for some time at Vienna, and as ed in a variety of manufactures. We find him at Haerlem, where he invent machine for throwing silk. He die England, in 1685. His principal works Physica Subterranea; Institutiones C micæ; and Epistolæ Chymicæ.—*More*

Becker (Daniel), physician to the tor of Brandenburg, was a native of nigsburg, and died there in 1670, age He published, 1. Commentarius de Th ca, &c. London, 1660, 8vo.; 2. De C voro Prussinio, Leyden, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

Becket (Thomas à), archbishop of terbury, was born in London in and educated at Oxford and Paris. H II. appointed him, in 1158, chancellor preceptor to the prince. The year lowing he attended the king to Thou having, at his own charge, 1200 hors a train of 700 knights. In 1160 he sent to Paris to negociate a marriag tween prince Henry, and the kin France's eldest daughter, with whom turned to England. In 1162 he was archbishop of Canterbury, on which

signed the chancellorship, and assuming the arrogance of a sovereign pontiff, came to hostilities with the king, who endeavoured to effect a reform among the clergy. In a convention held at Clarendon, laws were passed respecting the privileges of the church, to which Becket assented at first, but afterwards retracted, and endeavoured to leave the kingdom to communicate his grievances to the pope. This occasioned a parliament to be called at Northampton in 1165, when the archbishop was sentenced to forfeit all his goods to the king. On this he left the kingdom, and Henry seized upon the revenues of his see. Becket resigned at Sens his archbishopric into the hands of the pope, who returned it to him with assurances of support. The prelate now fulminated his anathemas against several bishops and noblemen, which so irritated the king, that he banished all his relations. In 1167 an interview took place between Henry and Becket in Champagne, which ended without producing any effect. In 1169 another attempt was made to bring about a reconciliation, which also failed through the obstinacy of the archbishop, and Henry was so exasperated, that he obliged his subjects to renounce, by oath, all obedience to Becket and the pope. He also caused his son to be crowned at Westminster by the archbishop of York; for which the pope suspended that prelate, and excommunicated those who assisted him. An accommodation was at last concluded, but Becket refusing to withdraw his excommunication of the bishops, they laid their complaints before Henry, who was in Normandy. In a fit of passion the king exclaimed how unhappy he was, that among so many attendants, none had gratitude enough to rid him of one who caused him so much disturbance. On this, four knights set out for Canterbury, and assassinated the archbishop at the altar of his cathedral, Dec. 29, 1171. For this the king was obliged by the pope to do penance at Becket's tomb, where he was scourged by the monks, and passed the whole day and night fasting upon the bare stones. The murderers were sent on penance to the holy land, where they died. Becket was canonized two years after, and his pretended miracles were so numerous, that his shrine became the richest in Europe.—*Lyttleton's Hen. II.*

Beckingham (Charles), an English dramatic writer, who wrote two plays of merit, viz. Henry IV. of France, and Scipio Africanus. He also wrote some poems, and died in 1730, aged 32.—*Biog. Dram.*

Beckington (Thomas), bishop of Bath and Wells in the 15th century. He was a great benefactor to New college, Oxford, in which he had been educated. He wrote a Latin book on the claim of the kings of England to France.—*Wood's A. O.*

Becquet (Anthony), a celestine monk, who wrote a history of the congregation of his order in France, 4to. 1721. He died at Paris in 1730, aged 76.—*Moreri.*

Bectash (Culi), a mussulman writer of the Persian sect, who wrote a book, called Bostan-al Khial, or the Garden of Thoughts. —*D'Herbelot.*

Bectoz (Claude de), a learned French lady, and abbess of St. Honoré de Tarascon in the 16th century. She died in 1547, and left several works in Latin and French. —*Moreri.*

Beda (Noel), a French divine, who attacked Erasmus on account of his paraphrases. Being of a persecuting spirit, he reflected on the court for not exercising more rigour against heretics, for which he was banished to the Abbey of Mont St. Michael, where he died in 1537. He wrote several polemical treatises.—*Moreri.*

Beda, or Bede, called the *Venerable*, an ancient English writer, was born in 672, at Wearmouth in the bishopric of Durham, educated in the monastery of St. Peter, and ordained by John of Beverly, bishop of Hexham. His fame for learning was so great, that pope Sergius wrote to his abbot to send him to Rome, but Bede declined the honour. He devoted the whole of his life to the writing his ecclesiastical history and other works, and in instructing the young monks. The best edition of his history is that in 1722, folio. He died in 735. An English council directed his works to be publicly read in churches.—*Biog. Br.*

Bedell (William), an excellent prelate, was born in 1570, at Black Notley in Essex, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge; where he obtained a fellowship. He was minister of St. Edmund's Bury some years, and in 1604 went with sir Henry Wotton to Venice, as his chaplain. There he became intimate with father Paul Sarpi, who entrusted him with the MS. of his history of the council of Trent. He also became acquainted with Antonio de Dominis, archbishop of Spalato, whom he assisted in his book de Republica Ecclesiastica. In 1627 he was elected provost of Trinity-college in Dublin; and two years afterwards was preferred to the united sees of Kilmore and Ardagh, the latter of which he resigned. He obtained a translation of the common prayer into Irish, and had the New Testament rendered into the same language; but, owing to the troubles, the last was not published in his time. It was afterwards printed at the expence of Mr. Boyle. So great was the reverence of the Irish for him, that when the rebellion in 1641 broke out, he was unmolested, and was thus enabled to shelter several protestants in his house. At last orders were sent him to dismiss those people, and on his refusal, he was seized, with his family, and conveyed to the castle of Cloughboughter. After remaining there some time, they were removed to the house of a protestant minister,

where the bishop died February 7, 1641. The Irish rebels attended his remains to the church-yard of Kilmore, and fired a salute over his grave.—*Life by Bp. Burnet.*

Bedéric (Henry), an Augustine monk of the 14th century, who is called de Bury, from his being born at St. Edmund's Bury. He studied at Paris, where he became a doctor of Sorbonne. He wrote some religious pieces, and lived about 1380.—*Pits. Bale.*

Bedford (John duke of), the third son of Henry IV. king of England. In 1422 he commanded the English army in France, and the same year was named regent of that kingdom for Henry VI. whom he caused to be proclaimed at Paris. He defeated the French fleet near Southampton, made himself master of Cotoi, entered Paris with his troops, and beat the duke of Alençon; thus making himself master of France. He died at Rouen, in 1435, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory, which one of the courtiers of Charles VIII. advised him to destroy. "Let him rest in peace," answered he, "who, when living, made all the French tremble." —*Moreri.*

Bedford (Hilkiah), an English divine, was born in London, in 1663, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and obtained a living in Lincolnshire, but was deprived of it for refusing the oaths. In 1714 he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a heavy fine for writing the Hereditary Right of the Crown of England asserted, folio; the real author of which was George Harbin. He translated an Answer to Fontenelle's History of Oracles, and Dr. Barwicke's Life, from the Latin into English. He died in 1724.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Bedford (Thomas), son of the above, was educated at Westminster-school, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Cambridge. He took orders among the non-jurors, and published, in 1732, Simeonis monachi Dunelmensis libellus de exordioatque procursus Dunelmensis ecclesiæ. He also wrote an historical Catechism. He died after 1742.—*Ibid.*

Bedloe (Capt. William), an infamous character, who pretended to give evidence respecting the murder of sir Edmundbury Godfrey, for which he was rewarded by the commons with 500*l.* He died in 1680. —*Granger's Biog. Hist.*

Bedos de Celles (Francis), a benedictine monk, and member of the academy at Bourdeaux, born in 1726, and died in 1779. He published an esteemed treatise on Dialing, and another on the construction of Organs.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bedreddin (Baalbeki), a Syriac physician, who wrote a book called Mosarreh al ness. He lived in the 7th century of the Hegira.—*D'Herbelot.*

Bega (Cornelius), a Dutch painter. He was born at Haerlem in 1620, and died the plague in 1664. He excelled in la scape, cattle, and conversations, and pictures are held in great esteem.—*Houb ken.*

Beger (Lawrence), a German wri who was born at Heidleberg in 1653, died at Berlin in 1705. He wrote, 1. T saurus ex Thesauro Palatinus selectus, Gemmæ, folio; 2. Spicilegium Antiquit folio; 3. Thesaurus, sive Gemmæ, Nu mata, &c. 3 vols. folio; and several ot learned works, one of which is in defe of Polygamy.—*Moreri.*

Begeyn (Abraham), principal painte the king of Prussia, was born in H land in 1650. He painted some fine la scapes for the royal palaces, and sev good pictures by him are at the Hagu *Pilkington.*

Begon (Michael), born at Blois in 1 became intendant of the French West-I islands, and died in 1710. He collecte noble library, and a cabinet of antiques curiosities. He also caused to be engra portraits of the illustrious men of the century.—*Moreri.*

Beguillet (Edme), advocate in the liament of Dijon, and correspondent the academy of Belles-Lettres, died in 1 He wrote the Principles of Vegetation Architecture, 8vo. and several other wo on similar subjects.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Behaim (Martin), a geographer and vigator of the 15th century, was a na of Nuremberg. He is said to have di vered the isle of Fayal and the Brazils, to have sailed as far as the straits of Ma lan. John II. of Portugal created hi chevalier. There is at Nuremberg a g made by him, on which are traced his coveries. He died at Lisbon in 1506.— *American Transactions.*

Behn (Aphra), an English writer. maiden-name was Johnson: and her ther was appointed lieutenant-genera Surinam, but died on his passage. Th mily, however, proceeded to that se ment, where our author became acquai with prince Oroonoko, whose story afterwards gave to the public. On he turn to England she married Mr. Bel merchant of London. In 1666 she w Antwerp, where she was employed as by the English government; and is to have discovered by means of a lover design of the Dutch to send a fleet up Thames, which she communicated t English court, but the intelligence treated with contempt. Not long this, she returned to London, and de herself to pleasure and the muses. He ventures in the former pursuit we sha detail; and her productions in the se of the latter appeared in 3 vols. 8vo. wrote several plays, histories, and n which evince a lively imagination, marked by licentiousness. She died in

and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster-abbey.—*Biog. Brit.*

Beich (Joachim Francis), an eminent painter, was born at Ravemberg, in Swabia, in 1665. He excelled in painting landscapes and battles. He died in 1748.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Beinaschi (John Baptist), an historical painter, was a native of Piedmont, and studied at Rome under Lanfranc. He gained so great a reputation that the honour of knighthood was conferred on him. He died in 1688, aged 54.—*Pilk.*

Beithar, an African botanist, who died in the 646th of the Hegira. He wrote a history of plants, arranged alphabetically, and other works.—*D'Herbelot.*

Bek (David), a Dutch portrait painter, was born at Arnheim in 1621, and became a disciple of Vandyke. He was appointed portrait painter to queen Christina of Sweden, by whose recommendation he was employed to paint the most illustrious persons in Europe. He died in 1656.—*Houbraken. Pilkington.*

Bekker (Balthasar), a Dutch divine; was born in 1634, at Warthuisen, in the province of Groningen. In 1679 he was chosen minister at Amsterdam, where he published a book entitled, The World bewitched, in which he opposed the popular superstitions respecting witchcraft, incantations, &c. This work made a great noise, and brought upon the author the sentence of suspension. The magistrates of Amsterdam, however, continued his salary. He died in 1698.—*Moreri.*

Bel (John James), a native of Bourdeaux, and counsellor of that city. He died at Paris in 1738, aged 45. He compiled the Dictionnaire Néologique; and wrote critical Letters on the Mariamne of Voltaire, and some other pieces.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bel (Mathias), an Hungarian divine, was born at Orsowa in 1684. He at first studied physic at Halle, but quitted that profession for theology, and became rector of the school at Presburg, and minister of a congregation. He died in 1749. He wrote two works, Apparatus ad Historiam Hungariæ, & Notitiæ Hungariæ novæ; for which the emperor Charles VI. made him imperial historiographer. Pope Clement XII. sent him a present for his works, and the king of Prussia and the empress of Russia distinguished him by marks of their esteem.—*Gen. Biog.*

Bel (Charles Andrew), son of the above, was born at Presburg in 1717. In 1741 he was appointed professor extraordinary of philosophy at Leipsic, and in 1756 professor of poetry and librarian to the university, with the title of counsellor of state. He died in 1782. He wrote De Vera Origine et Epocha Hunnorum, &c. 4to. He likewise conducted the Acta Eruditorum, from 1754 to 1781.—*Ibid.*

Belcamp (John Van), a Dutch painter, He was employed in copying pictures in the royal collection of England, which he executed with great exactness. He died in 1653.—*Houbraken.*

Belchier (John), an English surgeon, was born in 1706, at Kingston in Surrey. He served his apprenticeship to Mr. Cheselden, under whom he made a great proficiency. In 1736 he became surgeon to Guy's hospital; and about the same time was elected fellow of the royal society, to whom he communicated several papers and cases, inserted in their Transactions. He died in 1785.—*Europ. Mag.*

Belgrado (James), an Italian jesuit, was born in 1704, at Udina, and died in 1789. He was an eminent mathematician, antiquary, and poet. The work by which he is best known is a treatise on the Existence of God, demonstrated geometrically.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Belesis, a Chaldean, who raised Arbaces to the throne of Media, for which he was rewarded with the government of Babylon, 770, B. C. When Sardanapalus was burnt in his palace with his gold and silver, Belesis obtained leave to take away the ashes, from whence he extracted immense treasures.—*Univ. Hist.*

Belidor (Bernard Forest de), a French engineer, well known by his Dictionnaire portatif de l'Ingenieur, his Course of Mathematics, Hydraulics, Architecture, &c. He died in 1761.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Beling (Richard), an Irish writer, was born at Belinstown in the county of Dublin, in 1613; he joined in the rebellion of 1641, and became an officer, and ambassador from the council of Kilkenny to the pope in 1645. On his return he went over to the marquis of Ormond, to whom he was of great service. At the Restoration he recovered his estates, and died in Dublin in 1677. He wrote, in Latin, Vindiciarum Catholicorum Hiberniæ.—*Biog. Br.*

Belisarius, general of the armies of the emperor Justinian. He ended the war in which that prince was engaged with Cabades, king of Persia, by a treaty of peace in 531. The year after he took Carthage, and made prisoner Gilimer, who had usurped the throne of the Vandals. Belisarius entered Constantinople in triumph in 533. He was next sent against the Goths in Italy, and arriving on the coasts of Sicily, he took Catania, Syracuse, Palermo, and other places. He then proceeded to Naples, which he took, and marched to Rome. After this he conquered Vitiges, king of the Goths, and sent him to Constantinople, at the same time refusing the crown, which was offered him. For these great exploits he was regarded as the saviour of the empire, and medals are yet extant which bear this inscription, *Belisarius gloria Romanorum.* He was soon obliged to go into the east against Chrosroes I. king of Persia, and having succeeded, he returned into Italy, from

whence he expelled the Huns in 558. Three years afterwards this great man was accused, by the nobles about the emperor, of a design upon the throne; and Justinian, with the jealousy of an old man, was persuaded to confiscate his estates. The story of his being deprived of sight and obliged to beg for bread, is a modern fiction.—*Univ. Hist. Gibbon.*

Bell (Beaupre), an English antiquary, was educated at Westminster-school, from whence he removed, in 1723, to Trinity college, Cambridge. He died young, and left his library and medals to the college where he had received his education. He assisted Dr. Stukely and other ingenious men in their publications.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Bellarmin (Robert), a Roman cardinal, was born in Tuscany in 1542. He entered into the society of Jesuits. In 1599 pope Sixtus V. in reward of his services and learning, made him a cardinal. He died in 1621. His writings are numerous, but chiefly polemical.—*Moreri.*

Bellay (William du), lord of Langey, a celebrated French general, and negociator. He wrote a history of his own times, in Latin, the greatest part of which is lost. He died in 1543.—*Ibid.*

Bellay (John du), archbishop of Paris, was born in 1492; and employed as ambassador at Rome and in England. Paul III. made him a cardinal. When Charles V. entered Provence, in 1536, Francis I. left du Bellay in charge of Paris, as lieutenant-general. On the accession of Henry II. he went to Rome, where he died in 1560. His writings are: Harangues; Apology for Francis I.; Elegies, Epigrams, and Odes, in 1 vol. 8vo. 1549. His brother, Martin, was a good general and statesman. His memoirs were published with those of William.—*Moreri.*

Bellay (Joachim du), a French poet, was born at Lire, near Angers, in 1524, and died in 1560. His Latin poems were printed at Paris in 1569, 4to. and those in French in 1561. The last are elegant.—*Ibid.*

Belle (Stephen de la), an Italian engraver, born at Florence in 1610, and died in 1664. His pieces are in estimation.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Belle (Alexis Simon), a French portrait painter. He was a disciple of Francis de Troy, and died in 1734, aged 60. He was employed by the king of France and various other sovereigns.—*Ibid.*

Belleau (Renis), a French poet, born in 1528; and died in 1577. His pastorals are held in great esteem.—*Ibid.*

Belleforest (Francis de), a French historian, was born in 1530, of poor parents; but he received a good education at Toulouse. He died in 1583. He wrote the History of the World, and a universal Cosmography; but his chief work is, a General History of France.—*Moreri.*

Bellegarde (John Baptist Morvan de), a French writer. He became a jesuit, from which society he was expelled for being a Cartesian. He died in 1734, aged 86. He translated St. Chrysostom, St. Basil, St. Ambrose, Thomas à Kempis, &c. He also rendered into French, Las Casas, on the destruction of the Indies, and wrote several moral treatises.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bellenden (William), a learned Scotch writer of the 16th century. He was humanity professor at Paris in 1602, where he published his first work, entitled, Ciceronis Princeps, in 1608; his next was Ciceronis Consul, 1612: both these pieces were inscribed to Henry prince of Wales. In 1616 he published a second edition, with the addition of Liber de Statu Prisci Orbis, dedicated to prince Charles. These treatises were edited at London, in 1787, by Dr. Samuel Parr.—*Preface to his works.*

Bellenger (Francis), doctor of the Sorbonne; was born in the diocese of Lisieux, and died at Paris in 1749. He translated Dionysius of Halicarnensis, 1723, 2 vols. 4to. and wrote a critical essay on the works of Rollin.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bellet (Charles), a French writer, who died at Paris in 1771. He wrote, 1. L'Adoration Chrétienne, dans la Dévotion du Rosaire, 12mo.; 2. Several pieces of eloquence; 3. Les Droits de la Religion sur le Cœur de l'Homme, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

Bellet, (Isaac), an ingenious physician who died at Paris in 1778. He wrote on the effects of imagination on pregnant women, history of the conspiracy of Catalin &c.—*Ibid.*

Bellievre (Pomponius de), a French statesman, was born at Lyons in 1529. He was employed in several embassies, which he discharged so well, that Henry IV. made him chancellor: but afterwards the seal were taken from him, though he was suffered to retain the title; on which he said a chancellor without seals, is a body without a soul. He died at Paris in 1607.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bellin (James Nicholas), an ingenious French geographer, who died at Paris in 1772, aged 69. He was member of the royal society of London, and published the Hydrographie Françoise; Essais geographiques, sur les Isles Britanniques, and other valuable works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bellini (Gentile), a Venetian painter was born in 1421. He was employed by the republic in painting the pieces which adorn the council hall. It is said that he was engaged by Mahomet II. emperor of the Turks, for whom he painted the beheading of St. John the Baptist. The emperor was greatly pleased with the picture, but discovered a fault in the skin of the neck and to prove his observation caused the head of a slave to be struck off in his presence. This sight so shocked the painter that he was uneasy till he got leave to

urn to his own country, which he did, after receiving considerable presents from he grand seignior. He died in 1501.——*Pilkington.*

Bellini (John), brother of the above, whom he assisted in painting the pictures n the council chamber at Venice. He died in 1412, aged 90.—*Ibid.*

Bellini (Laurence), an Italian physician, was born at Florence in 1643, and graduated at Padua. He afterwards became professor of philosophy at Pisa, which he exchanged for that of anatomy. He died in 1702. He wrote several anatomical and medical works in the Latin language, of great merit.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bellocq (Peter), a French writer, and valet-de-chambre to Lewis XIV. He wrote a poem on the Hotel des Invalides, and satires on petit-maîtres and novelists. He died in 1704, aged 59.—*Ibid.*

Belloi (Peter), advocate-general in the parliament of Toulouse. He was a native of Montauban, and flourished in the reigns of Henry III. and Henry IV. of France. He left several works which are now obsolete. —*Ibid.*

Belloi (Peter Lawrence Buyrette du), a French dramatist, was born at St. Fleur, in Auvergne, in 1727. He was for some time an advocate, which profession he quitted for the stage, and went to Russia, where he exercised his talents in that line with great applause. In 1758 he returned to Paris, and produced his tragedy of Titus, which was followed by Zelmira, the Siege of Calais, and other pieces. The king made him a present of a gold medal, and the magistrates of Calais gave him the freedom of their town in a gold box. He died in 1775. His works were printed in 6 vols. 8vo. in 1779.—*Ibid.*

Belloni (Jerome), a celebrated banker at Rome, who was honoured for his probity and talents by pope Benedict XIV. with the title of marquis. His Essay on Commerce was printed first in 1750, and several times since. He died in 1760.—*Ibid.*

Bellori (John Peter), an Italian antiquary, born at Rome, and died in 1696. He wrote, 1. Explication des Médaillons les plus rares du Cabinet du Cardinal Campégne, 4to.; 2 Les Vies des Peintres, Architectes, et Sculpteurs modernes, 1672, 4to.; 3. Description des Tableaux peints par Raphael au Vatican, 1695, folio, and several other works, which shew learning and taste.—*Ibid.*

Bellotti (Peter), an Italian painter, born at Venice in 1625, and died in 1700. He sometimes painted historical subjects, but his portraits are best.—*Pilkington.*

Bellucci (Anthony), an Italian painter, born at Venice in 1654. He became the disciple of Dominico Definico, and was afterwards appointed principal painter to the emperor Joseph, whose service he left for that of the elector palatine.—*Ibid.*

Belon (Peter), a French physician, who travelled into Palestine, Greece, and Arabia, and published an account of those countries in 1555, 4to. He was assassinated near Paris, in 1564.—*Moreri.*

Belot (John), de Blois, advocate to the privy council of Louis XIV. He is known as the author of an Apologie de la Langue Latine, Paris, 1637, 8vo.: his object in this publication is to proscribe the use of the French language in works of science. —*Moreri.*

Belsunce (Henry Francis Xavier de), a French prelate, was born in Guienne, of a noble family, and made bishop of Marseilles in 1709. He has gained immortality by his conduct to his flock, when Marseilles was visited by the plague in 1720. He was magistrate, almoner, physician, and priest to his people when those whose duty it was to attend them had fled. He was offered, in 1723, the bishopric of Laon, but refused it; saying, "he would not leave a church for which he had devoted his life." He died in 1755. He wrote, L'Histoire des Evêques de Marseilles; Des Instructions pastorales; and La Vie de Mademoiselle de Foix Candale. He founded a college at Marseilles.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Belus, the founder of the Babylonian empire, flourished 1322 years B. C. His son and successor, *Ninus*, ordered divine honours to be paid to his memory.—*Univ. Hist.*

Belyn son of Cynvelyn, a British prince, and chief of one of the three splendid retinues of Britain, because they embodied their troops at their own expence. He served under Caradog or Caractacus, till that king was delivered to the Romans. —*Owen's Cambrian Biog.*

Belyn o Leyn, another British chief, and head of one of the golden-banded tribes, a term which they received for binding themselves together with the fetters of their horses in resisting the attack of Edwin about 620; in reward for which, they were distinguished with the golden band, an emblem of sovereignty.—*Ibid.*

Bembo (Peter), a cardinal, and poet, was born at Venice in 1470. Leo X. appointed him his secretary in 1513, and Paul III. made him bishop of Bergamo, and a cardinal. He died in 1547. His works are in Latin and Italian; the former are public and private Letters; the Life of Gin Ubaldo de Montefeltro, duke of Arobino; Speeches; and the History of Venice. His Italian pieces are wholly poetical.—*Moreri.*

Benavidio (Marcus Mantua), an Italian writer, was born at Padua, where he became professor of jurisprudence, and was created a chevalier. He died in 1582, aged 93. He wrote Collectanea super jus Cæsa-

rum, Venice, 1583, folio; Vitæ virorum illustrium, Paris, 1564, 4to.—*Moreri.*

Benbow (John), a brave English admiral, was born about 1650. He was brought up in the merchant service, and in 1680 commanded a ship in the Mediterranean trade, with which he beat off a Sallee rover. The gallantry of this action being reported to Charles II. of Spain, he invited the captain to court, and dismissed him with a letter of recommendation to king James, who gave him an appointment in the navy. King William sent him to the West Indies, where he relieved the British colonies. On his return home the greatest respect was paid to him, though the house of commons passed severe censure upon those who sent out the squadron. He was again dispatched to that quarter, and soon after his arrival fell in with the French admiral, du Casse, near St. Martha, on the Spanish coast, when a skirmishing action commenced, which continued three or four days. In the last the admiral was singly engaged with the French, his other ships having fallen astern. Though a chain shot had shattered his leg, he would not be removed from the quarter-deck, but continued the fight till morning, when the French bore away. The admiral made signal for his ships to follow, but his orders were disobeyed; in consequence of which he was obliged to return to Jamaica, and on his arrival ordered those officers, who had behaved so ill, to be confined, and brought to a court martial, when the most culpable of them suffered according to their deserts. This gallant man died soon after, from the effects of his wound, and the disappointment he had experienced, in 1702.—*Biog. Brit.*

Benbow (John), son of the preceding. He was bred to the sea, and the same year that his father died in the West Indies, suffered shipwreck on the island of Madagascar, in which he resided many years, and was at last brought away by a Dutch captain.—*Ibid.*

Benci or Bencio (Francis), a learned Italian jesuit, was a disciple of the celebrated Muretus. He died at Rome in 1594. He wrote Latin poems and orations, and a poem on the death of the five martyrs of the society in India.—*Moreri.*

Benda (George), a musician, was born about 1721, in Bohemia. His three brothers were all musicians, and his sister was married to one of that profession. In 1748 he was appointed master of the chapel of the duke of Saxe Gotha, who sent him, in 1765, to Italy. His compositions for the stage possess great merit, particularly his *Ariadne in the Island of Naxos.* In 1778 he retired to Hamburgh, from whence he removed to Vienna. He afterwards returned to Gotha, where he obtained a pension and published some pieces for the harpsichord by subscription. He died at Gotha in 179[illegible].—*Annual Necrology*, 1798.

Bendish (Bridget), daughter of general Ireton, and grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and the wife of Thomas Bendish, esq. She resembled her grandfather, and on some occasions would appear with the dignity of a princess, and at others stoop to the lowest drudgery. She lived at Southtown in Norfolk, and, after a day of hard labour in the management of her salt-works, would go in the evening to the assembly at Yarmouth, where she was always treated with respect. She affected uncommon piety, and pretended to revelation, yet her word was not always to be trusted. Though she was proud and arrogant, she could fawn, prevaricate, and deceive. With such qualifications no wonder that she revered the memory of her grandfather as a hero and a saint, to whom her own character had so near a resemblance. She died about 1727.—*Duncomb's Letters. Granger.*

Bendlowes (Edward), an English writer, was born in 1613, and educated in St. John's college, Cambridge; but he squandered away a handsome fortune in a very indiscreet manner, and died poor at Oxford in 1686. He was looked upon by the needy poets as the Macænas of the age, and hence many books were dedicated to him with the most fulsome compliments. He wrote some poetical pieces of no merit.—*Ibid.*

Benedetto (le), or Benedict Castiglione, an Italian painter, born at Genoa in 1616, and died at Mantua in 1670. His chief excellence lay in pastoral scenes, markets, and animals. He was also a good engraver.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Benedict (St.), the founder of a religious order, was born in Italy about 480, and early embraced the ascetic life. He was followed by a number of persons to whom he gave rules, and in a short time had 12 monasteries under his direction. About 528 he retired to Mount Cassino, where he founded a monastery. He died between 540 and 550. His Regula Monachorum has been printed several times.—*Moreri.*

Benedict, a famous English abbot, was born in Northumberland, of a noble family. He made frequent tours to France and Italy, and brought over several artists, who were eminent in architecture, painting, and music. He introduced chanting in choirs in 678, and founded two monasteries. He died in 703, and was canonized.—*Pits.*

Benedict I. pope, surnamed *Bonosus.* He succeeded John III. in 574, and died in 578.—Benedict II. came to the pontificate on the death of Leo II. and died in 685.—Benedict III. was elected in 855, and opposed by an antipope called Anastasius. He died in 858.—Benedict IV. successor of John IX. came to the pon-

tifical chair in 900, and held it only three years.—Benedict V. was chosen in 964, and opposed by Leo VIII. who was supported by the emperor Otho. The Roman people were obliged to abandon the cause of Benedict, who died in 965.—Benedict VI. was elected in 972, and was murdered in prison by the antipope Boniface in 974.—Benedict VII. succeeded Donus II. in 975, and died in 983.—Benedict VIII. obtained the tiara in 1012. He crowned the emperor Henry II. and his wife, in the church of St. Peter, on which occasion the pope presented the emperor with an apple of gold, surrounded with two circles of precious stones crossed, and surmounted with a cross of gold. This pope united the warrior with the ecclesiastic, and defeated the Saracens and Greeks who invaded his territories. He died in 1024.—Benedict IX. successor of John XIX. ascended the pontifical chair at the age of 12 years, his father Alberic, count of Tusculum, having purchased his election. The Roman people obliged him to renounce the papal dignity, and retire to a monastery, where he died in 1054.—Benedict X. antipope. He was elected by some factious persons in 1058, but was driven out by the Romans, who elected Nicholas II. in his room: he died in 1059.—Benedict XI. was the son of a shepherd; and in 1303 was raised to the popedom, on the death of Boniface VIII. He was poisoned by some ambitious cardinals a short time after his election.—Benedict XII. was the son of a baker, and became doctor of the university of Paris, and cardinal priest. In 1334 he was elected to the papal chair on the death of John XXII. On this occasion he said to the cardinals, "You have chosen an ass." He corrected several abuses in the church, and died in 1342, at Agivnon.—Benedict XIII. was born at Rome in 1649, of an illustrious family, and took the religious habit among the dominicans at Venice. In 1672 he was made cardinal, and obtained also the archbishopric of Benevento; where, in 1688, his palace was shattered by an earthquake, and the cardinal narrowly escaped with his life. In 1724 he was chosen pope, and the year after he called a council at Rome, in which the bull *Unigenitus* was confirmed. He died in 1730.—Benedict XIV. was born at Bologna in 1675, of the noble family of Lambertini. In 1728 he received a cardinal's hat, and in 1731 was nominated archbishop of Bologna. On the death of Clement XII. the cardinals were a long time deliberating on the choice of a successor. Lambertini, by way of quickening them, said, "Why do you waste your time in discussions? If you wish for a saint, elect *Gotti*—a politician, choose *Aldrovandus*—a good companion, *take me*." This sally pleased them so much, that they elected him at once. He reformed abuses, introduced good regulations, cultivated letters, encouraged men of learning, and was a patron of the fine arts. He died in 1758. His works make 6 vols. folio.—*Platina. Rycaut. Bower. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Benedictus (Alexander), an Italian anatomist of the 15th century. He is known by his Historia Corporis humani, printed at Basil, 1527, 8vo. All his works were printed at Venice in 1535, 1 vol. folio, and afterwards at Basil.—*Moreri.*

Benefield (Sebastian), an English divine, was born at Prestbury in Gloucestershire in 1559, and educated in Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1608 he was appointed Margaret professor of divinity, which office he held 14 years, and then retired to his living of Meysey Hampton, in Gloucestershire, where he died in 1630. He wrote several theological works.—*Wood.*

Benezet (Antony), an American philanthropist, was bred a cooper, which business he forsook, and followed the occupation of a schoolmaster. In 1767 he wrote a Caution to Great Britain and her Colonies, in a short representation of the calamitous state of the enslaved negroes in the British dominions, 8vo. In 1772 he published Historical Accounts of Guinea; with an enquiry into the rise and progress of the slave-trade, its nature, and lamentable effects, 8vo. This amiable man seemed to have nothing else at heart but the good of his fellow-creatures, and the last act of his life was to take from his desk six dollars for a poor widow. A fine eulogium was pronounced over his remains by an American officer. "I would rather," says he, "be Anthony Benezet in that coffin, than George Washington with all his fame."—*Gen. B. D.*

Benhadad I. king of Syria or Damascus, began his reign B. C. 940. At the instigation of Asa, king of Juda, he made war on Israel, and took Dan and Napthali.—*SS.*

Benhadad II. generally accounted the son and successor of the above, began his reign about 900. He laid siege to Samaria, but was routed. The year following he returned and was defeated, on which he submitted to the mercy of Ahab, who treated him with liberality. The war, however, was renewed, in which Ahab was slain. In his old age Benhadad fell sick, and sent Hazael, his minister, to the prophet Elisha, to enquire whether he should recover. The treacherous messenger on his return stifled his master, and ascended the throne.—*SS.*

Benhadad III. son of Hazael, succeeded his father, B. C. 836. He was defeated by Joash king of Israel, and lost all his father's conquests.—*SS.*

Ben (Paul), a philologer of great merit, was born in the isle of Candia when it was under the power of the Venetians. He became professor of the belles-lettres in the

university of Padua, and died in 1627. He wrote, 1. Anticrusca, tending to shew the inferiority of Petrarca as a writer. 2. Remarks on Ariosto and Tasso, and many other works, collected in 5 vols. folio, 1622, Venice.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Benjamin, the 12th son of Jacob and Rachael, was born about the year 1738, B. C. His brother Joseph had a tender regard for him, and the description of their interview given by Moses is peculiarly touching. Benjamin was head of the tribe called by his name, which was exterminated by the others out of revenge for a violence done to the wife of a Levite of the city of Giboah.—*SS.*

Benjamin of Tudela was born at Tudela in Navarre, and died in 1173. He visited the synagogues of the Jews in different parts of the world, to observe their customs, and wrote a lying account of his travels in Hebrew, which was printed at Constantinople in 1543, and translated into French by John Philip Baratier, in 2 vols. 8vo, 1734, and into English by Mr. Gerrans.—*Moreri.*

Benini (Vincent), a learned physician, was born at Cologne in 1713, and died in 1764. He resided at Padua, where he had a printing-press, from whence he issued some good editions of classical authors. He wrote notes on Celsus; Observations upon the Poem of Alamanni, entitled *Culture*; and a Translation of the Syphilis of Fracastorius.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Benivieni (Jerome), an Italian poet, born at Florence, and died in 1542, aged 89. His Canzone dell Amore celeste e divino, is in great esteem. His works were printed at Florence, 1519, 8vo.—*Tiraboschi.*

Bennet (Henry), earl of Arlington, and an eminent statesman, was the son of sir John Bennet, of Arlington in Middlesex, where he was born in 1618. He was educated at Christ church, Oxford, and in the rebellion served in the royal army. In 1658 he received the honour of knighthood at Bruges, from Charles II. who sent him as his minister to Madrid. At the Restoration he was made secretary of state, and created lord Arlington. He was an acute politician, and was one of the cabinet council known by the name of the Cabal; which word was formed from the initials of the noblemen who composed it, viz. Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, Lauderdale. In 1672 he was created an earl, and about the same time invested with the order of the garter. In 1674 he resigned the office of secretary, and was appointed lord chamberlain. He died in 1685, and left one daughter, who married Henry earl of Euston, son to Charles II. by the duchess of Cleveland, and who was afterwards created duke of Grafton.—*Biog. Br.*

Bennet (Christopher), an English physician, was born in Somersetshire about 1617, and educated at Lincoln-college, Oxford. He was afterwards chosen a fellow of the college of physicians in London, and died in 1655. He wrote Tabidorum Theatrum seu Phthisicos, Atrophiæ, et Hecticæ Xenodochium, which was translated into English in 1720.—*Ibid.*

Bennet (Robert), a nonconformist divine, who was ejected from the rectory of Waddesden, in Buckinghamshire, in 1662, and died at Reading in 1684. He compiled a concordance of the synonymous words in scripture.—*Calamy.*

Bennet (Thomas), an English divine, was born at Salisbury in 1673, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and became fellow. In 1700 he obtained the rectory of St. James, Colchester; and about 1716 the vicarage of St. Giles, Cripplegate. He died in 1728. Dr. Bennet was a man of great learning, and an acute controversialist. His books are chiefly polemical; against the papists and dissenters. His essay on the thirty-nine articles is a good book, and his Hebrew grammar shews his knowledge of that language to advantage.—*Biog. Br.*

Benoit (Elias), a protestant divine, was born at Paris in 1640, and retired to Holland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He then became pastor of the church of Delft, and died there in 1728. He wrote a History of the Edict of Nantes, 5 vols. 4to. 1693, and some other pieces. Benoit was blessed with a wife, in comparison of whom that of Socrates was an angel.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Benoit (father), a learned maronite, was born at Gusta, in Phenicia, in 1663. At the age of nine years he was sent to Rome and was placed in the college of maronites where he applied to the learned languages and sciences with great success. He returned to his own country, but was recalled by the grand duke of Tuscany, who made him professor of Hebrew at Florence. He became a jesuit, and died at Rome in 1741. He edited the works of Ephrem Syrus in 3 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

Benserade (Isaac de), a French poet was born at Lyons, near Rouen. His wit and poetical talents introduced him to court where he obtained the patronage of cardinal Richelieu. He died in 1690.—*Moreri.*

Benson (George), an eminent dissenting minister, was born at Great Salkeld, in Cumberland, in 1699, and educated first at an academy in Whitehaven, and lastly at Glasgow. About 1721 he was chosen pastor of a congregation at Abingdon in Berkshire, from whence he removed in 1729 to Southwark. In 1740 he succeeded Dr. Harris at Crutched Friars. About this time he received the degree of D. D. from one of the universities in Scotland. He died in 1762. His writings are: 1. A Defence of the Reasonableness of Prayer. 2. An Illustration of some of St. Paul's Epistles. 3. History of the first planting of Christianity

vols. 4to. 4. Tracts on Persecution. 5. The Life of Christ. 6. Sermons. 7. His posthumous works were published in 1764, 2 vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

BENT (John van der), a Dutch landscape painter, was born at Amsterdam in 659, and died in 1690. His masters were Vandervelde and Wouvermans.—*Houbraken.*

BENTHAM (Thomas), an English prelate, was born in Yorkshire, and admitted fellow of Magdalen-college, Oxford, in 1546. In the reign of queen Mary he was deprived of his fellowship, on which he ministered privately to the protestants in London till the accession of queen Elizabeth, when he was made bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. He died in 1578. He wrote An Exposition of the Acts of the Apostles, and translated into English some parts of the Old Testament.—*Wood, A. O.*

BENTHAM (Edward), an English divine, was born at Ely in 1707, and educated at the school of Christ church, Oxford, from whence, in 1723, he was removed to Corpus Christi college. In 1731 he was chosen fellow of Oriel college, and the year following took his degree of M. A. In 1743 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Hereford, of which church he was afterwards treasurer. On the death of Dr. Fanshaw he was nominated regius professor of divinity. He died in 1776. Dr. Bentham published some single sermons, and tracts on religious subjects.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BENTHAM (James), an English divine, was brother of the above, and received his education first at Ely, and next at Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1774 he was presented to the rectory of Northwold, which he exchanged in 1779 for a prebend of Ely. In 1783 he obtained the rectory of Bowbrick-hill, and when the dean and chapter of Ely resolved on a general repair of that church, he was appointed clerk of the works. He published the history and Antiquities of the Church of Ely, with plates, in 1 vol. 4to. 1771. Mr. Bentham died in 1794, aged 86.—*Ibid.*

BENTINCK (William), the first earl of Portland, was born in Holland of a noble family, and came to England with the prince of Orange, to whom he had endeared himself by a singular act of affection and courage. When the prince was ill of the small pox, it was deemed necessary by the physicians that he should receive the natural warmth of a young person in the same bed with him. Bentinck, though he never had the disorder, immediately proposed himself for this hazardous service. He caught the disease in a dangerous manner, but recovered, and his master had an affectionate esteem for him ever after. On the prince's accession to the English crown he was created earl of Portland, and obtained the grant of several lordships in Denbighshire, which occasioned some discontent in parliament, and the grant was revoked; but the earl afterwards received a compensation elsewhere. He was employed in several high offices, military and civil, and attended his master on his death-bed. He died in 1709, and was buried in Westminster abbey.—*Biog. Br. Collins's Peerage.*

BENTIVOGLIO (Guy), a cardinal, was born at Ferrara in 1579. Pope Paul V. made him a cardinal in 1621, at which time he was legate at the court of France. His works are: 1. A History of the Civil Wars of Flanders. 2. An Account of Flanders. 3. Letters and Memoirs. He died in 1644, just as he was about to be elected pope.—*Moreri.*

BENTIVOGLIO (Hercules), an Italian poet. He was born in 1507 at Bologna, and died at Venice in 1583. He was nephew to the duke of Ferrara.—*Ibid.*

BENTLEY (Richard), a celebrated divine and critic, was born at Oulton, in Yorkshire, in 1661. From Wakefield school he removed at the age of 15, to St. John's college, Cambridge; but he took the degree of M. A. at Oxford, where he accompanied the son of bishop Stillingfleet as private tutor. He was also chaplain to that prelate, who gave him a prebend in his cathedral. In 1691 he published a Latin epistle to Dr. Mill, containing critical Observations on the Chronology of John Malala. He was the first who preached the lecture founded by Mr. Boyle, on which occasion he delivered eight admirable discourses in confutation of atheism. In 1693 he was appointed keeper of the royal library. In 1697 commenced his famous controversy with the honourable Mr. Boyle on the genuineness of the epistles of Phalaris, in which much personal abuse passed on both sides; but though some of the greatest wits of the age aided Boyle on this occasion, impartial posterity have determined the case in favour of Bentley. About this time he was presented to the mastership of Trinity-college, Cambridge, with which he held the archdeaconry of Ely. But he was soon brought into trouble; for, in consequence of some encroachments made by him in the college for his own emolument, a charge was laid against him, which never came to a determination; but afterwards when he was regius professor of divinity, having exacted an exorbitant fee from persons who were admitted to the degree of D. D. by mandate, he was suspended in the vice-chancellor's court. This arbitrary decree was reversed by the court of king's bench, and the doctor was restored to his privileges. He died in 1742. Dr. Bentley is advantageously known as a critic by his editions of Horace, Terence, and Phædrus. His intended edition of the Greek Testament never appeared, owing to an attack made on the prospectus by Dr. Middleton. He was also the author of an excellent an-

swer to Collins's Discourse on Free-thinking, and published an edition of Milton's Paradise Lost.—*Biog. Br.*

Bentley (Richard), a dramatic writer, was the son of the preceding, and died in 1782. He wrote a comedy, called The Wishes, acted at Drury-lane in 1761 and in 1782; also Philodamus, a tragedy; and Patriotism, a satirical poem.—*Biog. Dram.*

Benvenuti (Charles), a learned jesuit, was born at Leghorn in 1716, and died in 1789. He was professor of mathematics at Rome, but on the extinction of his order retired to Warsaw. He wrote, An Abridgment of Philosophy; Dissertation upon Light; Reflexions on Jesuitism, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Benyowsky (count Mauritius Augustus de), an adventurer, was born of a noble family in Hungary in 1741. He served with reputation in the imperial army, which he quitted, and entered into the service of the Poles, who had formed a confederacy against Russia. He was twice taken prisoner; the first time he was ransomed, but the second he was sent prisoner to Cazan, from whence he effected his escape, but was retaken, and thrown into a dungeon at Petersburg. In 1769 he was sent to Kamtschatka, where he was employed in servile occupations, but after some time his title and abilities recommended him to the notice of the governor, who committed to his care the education of his son and three daughters. The youngest of the last fell in love with him, and her parents consented to the match. Benyowsky, however, had other objects in view, and infamously formed a conspiracy against the generous governor, who in defending the fort when attacked by the insurgents was slain. The count and his companions then quitted Kamtschatka in a small vessel, and after traversing the Pacific Ocean arrived at Macao, in China, where he entered into the service of the French East India Company. He afterwards formed a settlement in the island of Madagascar, where he assumed the sovereignty, and was acknowledged by the inhabitants. After a variety of adventures he was slain in an action with the French, in 1786.—*Preface to his Memoirs and Travels.*

Benzelius (Eric), archbishop of Upsal, and chancellor of the university there, was born of mean parents in West Gothland. Having received a liberal education he became tutor to the son of the chancellor of Sweden, by whose means he was made archbishop of Upsal. He wrote lives of the patriarchs, and translated the Bible into the Swedish language.—*Moreri.*

Benzio (Trifone), an Italian poet of the 16th century, who was secretary to several popes. He was very deformed in person, but the pleasantness of his conversation counterbalanced this defect; his disposition to oblige gained him many friends, and his probity obtained him the name of the Socrates of Rome. His Latin and Italian poems are in the collections of Pallavacini, Gruter, and Vacchi.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Beolco (Angelo), surnamed Ruzzante, was born at Padua, and died in 1542. His farces are greatly esteemed by the Italians. They were printed in 1584, in 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Berault (Nicholas), a French writer, was born at Orleans, and died about 1540. He compiled a Græco-Latin Dictionary, and published several learned books. His son Francis was a good Grecian; and turning protestant, became principal of the colleges of Montargis and Rochelle.—*Moreri.*

Berchet (Peter), a French historical painter, was born in 1659, and died in 1720. He painted the ceiling of the chapel in Trinity-college, Oxford, and pieces for several of the nobility.—*Pilkington.*

Berengarius (Jacobus), an eminent anatomist of Carpo, was the first who cured the lues venerea with mercurial ointment, which brought him great riches. He died about 1527.—*Tiraboschi.*

Berenger I. king of Italy, was the son of Eberard duke of Friuli, and he assumed the sovereignty on the death of Charles the first in 888. He was opposed by Guy, duke of Spoleto, who twice defeated him; but by the assistance of Arnulph, king of Germany, Berenger recovered his throne, from whence he was again driven by Lambert, son of Guy, and restored by the Italian nobles in 898. Lewis Boson, king of Arles, next opposed Berenger, but being made prisoner was deprived of his eyes. Berenger enjoyed his kingdom peaceably twenty years, when it was ravaged by the Hungarians. In 915 he was crowned emperor, but a faction being raised in favour of Rodolph, king of Burgundy, a battle was fought at Placentia in 922, in which Berenger was defeated, and was afterwards assassinated.—*Univ. Hist.*

Berenger II. was the son of Albert, marquis of Yvre, by a daughter of the preceding. By means of Otho, emperor of Germany, he was crowned king of Italy in 950, but his conduct was so arbitrary that the same emperor deposed him, and sent him prisoner to Germany, where he died.—*Ibid.*

Berenger, a French divine of the 11th century. He denied transubstantiation, and his opinions were condemned at the council of Paris in 1050, and at Rome in 1079. He died in 1088.—*Moreri. Mosheim.*

Berenger (Peter), the disciple and advocate of Abelard, whom he defended with great spirit in an apology inserted in the works of that celebrated man.—*Bayle.*

Berenice, daughter of Agrippa the elder, king of the jews. She was married to Herod, her uncle, after whose death she became the wife of Polemon, king of Ci-

; but she afterwards left her husband, lived in an incestuous manner with brother Agrippa. Titus fell in love her, and would have declared her em- s, but for fear of the Roman people. re were several of the same name, who e queens of Egypt, one of whom (the of Ptolemy Euergetes) gave name to a stial constellation, in consequence of secrating her hair in the temple of Ve- —*Univ. Hist.*

ERENICIUS, a strange character, who eared in Holland in 1670. He was ectured to be an expelled jesuit, and his livelihood by sweeping chimneys grinding knives. It is reported of him he would turn into extempore verses t was said to him in prose; translate gazettes from Flemish into Greek or n verse, standing on one foot; that mo- and ancient languages were quite fa- ar to him, and that he knew by heart ace, Virgil, Homer, Aristophanes, and ral parts of Cicero and Pliny. He was cated in a bog, into which he fell in a intoxication. The Georgarchioniома- is attributed to him.—*Moreri.*

ERETTINI (Peter), an eminent Italian ter, was born at Cortona, in Tuscany, 596, and died in 1669. His pictures ay wonderful grace and beauty. He also an excellent architect.—*D'Argen- Vies des Peintres.*

RG (Mathias van den), a Flemish paint- as born at Ypres in 1615, and be- a disciple of Rubens. He died in .—*Pilkington.*

RGEN (Dirk van den), a celebrated cape and portrait painter. He was at Haerlem, and died in 1689. His er was Adrian Vandervelde.—*Houbra-*

RGHEM (Nicholas), a Dutch painter. as born at Haerlem in 1624, and died about 1683. His landscapes are very iful. He engraved some with his own —*D'Argenville.*

RGHIER (Nicholas), historiographer of e. He wrote a learned and curious y of the great roads of the Roman em- printed first in 1622, and again in 2 vols. 4to. He died in 1623.—*Moreri.*

RGIER (Nicholas Sylvester), a French e, was born at Darnay, in Franche e, and died at Paris in 1790. He was ipal of the college of Besançon, and of the cathedral of Paris. He might obtained several preferments, but con- himself with a moderate pension. offered an abbey, he said, "I am al- rich." He wrote, 1. A Refutation of stem of Nature, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. Deism nfuted, 2 vols. 12mo. 3. Evidences ristianity, 2 vols. and other works full dition, and in an excellent style.— *Dict. Hist.*

GLER (Stephen), a learned but ec- c man of the 18th century, who spent his life in rambling from one country to another, and at last went to Turkey, where he abjured the christian religion, and died miserably. He wrote several papers in the Journal of Leipsic, but he is chiefly known by his versions of ancient authors, and commentaries. His notes on Aristophanes were inserted in an edition of that poet at Leyden in 1760.—*Ibid.*

BERGMAN (Torbern), a celebrated chemist, was born in 1735 at Catherineberg, in Sweden, and educated at Upsal, where he devoted himself to medicine and the sciences connected with it. Here he gained the friendship of Linnæus, to whom he communicated a collection of non-descript insects, to one of which Linnæus gave the name of Bergman. In 1761 he was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Upsal, and we find his name in the list of those who observed the transit of Venus in 1761. In 1767 he obtained the chemical professorship. We are indebted to him for the knowledge of the nature of fixed air, and he made a number of experiments on the regulus of manganese, terra magnesia, terra ponderosa, and other substances. Before his death, which happened in 1784, he was appointed rector of the university. Some of his last literary employments were, a Treatise on Elective Attractions, and a Theory of the Earth.—*Acad. Paris.*

BERIGARD (Claude), professor of philosophy at Padua, was born at Moulins in 1578, and died in 1663. He was the author of, 1. Circulus Pisanus, Florence, 4to. 2. Dubitationes in Dialogum Galilæi pro Terræ immobilitate, 4to.—*Moreri.*

BERING (Vitus), professor of poetry at Copenhagen, and historiographer to the king of Denmark in the middle of the 17th century. He wrote several Latin poems.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BERING (Vitus), a Danish navigator of the 18th century. He served in the Russian navy, and became a commodore. Peter I. entrusted to him in 1728 an expedition to explore the northern coast of America. He made no discovery in this voyage, nor in another, but in 1741, his ship struck on an island on the coast of Kamtschatka, where he died. This island bears his name.—*Coxe's Account of Russian Discoveries.*

BERKELEY (George earl of), descended from Robert Fitzharding, of the royal house of Denmark. He was one of the privy council to Charles II. and bestowed on Sion college a valuable library. He was the author of a valuable little book, entitled Historical Applications and occasional Meditations upon several Subjects, written by a Person of Honour, 12mo. 1670. He died in 1698. —*Walpole's royal and noble Authors.*

BERKELEY (sir William), of the same family, was vice-admiral of the white, and led the van in the desperate engagement

with the Dutch, June 1, 1666. He steered into the midst of the enemy's fleet, where he was overpowered by numbers, and was found dead in his cabin, covered with blood. —*Granger.*

Berkeley (George), a celebrated divine, was born at Kilcrin, in Ireland, in 1684. He was educated first at Kilkenny, and next at Trinity-college, Dublin, of which he was chosen fellow in 1707. The same year he published Arithmetica absque Algebra aut Euclide demonstrata. In 1709 he published his Theory of Vision. In 1710 appeared the Principles of Human Knowledge, and in 1713 the Dialogues between Hylas and Philonus, the object of both being to disprove the common notion of the existence of matter, and to establish the hypothesis that material objects have no other existence than in the mind. However singular his opinions were, there was so much beauty in his writings that the greatest men courted his friendship, among whom were Steele and Swift. For the former he wrote several papers in the Guardian, and by his means became intimate with Pope. Swift recommended him to the earl of Peterborough, who took him abroad in quality of his chaplain. In 1714 he returned to England, but soon afterwards set out again for the continent, with a son of Dr. Ashe, bishop of Clogher, and continued on his travels four years; he returned in 1721, and became chaplain to the duke of Grafton, lord lieutenant of Ireland. At this time he took his degree of D. D. and a fortune was bequeathed to him by a lady of Dublin. In 1724 he was promoted to the deanry of Derry, and the year following he printed a proposal for converting the American Indians, by erecting a college in the Bermudas: his mind was so intent on this scheme, that he obtained a grant of 10,000*l.* from the commons, and set sail for America, where he resided near two years; but the project failed, owing to the minister's applying the money to other purposes. In 1732 he published the Minute Philosopher, in 2 vols. 8vo. which is a masterly attack on infidelity. The next year he was made bishop of Cloyne, and about this time he published the Analyst, in which he endeavoured to prove that the mathematicians admitted mysteries, and even falsities in science, particularly instancing the doctrine of fluxions. He was answered by several writers, to whom he replied in 1739, in a Defence of Freethinking in Mathematics. In 1736 he published the Querist, addressed to magistrates, occasioned by the licentiousness of the times. In 1744 appeared his book on the virtues of tar-water. He died suddenly, in 1753, at Oxford, and was buried in Christ-church, where there is a monument to his memory. Pope said no less justly than beautifully of him, "To Berkeley every virtue under heaven." He wrote that curious book, The adventures of Gaudentio di Luc and a Letter to Dr. Friend on the Tarantu —*Biog. Br.*

Berkeley (George), son of the abo was born in London in 1733; he receiv his education under his father, and th became student of Christ-church, Oxfo After obtaining different livings he sett in that of St. Clement Danes, in Lond with which he held the rectory of Ty church, in Sussex, the chancellorship Brecon, and a prebend of Canterbury. died in 1795, and was interred in the sa vault with his father. He printed some casional sermons, and a volume has b published by his widow.—*Gen. Biog. Dic*

Berkenhout (John), a miscellane writer, was a native of Leeds, in Yorksh and intended for the mercantile profess which he quitted, and entered first into military service of Prussia, and next in t of England. In 1760 he went to Ed burgh, and studied physic, but took doctor's degree at Leyden in 1765. W at Edinburgh he published his Clavis glica Linguæ Botanicæ, a book of consi able merit. In 1778 he attended the tish commissioners to America, and on return obtained a pension. He died in 1 aged 60. Some of his works possess co derable merit; among these are his Ph macopœia Medici; Outlines of a Nat History of Great Britain and Ireland, 3 12mo; Symptomatology; Biographia L raria; Letters to his Son.—*Europ. Mag.*

Berkheyden (Job and Gerard), Dutch painters; the first excelled in l scapes, and died in 1698; the other pai views and pieces of perspective. He drowned in a canal in 1693.—*Houbrake*

Berkley (sir William), governor of ginia, was born of an ancient family London, and educated at Merton-col Oxford, of which he became fellow. governed Virginia from 1660 to 1676, v he returned to England, and died the following. He wrote The Lost Lad tragi-comedy; The Description and H of Virginia, folio.—*Wood's Ath. Oxon.*

Bernaert (Nicasius), an eminent pai was the disciple of Snyders, whose ma he imitated with success. He died in aged 70.—*Pilkington.*

Bernard of Menthon, the founde religious order, was born in Savoy in He embraced the ecclesiastic life y young, and became archdeacon of church of Aoust, at the foot of the Here he employed himself chiefly in p gating christianity among the mountai and founded two monasteries in the sage of the Alps for the relief of pil and unfortunate travellers, which stil sist under the names of the great and St. Bernard.—*Moreri.*

Bernard (St.), a divine of the R church, was born in 1091, in Burg and in 1115 was made abbot of the m

tery of Clairvaux, in which situation he acquired so great a name, that hardly any ecclesiastical affair of consequence was ransacted without him. Under his direction no less than 160 monasteries were ounded. He died in 1153. His works were printed in 2 vols. folio, 1690.—*Moreri.*

Bernard (Edward), a learned astronomer and critic, was born at Paul's Perry, n Northamptonshire, in 1638. After receiving his education at Merchant Taylors' chool he was removed to St. John's-college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowhip. In 1669 he was appointed deputy to r Christopher Wren in the Savilian professorship of astronomy, and in 1673 he succeeded that great man. A plan being formed of publishing all the ancient mathemaicians at the university press, Mr. Bernard as nominated to the care of it, and he ublished part of Euclid as a specimen, ut the design was never completed. In 84 he took his degree of D. D. and was resented to the rectory of Brightwell, in rkshire. He died in 1697. He wrote me astronomical papers in the Philosoical Transactions; A Treatise on ancient eights and Measures, appended to Pocke's Commentary on Hosea; Private votions, &c. 1689; Orbis Eruditi Litera a charactera Samaritico deducta; Etylogicum Britannicum; &c. &c.—*Biog. Br.*

Bernard (James), a French divine, was n at Nions in Dauphiné, in 1658, and cated at Geneva; after which he be- e minister of the church of Vinsobres, when the persecution commenced he red first to Switzerland and next to the gue. He wrote an Historical and Poli- l State of Europe, and succeeded Le rc in the management of the Biblio- ue Universelle. In 1699 he began the velles de la Republique des Lettres. 705 he was chosen one of the ministers e Walloon church at Leyden, and pro- r of philosophy and mathematics in university. He died in 1718.—*Moreri.*

ernard (Catharine), a celebrated French , was born at Rouen, and died in 1712. wrote two tragedies, Brutus and Lao- ia, and obtained three times the poetical e at the French academy. She was itted a member of the Academie des vrati at Padua. Two romances, The t d'Amboise, and Inez de Cordova, scribed to her.—*Moreri.*

knard of Thuringia, a hermit, who unced at the close of the 10th century he end of the world was approaching. al eclipse of the sun happening at that many people hid themselves in caves, e return of light dispelled their fears, rmit retired to his cell, and the world ed its tranquillity.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

knard (Peter Joseph), a French poet, orn at Grenoble, in Dauphiné, in 1708, ducated in the Jesuits' college at Ly- He was patronized by the marshal de Coigney, to whom he was secretary, and by whose interest he was appointed secretary-general to the dragoons. He died in 1776. His light pieces of poetry and operas possess merit.—*Moreri.*

Bernard (Francis), an English physician, was a man of learning, and a curious collector of books. He died in 1697, and the year following his library sold for 1600*l.*—*Granger.*

Bernard of Brussels, an eminent painter, is known by his hunting pieces, in which he introduced portraits of Charles V. and the noblemen of his court. He flourished in the middle of the 16th century.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bernard (Samuel), a French painter. He died in 1687, aged 72. He was professor in the royal academy of painting at Paris, and excelled in miniatures. He also painted some historical pieces, and engraved a fine print of the history of Attila, after a painting by Raphael, in the Vatican.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bernardi (John), an Italian artist. He excelled in cutting grand subjects in crystals for jewellers, and his works are said to rival those of the ancients. He died at Faenza in 1555.—*Ibid.*

Bernardin, a Romish saint, was born in Tuscany, in 1380, and died in 1444. He was a franciscan, and was sent by his order to the Holy Land. On his return to Italy he founded above 300 monasteries, for which he was canonized. His works have been printed in folio and 4to.—*Moreri.*

Bernazzano, an Italian painter of the 16th century. He excelled in landscape.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bernia, or Berni (Francis), an Italian poet, was a native of Tuscany, and canon of Florence. He died in 1543. He is called the Scarron of the Italians.—*Ibid.*

Bernier (Francis), a French traveller and physician, who resided twelve years in the court of Aurengzebe as his physician, whence on his return to France he obtained the name of the Mogul. He died in 1688. His travels were printed in 1699 and 1710.—*Moreri.*

Bernier (Nicholas), a French musician, born in 1664, and died in 1734. He was music-master of the chapel royal at Paris, and published cantatas and other pieces of great merit.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bernier (John), a French physician, who wrote, 1. A History of Blois, 1682, 4to. 2. Medical Essays, 4to. 3. Anti-Menagiana, 12mo. 4. Critique on the Works of Rabelais, 12mo. He died in 1698.—*Ibid.*

Bernini, or Bernin (John Laurence), a celebrated sculptor and architect, was a native of Naples, but resided chiefly at Rome, which he adorned with several master-pieces of his art. Gregory V. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and his successor Urban VIII. employed him in decorating the church of St. Peter

and other public works. He executed three busts of Charles I. of England from a picture by Vandyke, on viewing which, he is said to have observed, that it was the most *unfortunate face he ever beheld.* At the age of 68 he visited Paris, at the pressing invitation of Louis XV. of whom he made a bust. He died at Rome in 1680, aged 82. Bernini had also a fine taste for painting, and several of his pictures are in the Florentine gallery.—*D'Argenville.*

Bernis (Francis Joachim de Pierre de), a French cardinal, and archbishop of Albi, was born in 1715, of a noble but reduced family. He was indebted to the marchioness of Pompadour for his preferments in church and state. After having been employed as ambassador to different courts, he was made minister of foreign affairs, and obtained from Rome a cardinal's hat. But the ill-success of the French arms, and the derangement of the finances, occasioned his disgrace and temporary banishment from court. In 1764 he was recalled and nominated archbishop of Albi. He afterwards was appointed ambassador to the pope, and had a considerable share in procuring the destruction of the jesuits. He had the additional title of protector of the French church at Rome, where he lived in splendour and hospitality till the revolution disordered his finances, on which he obtained a pension from the court of Spain. He died at Rome in 1794. His works, consisting chiefly of poems, are in 3 vols. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bernouilli (James), a famous mathematician, was born at Basil in 1654, where he applied to the study of divinity, in compliance with the wish of his father. His inclination, however, lay to the mathematics, which he studied privately and without any assistance but from books. In 1676 he set out on his travels, and at Geneva devised a method of teaching a blind girl to write. He wrote a treatise on the comet which appeared in 1680, and soon after went to Holland, where he studied the new philosophy. From thence he crossed over to England, where he formed an intimacy with Mr. Boyle and other great men. He returned to Basil in 1682, and read lectures on experimental philosophy and mechanics. About 1684, Leibnitz published, in the Acta Eruditorum at Leipsic, some essays on his new calculus differentialis, but without discovering the method. Bernouilli, however, and his brother, found out the secret, for which they received the applause of Leibnitz. In 1687 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Basil, and in 1699 was chosen member of the royal academy at Paris. He died in 1705. His works were printed in 2 vols. 4to. at Geneva, 1744.—*Moreri. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

Bernouilli (John), brother to the above, was born at Basil in 1667. He studied under his brother, and in 1695 was chosen professor of mathematics at Groningen. On the death of his brother he returned to his own country where he was appointed to succeed him. In 1714 he published a treatise on the management of ships; and in 1730 his memoir on the elliptical figure of the planets gained the prize of the academy of sciences. He was elected member of most of the learned societies in Europe and after a long life spent in the improvement of the mathematics, he died in 174[illegible]. His writings were published at Geneva in 1742, in 7 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

Bernouilli (Daniel), an eminent philosopher, was son of the last-mentioned, and born at Groningen in 1700. After travelling through several parts of Europe, he settled at Basil, where he became successively professor of physic and philosophy. He gained and divided ten prizes from the academy of sciences, which were contended for by the greatest mathematicians in Europe. In 1734 he divided one with his father, which occasioned a difference between them. In 1748 he succeeded his father in the academy of sciences. He died in 1782.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Hutton's Dict.*

Bernstorff (John Hartwig Ernest, count), a celebrated statesman, was born of a noble family at Hanover in 1712. After a liberal education he travelled into several parts of Europe, and on his return settled in Denmark, at the desire of Christian VI. who sent him ambassador to different courts. After receiving several marks of distinction from his sovereign, he became prime minister of Denmark, in which situation he distinguished himself by forming excellent institutions, encouraging manufactures and commerce, patronizing men of letters, improving agriculture, and other public works of the greatest utility. To him Denmark is indebted for the society of Danish language and fine arts, and the royal agricultural and economical society, both which have been of eminent service to the nation. He also patronized a society, the object of which was to send learned men into the east, and which occasioned the publication of the travels of Niebuhr. This excellent statesman was created a count in 1767. The year following accompanied the king to England. But in 1770 he was deprived of all his employments, on which he retired with a pension to Hamburgh, where he died in 1772.—*Gen. Biog.*

Bernstorff (Andrew Peter, count), nephew of the preceding, was born at Ga[illegible] in Luneburgh, 1735. He studied at Le[illegible] and Gottingen, after which he travelled through several parts of Europe, and on his return to Denmark became assistant to his uncle. In 1769 he was made a privy counsellor, but was dismissed the next year; in 1772 he was recalled, and shortly after was appointed minister of state. His first public business in this office was a successful negociation with Russia concerning the exchange of the Gottorf part of H[illegible]

· Oldenburg and Delmenhorst. During
· American war Bernstorff effected an
ned neutrality between Russia, Denmark,
eden, and Prussia, for the protection of
ir trade from the belligerent powers.
1780 he resigned his employments and
ired to his estate; but was recalled in
4 by the prince of Denmark, and it was
olly by his management that peace was
intained when war broke out between
ssia and Sweden in 1788. His public
duct was so acceptable to the people of
nmark that medals were struck to his
nour. He died in 1797, and his funeral
s attended by a numerous concourse of
urners.—*Gen. Biog.*

Beroaldus (Philip), an Italian writer,
s born at Bologna in 1453. He read lec-
es on eloquence in different universities
h applause, and at length settled in his
ive city, were he died in 1505. His
rks were printed at Basil in 1513.——
reri.

Beroaldus (Philip), an Italian poet, was
hew of the above, and became librarian
the Vatican, under Leo X. He died in
8, aged 40. His poems were published
Rome in 1530.—*Ibid.*

Berosus, priest of the temple of Belus
Babylon. He wrote a history of Chaldea,
which some fragments are in Josephus;
he dealt much in fiction, with a view of
olling his nation above all others. He
cotemporary with Alexander the Great.
antiquities published under his name
Annius in 1545, are a forgery.—*Vossius Hist. Græc.*

Berquin (Lewis de), a gentleman of Ar-
, who was burnt for being a protestant
Paris, in 1529. He was a man of a noble
ily, and distinguished at the French
rt. He suffered death with great for-
de.—*Bayle.*

Berquin (Arnauld), an ingenious French
ter, was born at Bourdeaux. He dis-
uished himself by his Idyls, which are
of sensibility and sweetness, and have
n often printed. But his principal work
his Ami des Enfans (the Children's
nd), in 6 vols. 12mo, presenting for the
ruction of the juvenile mind the most
ortant lessons, under the engaging form
dialogues and stories. It has passed
ugh a number of editions, and been
slated into several languages. He died
791, aged 42.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Berretoni (Nicholas), an eminent paint-
vas born at Macerata in 1617, and died
682. He was a disciple of Carlo Ma-
, and excelled in painting historical
ects.—*Pilkington.*

Berriman (William), an English divine,
born in 1688, and received his educa-
at Merchant Taylors' school, from
nce he removed to Oriel college, Oxford,
re he proceeded D. D. In 1720 he be-
domestic chaplain to the bishop of
don, who gave him the living of St.
Andrew Undershaft. In 1727 he was elected fellow of Eton-college. He died in 1750. Dr. Berriman was the author of five volumes of excellent sermons, of which the three first were preached at Boyle's and Moyer's lectures, and the two last are posthumous. —*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Berrauyer (Joseph Isaac), a French jesuit, was born at Rouen in 1682. His writings were condemned by the pope, because they were too liberal in their sentiments. He wrote a History of the People of God, 14 vols. 4to. He died at Paris in 1758.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Berry (sir John), a brave English commander, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Knowston, in Devonshire. He distinguished himself at the battle of Southwold-bay, for which he was knighted. In 1682 he was captain of the Gloucester frigate, in which he was conveying the duke of York to Scotland, but by the carelessness of the pilot, the ship was lost at the entrance of the Humber. Sir John, however, by his great presence of mind, saved the duke, for which he was promoted to a flag, and commanded under lord Dartmouth at the demolition of Tangier. On his return he was made a commissioner of the navy, which he held with his other appointments after the revolution. In 1691 he was poisoned on board of his ship at Portsmouth, aged 56. His remains were interred at Stepney. —*Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*

Bersmann (George), a learned German, was born in 1538, at Annaberg, in Misnia; he made a great progress in the languages and sciences. He travelled through France and Italy, and after his return taught with reputation in different places, till his death, which happened in 1611. He rendered into Latin the psalms of David, and wrote notes on several of the classics.—*Moreri.*

Bertaut (John), a French poet and divine, was born at Caen in 1662. His wit and talents introduced him to court, where he became chaplain to Catharine de Medicis, and secretary of the cabinet to Henry III. He was afterwards made bishop of Seez, and died in 1611. His poems were printed at Paris in 1620, 8vo. besides which he wrote several theological pieces.—*Moreri.*

Bertheau (Charles), a French protestant divine, was born at Montpellier in 1660, and in 1681 was admitted a minister in the synod of Vigan. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he fled to England, and became minister of the Walloon church. He died in London in 1732. Two volumes of his sermons are in print.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Bertier (William Francis), a learned jesuit, was born at Issoudun, in Berry, in 1704. He was one of the editors of the *Journal de Trevoux*, which he continued till the dissolution of his society. In 1762 he was appointed keeper of the royal library, and assisted in the education of Lewis XVI. The affairs of his society obliged him to

quit the court; and he went to Offemburg, where he translated the psalms into French, with notes, 8 vols. 12mo. 1785. He died in 1782.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Berti (John Lawrence), an Augustine monk, was born in 1696, at Serravezza, in Tuscany. Being called to Rome by his superiors, he was appointed assistant-general of his order. He wrote De Disciplinis Theologicis, in 8 vols. 4to. This work being attacked as favourable to the jansenists, the author by the advice of pope Benedict XIV. wrote a vindication of himself, in 2 vols. 4to. He also published an Ecclesiastical History in Latin, in 7 vols. 4to. He died at Pisa in 1766.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Berthier (Joseph Stephen), a French philosopher, of the society of the oratory. He wrote, 1. Physique des Comètes, 1760, 12mo. 2. Physique des Corps animés, 1755, 12mo. He died in 1783, aged 73.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bertholon (N.), a French writer, was a native of Lyons, where he died in 1799. He was professor of philosophy some time at Montpellier, which place he quitted for the history professorship in the central school at Lyons. He published several works on electricity, aerostation, and vegetation; but his principal performance is a memoir on the ancient history of the commerce of Lyons, with judicious remarks on machines and the arts.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bertin (Exupere-Joseph), a French anatomist and physician, was born at Tremolai, in the diocese of Rennes, in 1712. He was for some time first physician to the hospodar of Wallachia, but disliking the country he returned to France, where he died in 1781. He was chosen associate anatomist to the academy at Paris, and published an Osteology in 1754, and several memoirs on anatomy.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bertin (Nicholas), an eminent painter, was born at Paris in 1664, and obtained a prize at the age of eighteen, from the academy of painting, of which he afterwards became a member. He died at Paris in 1736.—*D'Argenville vies des Peintres.*

Bertin (Antony), a French military officer and poet, was born in the isle of Bourbon in 1752. He finished his education in the college Du Plessis, where he acquired a taste for poetry: and published in 1773 a volume of poems, and in 1782 a collection of elegies, which obtained a great reputation. He died in 1790, at St. Domingo, just as he was on the eve of marriage. His works have been printed in 2 vols. 12mo. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bertius (Peter), an eminent geographer, was born in Flanders, and became professor of philosophy at Leyden, which place he lost for being an Arminian. He then went to Paris, turned roman catholic, and was made cosmographer to the king, and professor of the mathematics. He died in 1629, aged 64. His principal works are, Theatrum Geographiæ Veteris, 2 vols. fo Illustri virorum Epist. select. &c. 8v Commentariorum rerum Germanicarun 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Bertram (Cornelius Bonaventure), pr fessor of Hebrew at Geneva and Lausann was born at Thouars, in Poitou, in 153 and died at Lausanne in 1594. He pul lished a Dissertation on the Republic of t Hebrews, a Revision of the French Bible Geneva, a new edition of Pagnin's Thesaur Linguæ Sanctæ, a Parallel of the Hebre and Syriac Languages, Lucubrationes Fra kendalenses.—*Moreri.*

Bertrand (John Baptist), a French ph sician, was born at Martigues in 1670, a died in 1752. He wrote, 1. An historic Account of the Plague at Marseilles, 12m 2. Letters to M. Deider on the muscul Motion, 12mo. 3. Dissertations on Sea-a 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bertrand (Nicholas), a physician Paris, who died in 1780, wrote Elements Physiology and other works.—*Ibid.*

Berulle (Peter de), a cardinal, a founder of the congregation of the orato was born in Champagne in 1575. Hen IV. made him almoner, and after his dea he became chief of the council. He w employed on several affairs of importan and accompanimd Henrietta Maria wife Charles I. to England. In 1627 he was n minated cardinal, but refused several oth preferments. He died suddenly in 16 His works have been printed in 1 vol. fol —*Moreri.*

Berullus, an Arabian bishop of the century, who held that Jesus Christ had existence prior to his incarnation. Orig had a conference with him on this subje and Berullus, convinced by his argumen renounced his heresy.—*Mosheim.*

Besler (Basil), an apothecary of Nure burg, was born in 1561, and publish 1. Hortus Eystettensis, fol. 2. Icones F rum et Herbarum, 4to. His son Mich Rupert Besler, who died in 1661, wrote Gazophylacium rerum Naturalium, Nure burg, 1642, fol.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Besley (John), a French antiquary, king's advocate, and published, 1. A H tory of Poitou, 1647. 2. The Bishops Poitiers, 1647. He died in 1644, aged —*Moreri.*

Besoigne (Jerome), doctor of the S bonne, who died in 1763. He wrote History of the Port Royal, 6 vols. 12 and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Besplas (Joseph), a French divine, born in Languedoc in 1734, and died 1783. By a pathetic discourse delivere court he procured some regulations to adopted for the comfort of prisoners jails. He wrote a treatise on the Cause public Happiness, 1778, 2 vols. 12mo. an Essay on the Eloquence of the Pulpi *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bessarion, titular patriarch of Const

nople, and archbishop of Nice. He endeavoured to reconcile the Greek and Latin churches, for which he got the ill-will of the former, and settled in Italy, where Eugenius IV. made him a cardinal. Being sent legate to France, he inadvertently visited the duke of Burgundy before he waited on the king, which gave his majesty so much offence that he took him by his beard, and treated him with other marks of disrespect, which occasioned his death in 1472. He wrote some works, besides translations.—*Ib.*

Bessel (Henry de), secretary to the academy of inscriptions and medals at Paris. He wrote an account of the campaigns of Picroi and Fribourg in 1644 and 1645, 2 vols. 4to. and died in 1693.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bethencourt (John de), a Norman baron to whom Henry III. of Castile gave a grant of the Canary islands, which were erected into a kingdom, and held by him as a fief of the crown of Castile in 1402.—*Boston's Hist. of America.*

Betis, governor of Gaza, which he defended with great bravery against Alexander the Great, who, after taking it, basely put him to death, and dragged his corpse at his chariot wheels, B.C. 332.—*Quintus Curtius.*

Betterton (Thomas), a famous actor, was born in Westminster, 1635, and served an apprenticeship to a bookseller. In 1656 he made his first appearance in sir William Davenant's company. At the restoration he belonged to the king's company in Bury-lane, and was sent by Charles II. to Paris, to observe the French stage. He excelled in Shakspeare's principal characters, Hamlet, Othello, Brutus, and Hotspur. In 1695 he opened a new playhouse in Lincoln's-inn-fields, but this scheme did not answer. In 1709 he obtained a benefit, and the year following, in which he performed himself, but having taken imprudent means to repel the gout from his feet for this purpose, it proved fatal to him in a few days. He was buried in Westminster-abbey. He published some dramatic pieces.—*Biog.*

Bettini (Dominico), an eminent Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1644, and died in 1705. He excelled in painting still life, animals, and fruit.—*D'Argenville.*

Betts (John), an English physician, was born at Winchester, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1654. At the restoration he became physician to Charles II. but when he died is unknown. He published, De Ortu et Natura Sanguinis, 1669, 8vo. Anatomiæ Thomæ Parr, &c.—*Wood.*

Bevilacqua (Joseph), an Italian poet, was born at Bassano, about 1520. Peter Aretin was his great friend. He wrote some amorous poems, and translated the Latin letters of Boccaccio into Italian. He also wrote the life of that author.—*Nouv. Dict.*

Beveridge (William), an excellent prelate, was born at Barrow, in Leicestershire, 1638, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where at the age of eighteen, he wrote a treatise of the excellence and use of the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Samaritan, with a Syriac grammar. In 1661 he was ordained, and soon after presented to the vicarage of Ealing, in Middlesex, which he resigned on being chosen rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill. He was greatly followed as a preacher, and was called "the restorer and reviver of primitive piety." He was successively prebendary of St. Paul's, archdeacon of Colchester, and prebendary of Canterbury. In 1704 he was preferred to the see of St. Asaph, in which he behaved as an apostolical prelate. He died in 1707, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. Besides the above work, he wrote, 1. Institutionum Chronologicarum Libri duo. 2. Synodicon, sive Pandectæ Canonum S.S. Apostolorum et Conciliorum ab Ecclesia Græca receptorum, 1672, 2 vols. fol. 3. Codex Canonum Ecclesiæ primitivæ. 4. The Church Catechism explained. 5. Private Thoughts upon Religion. 6. The great Necessity of frequent Communion. 7. Thesaurus Theologicus, or a complete System of Divinity, 4 vols. 8vo. 8. A Defence of the old Version of Psalms. 9. An Exposition of the 39 Articles of Religion, folio. 10. 150 Sermons, 12 vols. 8vo. and 2 vols. folio.—*Biog. Brit.*

Beverland (Adrian), a learned Dutch civilian who prostituted his pen to the composition of obscene books. One of these was an essay on original Sin, which was burnt at the Hague, and the author imprisoned. On being discharged he went to Utrecht, from whence he removed first to Leyden, and next to England, where he obtained a pension. In 1698 he published his treatise De Fornicatione Cavenda. He died insane about 1712.—*Moreri.*

Beverly (John of), an English divine, was born at Harpham in Northumberland, but where educated is not certain. He embraced the monastic life and became abbot of St. Hilda, till Alfred king of Northumberland made him bishop of Hexham, from whence in 687 he was translated to York. He founded a college for secular priests at Beverly, and was a great encourager of learned men. Having filled the see with honour thirty-four years, he retired to a cell and died in 1721.—*Biog. Brit.*

Beverningk (Jerom van), a Dutch statesman, who was employed on several important missions. In 1654 he was sent ambassador to Cromwell, and effected a peace between the two countries. After this he was sent on several other embassies, but the most interesting negociation in which he was engaged was at the treaty of Nimeguen, which produced a general peace. He died in 1690, aged 76.—*Bayle.*

Beverwick (John de), a Dutch physician, was born at Dort, in 1594, and took his degree of M. D. at Padua. He then returned

to his own country, where he practised with great reputation. He died in 1647. His works were printed in 4to. in 1651.—*Moreri.*

Beuf (John le), a French antiquary, was born at Auxerre, in 1687; embraced the ecclesiastical life, became member of the academy of belles-lettres and inscriptions, and did in 1670. He published a collection of pieces on the History of France; that of Paris; Memoirs of the History of Auxerre; and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Beurs (William), a Dutch painter, was born at Dordt, in 1656. He painted portrait, landscape, and flowers.—*Houbraken.*

Beza (Theodore), a learned divine, was born at Vezelai, in Burgundy, in 1519, and educated for the bar at Orleans. Here he imbibed the principles of the reformed religion, on which he retired to Geneva, and shortly after was chosen to the Greek professorship at Lausanne. After residing there about ten years he became assistant to Calvin in the church and university of Geneva. Some time afterwards he went to Navarre by desire of the king, to assist at a conference held with the catholic divines, where he displayed his eloquence to great advantage. In the civil war, which happened not long after, he accompanied the prince of Condé, and was present at the battle of Dreux. In 1563 he returned to Geneva: and in 1571 went to France to assist at the synod of Rochelle, where he was chosen moderator. He died in 1605. His polemical pieces are forgotten, but his Latin poems printed in 1548 are still read. A Greek MS. of the New Testament which once belonged to Beza is now in the university library at Cambridge, a copy of which has been published by Dr. Kipling.—*Bayle.*

Bezout (Stephen), a French mathematician, was born at Nemours in 1730, and died at Paris in 1783. He was a member of the academy of sciences, and examiner of the marines, and the pupils of artillery. He wrote a course of Mathematics for the use of the marine, with a treatise on Navigation 6 vols. 8vo.; another course of Mathematics for the corps of artillery, 4 vols. 8vo.; a general Theory of Algebraic Equations, and other esteemed works.—*Hutton.*

Biancani (Joseph), a jesuit and mathematician, was born at Bologna, and died at Parma in 1644. He published an edition of the works of Aristotle; Cosmography demonstrated; a Chronology of eminent Mathematicians; Dissertation on the Nature of Mathematics; and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bianchi (Francis), an Italian painter, was a native of Modena, and the master of Correggio. He died in 1520.—*Depiles.*

Bianchi (Peter), an Italian painter, born at Rome in 1694, and died in 1739. He painted history, landscapes, portraits, sea-pieces, and animals.—*D'Argenville.*

Bianchini (Francis), an Italian mathematician and ecclesiastic, was born at Verona, of a noble family, in 1662, and when young established a mathematical society at his native place. Alexander VIII. made him his librarian. He afterwards obtained several ecclesiastical preferments, and died in 1729. He published Palazzo di Cesare, 1738, fol.; Inscrizzioni Sepolcrali della Casa di Augusto, 1727, folio; Pieces on Poetry and Eloquence; An Universal History in Italian, 1697; but his principal performance is entitled Hesperi et Phosphori nova Phenomena sive Observationes circa planetam Veneris. He is not to be confounded with *John Fortunatis* Bianchini, Italian physician, who died professor in the faculty at Padua, in 1779. He wrote on Medical Electricity; on the Force of Imagination on Pregnant Women; Discourse on Philosophy; and other pieces.—*Nouv. Dict.*

Biard (Peter), a French sculptor, born at Paris, and died in 1609, aged . He executed many excellent pieces, the chief of which is the equestrian statue of Henry IV.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bias, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was a native of Caria, and flourished about 680 B. C. His apophthegms have been recorded by Diogenes Laertius.—*Moreri.*

Bibiena (Bernardo da), a Roman cardinal, was born of an obscure family in . He entered into the service of the Medici family, and by his address was instrumental in securing the election of Leo X. who made him a cardinal, and employed him in several important missions. But he is said to have excited the jealousy of Leo by his ambition, and was poisoned in 1520. Bibiena wrote a famous comedy called Calandra, which is still in repute among the Italians.—*Tiraboschi.*

Bibiena (Ferdinand Galli), an eminent painter and architect, was born at Bologna in 1657 and employed by the duke of Parma and the emperor as first painter. He also built several magnificent structures which shew a great taste. He died in .—*D'Argenville.*

Bibliander (Theodore), a protestant divine, whose true name was Bouchman, was born in Switzerland, and became professor of divinity at Zurich, where he died in 1564, aged 60. He published a version of the Koran, with pieces in refutation of it; also Commentaries on the Scripture.—*Bayle.*

Bichat (Marie Francis Xavier), professor and physician in the Hotel Dieu at Paris. He commenced his studies in the hospital at Lyons, under Mr. Petit. When that city was taken he retired to Bourg, where he obtained the patronage of Bichat, by whose instructions he greatly profited. He died in 1802, aged 31. He published, 1. Memoirs in the Collec

he Medical Society. 2. A Treatise on the Membranes. 3. Recherches Physiologiques ur la Vie et la Mort, 1799, 8vo. 4. L'Eloge le Desault, in the 4th vol. of the Journal ie Chirurgerie.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Biddle (John), a zealous socinian, was born at Wotton Under Edge, in 1615. He took his degree of M. A. at Oxford, in 1641, after which he became master of the grammar-school at Gloucester, but lost that situation by publishing objections to the doctrine of the Trinity. He suffered also imprisonment there for some time; and after his release, he was summoned before the parliament, who ordered him into close custody. His writings made so much noise as to be the cause of an ordinance of parliament, denouncing death to any who should deny the orthodox faith. During the distractions of public affairs, Biddle escaped a long time, but at last he was sent to St. Mary's Castle for life by Cromwell. From thence he was recalled in 1658; but in 1662 he was taken up at a conventicle, and on process of common law fined 100*l.* and ordered to be imprisoned till it should be paid. He died in prison in 1662.—*Toulmin's life of Biddle.*

Bidloo (Godfrey), a celebrated anatomist, was born at Amsterdam in 1649. He was successively professor of anatomy at the Hague and at Leyden; but was called from the latter place to be physician to king William, at whose death he returned to that university, where he died in 1713. His great work is entitled Anatomia Corporis Humani, published at Amsterdam, fol. 1685. He also wrote a Latin poem, printed after his death in 1719.—*Moreri.*

Bie (Adrian de), a celebrated painter of portraits and architectural pieces, was born at Liere in 1594, and settled at Rome, where he met with considerable employment.—*Depiles.*

Bielfield (James Frederic, baron de), a celebrated modern writer. He was born at Hamburgh in 1717, and in 1745 was appointed by the king of Prussia tutor to his brother prince Ferdinand; in 1747 curator of the universities; and the year following baron and privy counsellor. He died in 1770. His works are, Political Institutions, 3 vols. 8vo.; Progress of the Germans in the belles-lettres, 8vo.; Dramatic Amusements; Familiar Letters; on Universal Erudition. His Institutions and Letters have been translated into English.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Biezelingen (Christian Jans Van), a Dutch portrait painter, born at Delft in 1558, and died in 1600.—*Houbraken.*

Bigne (Gacé de la), a French author. He was chaplain to king John, whom he accompanied to England after the battle of Poitiers. He wrote a poem on the chace, entitled Le Roman des Oiseaux; and died about 1374.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bigne (Marguerin de la), doctor of the Sorbonne, and dean of Mans. He was born in 1546, at Bayeux, and was alive in 1591. He compiled the Bibliotheca Patrum, the first edition of which appeared in 1575, in 3 vols. fol. but since it has been greatly enlarged.—*Moreri.*

Bignicourt (Simon de), a French poet, was born at Rheims, and became a counsellor of that city. His works are; a Collection of Latin and French poems, 12mo.; Pensées et Reflections Philosophiques. He died in 1775, aged 66.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bignon (Jerome), a French writer and statesman, was born at Paris in 1590. He became page of honour to the dauphin, afterwards Lewis XIII. He is said to have written a description of the Holy Land, at ten years of age; and another book on the election of popes at the age of 14. His father procured for him the post of advocate-general in the grand council, and some time after the king appointed him counsellor of state, and advocate-general in the parliament. The next year he was made king's librarian. He was engaged in several important negociations, and died in 1656.—*Life by Abbé Perault.*

Bigot (Americ), an eminent encourager of letters, was born at Rouen in 1626. He collected a capital library, and cultivated an acquaintance with learned men, particularly Menage and Nicholas Heinsius. He also assisted in the publication of several works, but printed only one with his own name, which was the life of Chrysostom in Greek, by Palladius, discovered by him in the duke's library at Florence. To this he subjoined a Latin translation. He died at Rouen in 1689.—*Bayle.*

Bilfinger (George Bernard), a German writer, was born in 1693, and became professor of philosophy at St. Petersburgh, and of theology at Tubingen. He died in 1750, and is known by several acute publications, the chief of which is entitled Dilucidationes Phliosophicæ de Deo, Anima Humana, Mundo, et Generalibus rerum Affectionibus.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Billi (James de), a French ecclesiastic, was a native of Guise in Picardy, and died at Paris in 1581, aged 46. He translated several of the Greek fathers into Latin, and wrote Observations on the Scripture. He is not to be confounded with another of both his names, who wrote, Opus Astronomicon, and some other mathematical works, and died in 1679.—*Moreri.*

Billingsley (Henry), born at Canterbury and educated at Oxford, after which he was bound apprentice to a haberdasher in London, and setting up for himself acquired great wealth; and served the offices of sheriff, alderman, and lord mayor of the city. This last was in 1598, when he was knighted. He received into his house Whitehead, an expelled friar, from whom he learned the mathematics, in which he became remarkably skilled. Sir Henry was

the first who published Euclid's Elements in English, with annotations drawn from the MS. of his master, London, 1570, fol. Dr. John Dee prefixed a learned preface to this work. Sir Henry died in 1616.—*Wood's A. O.*

Bilson (Thomas), a learned prelate, was born at Winchester in 1536, and educated at the school there, from whence he removed to New college, Oxford. His first preferment was the mastership of Winchester school, after which he was made warden of the college. In 1585 he published a treatise of the difference between christian subjection and unchristian rebellion, dedicated to queen Elizabeth; and in 1593 another on the perpetual Government of Christ's Church, which procured him the bishopric of Worcester, in 1596; from whence he was removed to Winchester. In 1604 he published a famous book, on Christ's Descent into Hell; and in the same year was one of the disputants at the Hampton court conference. He had also a share in the present translation of the Bible, and died in 1616.—*Biog. Br.*

Bingham (Joseph), a learned divine, was born at Wakefield in Yorkshire, in 1668, and admitted of University college, Oxford, in 1684, of which he was elected fellow. In 1690 he was presented to the rectory of Headbourneworthy, in Hampshire, where he began his great work, the Origines Ecclesiasticæ, which was completed in 1772, in 10 vols. 8vo. and 2 vols. folio. In 1712 bishop Trelawny gave him the rectory of Havant, near Portsmouth. He died in 1723, and was buried in the church-yard of Headbourne. He wrote also a Scholastic History of Lay Baptism, and other works. His second son, *Joseph*, was educated at the Charter-house, from whence he removed to Corpus Christi-college, Oxford. He died at the age of 22; after which was published an edition of the Theban History, prepared by him for the press.—*Gen. B. D.*

Binning (Hugh), a Scots divine, was born in Ayrshire in 1625, and educated at Glasgow, where he became professor of moral philosophy. He died in 1654. His sermons and tracts were published in one volume 4to. at Edinburgh, 1735.—*Ibid.*

Bion of Smyrna, a Greek poet, who flourished B. C. 280. Moschus, his disciple, says that he died of poison. His Idyls are very delicate and tender. They are generally published with those of Moschus.—*Bayle.*

Bion, the philosopher, was a native of Scythia, and the disciple of Crates, afterwards turned cynic, then atheist, and at last he became a follower of Theophrastus. He appears to have been an ostentatious fellow, possest of more wit than wisdom. He flourished 246 B. C. There was another Bion who was a follower of Democritus.—*Ibid.*

Bion (Nicholas), a French mathematician and engineer, who died at Paris in 1733, aged 81. He is chiefly known by a good work on the Construction of Mathematical Instruments, which has been translated into English in 1 vol. folio. He also wrote a treatise on the Use of the Globes 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Biondi (Francis), an elegant historian was a native of Liesena, an island in Dalmatia, and was recommended by sir Henry Wotton to king James I. who honoured him with knighthood, and gave him an appointment about his person. He wrote the history of the wars between the house of York and Lancaster in Italian, which was translated into English by Henry earl of Monmouth.—*Gen. B. D.*

Biondo (Flavio), in Latin *Blondus*, antiquary and historian of the fifteenth century, was a native of Forli, and became secretary to Eugenius IV. He served three succeeding popes in the same capacity, and died in 1463. He wrote, Roma Instaurata, a work of labour and learning; Italia Illustrata; De Origine et Gestis Venetorum, and other works.—*Tiraboschi.*

Biornstahl, a learned Swede, was born at Rotarbo, in Sudermania, in 1731, and became professor of the Oriental and Greek languages at Lunden. He was sent to Turkey by the king of Sweden, and died at Salonica in 1772. His travels were published at Stockholm in 1778, 3 vols. 8vo. and a continuation in 1781; a German translation appeared in 1713, in 6 vols. 8vo.—*Gen. Biog.*

Birague (Réne de), a Milanese of a noble family, who escaped to France to avoid the vengeance of Lewis Sforza. Francis I. made him counsellor to the parliament of Paris, and Charles IV. appointed him keeper of the seals in 1570, and chancellor of France in 1573. He was one of the authors of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Gregory XIII. made him a cardinal at the instance of Henry III. who, however, deprived him of the seals. He died in 158[illegible] aged 74. He was a time-serving and unprincipled character.—*Moreri.*

Birague (Clement), an engraver on precious stones, and said to have been the first who discovered the means of engraving on diamonds. The first work he executed of this kind was a portrait of Don Carlos prince of Spain. Birague was a Milanese and lived in the court of Philip II.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Birch (Thomas), a miscellaneous writer was born in London in 1705. His parents who were quakers, intended him for trade but the love of learning prevailed, and he was permitted to pursue his inclination on condition that he should provide for himself. He was usher in three schools kept by quakers, which sect, however, he quitted, and in 1730 was ordained a minister of the church of England; soon after which he obtained the living of Ulting in

sex. In 1735 he was elected a fellow of e royal and antiquarian societies. He was esented to several church preferments in ccession, the last of which was the rec- y of Depden in Essex, which he held th the united rectories of St. Margaret tten and St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street. 1752 he was elected one of the secreta- s of the royal society, and the year fol- wing the archbishop of Canterbury con- rred on him the degree of D. D. He was so appointed one of the trustees of the Bri- h museum. He was killed by a fall from s horse in 1766. Dr. Birch had a consider- le share in the General Dictionary, histo- al and critical, 10 vols. folio: and publish- the lives of Mr. Boyle, archbishop Til- son, Henry, prince of Wales, and other orks of a like kind. He also wrote an nquiry into the share which Charles I. d in the Transactions of the Earl of lamorgan, 8vo. 1747. A History of the oyal Society, 4 vols. 4to. 1756, &c. Me- oirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, 2 ols. 4to. &c. He left his books, MSS. and 0*l.* to the British museum, the money to towards increasing the stipend of the o assistant librarians.—*Biog. Br.*

Bird (William), an English musician, who longed to the chapel royal of Edward VI. d in the reign of Elizabeth was organist the queen's chapel. He died in 1623, ed 80. His compositions were numerous d excellent.—*Burney. Hawkins.*

Biren (John Ernest), duke of Courland, s descended from a mean family in that untry, and born in 1687. He ingratiated mself into the good graces of Anne, chess dowager of Courland, who made n her favourite, and when she became press of Russia, entrusted to him the nagement of affairs. His conduct was bitrary and cruel. Several noble families re reduced to ruin, and above 20,000 rsons were exiled by him to Siberia. In 37 the empress compelled the nobles to se him duke of Courland, where he go- rned in the same despotic manner. On death of Anne he assumed the regency virtue of her will, but in 1740 a conspi- y was formed against him, and he was ndemned to death, which sentence was anged to banishment. Peter III. recalled n, and Catherine restored him to his mer dignity. He resigned the sove- gnty of Courland to his son in 1769, and d in 1772.—*Coxe's Travels in Russia.*

Biringoccio, or Biringcucci (Van- ccio), an Italian mathematician of the h century, who wrote on the Art of ing and Casting Metals, particularly for king Cannon. His work entitled Piro- hnia was printed at Venice in 1540, 4to. l several times reprinted.—*Gen. Biog.*

Birkenhead (sir John), a political writer, s born at Northwich, in Cheshire, in 5, and educated at Oriel college, Ox- d. In the civil war he conducted a pe- riodical work in favour of the court, called Mercurius Aulicus. He also wrote a number of pamphlets against the men in power, for which he was several times imprisoned. At the restoration he was knighted and made master of requests. He died in 1679. —*Wood's A. O.*

Biron (Armand de Gontault, baron de), a celebrated French general, was born of an ancient family in Perigord. He was for some time page to queen Margaret of Navarre; afterwards he entered into the army, and signalized himself in the wars of Piedmont. He displayed great courage and prudence in the civil war, and in 1577 he was made a marshal of France. He saved several of his friends in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Henry III. sent him into the Low countries to succour the duke d'Alençon, but he was defeated by the duke of Parma. He was slain at the siege of Epernai, in Champagne, in 1592. He wrote commentaries of his transactions, which are lost.—*Moreri.*

Biron (Charles de Gontault, duke of), son of the above, was admiral and marshal of France. He became the favourite of Henry IV. who raised in his favour the barony of Biron to a dukedom, and sent him ambassador to England and other countries. Notwithstanding these favours, Biron entered into a conspiracy with Spain and Savoy against his sovereign, which being discovered, he was beheaded in 1602. His love of gaming and pleasure seems to have been the main cause of his fall.—*Ibid.*

Biscaino (Bartholomew), an historical painter, was born at Genoa in 1632, and died in 1657. His designs were so admirable as to give a promise of his becoming one of the greatest painters of his country. —*Pilkington.*

Bischop (John de), a Dutch painter of landscape and history, was born at the Hague in 1646, and died in 1686. His drawings are highly prized, as they are correct and in a fine taste. He is not to be confounded with *Cornelius* Bischop, who painted also in landscape and history. He was the principal of Dol, and died in 1674.— *Ibid.*

Bishop (Samuel), an English divine and poet, was born in London in 1731, and educated first at Merchant Taylors' school, and next at St. John's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and the degree of M.A. He became master of Merchant Taylors' school, rector of St. Martin Outwich, London, and of Ditton in Surrey. He died in 1795. His poems have been published in 2 vols. 4to. and 2 vols. 12mo. with his life prefixed.

Bisi (Bonaventure, an historical and miniature painter, was born at Bologna, and died in 1662. His works are highly valued. —*Pilkington.*

Bisset (Charles), a physician; after com-

pleting his studies at Edinburgh, he became surgeon in the army, and was abroad some years. On his return he settled at Skelton in Yorkshire. He died in 1791, aged 75. His writings are; 1. An Essay on the Theory and Construction of Fortifications, 8vo. 1753. 2. Treatise on the Scurvy, 8vo. 1775. 3. Essay on the Medical Constitution of Great Britain, 8vo. 1762.—*Europ. Mag.*

Bisset (Robert), a miscellaneous writer, was born in Scotland and educated at Edinburgh, where he obtained the degree of doctor of laws, after which he removed to London and opened a seminary at Chelsea. But he principally relied for support on his literary labours. He died in 1805, aged 46. His words are, 1. A Sketch of Democracy, 8vo. 2. Life of Burke, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. History of the Reign of George III., and some novels.—*Monthly Mag.*

Biton, a mathematician, who lived about the year 335 B. C. He wrote a treatise on warlike machines, which is extant in the Mathematici Veteres, Paris, 1693, folio.—*Moreri.*

Bizot (Peter), a French writer, who is known by a curious book, entitled Histoire Medallique de la Republique de Hollande: the best edition of which is that of 1732, 5 vols. folio. He died in 1696, aged 66.—*Ibid.*

Bizzelli (John), an historical and portrait painter who died at Rome in 1612, aged 56. He was the disciple of Bronzino.—*Pilkington.*

Black (Joseph), an eminent chemist, was born at Bordeaux in France, of British parents, in 1728. He received his education first at Belfast, and afterwards at Glasgow where he studied physic, and took his doctor's degree in 1754. Soon after he was appointed professor of anatomy, and lecturer on chemistry; but as he did not deem himself qualified to discharge the duties of the former station, he exchanged it for the professorship of medicine. In 1766 he succeeded Dr. Cullen in the chemical chair at Edinburgh, and from that time devoted himself wholly to that science, and the improvement of his pupils. He died in 1799. He was the author of an inaugural dissertation on taking his doctor's degree *de acido à cibis orto*; "Experiments on Magnesia and Quick Lime; Observations on the Ready Freezing of Boiled Water;" these are in the Philosophical Transactions; An Analysis of some Boiling Water in Iceland, in the Memoirs of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. His lectures on Chemistry were published in 2 vols. 4to. 1803, by Dr. Robinson, who prefixed to them a memoir of the author.

Blackall (Offspring), an eminent English prelate, was born in London in 1654, and educated at Catherine-hall, Cambridge. In 1694 he was preferred to the rectory of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London; and appointed chaplain to king William. In 1700 he preached the Boyle's lecture; and in 17[illegible] was advanced to the see of Exeter, whe[illegible] he died in 1716. His works were print[illegible] in 2 vols. folio, 1723.—*Biog. Br.*

Blackbourn (William), an archite[illegible] was born in Southwark in 1750. Aft[illegible] serving an apprenticeship to a surveyo[illegible] he was admitted a student of the ro[illegible] academy, and in 1773 obtained a pri[illegible] medal for a drawing of the inside of [illegible] Stephen's church, Walbrook. In 1782 [illegible] gained the premium of 100 guineas for t[illegible] best plan of penitentiary houses, which o[illegible] casioned him to be employed in vario[illegible] parts of the kingdom to erect prisons. H[illegible] died on a journey to Scotland on the sam[illegible] business in 1790.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Blackburne (Francis), an English c[illegible] vine, was born at Richmond in Yorkshi[illegible] in 1705. He received his education at t[illegible] schools of Hawkeshead, in Lancashire, a[illegible] Sedburgh in Yorkshire, and in 1722 w[illegible] entered of Catherine hall, Cambridge. [illegible] 1722 he entered into orders, and abo[illegible] 1739 obtained the rectory of Richmon[illegible] He was some time chaplain to Dr. Hutto[illegible] archbishop of York, who gave him t[illegible] archdeaconry of Cleveland, and a prebe[illegible] in the cathedral. Mr. Blackburne sat ve[illegible] loose to the doctrines and discipline of t[illegible] church of England, as appears from l[illegible] writings; the most noted of which is, "T[illegible] Confessional, or, A full and free Inqui[illegible] into the Right, Utility, Edification, a[illegible] Success of establishing systematical Co[illegible] fessions of Faith and Doctrine in prote[illegible] tant Churches." This work, which w[illegible] anonymous, appeared first in 1766, a[illegible] quickly reached a third edition. It is no[illegible] forgotten. The archdeacon was so part[illegible] to the dissenters, in this performance, th[illegible] the congregation in the Old Jewry, on t[illegible] death of Dr. Chandler invited him to be th[illegible] minister. Besides the above performan[illegible] he wrote a short historical View of t[illegible] Controversy concerning the intermedi[illegible] State, &c.; in which he maintained the n[illegible] tion of the soul's sleeping in an inconsci[illegible] state during the interval between dea[illegible] and the resurrection. All his works ha[illegible] been lately printed in a collected form, in[illegible] vols. 8vo. He died in 1787.—*Encyclop. B[illegible]*

Blacklock (Thomas), a Scotch divi[illegible] and poet, was the son of a poor tradesm[illegible] at Annan, where he was born in 1721. H[illegible] lost his sight by the small pox in his infan[illegible] In 1740 he was deprived of his father, w[illegible] had been particularly attentive to his ed[illegible] cation. Dr. Stephenson, a physician [illegible] Edinburgh, then placed him in the univ[illegible] sity, where he made a considerable pro[illegible] ciency in the classics and sciences. In 17[illegible] he retired into the country, and publish[illegible] at Glasgow a small collection of his poem[illegible] a second edition of which appeared at Edi[illegible] burgh in 1754. In that year Mr. Spen[illegible] introduced him to public patronage, by[illegible] memoir of him prefixed to a quarto editi[illegible]

his poems: the profits of this publica-
n placed the author in a desirable situa-
n in the university. About 1760 he en-
ed into the ministry; and in 1766 re-
ived the degree of D. D. He died in
91. Besides his poems, he published,
raclesis, or Consolations deduced from
tural and revealed Religion, 8vo.; Two
iscourses on the Spirit and Evidences of
hristianity, translated from the French,
vo.; The Graham, an heroic ballad, in 4
ntos, 4to.; Remarks on civil Liberty, 8vo.,
d some other pieces.—*Life in Anderson's*
llection of Poets.

BLACKMORE (Sir Richard), an English
ysician and poet, was born in Wiltshire,
d educated at Westminster school, from
hence he removed to Edmund hall, Ox-
rd. On leaving the university he went
road, and took his degree of M. D. at
adua. At his return he was chosen fellow
f the college of physicians, and entered on
good line of practice. King Willliam ap-
inted him physician in ordinary, and
nferred on him the honour of knight-
ood. He died in 1729. His works are
ery numerous on medical, theological,
oral, and poetical subjects; and though
was once fashionable to treat his name
ith ridicule, he is entitled to respect as a
orthy man and a good poet. His poem on
reation, is deserving of great praise.—*Biog.*
rit.

BLACKSTONE (sir William), a learned
nglish judge, was born in London in 1723.
eing left an orphan at an early age, his
ncle sent him to the Charter-house. In
738 he was entered of Pembroke college,
xford, and at the age 20, he composed a
reatise on the elements of architecture.
e also cultivated poetry, and obtained Mr.
enson's prize medal for the best verses on
ilton. These pursuits, however, were
andoned for the study of the law; on
hich occasion he wrote a copy of verses
alled the Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse.
1740 he was entered of the Middle Tem-
le; and in 1744 chosen fellow of All-souls
ollege. In 1749 he was chosen recorder
f Wallingford in Berkshire. The year
llowing he became LL. D. and published
n Essay on collateral Consanguinity, occa-
oned by the exclusive claim to fellowships
ade by the founder's kindred at All-souls.
n 1758 he printed Considerations on Copy-
olders; and the same year was appointed
inerian professor of the common law, his
ctures in which capacity gave rise to his
elebrated Commentaries. In 1759 he
ublished Reflections on the Opinions of
Messrs. Pratt, Moreton, and Wilbraham,
elating to lord Litchfield's disqualification;
is lordship being then candidate for the
hancellorship. The same year appeared
is edition of the Great Charter, and Char-
er of the Forest; and about the same time,
small treatise on the Law of Descents in
ee-simple. In 1761 he was made king's counsel, and chosen member of parliament for Hindon in Wilts. The same year he vacated his fellowship by marriage, and was appointed principal of New-inn-hall. In 1762 he published 2 vols. under the title of Law Tracts. In 1763 he was appointed solicitor-general to the queen, and bencher of the Middle Temple. The next year appeared the first volume of his Commentaries, which was followed by three others. In 1766 he resigned his places at Oxford, and in 1768 was chosen member for Westbury in Wiltshire. In 1770 he became one of the judges in the court of king's bench; from whence he removed to the common pleas. He now fixed his residence in London, and attended to the duties of his office with great application. He also employed himself in projecting various schemes for the public good. He died in 1780. After his death were published two vols. of his Reports.—*Life prefixed to his Reports.*

BLACKSTONE (John), a botanical writer, was an apothecary in London, and died in 1753. He wrote, 1. Fasciculus Plantarum circa Harefield sponte nascentium; with an Appendix containing some short Notes relating to Harefield, 12mo. 1737; 2. Specimen Botanicum quo Plantarum plurium rariorum Angeliæ indigenarum Loci natales illustrantur, 8vo. 1746.—*Pulteney's Sketches.*

BLACKWALL (Anthony), a learned divine, was a native of Derbyshire, and educated at Emanuel-college, Cambridge. After taking the degree of A. M. he became master of the free-school at Derby, from whence, in 1722, he removed to Market-Bosworth in Leicestershire, on being appointed master of the grammar-school there. In 1726 he was presented to the rectory of Clapham, in Surrey, which he resigned in 1729, and died the year following at Market-Bosworth. He published a translation of Theognis, in Latin; an Introduction to the Classics, 12mo.; [a very excellent work] Sacred Classics defended, 2 vols.; a Latin Grammar.—*Biog. Br.*

BLACKWELL (Thomas), a learned writer, was born in 1701 at Aberdeen, and educated at the Marischal-college, where he took his degree of M. A. and was appointed Greek professor. In 1737 he published, anonymously, an Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer, 8vo., to which he afterwards added a Supplement. His Letters concerning Mythology were printed in 1748, but without his name. The same year he was made principal of the Marischal-college. In 1752 he published the first volume of his Memoirs of the Court of Augustus, 4to.; the second volume appeared in 1755; but the last was not published till after his death, which happened at Edinburgh in 1757.—*Biog. Brit.*

BLACKWELL (Alexander), a physician, was born at Aberdeen, and studied under Boerhaave at Leyden. He settled at first in his native place; but meeting with little

encouragement; he went to London, and was employed for some time as corrector of the press. Afterwards he set up as printer, but failed. About 1740 he went to Sweden, where he got considerable practice, and was employed in some public works particularly in draining the fens and marshes according to his own plan. Being suspected of having a share in count Tessin's plot, he was beheaded in 1748.---*Gent. Mag.*

Blackwell (Elizabeth), wife of the preceding, was the daughter of a merchant near Aberdeen. When her husband was in prison in London, she executed a number of botanical plates, drawn, engraved, and coloured by herself; the profits of which enabled her to procure the doctor's liberty. The first volume was published in 1737, with the testimonial of the college of physicians, and is entitled, A curious Herbal; containing 500 of the most useful plants which are now used in the practice of physic, &c. The second volume appeared in 1739.---*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

Blackwood (Adam), a Scotch writer, was born at Dunfermline in 1539, and died in 1613. In 1587 he published the Martyrdom of Mary Stuart, in French, written with great asperity. His writings were published at Paris in 1644.---*Moreri.*

Bladen (Martin), a lieutenant-colonel under the duke of Marlborough, to whom he dedicated a translation of Cæsar's Commentaries. He sat in five parliaments. In 1715 he was made comptroller of the mint, and in 1717 a commissioner of trade and plantations. He died in 1746. He wrote Orpheus and Eurydice, a masque; and Solon, a tragi-comedy.---*Biog. Dramat.*

Blaeu or Janssen (William), a celebrated geographer, was the disciple of Tycho Brahe; and carried on a considerable trade in Holland by his atlasses. He died at Amsterdam in 1638, aged 67. His sons, John and Cornelius published their father's atlas in 14 vols. folio, in 1663.---*Moreri.*

Blagrave (John), an English mathematician, was born at Reading, in Berkshire, and educated at St. John's-college, Oxford; after which he devoted himself to a retired life at his family seat, and died there in 1611. His remains were interred in the church of St. Lawrence, Reading; where there is a handsome monument to his memory. He wrote some books on practical mathematics. He is not to be confounded with *Joseph Blagrave*, a noted astrologer, who was also a native of Reading, and probably a relation of the former. He wrote a Supplement to Culpepper's Herbal, and an astrological Practice of Physic, &c. He died about 1638.---*Biog. Br. Granger.*

Blair (John), a Scotch divine and poet in the 14th century. He wrote an elegant Latin poem on the death of Wallace.——*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Blair (James), an eminent divine of the Scotch episcopal church, who was sent to Virginia in 1685 by Compton, bishop of London, as missionary. He was appointed commissary for that province in 1689, and was the first president of the college of Williamsburg. He died in 1743. Four volumes of his sermons were printed at London in 1742.---*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Blair (Patrick), a botanist and physician, was originally a surgeon at Dundee. While there, he had an opportunity of dissecting an elephant, which had been carried about for a show. His account of this animal appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, and was also printed separately. Being attached to the Stuart family, Dr. Blair was imprisoned in 1715, but was soon released. He then visited London, where he distinguished himself as a member of the royal society by several valuable discourses, the principal of which was on the sexes of plants. This he afterwards published under the title of Botanic Essays. From London he removed to Boston, in Lincolnshire, where he practised as a physician, and printed a work, entitled Pharmaco-botanologia, or an alphabetical and classical Dissertation on all the British indigenous and Garden Plants of the New Dispensatory, 4to. This came down only as far as letter H. Some other papers by him are in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

Blair (John), a learned chronologist. He was a native of Edinburgh, and came to London, where he was employed as an usher in a small school. In 1754 he published his Chronological Tables, folio, which were well received, and reached a second edition in 1768. The author was then in orders, doctor of laws, and fellow of the royal society, and the reputation he acquired by this work recommended him to the princess dowager of Wales, who appointed him mathematical tutor to the duke of York, and in consequence he obtained several church preferments, the principal of which was a prebend of Westminster. He died in 1782. After his death were published his Lectures on the Canon of the Old Testament.---*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Blair (Hugh), an eminent divine, was the son of a merchant at Edinburgh, and born there in 1718. He received his grammatical education at the high school, from which he removed to the university of Edinburgh in 1730. While a student there he formed a comprehensive scheme of chronological tables for his own use, which being communicated to his learned friend, afterwards Dr. John Blair, mentioned in the preceding article, he improved and extended the plan into a work of great labour and value. In 1739 he took the degree of M. A. and in 1741 was licensed to preach. The year following he was ordained to the parish of Colessie in Fife, from whence he was recalled to the second

arge of the Canongate church, at Edin-
rgh, where he officiated till 1758, when
was removed to the high church, which
he most important ecclesiastical charge
Scotland. The university of St. An-
ews conferred on him the degree of D. D.
1757, a circumstance rather unusual
om one university there to another. In
59 he began a course of lectures on rhe-
ric and belles-lettres, which were so much
plauded that the king endowed, in 1762,
professorship in favour of Dr. Blair, at
linburgh, with a salary of 70*l.* a year.
1763 he wrote a Dissertation on the
ems of Ossian, in which he urges many
genious observations in behalf of their
thenticity. In 1777 appeared a volume
his sermons, which attained so rapid a
e as to induce the author to publish an-
ner volume in 1779, which was as well
ceived as the former, and these have been
llowed by three volumes more. In 1780
obtained a pension of 200*l.* a year by the
rticular interest of her majesty. About
83 he quitted his professorship through
irmities, but his salary was continued for
, and an addition was made of 100*l.* a
ar to his pension. In that year he pub-
ed his lectures, which have had a cir-
lation little short of his sermons, and
e them have been translated into various
guages. In 1796 he published a sermon
eached before the society instituted for
benefit of the sons of the clergy in
tland. Dr. Blair died at Edinburgh, in
00.---*Life by Dr. Finlayson, appended to
l. V. of Dr. Blair's Sermons.*

BLAIR (Robert), an ingenious poet, was
eldest son of the rev. David Blair, one
the ministers of Edinburgh, where he
s born. He received his education at the
ool and university of his native city,
er which he became minister of Athel-
neford, in East Lothian, where he spent
remainder of his life. He was a good
anist and florist, and had an extensive ac-
intance with optical and microscopical
owledge. He was very assiduous in the
charge of his ministerial duties, and as a
acher was serious and warm. He mar-
d the daughter of Mr. Law, professor of
ral philosophy at Edinburgh, by whom
had five sons and a daughter. He died
746, in the 47th year of his age. Mr.
ir is deservedly known by his admirable
m, entitled The Grave.---*Life by Dr.
erson.*

BLAKE (Robert), a gallant admiral, was
n at Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, in
9, and educated at Oxford, where he
k the degree of B. A. in 1617. Be-
of a grave and severe temper he joined
h the puritans, by whose influence he
chosen to represent his native town in
parliament which met in 1640, but lost
election for the next. At the beginning
he rebellion he took the part of the par-
ent, and served under colonel Fiences,
at Bristol, when it was taken by prince Rupert. He next assisted in taking Taunton by surprize, of which place he was made governor, and defended it against Goring with such bravery that he was publicly thanked and rewarded by parliament. In 1649 he was appointed commander of the fleet, in conjunction with Deane and Popham; and soon afterwards sailed in quest of prince Rupert, whom he blocked up in Kinsale harbour. The prince afterwards escaped to Lisbon, whither he was followed by Blake, who demanded leave of the king of Portugal to attack him, and being refused he took several Brazil ships. When he was gone, prince Rupert sailed into the Mediterranean, whither he was followed by Blake, who attacked him in the harbour of Malaga, and destroyed nearly the whole of his fleet. He then returned to England with several prizes, and received the thanks of parliament, by whom he was made warden of the cinque ports. Soon after this he reduced the Scilly isles and Guernsey, for which he was made one of the council of state. On the prospect of a Dutch war in 1652 he was appointed sole admiral, and was attacked in the Downs by Tromp, who had 45 sail, and Blake only 23. However, he fought so bravely, that the Dutch admiral was glad to retreat. In November following Tromp sailed into the Downs, with above 80 sail of men of war, where, after an obstinate battle, he obtained a partial victory at a dear rate. But so elated was he with it that he passed through the channel with a broom at his maintop, signifying that he had swept the sea of the English ships. In February 1653 Blake put to sea with 60 men of war, and soon after met with the Dutch admiral, who had 70 sail, and 300 merchantmen under convoy. A most bloody engagement ensued, that lasted three days, in which the Dutch lost 11 men of war, and 30 merchant vessels. The loss of the English was only one ship. In June following the fleets of the two republics fought again off the Foreland; and if the Dutch had not saved themselves on Calais sands all their ships must have been taken. In 1654 he sailed into the Mediterranean, where he demolished the castle of Tunis because the dey refused to deliver up the English captives. A squadron of his ships, under the command of captain Stayner, intercepted a Spanish plate fleet, and took the admiral, vice-admiral, and two galleons. Blake having received information that another plate fleet lay at Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, sailed thither, and notwithstanding the strength of the place he boldly went in, burnt the ships, and came out without any loss. Finding his health declining fast he resolved to return to England, but died as the fleet was entering Plymouth, August 27, 1658. His body was interred in Henry the VIIth's chapel, Westminster-abbey, from

whence it was removed at the restoration, and buried in St. Margaret's church-yard, —*Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*

Blake (John Bradley), was born in London in 1745, and educated at Westminster-school. In 1766 he was employed as one of the supercargoes of the India company at Canton, where he began to collect such seeds and vegetables as are applied in China to useful purposes, of which he sent home a great variety. He died in 1773.—*Biog. Brit.*

Blampin (Thomas), a benedictine monk, who published a splendid edition of the works of St. Augustine. He died in 1710. *Moreri.*

Blanc (Thomas le), a French jesuit, was provincial of his order, and died at Rheims in 1669. There are several works by him, some on the Duties of persons in different callings; and a Commentary on the Psalms, in 6 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

Blanc (John Bernard le), a French writer, was born at Dijon in 1707, and became member of the academy Della Crusca, and died in 1781. His best work is Letters on the English Nation, in 3 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Blanc (Antony de Guillet de), a French dramatist, born at Marseilles in 1730, and died at Paris in 1799. He was a member of the congregation of the oratory, where he was professor of rhetoric, but at last quitted that society, and repaired to Paris, where he was appointed professor of ancient languages in one of the central schools, and member of the national institute. He wrote, 1. Manco Capac, a tragedy: 2. The Druids, a tragedy, for some free sentiments in which the clergy procured it to be proscribed. Besides these pieces he was the author of some comedies and romances.—*Ibid.*

Blanca (Francis le), a French writer, who was employed by Lewis XIV. to draw up a general account of the moneys of France. It was published, in 1690, 4to. with figures. He also wrote a treatise on the coins of Charlemagne and his successors struck at Rome. He died in 1693.—*Moreri.*

Blanchard (John Baptist), a jesuit, was born at Tourteron, in the Ardennes, in 1731, and died in 1797. He was professor of rhetoric in the college of Jesuits at Metz and Verdun, but after the destruction of his order he resided near Namur. He wrote, 1. The Temple of the Muses, a collection of fables, with remarks. 2. The School of Manners, consisting of moral reflections and historical facts.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Blanchard (James), an eminent painter, born in 1600, and died in 1638. He excelled on religious subjects.—*Depiles.*

Blanchard (William), a French lawyer and advocate in the parliament of Paris. He published a Chronological Table of the Ordinances of the French Kings of the third Race, 2 vols. folio. 1717. It is held in g esteem, and the author was prepari supplement to it when he died, in 17 *Moreri.*

Blanche of Castille, queen of Fra was the daughter of Alphonso IX. ki Castille, and married Lewis VIII. of Fr in 1200, by whom she had nine sons two daughters, whom she educated in principles of virtue and piety. On death of her husband in 1226 she bec regent, her son Lewis being only tw years old. In this station she behaved firmness and prudence, and kept down aspiring spirit of the great lords. She particular attention to the education of young king, and married him early t daughter of the count of Provence. Du his expedition to the Holy Land she gove the kingdom with great discretion, bu news of his defeat and imprisonmen affected her spirits, that she died in 1 —*Moreri.*

Blanchet (Thomas), professor of p ing in the academy of Paris, was bor 1617, and died in 1689. His manner good, his design correct, and his colou excellent.—*D'Argenville.*

Blanchet (abbé), keeper of the boo the French king's cabinet. He is kn by his Variétés Morales et Amusantes, 1 and Apologues et Contes Orientaux, 1 8vo. which are sentimental and amu He died in 1784.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bland (Elizabeth), eminent for knowledge of the Hebrew language, born in London, about 1660. Her ma name was Fisher, and in 1681 she mar Mr. Nathaniel Bland, of Boston, in Yorks She wrote the Hebrew language with g elegance, and the royal society have preserved a phylactery of her writing an their curiosities. She was living in 171 *Ballard's Lives of British Ladies.*

Blandrata (George), an Italian ph cian, who having broached the arian trine, the inquisition of Pavia was desi of burning him, to avoid which he fle Geneva, and from thence to Poland in 1 He became physician to Stephen Ba king of Poland, who also made him p counsellor. At first he wished to m the king a proselyte to his notions, but ing that he could not succeed he relax his zeal, and paid his court to the je He was strangled by his nephew, who had made his heir, about the year 15 *Bayle.*

Blankof (John Teuniz), a Dutch pa of landscapes and sea pieces. He was at Alkmaar in 1628, and died in 1670.— *braken.*

Bleddyn a British prince, who rei in conjunction with his brother Rhiw in North Wales till 1068, when he r alone. He was slain in battle in 1072. dyn was an active prince, and fram code of good laws.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

Bleddyn, a British bard, who flourished the 13th century. Many pieces of his in the Welsh Archaiology.---*Owen's C. B.*

Bledri, bishop of Landaff, who died in 23, and of whom an historian of that pe- d, says that he was the greatest scholar ong the Welsh, and thence called Bledri e Wise. He greatly encouraged learning his diocese.---*Ibid.*

Bleeck (Peter Van), an eminent painter, he died in London in 1764. The cele- ated picture of Johnson and Griffin, two mous comedians, in the characters of Ana- as and Tribulation in the Alchymist, was ne by him.---*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Blegwryd, chancellor of Landaff, under s brother Morgan, prince of Glamorgan. e was a learned man, and accompanied owel the good to Rome, to consult about e revision of the laws of Wales in 926.--- *wen's Camb. Biog.*

Blegny (Nicholas de), a French surgeon, ho established in his house at Paris a so- ety which he called an academy of new scoveries. Here he gave lectures on va- ous branches of the medical profession. e also conducted a periodical journal, en- tled, New Discoveries in all Departments Medicine. Besides this, he published rious woks in physic and surgery. He ed at the close of the 17th century.---*Hal- r Bibl. Med. Pract.*

Bless (Henry), an historical and land- ape painter, was born at Bovine, near inant, in 1480, and died in 1550. His eces are called owl pictures, because he laced that bird as a mark.---*Pilk.*

Bleterie (John Philip Rene de la), an genious French writer. He was professor f eloquence in the royal college at Paris, nd a member of the academy of belles- ttres. He died in 1772. His principal orks are, The Life of the Emperor Julian, 2mo. The History of the Emperor Jovian, vols. 12mo. Translation of part of Tacitus, vols. 12mo.---*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Block (Mari Eliezer), an ingenious na- uralist, was born at Anspach, of mean pa- entage. Entering into the service of a sur- eon he studied anatomy, medicine, and atural history. His first researches were nto the intestinal vermes, on which he rote a treatise. Many of his memoirs on shes are in the memoirs of the society of he friends of nature at Berlin, and he pub- shed a capital work, entitled, A History f Fishes, 6 vols. folio, with coloured plates. e died in 1799.---*Ibid.*

Block (Daniel), a portrait painter, was orn in Pomerania in 1580, and died in 661. There were two others of the same ame, Jacob and Benjamin; the one paint- d architecture and perspective, and the ther portrait and history.---*Houbraken.*

Blockland (Anthony de Montfort), an istorical and portrait painter, was born in 532, and died in 1583. His pictures are ery elegant, He had two brothers, Peter and Herbert, who both studied under him. The first painted battles and markets, and the other portraits and conversations.---*Ibid.*

Bloemart (Abraham), a Dutch painter, born in 1567, and died in 1647. Several prints have been engraved after his works. His sons Henry and Adrian followed his profession, but not with equal reputation. ---*Depiles.*

Bloeman (John Francis), a Flemish painter of eminence, who died at Rome in 1740, aged 84. His landscapes are in the first style of excellence---*Pilkington.*

Blond (James Christopher le), a minia- ture painter, born at Frankfort on the Maine in 1670, and died in 1741. He in- vented a method of engraving in colours, on which he wrote a treatise.---*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Blondel (David), a French protestant divine, was born at Chalons in 1591. He wrote a defence of the reformed churches of France, in answer to the bishop of Lu- con, afterwards cardinal Richelieu, which gained him great reputation. The national synod of Charenton chose him honorary professor in 1645. He succeeded Vossius at Amsterdam as professor of history, and died there in 1655. His principal works are, Explications on the Eucharist; of the Primacy of the Church; on the Sybils; and on Bishops and Presbyters. Blondel offended many zealous protestants by re- futing the story of pope Joan.---*Bayle.*

Blondel (Francis), a French architect. He obtained several distinguished situations in the army and navy, and instructed the dauphin in mathematics. He was a direc- tor of the academy of architecture, mem- ber of that of sciences, and died in 1680. He wrote some books on architecture; the Art of throwing Bombs; History of the Roman Calendar; a new Manner of forti- fying Places---*D'Argenville.*

Blondel (John Francis), of the same family with the above, was born at Rouen in 1705, and became eminent in architec- ture, of which he was elected professor at Paris. He died in 1774. His works are, A Course of Architecture, 6 vols, 8vo.; Of the Decoration of Edifices, 2 vols. 4to.; Discourse on Architecture, 12mo. He also wrote the articles on that science in the Encyclopedie.---*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Blondin (Peter), a botanist, was born in Picardy in 1682. He studied under Tour- nefort, and in 1712 was admitted into the French academy. He died in 1713. Though he left several valuable collec- tions, none have been printed.---*Eloge par Fontenelle.*

Blood (Thomas), an extraordinary cha- racter, who rendered himself famous by two daring exploits. The first was, the seizing the duke of Ormond with an intent to hang him at Tyburn, from which his grace was delivered by his servants: the other was that of stealing the crown and

other regalia from the Tower. Blood was taken in the last enterprise, disguised as a clergyman. Charles II. caused him to be brought into his presence, where he confessed that he had once formed a design against his life, but that the sight of his majesty awed him from the execution of it. The king granted him a pardon, and gave him an estate of 500*l.* a year in Ireland. He died in 1680.---*Biog. Br.*

Bloot (Peter), a Flemish painter of conversations in low life. He died in 1667.—*Pilkington.*

Blosius, or de Blois (Lewis), a learned benedictine and abbot of the monastery of Liessies in Hainault. He refused the archbishopric of Cambray, and died in 1566. He wrote Speculum Religiosorum, which has been translated into French.---*Moreri.*

Blount (Charles), lord Mountjoy and earl of Devonshire, was the second son of James lord Mountjoy, and was born in 1563. His person and accomplishments recommended him to the notice of queen Elizabeth, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1594 he was made governor of Portsmouth, and the same year succeeded his brother in the peerage. He formed a troop, with which he served in the Low Countries and in Brittany, but the queen was displeased at his absence, and ordered him to remain at court. She made him knight of the garter in 1597, and gave him a military appointment in Ireland, where he suppressed a rebellion. In 1603 he returned to England, bringing with him Tyrone, the rebel chieftain. James I. created him earl of Devonshire, and made him master of the ordnance. At the close of life he fell into disgrace by marrying the divorced lady Rich, daughter of Essex. He died in 1606. ---*Biog. Brit.*

Blount (Thomas), an English writer, was born in Worcestershire in 1619, and died in 1679. He wrote, Boscobel, or the History of the King's Escape after the Battle of Worcester, 1681, 8vo.; Fragmenta Antiquitatis, or ancient Tenures of Land; and Jocular Customs of some Manors, 1679. The last is a curious book.---*Biog. Brit.*

Blount (sir Henry), an ingenious writer, was born in 1602, in Hertfordshire, and educated at Trinity-college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Gray's-inn, and after some time spent there, set out on his travels in 1634. He went as far as Grand Cairo, and returned to England, where in 1636 he published his Voyage into the Levant, which went through several editions. He was knighted by Charles I. and served him some time, but at last went over to the parliament, and was nominated a commissioner of trade. He died in 1682.---*Ibid.*

Blount (sir Thomas Pope), eldest son of the above, was born in 1649, and created a baronet in 1679. He served in several parliaments, and at the revolution was appointed commissioner of accounts. He died in 1697. He wrote, Censura Celebriorum Authorum, &c. 1690, folio; Essays on different Subjects, 8vo.; a Natural History, 1693, 12mo.; Remarks upon Poets.---*Biog. Brit.*

Blount (Charles), a deistical writer, was the youngest son of sir Henry Blount, and born in 1654. A pamphlet of his, in which he grounded King William's claim on the right of conquest, was burnt by the hangman; and another, on the Life of Apollonius Tyaneus, gave great offence by an attack on christianity. On the death of his wife, he fell in love with her sister, and because he could not marry her she killed himself in 1693. His miscellaneous works were published by Gildon.---*Ibid.*

Blow (John), an English musician, was born at Collingham in Nottinghamshire. He became successively teacher of the children of the chapel royal, composer to the king, and master of the choristers in St. Paul's cathedral. Archbishop Sancroft gave him the degree of doctor in music. He became organist of Westminster-abbey on the death of Purcel, and died in 1708.---*Hawkins. Burney. Biog. Brit.*

Blum (Joachim Christian), a German poet, was born at Rathenau in 1739. He was educated at Brandenburg and Berlin, and applied chiefly to the study of the belles-lettres. Afterwards he removed to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he studied under Baumgarten, and then led a philosophical life, and cultivated an intimacy with the muses. He died in 1790. He wrote, Lyric Poems and Idyls; and a drama called Rathenau Delivered. He was also the author of orations, and a collection of German proverbs.---*Schlichtegroll's Necrology.*

Bluteau (Dom. Raphael), a Roman catholic divine, was born in London of French parents, and studied at Paris. He afterwards went to Lisbon, where he published a dictionary, Portuguese and Latin, in 10 vols. folio, of great merit. He died in 1734, aged 96.—*Moreri.*

Boadicea, or Bonduca, a British heroine, was the wife of Prafatagus, king of the Iceni who, for the security of his family, made the Roman emperor co-heir with his daughters. The Roman officers on this took possession of his palace, exposed the princesses to the brutality of the soldiers, and scourged the queen in public. Boadicea, roused to revenge by this abominable usage, assembled her countrymen and stormed Camalodunum (now Colchester), the garrison of which were put to the sword. Suetonius Paulinus defeated the Britons, and Boadicea fell among the slain or poisoned herself, A. D. 60.—*Biog. Br. Tacitus.*

Boate (Gerhard), a Dutch physician who settled in Ireland, of which country

wrote the natural history, published by muel Hartlib in 1652, 12mo. Part of s work treats on agriculture.—*Pulteney's tches on Botany.*

Bobart (Jacob), a German gardener and tanist, who had the care of the physic rden at Oxford, where he died in 1679, ed 81. He wrote Catalogus Plantarum rti Medica Oxoniensis scil. Latino-Anicus et Anglico-Latinus, 1648, 8vo. Of son Jacob, who also belonged to the ysic-garden, this story is told: Finding lead rat in the garden, he made it to reable the common figure of a dragon, by ering its head and tail, and thrusting in er sharp sticks, which distended the skin each side till it mimicked wings. He it dry as hard as possible. The learned nounced it a dragon, and one of them ve an accurate description of it to Maglicchi, librarian to the grand duke of scany; several fine copies of verses were written on so rare a subject; but at Mr. Bobart discovered the cheat; however it was looked upon as a masterpiece art; and as such deposited in the mum.—*Wood's A. O. Grey's Notes to Hudi-*.

Boccage (Maria Anne le Page), an inious lady, was born at Rouen in 1710, at the age of 16 married Peter Joseph Boccage. She displayed a taste for try at an early period, and acquired the ndship of several eminent literary chaers, as Voltaire, Heinault, Montesquieu, others. In 1746 she obtained a prize n the academy at Rouen; and contendfor another given by the French acay for an eulogium on Lewis XV. Her petitor on this occasion was Marmonwho succeeded. She published a poem tled Paradis Terrestre, taken from Miland translated the Death of Abel. She in 1802. Her works are in 3 vols. 8vo. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Boccacio (John), a celebrated Italian er, was born at Certaldo in Tuscany, 313, and, when young, became intimate Petrarcha. He resided a long time at les, where he fell in love with a natural ghter of the king. At the close of life eturned to his native place, and died in . His Decameron, or Collection of els, is the most esteemed of his works; the stories are licentious.—*Tiraboschi.*

Boccacci, or Boccaccino (Camillo), alian painter of history and portrait, at Cremona, and died in 1546, aged —*Pilkington.*

Boccalini (Trajan), an Italian satirist, born at Rome, and became famous for wit, which in the end proved his detion; for, making too free with the t of Spain, he was murdered in his bed ur assassins. This happened at Venice 13. His writings are, News from Parns, which has been translated into many languages; La Secretaria di Apollo; and the Political Touchstone, written against the Spaniards.—*Tiraboschi.*

Bocchus, king of Mauritania, who leagued with Jugurtha, his father-in-law, against the Romans, but being defeated by Marius, he sought the favour of his conquerors by delivering Jugurtha into their hands. The traitor then obtained part of the kingdom, about 100 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.*

Bocciardi (Clemente), among painters goes under the name of Clementone. He was born at Genoa in 1620, and died in 1658.—*D'Argenville.*

Boccold (John), commonly called *John of Leyden*, a fanatic and taylor of that city, in the beginning of the 16th century. He associated himself with Mathias, a baker of Haerlem; and these two, at the head of a rabble of anabaptists, made themselves masters of the city of Munster. The place was besieged by the bishop, and Mathias, in a frantic sally, being slain, Boccold succeeded him, assuming the regal and prophetic character. He set up a government modelled according to a perversion of scriptural declarations, and called himself king of Sion. He allowed a plurality of wives, and had 14 himself: one of whom he put to death for questioning his divine authority. When the city was taken, Boccold was put to death, in the 26th year of his age.—*Mosheim. Moreri.*

Boccone (Paul), an Italian naturalist, was born at Palermo in Sicily, in 1633. He travelled through most parts of Europe, to acquire a knowledge of their productions; but attached himself principally to botany. He wrote, Icones et Descriptiones rariorum plantarum Siciliæ, Melitæ, Galliæ, et Italiæ, *Lyons* and *Oxford*, 1674; but his greatest work is entitled Musea di Piante rare, *Venice*, 1697. He died at Palermo in 1704.—*Haller Bibl. Bot.*

Boccoris, king of Egypt. Trogus Pompeius and Tacitus relate that this prince having consulted the oracle of Ammon, respecting the leprosy which raged in his country, was advised to drive out the Jews as a people of no service, and odious to the divinity. The history of Moses confutes this fable.

Bochart (Samuel), a French protestant divine, was born at Rouen in 1599, and studied at different universities in his own country and abroad; after which he was chosen minister of Caen. In 1646 he published Geographia Sacra, which added to his reputation. In 1652 he went to Stockholm at the invitation of the queen of Sweden, who honoured him with several marks of her esteem. At his return he became member of the academy of Caen, where he died in 1667. He wrote, besides the work above mentioned, Hierozoicon, London, folio, 1675, which treats of the animals mentioned in scripture; a treatise on the

Terrestrial Paradise; and some other curious pieces. His works appeared at Leyden in 1712, 3 vols. folio.—*Bayle.*

Bochius (John), a modern Latin poet, was born at Brussels in 1555, and studied divinity under Bellarmin. Afterwards he became secretary of Antwerp. He died in 1609. His poems were printed at Cologne in 1655.—*Moreri.*

Bockhorst (John van), an historical and portrait painter, was born about 1610, and studied under Jordaens.—*Houbraken.*

Bocquillot (Lazarus Andrew), a French writer, was born at Avalon, became an advocate, and lastly an ecclesiastic. He was made canon of Avalon, where he died in 1728, aged 80. He wrote, Sermons; a Treatise on the Liturgy; the Life of the Chevalier Bayard, &c.—*Moreri.*

Bodin (John), a lawyer, was born at Angers in 1530, and studied at Toulouse. Not meeting with success at the bar, he applied himself to writing. His treatise De Republica was printed several times, and lectures were read upon it at Cambridge. His work on Demonology was a text book for those who were employed in prosecuting sorcerers. He obtained several employments in France, and died of the plague at Laon in 1596. Besides the above, he wrote several other works.—*Moreri.*

Bodley (sir Thomas), a celebrated encourager of learning, was born at Exeter in 1544. He received the first part of his education at Geneva, and on his return to England entered of Magdalen college, Oxford. In 1564 he was chosen fellow of Merton college, and the year following read lectures in Greek, and served the offices of public orator and proctor. Elizabeth employed him in several embassies; but in 1597 he determined to retire from public life, and the same year began to restore the university library of Oxford. He almost rebuilt that noble fabric, furnished it with a great number of books collected at a considerable expense, and at his death he bequeathed nearly his whole property for the support and augmentation of it. By this means the Bodleian library is the first of its kind in the world. At the accession of James I. Mr. Bodley received the honour of knighthood. He died in 1612, and was buried in the chapel of Merton college.—*Prince's Worthies of Devon. Biog. Brit.*

Bœcler (John Henry), historiographer of Sweden, and professor of eloquence at Strasburg, born in 1611, and died in 1692. He wrote, Commentaries on Pliny; a History of Tamerlane; a Commentary upon Grotius de Jure Belli et Pacis; and other works.—*Moreri.*

Boece, or *Boethius I.* (Hector), a Scotch historian, was born at Dundee in 1470, and studied at Aberdeen and Paris. On the foundation of King's college, Aberdeen, by archishop Elphinstone, he was appoin the first principal; in gratitude for whi at the death of that prelate, he wrote life, with an account of his predecessor that see. But his greatest work is the H tory of Scotland in Latin, of which the l edition is that of Paris in 1574, folio. written in an elegant style, but full of gendary tales and perverted facts.—*Bio*

Bœhnen (Jacob), a visionary, was b near Goerlitz in 1575, and brought u shoemaker. He went on for some year a close application to business, and a dev attention to religious exercises. At las began to be visited with spiritual illum tions, which overpowered him with ext These manifestations he put down in w ing, and in 1612 communicated them the world in a book entitled Aurora. this he was persecuted by a furious di named Richter, and forbidden to writ the magistrates. After obeying the inj tion some time, his illuminations bec too powerful to be withheld, and he forth a number of books equally wond and unintelligible with the former. H men died in communion with the Luth church, 1624. His writings have fo numerous admirers in many countries, ticularly in England, where a transla appeared some years ago in 3 vols. Dr. More says that the Quakers to good part of their system from Bœhm *Moreri.*

Boehm (William Anthony), a pious di was born in 1673 at Oestorf, in Germ where his father was a minister. He educated at Halle under professor Fr Afterwards he came to England and be chaplain to prince George of Denmark minister of the German chapel, at St. Ja He died in 1732. Mr. Boehm publis volume of Sermons, and translated English Arndt on True Christianity *Wilford's Pious Memorials.*

Boel (Peter), a Flemish painter o life and animals, born in 1625, and d 1680. He studied under Cornelius de and afterwards at Rome.—*Pilkington.*

Boerhaave (Herman), a celebrated sician, was born in 1668, at Voorhoot Leyden, and educated at that univ with a view to the ministry, but under the false accusation of spi while a student, he abandoned tha and turned his attention to physic, a branches of science connected with 1701 he read lectures upon the institu physic; and in 1709 was appointe fessor of medicine and botany. In 1 was chosen rector of the universit displayed so much spirit against cartes as to rouse the resentment of the fri that system against him; particul theological professor at Franeker charged Boerhaave with being a dei which the furious divine was oblig

own university, to make an apology. 1713 he was nominated professor of che- try, a science which he greatly improv- His fame was spread over the world: was chosen a member of the academy sciences at Paris, and of the royal so- y of London; and a Chinese mandarin aid to have written him a letter with direction, "to the illustrious Boerhaave, sician in Europe." He died after a lin- ing illness, which he bore with christian titude and resignation, in 1738. His ings are universally known; we need , therefore, enumerate them.—*Moreri.*

OETHIE (Stephen de la), a French writer. was counsellor of the parliament at rdeaux, and died in 1563, aged 32. He slated some pieces of Plutarch and ophon; and wrote besides some poems atin and French.—*Ibid.*

OETHIUS, or BOETIUS (Anitius Manlius quatus Severinus), a Roman philoso- r, was descended of a patrician family, in 510 was advanced to the consulship. was a profound scholar, and well versed thematical learning. He also defend- he catholic faith against the Arians, in eatise de Unitate. For his zeal in de- ing Albinus the senator, Theodoric, of Italy, sent him prisoner to the r of Pavia, where he wrote his immor- book De Consolatione Philosophiæ, h has passed through numerous edi- , and was translated into Anglo Saxon he illustrious Alfred. Boethius was put ath, but how is not clearly ascertained. 24.—*Gibbon. Moreri.*

OFFRAND (Germain), a French architect, born at Nantes in 1667. He built al superb edifices, and constructed mber of bridges, canals, and other s. He died at Paris in 1755. He e a book on the principles of architec- —*D'Argenville.*

GAN (Zachary), an English divine, was at Little Hempstone, in Devonshire, educated first at Alban hall, and af- ards at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. ecame noted for his skill in the lan- es, and wrote additions to Rous's Ar- logiæ Atticæ; a View of the Threats unishments recorded in Scripture, 8vo. e Worth of a Christian Life 8vo.; Com- io Homeri cum Scriptoribus Sacris d Normam loquendi, 8vo.; Help to r, 12mo. He died in 1659, and was d in the chapel of his college.—*Wood's*

GORIS, the first christian king of Bul- He declared war in 845 against dora the empress, who however con- d his esteem by sending back his who had been taken prisoner on the ers, and she was the means of convert- m to christianity.—*Univ. Hist.*

ADIN, an Arabian historian of the entury, wrote the life of Saladin, with he was a great favourite. An edition ppeared at Leyden in 1755.—*Moreri.*

BOHEMOND, the first prince of Antioch, accompanied his father Robert Guiscard duke of Apulia in his attempt on the eastern empire in 1081. On the return of Robert to Italy he left the command to his son, who defeated the emperor Alexius in two battles. After his father's death he became prince of Tarentum, and distinguished himself in the first crusade. In 1098 he took Antioch, of which he became prince. He afterwards took Loadicea, but was himself made prisoner, and on gaining his liberty he married the daughter of Philip king of France. He then returned to Greece with a large army, but met with little success. He died in 1111. Six princes of his name succeeded him in the sovereignty of Antioch.—*Moreri.*

BOHN (John), a learned physician and professor in that faculty at Leipsic, was born there in 1640, and died in 1719. He wrote several valuable works on medical science and chemistry. One, on the duties of a physician, was published at Leipsic in 1704, 4to. with this title, De Officio Medici duplici, clinico & forensi.—*Haller Bibl. Anat.*

BOIARDO (Mattheo Maria), count of Scandiano, and governor of Reggio, is known by some Italian and Latin poems. The principal is entitled Orlando Inamorato, in imitation of the Iliad. This poem was completed by Ariosto, whose Orlando Furioso is only a continuation of it. The best edition is that of Venice, 1544, 4to.—*Tiraboschi.*

BOILEAU (Giles), a member of the French academy. He published a translation of Epictetus, two disputations against Menage, and Castor, and other works. He died in 1669, aged 38.—*Moreri.*

BOILEAU (James), brother of the above, and doctor of Sorbonne, was born at Paris in 1635, and became dean of the faculty of divinity, and canon of the holy chapel. He died in 1716, and left some learned works on ecclesiastical history.—*Ibid.*

BOILEAU (sieur Despreaux, Nicholas), a famous French poet, was born at Paris in 1636, and was bred to the law, in which, however, he made little progress. His productions, especially his satires, gained him great reputation. Lewis XIV. was highly pleased with his works, and distinguished him by several marks of his favour. In 1684 he was chosen member of the French academy, and in 1701 he was elected pensionary of the academy of inscriptions and medals, which he held till 1705, when his growing infirmities obliged him to resign. He died in 1711. The best edition of his works is that of Durand in 1747, 5 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOILEAU (John James), a French divine was canon of the church of St. Honoré at Paris, and died there in 1735, aged 86. He wrote, 1. Letters on Morality and Devotion, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. The Lives of the Duchess of Liancourt and Madam Combe.—*Ibid.*

BOINDIN (Nicholas), a French dramatic writer, was a soldier, which profession he abandoned for that of literature. In 1706

he became member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres. He died in 1751, and was interred without any religious ceremony, owing to his avowal of atheism. His works, which are all comic, were printed in 2 vols. 12mo. 1753.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bois (John du), or Johannes a Bosco, a French monk of the celestine order. He quitted his religious profession for some time, and served with great credit in the army of Henry III. who used to call him the Emperor of Monks. He afterwards returned to his order, and obtained the abbey of Beaulieu. He hated the jesuits, and accused them as privy to the death of Henry IV. for which he was confined in the castle of St. Angelo at Rome, where he died in 1626. He printed a collection of fragments of ancient ecclesiastical authors. —*Moreri.*

Bois (Gerard du), a priest of the oratory, was born at Orleans, and died in 1696, aged 67. He completed the Ecclesiastical Annals of France, of Père le Comte; and wrote a History of the Church of Paris, 2 vols. folio, 1690, Latin.—*Ibid.*

Bois (Philip du), a French divine, and doctor of the Sorbonne. He died in 1703, and left, 1. An edition of Tibullus, Catullus et Propertius, ad Usum Delphini, 2 vols. 8vo.; and an edition of the works of Maldonat the jesuit.—*Ibid.*

Boismorand (the abbé Chiron de), a French satirist, who died in 1740. He was bred under the jesuits, whom he afterwards severely lashed, and then published a refutation of himself. He also wrote several memoirs with elegance.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Boisrobert (Francis le Metel de), a celebrated French wit, born at Caen in 1592, and died in 1662. He was greatly esteemed by cardinal Richelieu, who made him abbot of Chatillon-sur-Seine. He wrote several Poems, Letters, Tragedies, Comedies, and Tales, Nouvelles Héroiques, &c.—*Moreri.*

Boissard (John James), a French antiquary, was born at Besançon in 1528, and died in 1602: he travelled through Italy, the Greek islands, the Morea, and Germany. His great work is De Romanæ urbis Topographiæ et Antiquitate, 4 vols. folio. He also published a collection of lives of eminent persons, under the title of Theatrum Vitæ Humanæ, 1599, Frankfort, 4to. After his death appeared his Treatise de Divinationes et Magicis Præstigiis.—*Bayle. Mor.*

Boissat (Peter de), a native of Vienne in Dauphiny, who took in succession the gown and the sword, and at last quitted both. Taking a fanatical turn, he let his hair and beard grow, clothed himself wretchedly, and went on pilgrimage. He died in 1662, aged 68. He was a member of the academy, and wrote l'Histoire Négrópontique, ou les Amours d'Alexandre Castriot, 8vo.—*Mor.*

Boissy (Lewis de), a celebrated French comic writer. While all Paris was delighted with his performances, the poor author, with his wife and child, were starving. this condition, without a morsel of bre and speechless through hunger, a frie stepped in and found them. When this fair became known the marchioness de Pc padour made him a liberal present, and him the place of comptrolleur de Merc de France, with a pension for his fam He was a member of the French acade and died in 1758. His works were prin in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Boivin (Francis de), a French histor He was secretary to marshal de Brissac; wrote the History of the Wars of Piedm 2 vols. 8vo. He died in 1618.—*Moreri.*

Boivin (Lewis), advocate in parliam and an eminent scholar, was born at M treuil in upper Normandy. He wrote s indifferent poetry, and learned dissertat on historical subjects. He died in 1 aged 75.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Boivin (John), brother of the ab became professor of Greek in the royal lege at Paris, member of the French demy, of that of belles lettres, and ke of the king's library. He died in 1 aged 64. He wrote, 1. The Apology Homer, and the Shield of Achilles, 1 2. Translation of the Batrachomyomach Homer. 3. The Oedipus of Sophocles the Birds of Aristophanes, translated French. 4. An edition of the Mathen Veteres, 1693, folio. 5. A Life of C la Peletier, in Latin, &c.—*Ibid.*

Bokhari, a celebrated mussulman do who maintained absolute predestin and died at Bokharah, in the 256th ye the Hegira. His great work is a colle of traditions, called Tektirtch, or th cere.—*D'Herbelot.*

Bol (Ferdinand), a Dutch painter tory and portrait, born in 1611, and d 1681. He studied under Rembrandt, a pictures have great merit.—*Houbraken*

Bol (John), an admirable painter of scapes and towns; born at Mechlin in and died in 1593.—*Ibid.*

Bolanger (John), a disciple of whose manner he imitated. His su were taken from sacred and profane h He died in 1660, aged 54.—*D'Argenv*

Boleslaus I. king of Poland, wh ceeded his father Micislaus in 999 emperor Otho III. gave him the t king, Poland being only a dukedom Boleslaus conquered Moravia, and that country tributary. He was a of great qualities; and died in 1025. *Hist.*

Boleslaus II. surnamed *the bold cruel*, born in 1048, was elected king land on the death of his father Casi 1059. He was a warlike prince, stored Bela to the throne of Hung afterwards invaded Russia, where mained so long that the wives of th soldiers in revenge took their slaves beds. When the news reached th the soldiers immediately hastene

hout leave, and the women persuaded ir paramours to take up arms in defence he fortresses. Bloody actions ensued, in ch the women took a part; in the mean e Boleslaus arrived with a fresh army, falling upon both parties made an imnse slaughter, and treated the survivors h great rigour. He had afterwards a ntest with the clergy: and being excomnicated by the pope, was abandoned by subjects. On this he fled into Hungary, ere he died about 1080.—*Univ. Hist.*

Boleyn (Anne), wife of Henry VIII. king England, and mother of queen Elizabeth, the daughter of sir Thomas Boleyn, l born in 1507. Her early years were nt at the French court, where she atded the wife of Lewis XII. on whose th she returned to England, and bene maid of honour to queen Catharine, ich occasioning her to be often in the upany of Henry, the monarch became moured of her charms, but not being e to succeed on other than honourable ms, he resolved to procure a divorce m his wife. This design he carried into cution, and married Anne privately, when she proved with child, he publy acknowledged her as queen, and she continued till the tyrant conceived a pasn for Jane Seymour. He then caused to be tried for high treason, in having n unchaste with her brother, and four er persons. She suffered with great reation, May 19th, 1536. The Romanists ve taken pains to vilify the character of s unfortunate woman, out of malice inst queen Elizabeth, and the reformon, of which she was a great promoter. was doubtless gay and thoughtless, but charge of incontinence was never subntiated.—*Biog. Brit.*

Boleyn (George), brother of the above, s educated at Oxford, where he applied poetry. On leaving the university he t to court, and was much admired for accomplishments. In 1529 he became count Rochfort, and on the marriage of nry VIII. to his sister he was employed several embassies, made constable of ver castle, and warden of the cinque ts. But when that tyrant became jealof his consort, the charge of incest was ught against his lordship, and he was eaded on Tower-hill in 1536. He wrote ms, songs, and sonnets.—*Wood.*

Bolognese (Francisco), an eminent nter, was born at Bologna, but his true ne was Francis Grimaldi. He studied er Annibal Caracci. His landscapes excellent. He died in 1680. His son xander was also a good painter.—*Pilk.*

Bolsec (Jerom), a carmelite of Paris, having embraced some opinions not roved of by his order, quitted it and t to Ferrara, where he practised as a sician. He next removed to Geneva, attached himself to Calvin, but avowing the notions of Pelagius, he was banished the city. He then retired to Bern, from whence also he was expelled. At last he returned to France and his old religion, and to shew the sincerity of his conversion, wrote the lives of Theodore Beza and John Calvin, filled with the blackest falsehoods. He died about 1582.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Bolswerd (Scheldt), a celebrated engraver, who executed several good plates after Rubens, Vandyke, and Jordano. There were two others of the same name and profession, Adam and Bortius.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bolton (Edmund), an English antiquary, who flourished at the beginning of the 17th century. His works are: Nero Cæsar, or Monarchie depraved, 1624, folio, 2. Elements of Armories, 1610, 4to. 3. Hypercritica, or a Rule of Judgment for writing or reading our Histories.—*Biog. Brit.*

Bolton (Robert), a puritan divine, was born in 1571, and died in 1631. He was reader of natural philosophy at Oxford. He wrote treatises on Happiness, and the Four last Things.—*Wood's A. O.*

Bolton (Robert), an English divine, was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, after which he became chaplain to sir Joseph Jekyl, master of the rolls, and in 1735 was promoted to the deanry of Carlisle. In 1738 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading. He died at London in 1763, and was buried in the church porch of St. Mary, Reading, where there is a monument to his memory. Dr. Bolton wrote some tracts on the prevailing follies of the day, and a good piece on the Employment of Time.—*Europ. Mag.*

Bolzani (Urbano Valeriano), a learned monk of the 15th century, was born at Belluno, and entered into the order of minorites, after which he travelled into Greece, Egypt, and Palestine. He also twice ascended Mount Etna for the purpose of surveying its crater. He fixed his residence at Venice, where he taught the Greek, and was the first who composed a grammar of that language in Latin. He died in 1524. —*Tiraboschi.*

Bombelli (Sebastian), an eminent historical and portrait painter; born at Bologna in 1635, and died in 1685. His works are in great repute.—*Pilkington.*

Bomberg (Daniel), a celebrated printer, who gained a great reputation by his Hebrew Bibles. He was a native of Antwerp, and settled at Venice. His Bible in 4 vols. folio, and the Talmud, in 11 vols. are greatly esteemed. He died in 1549.—*Moreri.*

Bon St. Hilary (Francis Xavier), a learned Frenchman, honorary president of the chamber of accounts at Montpellier, member of the academy of inscriptions, Paris, and of the royal society of London. He died in 1761, and left, 1. Mémoire sur les Marrones d'Inde, 12mo. 2. Dissertation

surl'Utilité de la Soie des arraignées.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bona (John), a cardinal, was born at Mondovi in Piedmont in 1609. At the age of 15 he entered among the friars mendicant, and in 1651 was made general of the order, which office he afterwards resigned. Clement IX. gave him a cardinal's hat, which if ever man adorned he did. Bona died in 1674. His works are devotional. —*Moreri.*

Bonamy (Peter Nicholas), a French writer, was born in 1694. He took the ecclesiastic habit, which he quitted for literature, and became under librarian to St. Victor, and historiographer of Paris. He was also a member of the academy of inscriptions, to the memoirs of which he largely contributed. He conducted the Journal of Verdun, a periodical work of merit. He died at Paris in 1770.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bonanni (Philip), a learned jesuit, who died at Rome in 1725, aged 87. He wrote, 1. Recreatio Mentis et Oculi in Observatione Animalium Testaceorum, Romæ, 1694, 4to. 2. History of the Church of the Vatican, 1696, fol. 3. Collection of the Medals of the Popes, 1699, 2 vols. fol. 4. Catalogue of the Orders military and equestrian, 4 vols. 4to. 5. Observationes circa Viventia in non Viventibus, 1691, 4to. 6. Musæum Collegii Romani Kercherianum, 1709, fol. &c.—*Moreri.*

Bonarelli (Guy Ubaldo), an Italian poet, was born at Urbino in 1653, and died in 1608. The duke of Ferrara employed him on several embassies. His Filli de Sciro, the best edition of which is that of Glasgow, in 1763, 8vo. has been compared to the Pastor-Fido.—*Tiraboschi.*

Bonaventure (John Fidanza), a cardinal and saint, was born in Tuscany in 1221, and studied at Paris with reputation. In 1256 he was made general of the order of Franciscans. So great was his character, that on the death of Clement IV. the cardinals left the choice of a pope to him, when he nominated Theobald, archdeacon of Liege, who took the title of Gregory X. and made Bonaventure a cardinal. He died at Lyons in 1274, and was canonized in 1482. His works were printed at Rome, in 8 vols. fol. in 1588.—*Moreri.*

Bonaventure of Padua, another cardinal, was born in 1332, and studied at Paris. Urban VI. made him cardinal in 1378. He was shot in 1386 by an assassin employed by Francis de Carrario of Padua, for defending the rights of the church against him. He wrote several religious pieces, and was the Friend of Petrarch.—*Moreri.*

Bond (John), a famous critic, was born in Somersetshire in 1550, and educated first at Winchester-school, and lastly at New college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. He was master of the grammar-school at Taunton many years, after which he practised as a physician. He died in 1612. He published notes on several of the Latin classics, particularly Horace and Persius.—*Wood's A. O.*

Bonefacio (Venetiano), an Italian painter of eminence. He was the disciple of Palma, and imitated his manner with great exactness. He died in 1630, aged 62.

Bonet (Theophilus), a celebrated physician, was born at Geneva in 1620, and died in 1689. He left a great number of learned works.—*Haller Bibl. Anat.*

Bonfadius (James), an Italian writer and historiographer of Genoa, of which republic he wrote the annals, but some free remarks made in the work gave offence to many noble families, who out of revenge charged him with an unnatural crime, for which he was beheaded in 1550.—*Tiraboschi.*

Bonfinius (Anthony), an historian of the 15th century, was born at Ascoli in Italy, but settled at the court of Hungary where he died in 1502. He wrote the history of that country, printed in 1568.—*Moreri.*

Bonfrerius (James), a French jesuit born at Dinan in 1573, and died at Tournay in 1643. He compiled an Onomasticon of the places mentioned in Scripture and a commentary on the Pentateuch.—*Id.*

Bongars (James), a learned Frenchman was born at Orleans in 1554, and studied at Strasburg. He edited some ancient authors and published many learned pieces of his own. His Letters, written while he was engaged in state affairs, are greatly esteemed. He died at Paris in 1612.—*Bayle.*

Boniface (St.), a saint of the Roman calendar, was a native of England, and sent by Gregory II. to convert the Germans. Gregory III. made him archbishop. He was slain by some peasants in Friesland in 754. His Letters were printed in 1616.—*Dupin.*

Boniface I. pope and saint, succeeded Zozimus in 418, and was maintained in the pontifical chair by the emperor Honorius against his rival Eulalius. He died in 42[illegible]. —Boniface II. succeeded Felix IV. in 53[illegible]. He was born at Rome, but his father was a Goth. He compelled the bishops in a council to allow him to nominate his successor, and accordingly he pitched upon Vigil; but another council disavowed the proceedings of the first. He died in 1532.—Boniface III. He succeeded Sabinen in 606, and died a few months after his election.—Boniface IV. was the son of a physician, and came to the tiara in 607. He converted the Pantheon into a church. He died in 614.—Boniface V. He was a Neapolitan, and succeeded Adeodatus in 617, and died in 6[illegible]. —Boniface VI. came to the chair on the death of Formosus in 896, but held it only 15 days; for being elected by a popular faction, he was deposed.—Boniface [illegible]

ose surname was Francon. He assumed chair after murdering Benedict VI. and in XIV. He was acknowledged sovegn pontiff, in 984, and died a few months er. His corpse was exposed in the pubstreets, and trodden under foot.—BoniCE VIII. frightened his predecessor Ceinto a resignation, by denouncing to at midnight eternal damnation if he not quit the pontifical chair. The creous pope, thinking this a supernatural ce, obeyed the command next day, and crafty cardinal was elected. This was 1294. He commenced his pontificate imprisoning his predecessor, and laying mark under an interdict. He also beed in a haughty manner against the Coaas, who protested against his election, called a council to examine the charge. iface excommunicated them as heretics, preached a crusade against them. He ited the princes of Germany to revolt inst Albert. He also issued a bull, in ch he pretended that "God had set him r kings and kingdoms." Philip the Fair sed this bull to be burnt at Paris; on ch Boniface laid France under an inter. Philip appealed to a general council, sent his army into Italy, which took iface prisoner. The pontiff's behaviour his occasion was bold enough, for put on the tiara, and taking the keys and crosier in his hands, he said, "I am a e, and a pope I will die." He died at e a few months afterwards. He wrote ral works.—Boniface IX. was a Neatan by birth, and of a noble family. He made cardinal in 1381, and pope in . He died in 1404.—*Platina. Bower.*

ONIFACE, count of the Roman empire e 5th century, was the intimate friend . Augustine, who dissuaded him from racing the monastic state, from the conon that he could be of more service by loying his talents in public life. He deed Africa against the emperor John, obliged Ataulphus to raise the siege of seilles. He revolted in Africa at the gation of Aetius, who plotted his ruin. face, however, discovered his treachery, returned to his allegiance and the imd favour. The armies of Aetius and face had a desperate contest, in which atter was slain in 432.—*Moreri.*

NIFACE (Hyacinth), a celebrated advoin the parliament of Aix, was born in and died in 1695. There is a work m, entitled, Arrêts Notables du Parnt de Provence, Lyons, 1708, 8 vols. -*Moreri.*

NIFACIO (Balthazar), a learned Vene. From being professor of law at Padua, ecame bishop of Capo d'Istria, and in 1659, aged 75. He wrote, 1. Latin s, 1619. 2. Historia Trevigiana, 4to. storia Ludicia, 1656, 4to.—*Moreri.*

NJOUR (William), a French monk of the order of St. Augustine, was born at Toulouse, in 1670. Pope Clement XI. sent him as a missionary to China, where he died in 1714. He published, 1. Dissertations on the Scripture. 2. Dissertations on the Coptic Monuments in the Library of the Vatican.—*Moreri.*

Bonnefons (John), a Latin poet, was born in 1554 at Clermont in Auvergue, and died in 1614. His poems are appended to those of Beza, printed by Barbou at Paris in 1757, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bonnell (James), a man of eminent virtue, was the son of an English merchant who resided at Genoa, where this son was born in 1653, and brought to England in 1655. The fortune of the family having suffered considerably by their attachment to the royal cause, Mr. Bonnell at the Restoration received a patent, to be accomptant-general of Ireland, in which his son's life was included with his own. The subject of the present notice was educated first at Dublin and afterwards at Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and then became tutor in a gentleman's family. On his father's death he succeeded him as accomptant-general for the sake of his family, though his own inclination was to the church. In the reign of James II. he remained firm at his post, discharging the duties of his office with remarkable firmness and integrity. He was a man of amiable manners, devout without enthusiasm, and learned without ostentation. He died at Dublin in 1699. Bishop Wettenhall preached his funeral sermon. Some of his meditations are in his Life, written by archdeacon Hamilton, 12mo. 1703.

Bonner (Edmund), an English prelate, was a peasant's son in Worcestershire, and educated at Oxford. He afterwards entered into the service of Wolsey, who bestowed upon him several benefices. Henry VIII. to whom he was chaplain, sent him to Rome to get the sentence of divorce from Catherine of Arragon confirmed, and his behaviour was so bold, that the pope threatened to throw him into a cauldron of boiling lead. In 1538 he was nominated bishop of Hereford, being then ambassador at Paris; but before his consecration he was translated to London. In the reign of Edward VI. he scrupled the oath of supremacy, for which he was sent to prison, but on making his submission obtained his discharge. His negligence, however, in complying with the laws occasioned him a second imprisonment, and the loss of his bishopric. On the accession of Mary he was restored to his episcopal function, and through the whole of her reign shewed a most sanguinary spirit, by bringing numbers of protestants to the stake. When queen Elizabeth came to the throne he was sent to the marshalsea prison, where he died in 1569. His body was interred in St.

George's church-yard, Southwark. Bonner was a man of furious disposition, but well versed in the canon law.—*Biog. Br.*

Bonnet (Charles), a naturalist and metaphysician, was born at Geneva in 1720. He was intended for the law, but meeting with the Spectacle de Nature of Le Pluche, and Reaumur's Memoirs on Insects, he resolved to devote himself to the study of nature. At the age of 20 he had made several discoveries in entomology, and at 27 he formed his system of vegetable physics. About this time he appeared as a writer in a treatise on psycology, which was followed by his analytical essay on the mental powers. In 1762 and 1764 he published Considerations on organized Bodies, and Contemplations of Nature. His last work was Palingenesia, or Thoughts on the past and future State of Animal Beings. He was a member of the royal society of London, and of several other learned bodies. Bonnet was a firm believer in christianity, and died at Geneva, in 1793.—*Life of Bonnet published at Berne*, 1794.

Bonneval (Claude Alexander de, count), known also by the name of Osman Bashaw, was descended from an illustrious family in France, and married the daughter of the marshal de Biron. He left the French army to serve under prince Eugene; but having a quarrel with that general, for which he was imprisoned, he entered into the service of the Turks. The grand seignior gave him a military command, with the rank of bashaw. He obtained a great victory over the imperial army on the banks of the Danube. He died in 1747, and left memoirs of his life, printed at London in 1755.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bonosus, bishop of Naissus in Dacia, or according to others of Sardica, was condemned in the council of Capua for heresy, in maintaining that the Virgin Mary had other children besides Jesus Christ. He died in 410.—*Mosheim.*

Bontems (madame), an ingenious French lady, born at Paris in 1718, and died in 1768. She translated into her native language Thomson's Seasons with great fidelity and elegance.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bontempi (George Andrea Angelini), a musical writer, was born at Perugia, and became master of the chapel to the elector of Saxony. He wrote Nova quatuor vocibus componendi Methodus, 1660; but his great work is the History of Music in Italian, printed at Perugia in 1695, folio.—*Hawkins. Burney.*

Bontius (James), a Dutch physician, who lived at Batavia in the middle of the 17th century. He wrote some good works on the diseases of India, and observations on the botany and natural history of those parts. The last is entitled De Medicina Indorum, printed at Leyden in 1642, and at Amsterdam 1658. He is not to be confounded with *Gerard Bontius*, who invented a nostrum called Pilulæ tartareæ Bonti and died at Leyden in 1599.—*Halleri Bi Med. Pract.*

Bonvincino (Alexander), an Italia painter, born in 1514, and died in 156 He was the disciple of Titian, and his work fetch a high price.—*Pilkington.*

Bonwicke (Ambrose), an English divin was born in 1652, and educated at Me chant Taylors' school, from whence he r moved to St. John's college, Oxford, whe he proceeded to the degree of B. D. 1686 he was appointed master of Mercha Taylors' school, but was dismissed in 16 for refusing the oath of allegiance. H afterwards kept a school at Headly Surrey, and brought up many excelle scholars.—*Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Boodt (Anselm von), physician, di about 1660. He is known by a scarce pie entitled, The complete Jeweller, or t History of Precious Stones, Leyden, 16 —*Moreri.*

Booker (John), an astrologer, who said by Lilly "to have had a curious fan in judging of thefts, and as being success in resolving love questions." Anot adept, George Warton, published a bo against him, entitled, Mercuriocœlico M tix; or an Anticaveat to all such as ha had the Misfortune to be cheated and luded by that great and treacherous Imp tor, John Booker. He wrote some pie in astrology, and was made licenser of m thematical books. He died in 1667.— *Granger.*

Boone (Daniel), a Dutch painter, v died in England in 1698. His subj were low, but his characters express m humour.—*Pilkington.*

Boonen (Arnold), an eminent Du painter, was born at Dordt in 1669, and came one of the best portrait painters his age. He was the disciple of Schall and died in 1729.—*Houbraken.*

Boot (Arnold), a learned Dutch ph cian, who defended the integrity of Hebrew text of scripture against M and Cappel, in a work, entitled Anim versiones ad textum Hebraicum. He wrote medical observations, and die Paris in 1653.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Booth (Barton), an English actor, a native of Lancashire, and educate Westminster school, where he distingui himself in the plays which were occasio performed. At the age of 17 he ent into a strolling company, with whic went to Ireland. His reputation w great that Betterton engaged him for English stage, on which he gained un mon applause. When Cato was perfo he was selected to take upon him the cipal character, which he sustained so that one night a subscription of 50 gu was collected in the boxes and sent to He afterwards became manager of house, but continued to perform nearly

ath, which happened in 1733, at the age 52.—*Biog. Brit.*

Booth (Henry), earl of Warrington, was born in the county of Chester, which he represented in several parliaments, in the reign of Charles II. He was zealous against the papists and the duke of York, which made him obnoxious at court. In 1684 he succeeded to the title of lord Delamer, and was committed to the Tower, where he remained some time. At the accession of James II. he was tried on a charge of high treason, but acquitted. He assisted in the revolution, for which king William made him privy counsellor, and chancellor of the exchequer. He lost the favour of that prince afterwards by opposing some of his measures; however he was created earl of Warrington, with a pension. He died in 1694. His works, consisting chiefly of speeches in parliament, were printed in 1 vol. 8vo. His son George earl of Warrington, who died in 1758, wrote a piece, entitled, Considerations upon the Institution of the Marriage Contract, wherein is considered how far Divorces may or ought to be allowed, 1739.—*Biog. Brit.*

Borbonius (Nicholas), a French Latin poet of the 16th century. He was highly esteemed by the most learned men of his time. His poems were printed in 1540.—*Moreri.*

Borda (John Charles), a French mathematician, was born in 1733. He entered early into the navy, and became lieutenant, in which capacity he was employed on a voyage of discovery on the coasts of Europe and Africa, with a view of improving navigation and geography. The result of this expedition was published in 2 vols. 4to. 1778. In the American war he served under d'Estaing, with the rank of rear-admiral. Before this he had introduced uniformity into the architecture of the French ships of war. He contributed numerous papers to the memoirs of the academy of sciences, chiefly relating to the construction of vessels and hydraulics. In 1787 he published the Description and use of the Circle of Reflection, in which he recommended the use of the specular-circles invented by Tobias Mayer. He also invented the mensuration-rod for ascertaining the station lines. One of his last labours was the accurate determination of the length of the pendulum vibrating seconds at Paris. He died in 1799.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Borde (Andrew), an English physician, was born at Pevensey in Sussex, about 1500, and after studying at Oxford entered among the carthusians. He then travelled through a great part of Europe and Africa. On his return he settled at Winchester as a physician. He died in the Fleet, where he was confined for debt. He wrote the Breviary of Health, and some other pieces.—*Wood's A. O.*

Borde (John Benjamin), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1734. He became first valet to Lewis XV. and on the death of that monarch was appointed farmer-general. He employed his leisure hours in studying music and the belles-lettres. His collection of airs in 4 vols. 8vo. and essays on music, ancient and modern, in 4 vols. quarto, are proofs of his skill in the first, and in the second he distinguished himself by the Memoirs of Coucy, 2 vols. 8vo.; Interesting Pieces towards a History of the Reigns of Lewis XIII. and of Lewis XIV.; Letters upon Swisserland; History of the South Sea, and other works. He was guillotined in 1794.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bordelon (Lawrence), a French writer of plays and romances, who died at Paris in 1730, aged 77. He is chiefly known by a work, entitled, The History of the Extravagances of Mr. Ouffle, which has been translated into English, 8vo. In this performance he ridicules those persons who are fond of reading books on witchcraft, sorcery, magic, &c.—*Ibid.*

Bordenave (Toussaint), professor and director of the academy of surgery at Paris, born in 1728, and died in 1782. He wrote Elements of Physiology, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

Bordes (Charles), a French writer, was the son of a mechanic at Lyons, and distinguished himself by several good poems, and some dramatic pieces, printed at Lyons, in 4 vols. 8vo. He also defended the sciences against Rousseau. He died in 1781—*Ibid.*

Bordeu (Theophilus de), an eminent physician, was the son of Antony de Bordeu, physician to the king, and born in 1722 at Iseste, in Bearn. He received his education at Montpellier, and when young settled at Paris, where he acquired great reputation. He died in 1770. He wrote several works in the line of his profession. —*Ibid.*

Bordingius (Andrew), a famous Danish poet. His works were printed at Copenhagen in 1736, and are greatly valued in Denmark.—*Ibid.*

Bordone (Paris), an Italian painter, was born at Trevisa in 1512, and became a disciple of Titian. Francis I. of France conferred several favours on him. He died in 1587.—*Depiles.*

Borel (Peter), a physician to the king of France, and member of the academy of sciences, died in 1689, aged 69. He wrote the Antiquities of Castres, his native town; a Treasury of old Words and Phrases; a Treatise on the Inventor of the Telescope, and other works.—*Moreri.*

Borelli (John Alphonsus), a mathematician, was born at Naples in 1608. He was for some time professor of philosophy and mathematics at Florence and Pisa; after which he settled at Rome, and taught mathematics. He died in 1679. He wrote many valuable works on mathematical subjects.—*Tiraboschi.*

Borgarutius (Prosper), an Italian physician of the 16th century. He is the au-

thor of a treatise of anatomy, and some other works.—*Moreri.*

Borghese (Paul Guidotto), an Italian painter and poet, was born at Lucca, and died through want in 1626, aged 60. His vanity led him to rival Tasso, and to write a piece entitled *Jerusalem ruined.*—*Tiraboschi.*

Borghini (Vincent), a benedictine monk, born at Florence in 1515, and died at Pisa in 1580. He wrote a Discourse on the History of Florence, which possesses merit. It was reprinted in 1755.—*Moreri.*

Borgia (Cæsar), son of pope Alexander VI. on whose accession he was made archbishop of Valenza and cardinal; but being jealous that his brother Francis was most in favour, he contrived to have him drowned. He also dispatched a number of other persons to gratify his avarice and revenge. Having renounced the cardinalship he was made a duke by Lewis XII. of France, with whom he entered into a league for the conquest of the Milanese. On the death of his father he was sent prisoner to Spain, but made his escape, and died fighting under the walls of Viana in 1507.—*Gordon's Lives of Alexander and Borgia.*

Borgiani (Orazio), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Rome in 1630, and died in 1681.—*Pilkington.*

Boris Gudenou, great duke of Muscovy. He obtained this dignity by murdering the two princes, Demetrius and Feoder, while he was regent. Afterwards a young monk, called Griska, pretending to be Demetrius, got himself acknowledged by the vaivode of Sandomir, who declared war against Boris, and entered Muscovy with his army. Many of the officers of the usurper joined the invaders, in consequence of which he died in 1605. The Boyards then elected Feodor Borisowitz, the son of Boris, in his room; but the false Demetrius still continued his pretensions, and being joined by a number of people took the young grand duke prisoner with his mother. The unfortunate captives were put to death in 1605, and the pretended Demetrius at the same time.—*Univ. Hist.*

Borlase (Edmund), a physician, and historian, was the son of sir John Borlase, one of the lords justices of Ireland, and educated in the university of Dublin, but took his degree of M. D. at Leyden. Afterwards he settled at Chester, where he died in 1682. His principal work is a history of the Irish rebellion, 1630, folio.—*Gen. B. D.*

Borlase (William), an ingenious antiquary, was born at St. Just in Cornwall, in 1696, and educated at Exeter-college, Oxford. In 1720 he entered into orders, and in 1722 obtained the rectory of Ludgvan, and afterwards that of St. Just. He was elected a fellow of the royal society, and having presented a variety of fossils and pieces of antiquity to the university of Oxford, he received the thanks of that learned body, and the degree of LL. D. He also communicated many curious ores and fossils to Mr. Pope for his grotto. He died in 1772. He wrote an essay on Cornish crystals in the Philosophical Transactions; Antiquities of the County of Cornwall, folio, two editions; Observations on the Scilly Islands, 4to.; The Natural History of Cornwall, folio; all of them valuable——*Biog. Brit.*

Born (Ignatius), a German baron, and a mineralogist, was born at Carlsburg in 1742, and died in 1791. He resided chiefly at Prague, and devoted himself to the study of natural history and mineralogy, on which he wrote several valuable works. He was also the author of a curious satire on the monks, who are whimsically classed in the manner of the Linnæan system.—*Townson's Travels in Hungary.*

Borri (Joseph Francis), a jesuit and enthusiast, or impostor, was a native of Milan, and studied at Rome, where he promulgated revelations which he pretended to have received, and for which he was expelled the city. He then retired to Milan, and gained some followers, to whom he ministered an oath of secrecy. His designs being suspected, the inquisition began to prepare its engines for him, on which he fled to Strasburg, and afterwards to Amsterdam, where he turned quack, and obtained riches by a universal medicine. His next remove was to Hamburg, where he cheated Christina, queen of Sweden, by pretending to discover the philosopher's stone. After a variety of adventures, Borri was sent to Rome, where he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He died in 1695. He wrote some books on alchemy.—*Moreri.*

Borrichius (Olaus), a Danish physician, was born in 1626, and educated at Copenhagen, where, in 1666, he became professor of medicine. He was also made counsellor of the royal chancery. He died in 1690. His principal works are, 1. De Poëtis Græcis et Latinis; 2. Antiquæ Romæ Imago; 3. De Somno Somniferis, 1680; 4. De Usu Plantarum indigenarum, 1688.—*Moreri.*

Borromeo (Charles), a cardinal, was born in 1538. His uncle, Pius IV. made him archbishop of Milan. Notwithstanding his youth, he governed his church with great discretion, and liberally encouraged learning. At the council of Trent, while the other prelates were deliberating on the reformation of the clergy, he set about it in his own person and family, discharging numerous servants, leaving off gaudy apparel, and submitting to a weekly fast. He also supported works of public utility, particularly such as had charity for their object, and began to reform some of the orders, for which an attempt was made to assassinate him, but he escaped with a slight wound. He died in 1594, and was canonized in 1610 by Paul V. His works were printed at Milan, in 5 vols. folio, 1747.—*Moreri.*

Borromeo (Frederic), cardinal and archbishop of Milan. He was cousin-german

the preceding, and imitated him in his od works. He founded the Ambrosian rary at Milan, and died in 1632. His ritings are all theological.—*Moreri.*

Borromini (Francis), an eminent architect, was born in 1599. The reputation nd fame of Bernini turned his brain, and in fit of madness he stabbed himself in 1667. He built a number of edifices at Rome, which deviate from the rules of science, ut are noble and elegant.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Borzoni (Lucian), an Italian painter, orn at Genoa in 1590, and died in 1645. He painted history and portrait with grace nd elegance. He had three sons, John aptist, Charles, and Francis, all eminent the same line; but the last excelled also landscape and sea views.—*D'Argenville.*

Bos (Jerome), a Flemish painter, who elighted in representing spectres, devils, nd incantations; so that his pictures, hough well executed, are calculated to exite horror. He died in 1500.—*Ibid.*

Bos (Lambert), professor of Greek in he university of Francker, born in 1670, nd died in 1717. He published an edition f the Septuagint, Observations on the New Testament, and the Antiquities of Greece.—*Moreri.*

Bos (Lewis Janssen), a celebrated painter f flowers, on the leaves of which he reresented drops of dew with uncommon ransparence. He died in 1507.—*Pilkington.*

Bosc (Peter du), a French protestant ivine, was born at Bayeux in 1623, and ecame minister at Caen, in 1645. In 666 he waited on the king in behalf of the ersecuted churches of Normandy, and ained some favour for them. On the reocation of the edict of Nantes, he went to otterdam, where he officiated till his eath in 1692. He wrote 4 vols. of sermons, nd some tracts in 2 vols.—*Bayle.*

Boscager (John), an eminent lawyer, as born at Beziers in 1601. He studied at aris under his uncle La Forêt, a celebrated eacher of the law, whom he succeeded. He wrote an Institute of the Roman and rench law, 4to.; and after his death was ublished a work of his, De Justitia et ure, 12mo. He died at the age of 83.——*Moreri.*

Boscan (John), a Spanish poet, who ied about 1543. His pieces are, 1. Medina, 544, 4to.; 2. Salamanca, 1547, 8vo. His tyle is majestic, and his thoughts excellent. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Boscawen (Edward), a brave English dmiral, was the second son of Hugh, visount Falmouth, and born at the family eat in Cornwall. Having entered into the avy, he was, in 1740, made captain of he Shoreham. He particularly distinuished himself at the taking of Porto Bello, nd the siege of Carthagena. At the latter lace he took, with a party of seamen, a panish battery, though exposed to a tremendous fire. On his return to England, he married the daughter of William Glanville, esq. and was chosen member of parliament for Truro. In 1744 he was made captain of the Dreadnought, of 60 guns, and soon after took the Media, commanded by M. Hoquart, the first French ship of war captured that year. In 1747 he signalized himself under Anson, and was in an engagement with the French fleet off Cape Finisterre, on which occasion M. Hoquart again became his prisoner. The same year he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and commander of the land and sea forces employed in an expedition to the East Indies. On his arrival he laid siege to Pondicherry, but was obliged to quit it on account of the monsoon. However he took Madras, and peace being concluded, he returned to England, where he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty. In 1755 he sailed to intercept a French squadron bound to North America, of which he took two ships, and Hoquart became his prisoner a third time. In 1758 he took Cape Breton and Louisburg in conjunction with general Amherst. The year following he commanded in the Mediterranean, and while lying at Gibraltar, hearing that M. De la Clue had passed the Straits, he refitted his ships, and came up with the French fleet, of which he took three and burnt two in Lagos bay. In 1760 he was appointed general of the marines, with a salary of 3000*l.* a year. He died in 1761.—*Lives of the Admirals.*

Bosch (Balthasar van den), a celebrated Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp in 1675, and died in 1715. His conversation pieces and portraits possess considerable merit. He must not be confounded with Jacob Bosch, a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1636, and died in 1675. He excelled in painting fruits.—*Pilkington. Houbraken.*

Boschaerts (Thomas Willeborts), a Flemish painter, was born in 1613, and became painter to the prince of Orange; he was fond of allegorical subjects. He died in 1667.—*Pilkington.*

Boscoli (Andrew), an Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1553, and became the disciple of Santa di Titi: he distinguished himself by the correctness of his designs and the force of his colouring.—*Ibid.*

Boscovich (Joseph Roger), a celebrated mathematician, was born at Ragusa in 1711. He entered among the jesuits, and became professor of mathematics at Rome, Pavia, and Milan. When his order was suppressed he was invited to Paris, where he was appointed director of the optical instruments of the marine; which led him to improve the theory of achromatic glasses. In 1783 he retired to Milan, where he died in 1787. He was employed by the emperor in measuring a degree in Italy. His philosophical works are profound, and

elegant, but particularly his Latin poem on eclipses, entitled *De Solis ac Lunæ Defectibus.—Eloge by Dr. Bajamonti, Naples*, 1790.

Bosius (James), an Italian monk of the 17th century, who wrote a history of the order of Malta, Rome, 3 vols. folio, 1684.—*Moreri.*

Bosius (Anthony), nephew of the above, and agent of the order of Malta. He wrote a description of the christian catacombs in Italy, under the title of Roma Subterranea, 1642, folio.—*Moreri.*

Bosquet (Francis), bishop of Montpellier, was born at Narbonne in 1605, and died in 1676. He published the Lives of the Popes of Avignon, and the History of the Gallican church.—*Ibid.*

Bosse (Abraham), a French engraver, who gave the first lessons of perspective in the academy of painting at Paris. He died in 1660, and left tracts on Drawing the Orders of Architecture, folio; on the Art of Engraving, 8vo.; on Perspective, 8vo.; Representations of divers Human Figures, taken from the Antiques at Rome, 1656.—*Ibid.*

Bossu (Rene le), a French writer, born at Paris in 1631, and died in 1680. He was a canon in the abbey of St. Genevieve, and became a teacher of the belles-lettres. His best piece is on epic poetry, which Boileau commends in high terms.—*Ibid.*

Bossuet (James), a celebrated French divine, was born at Dijon in 1627, and having gone through his academical studies, entered into orders. He soon became a famous preacher, and in 1669 was made bishop of Condom, at which time he was also appointed tutor to the dauphin, to whom he addressed his Discourse on Universal History, which was printed in 1681. The same year he was made bishop of Meaux. In 1697 he was appointed counsellor of state. Bossuet distinguished himself as a controversialist against the protestants, and his Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church upon Matters of Controversy was written with such subtlety as to draw many persons over to popery. It was translated into several languages, and procured the author the thanks of the pope. Several able protestants attacked the bishop, who answered them with spirit, if not with strength. He died in 1704. His funeral orations are splendid, affecting and eloquent. His works were published at Paris in 1743, 12 vols. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Boston (Thomas), a presbyterian divine, was born at Dunse in Scotland, in 1676, and educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M. A. In 1706 he became minister of Etterick. He died in 1732. His book on Human Nature in its fourfold State, has gone through several editions. He also wrote some other pieces.—*Life by himself*, 8vo.

Boswell (James), an ingenious writer was the son of Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, one of the justices of session, and born at Edinburgh in 1740. He received his education at the school and university of his native city; and early distinguished himself by his love of poetry and the belles lettres. He was, however, rather fond of pleasure and wished to enter into the army but his father, who designed him for his own profession, kept him from a military life. At his request he went to London where he contracted an intimacy with Dr. Johnson, and other men of literary eminence. From thence he went to Utrecht and studied the civil law; after which he travelled through Germany and Switzerland. In the latter country he was introduced to Rousseau, and at Ferney visited Voltaire, which occasioned his friend Johnson, at his return, to make some sarcastic remarks upon him for the company he had kept. He next went to Italy, and passed over to Corsica, where he formed an intimacy with general Paoli. On his return he published an account of Corsica. About this time he was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar, and distinguished himself in the famous Douglas cause. But his disposition was rather indolent, and he was fond of pleasure, which were powerful impediments to his progress in the legal profession. In 1773 he accompanied Dr. Johnson in a tour through the Highlands and the western isles of Scotland, of which tour he wrote an entertaining account published in 1784. On the death of his father he removed to London, and was admitted at the English bar, but never attained any considerable practice. By the favour of lord Lonsdale, however, he was chosen recorder of Carlisle. In 1790 he published a book of high value in biographical literature, The Memoirs of Dr. Johnson, in 2 vols. 4to. and since reprinted in 3 vols. 8vo. Mr. Boswell died in 1795 leaving by his lady who died before him two sons and three daughters. He was a man of amiable manners, and, though fond of convivial society, virtuous in his principles, and a sincere christian.—*Monthly Mag.*

Botal (Leonard), physician to Henry III. of France. He introduced frequent bleeding in fevers, which was condemned by the rest of the faculty. His works were printed at Leyden in 1660, 8vo.—*Bayle.*

Botero (John), surnamed *Benesius*. He was a native of Piedmont, secretary to cardinal St. Borromeo, and preceptor to the children of Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy. He died in 1608. He wrote, 1. Della ragione di Stato, 8vo. 2. Il Principi, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

Both (John), a landscape painter, was born at Utrecht in 1610, and was the disciple of Abraham Bloemart at the same time with his brother Andrew. The two brothers went to Rome, where John adopted

he manner of Claude Lorraine, and attained an uncommon degree of excellence. He was drowned in a canal at Venice in 1650. Andrew returned to Utrecht, where he died in 1656.—*D'Argenville.*

Bothlan, a christian physician of Bagdad, and the rival of Ibn Rodhwan. Their disputes were carried on with much abuse. Rodhwan had an indifferent countenance, on which Bothlan called him the crocodile of the devil; and Rodhwan wrote a book to prove that it is not necessary a physician should be handsome. Bothlan died at Constantinople about 1084. He wrote some medical tracts.—*D'Herbelot.*

Bothwell (James Hepburn, earl), remarkable in the history of Scotland for his connexion with queen Mary, and his supposed share, at least, in the murder of Henry Darnley, her husband. When that unfortunate prince was blown up in the house where he slept, suspicion fell strongly upon Bothwell and the queen. Bothwell was tried, but nothing could be fixed upon him, and he was acquitted. After this he seized Mary near Edinburgh, and carried her prisoner to Dunbar castle, where he first endeavoured, by soothing speeches, and protestations of love, to prevail on her to marry him. That she did so at last is certain; but it is said, and seemingly with justice, that she was forced to it, by the worst of advantages being taken of her. During these iniquitous proceedings Bothwell procured a divorce between him and his wife. Mary soon after created him earl of Orkney. But a confederacy among the lords being formed against him, he retired to the Orkneys, and from thence to Denmark, where he died in 1577, confessing his own guilt and the queen's innocence of the king's murder.—*Robertson's Scotland. Whitaker's Vindication of Mary queen of Scots. Buchanan.*

Boticelli (Alexander), an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1437, and died in 1515. His Venus rising from the sea, and Venus adored by the Graces, possess extraordinary merit.—*Depiles.*

Bott (John de), an architect, was born in France, but being a protestant he went into the service of William prince of Orange whom he accompanied to England. After the death of that prince, he went to Brandenburg, where the elector made him captain of the guards; he built several structures, particularly the arsenal of Berlin. He was also made major-general, and shewed his military skill in the fortifications of Wesel. In 1728 he entered into the service of the king of Poland, as lieutenant-general, and chief of the engineers. He died at Dresden in 1745.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bott (Thomas), an English divine, was born at Derby in 1688. He was at first a dissenting teacher, but quitted that way for the church of England, in which he was ordained, and obtained the rectories of Winburg and Edgefield in Norfolk. He died in 1754. He published some sermons and religious tracts.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Bovadilla, or Bobadilla (don Francisco de), a Spanish commander. In 1500 he was appointed governor of St. Domingo, where he put Columbus and his brothers in irons, and sent them to Spain. This conduct offended the court so much that all the proceedings against the prisoners were annulled, and Bovadilla recalled; in his passage home, in 1502, himself and the fleet richly laden foundered.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bouchardon (Edmund), a French sculptor and architect, was born in 1698, and died in 1762. He adorned Paris with several handsome structures, a list of which is given in his Life by count de Caylus.—*Ibid.*

Bouchaud (Matthew-Antony), a French writer, born at Paris in 1719. He was advocate in the parliament of that city, but quitted that profession for the professorship of the law of nature in the college of France. He wrote numerous articles in the Encyclopedie, and translated the dramas of Apostolo Zeno; the English novel of Juliet Mandeville, and other works. He also wrote a Commentary on the Law of the Twelve Tables, with notes; poetical Antiquities, &c. He died in 1804.—*Ibid.*

Boucher d'Argis (Anthony Gaspard), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1708, admitted advocate in 1727, and counsellor of Dombes in 1753. He published some pieces on jurisprudence, and wrote all the articles on that subject in the Encyclopedie.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Boucher (Jonathan), an eminent divine, was born at Blencogo in Cumberland, and educated at the grammar-school of Wigton. On entering into orders he obtained a situation in North America, where he continued to discharge the ministerial duty till the breaking out of the revolution, when he returned to England, and was presented to the vicarage of Epsom in Surry, where he died in 1804, aged 67. Mr. Boucher was a member of the society of antiquaries, and published in 1797, "A View of the causes and consequences of the American Revolution in thirteen Discourses, preached in North America between the years 1763 and 1775." He was also the author of two assize sermons preached in 1778; several biographical articles in Hutchinson's History of Cumberland; and a Letter to the Inhabitants of that County suggesting objects of improvement. At the time of his death he was engaged in A Glossary of Provincial and Archæological Words, intended as a Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary. Of this work he published a prospectus and specimen which makes us regret that it was never completed. —*Gent. Mag.*

Boucher (Francis), an eminent French

painter. His landscapes are very rich and natural, and his figures graceful and elegant. He was called the Anacreon of painting, and died in 1770.—*Gent. Mag.*

Boucher (John), a French divine and doctor of the Sorbonne, who exerted himself at the time of the league on the side of the insurgents, and recommended in his preachings and writings, the deposition of Henry III. and Henry IV. He obtained a canonry at Tournay, and was dean of the chapter. He died there very old.—*Moreri.*

Bouchet (John), a French lawyer, was born at Poitiers in 1476, and died in 1550. His Annals of Aquitaine were printed at Paris in 1644, folio. It is a very curious work. He also wrote some poems. He is not to be confounded with one of both his names, who was *maitre d'hotel* to the king of France, and died in 1684. He wrote several genealogies of illustrious families.—*Moreri.*

Bouchier (Thomas), archbishop of Canterbury, died in 1486. He introduced the art of printing into England in 1464, by bringing over a compositor from Haerlem at his own expence.—*Godwin de Præs.*

Boucicant, or *John le Meingle*, marshal of France, and viscount Turenne, became a soldier at the age of ten years. He was in numerous battles, in which he distinguished himself by his valour. In 1396 he served against Bajazet emperor of the Turks, but was taken prisoner at the battle of Nicopolis, and ransomed. He afterwards became governor of Genoa, where he quelled some commotions. He next seized upon Milan, and in his absence all the French in Genoa were massacred. On his march from Milan he was defeated, and escaped with difficulty across the Alps. In 1415 he was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, and carried to England, where he died in 1421. Boucicant was a man of letters, and had a taste for music. Some of his ballads are extant.—*Moreri.*

Boudewins (Michael), a physician of Antwerp, who published a good work, entitled Ventilabrum Medico Theologicum, 1666, 4to. He died in 1681.—*Moreri.*

Bovey (Catherine), an accomplished English lady, whose maiden name was Riches. She was married at the age of 15 to William Bovey, esq. a gentleman of large fortune in Gloucestershire, who left her a widow. Her person was handsome, and her talents various; but she was particularly distinguished by the benevolence of her disposition and her numerous charities. Sir Richard Steele, in the dedication of his Ladies' Library, speaks of her in the highest terms. She died in 1726, aged 57.—*Ballard's British Ladies.*

Boufflers (Lewis Francis de), marshal of France, was born in 1644, and entered early into the army. In 1669 he became colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and distinguished himself in several actions. In 1708 he defended Lisle against prince Eugene, for which he was created a peer. At the battle of Malplaquet, he effected his retreat without losing any of his artillery or soldiers. When king William took Namur he kept Boufflers prisoner, contrary to the capitulation; the marshal asking the reason of this conduct, was told it was on account of the French having kept the garrison of Dixmude: "Then," said he, "mine ought to be detained rather than myself." "Sir," it was replied, "you are of more value than 10,000 men." He died in 1711.—*Moreri.*

Bougainville (John Peter de), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1722, and died in 1763. He was member of the academy, and of several other learned societies. We have by him, 1. A Translation of the Anti-Lucretius of Polignac, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Parallel between the expedition of Thamas Kouli Khan and Alexander.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bougeant (William Hyacinth), a learned jesuit, was born at Quimper in 1690, and died at Paris in 1743. He wrote several books, the most noted of which is entitled Philosophical Amusements on the Language of Brutes, in which he holds that they are animated by demons. His History of the Treaty of Westphalia, however, is a judicious work.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bouguer (Peter), a French mathematician, was born at Croisie in 1698, and became a member of the academy of sciences in 1731. He went with Mess. Godin and la Condamine to measure a degree in Peru for the purpose of ascertaining the figure of the earth. He died in 1758. His works are; La Construction du Navire, 4to. La Figure de la Terre, 4to. Traité d'Optique, 4to. La Manœuvre des Veisseaux, 4to.—*Ibid.*

Bouhier (John), president of the parliament of Dijon, where he was born in 1673. His talents for literature were so eminent that he obtained a seat in the French academy. He died in 1746. He translated part of the works of Petronius, Ovid, and Virgil, the Tusculan disputations of Cicero. He likewise wrote some ingenious dissertations on classical subjects—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bouhours (Dominic), a learned jesuit, was born at Paris in 1628. His Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugene, recommended him to the great Colbert, who committed to his instruction his son, the marquis of Seguelai. His Remarks and Doubts on the French Language is an excellent book. He wrote also a number of biographical, religious, and miscellaneous treatises. He died at Paris in 1702.—*Moreri.*

Bouillaud (Ismael), a French mathematician, was bred a protestant, but renounced that religion, and took orders in the Roman church. He died in 1694, aged 80. He wrote Opus novum ad Arithmeticum infinitorum, 1682, folio; A Discourse on the Reformation of some Religious Or-

rs; an edition of the History of Ducas, Greek and Latin, 1649, folio.—*Moreri.*

Bouille (M. le marquis de), a French neral, was descended from a noble fa- ly. During the American war he served the West Indies, and was appointed com- andant of the French islands: he was o advanced to the rank of lieutenant-ge- eral, and received the order of knight- ood called the Holy Ghost. On the eaking out of the revolution he opposed e projects of the innovators, with great al. He was then governor of Metz, in hich station he acted with peculiar firm- ss. In August 1790 the garrison of that y commenced a dangerous insurrection, hich was with difficulty, and not without nsiderable slaughter, suppressed. For this was attacked by the jacobin faction, hich was increased by the part he bore the king's attempt to escape from France. n that occasion he wrote an energetic letter the assembly, acknowledging himself the le adviser of that affair; for which his tates were confiscated, and a reward of- red for his head. In 1791 he accepted a mmission in the Swedish service, which quitted, and became a volunteer under e prince of Condé. In 1797 he published lemoirs of the French Revolution, a work considerable interest. He died at Lon- n, in 1800.—*British Magazine.*

Bouillet (John), a French physician, was rn at Servian in 1690, and died in 1777. is works are, Elemens de Medicine pra- que (Elements of practical Physic), 2 vols. o.; Observations sur l'Anasarque, &c. Observations on the Dropsy), 4to.; Me- oires pour servir à l'Histoire del'Academie es Sciences de Beziers, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Boulai (Cæsar Egasse du), a French riter, who published a History of the uni- ersity of Paris, in 6 vols. folio, 1665, hich was censured by the theological culty, and defended by the author. He ed in 1678.—*Moreri.*

Boulainvilliers (Henry de), lord of aise, a celebrated French writer. He was rn in 1658. We have by him a great umber of books, the principal of which is e Life of Mohammed. He died in 1722. —*Moreri.*

Boulanger (Nicholas Anthony), a rench philosopher, was born at Paris in 22, and died in 1759. His progress in e mathematics and architecture, though ithout a tutor, was so great, that he be- me engineer to the baron of Thiers: and was afterwards appointed superinten- nt of the highways and bridges. He wrote, raité du Despotisme Orientale, 2 vols. mo. L'Antiquité devoilé, par ses Usages, vols. 12mo. A Dissertation on Elisha d Enoch. He also wrote some articles in e Encyclopedie.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Boulay (Edmund du), a French writer of e 16th century. He was herald at arms the dukes of Lorrain. He wrote the Journey of Duke Anthony to Charles V. and some other books.—*Moreri.*

Boullenger (Claude Francis Felix), a French writer and advocate, born in 1724, and died in 1758. He wrote, 1. Traité de la Cause et des Phénomènes de l'Electricité, 8vo. 2. Recherches Historiques et Critiques, sur quelques anciens Spectacles, &c. 12mo. 3. Fables et Contes François.—*Ibid.*

Boullier (David Renauld), an eminent protestant divine, was born in 1669, and died in 1759. He wrote a Dissertation on the Existence of God, 1716. Letters on the True Principles of Religion, 1741, 2 vols. 12mo. A Translation of bishop Berkeley's book on Tar-water; and other pieces.— —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Boullongne (Lewis), a French historical painter of the 17th century. His picture of Augustus shutting the temple of Janus is a grand piece, and shews great judgment and taste. He died in 1674. His two sons *Bon* and *Lewis* Boullongne were also esteemed artists. The first from his various talents was called the Proteus of painters. He died in 1697. The last became president of the academy of painting and first painter to the king. He died in 1733.—*D'Argenville.*

Boulter (Hugh), an exemplary prelate, was born in London in 1671, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he removed to Christ-church, Oxford, and afterwards became fellow of Magdalen. About 1700 he obtained the living of St. Olave, Southwark, and the archdeaconry of Surry. He became chaplain to George I. and tutor to Prince Frederic, for which he was rewarded with the deanry of Christ-church, and the bishopric of Bristol. The king nominated him unexpectedly to the see of Armagh in Ireland, which he accepted with reluctance. In this high station he proved a blessing to that part of the kingdom. He attended all public boards, promoted every measure of public utility, and his charities were extensive. By his management the scarcity of silver coin was remedied, and he relieved Dublin from the horrors of a famine: he maintained several sons of poor clergymen at the university, built and endowed hospitals, enlarged small livings, and procured the royal charter at his own expence for the incorporated society for promoting the protestant schools in Ireland. He died in London in 1742, and lies in Westminster abbey. A collection of his Letters was printed at Oxford in 1769, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

Bouquet (Dom Martin), a benedictine of St. Maur, born in 1685 at Amiens, and died at Paris in 1754. He assisted Montfaucon in his compilations, and published a Collection of the Historians of France.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bourbon (Charles duke of), constable of France, was the son of Gilbert count of Montpensier, and born in 1489. He distinguished himself at the famous battle of Ma-

rignano, but soon after fell into disgrace through the enmity of the mother of Francis I. whose offer of marriage he had rejected. On this he associated with Charles V. and the king of England against his sovereign. The plot however was discovered, and he escaped into Italy, where he became lieutenant-general to the emperor, and afterwards commander in chief. He was killed in an assault upon Rome, in 1527.—*Moreri.*

Bourbon (Nicholas), a modern Latin poet, was born about 1574. He became royal professor of Greek at Paris, canon of Orleans and of Langres. He died in 1644. His poems were printed at Paris in 1651, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Bourchier (John), lord Berners, in the reign of Edward IV. was equally famous for his valour and learning. By his mother he was nearly allied to the Plantagenets. On leaving Oxford he travelled, and returned to his own country master of several languages. That which first made him known to the world was his valour in quelling the Devonshire and Cornish rebels. Henry VIII. made him chancellor of the exchequer for life. He also became governor of Calais, where he died in 1532. He wrote, 1. Of the Duties of the Inhabitants of Calais. 2. A Comedy called *Ite in vinean meam*, acted in the great church at Calais. He also translated some French romances, and the Chronicle of Froissart into English.—*Wood.*

Bourdaloue (Lewis), a celebrated French jesuit, was born at Bourges in 1632. He became the most celebrated preacher of his time, and was greatly esteemed by Lewis XIV. He died in 1704. His sermons in 16 vols. 8vo. are excellent.—*Moreri.*

Bourdeilles (Peter de), a singular French character, who is better known by the name of Brantome. He was an abbot and chevalier, and held besides several places at court. He died in 1614, aged 87. His Memoirs printed at the Hague in 15 vols. 12mo. 1741, are very curious. He is not to be confounded with his nephew *Claude de Bourdeilles*, count de Montrefor, who wrote Memoirs of his own time. He died in 1663.—*Ibid.*

Bourdelot (John), a French critic of the 17th century. He was advocate in the parliament of Paris, and master of requests to Mary of Medicis. We have by him annotations upon several ancient authors, Greek and Latin. He died in 1638.—*Moreri.*

Bourdelot (the abbé), whose true name was Peter Michon, a physician, born at Geneva in 1610. He became physician to the great Condé, and afterwards attended Christina of Sweden, who obtained for him the abbey of Massay. He died in 1685. We have by him a treatise on the Viper, 1651, 12mo. another on Mount Ætna, &c.: and he left in MSS. a catalogue of medical books, with lives of authors, and a critique on their works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bourdon (Sebastian), a celebrated French painter, and first president of the academy of painting and sculpture at Paris, was born at Montpellier in 1610. He left France on account of his religion, and entered into the service of Christina queen of Sweden. His pieces are numerous, but his landscapes are the best. He died in 1662.—*D'Argenville.*

Bourdon (Amè), a French physician and anatomist, was born at Cambray in 163[illegible] and died in 1706. He published Anatomical Tables, folio, and an Anatomical Description of the Human Body, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bourdonnaye (Bernard Francis Mahé de la), born at St. Malo in 1699, was a merchant and a warrior. He made several voyages in the service of the French East India company, and was made governor of the isles of France and Bourbon. In 174[illegible] he took Madras from the English, and in consideration of a large ransom saved the place from pillage. The fortune he acquired excited the jealousy of the company, by whose means he was confined in the Bastile. An action was also commenced against him, but though he was declared innocent and restored to his honours, the chagrin put an end to his life in 1754.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bourg (du), a French protestant, was descended of a noble family, and born in 1521. He was educated for the church and took orders, but embracing the reformed religion, he studied the law and became clerk in the parliament of Paris. He approved himself so zealous in defence of the protestants that Henry II. caused him to be tried for heresy, and though several princes endeavoured to save his life, he was hanged and burnt at Paris in 1559.—*Moreri.*

Bourgelat (Claude), a French farrier, was one of the first who obtained the establishment of veterinary schools. His writings are wholly upon farriery. He died in 1779.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bourges (Clemence de), an ingenious lady, was born at Lyons. She acquired considerable reputation by her poetical compositions and musical skill; and was presented to two monarchs who passed through Lyons as the greatest ornament of the city. She died of grief for the loss of her lover John de Peyrat, who was killed at the siege of Beaurepaire in 1561.—*Ibid.*

Bourget (Dom John), a French antiquary, was born in the diocese of Seez in 1724, and became superior of the abbey of Bec. The society of antiquaries in London chose him a member in 1765. He made collections of the histories and antiquities of the abbeys in Normandy, which still remain in MSS. He died in 1776.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Bourguet (Lewis), an ingenious naturalist, was born at Nismes in 1678. On the

ocation of the edict of Nantes he retired witzerland with his family. He became fessor of philosophy and mathematics at ufchatel, where he died in 1742. His rks are; On the Formation of Salts and stals, 12mo. La Bibliothèque Italique, vols. 8vo.: this useful journal began to published at Geneva in 1728, and pos- ed great merit.—*Moreri.*

BOURIGNON (Antoinette), a celebrated atic, was born in 1616 at Lisle. She in- ited a fortune from her parents, which greatly improved. In 1658 she took habit of St. Augustine, and became the d of a religious society at Lisle, but e of her nuns being filled with enthu- m, either believed or pretended that were possessed, which occasioned so h noise that she removed to Amsterdam, gained several proselytes, particularly de Cort, a man of considerable pro- ty, who left her an estate. Here she lished her book, entitled, The Light of World, in which she maintained that stianity does not consist in faith or ctice, but in an inward feeling and su- natural impulse. She wrote a number of ks in support of this pernicious notion, gained many followers. After ram- g from place to place, she died at Fra- r in 1680. Her disciples in Scotland e once numerous, and a few still exist at country.—*Bayle. Mosheim.*

BOURN (Samuel), a dissenting divine, was at Birmingham, and educated at Glas- . In 1742 he became pastor of a con- ation at Rivington in Lancashire; from nce he removed to Norwich, as assist- to Dr. John Taylor; and died there in , aged 83. He published some volumes ermons, and had a dispute with Dr. ndler on the duration of future punish- ts.—*Monthly Mag.*

BOURNE (Vincent), an English poet. He fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, usher of Westminster school. His vo- of poems in 12mo. reprinted in 1772, shew a classical taste and a fertile ima- ion. Mr. Bourne was in orders, and young.—*Gen. B. D.*

BOURSAULT (Edmund), a French writer, born in 1638 in Burgundy, and though tute of an education, attained to a good of writing, and produced some drama- eces, which are still held in esteem. so wrote romances, and a collection of s under the name of Babet. The tre de Boursault was printed in 3 vols. 1746. He died in 1701, aged 63.— *i.*

BOURSIER (Lawrence Francis), a doctor Sorbonne, was born in 1679, and died 49. When Peter the Great was at this divine recommended to him a between the two churches. He wrote ous book on the Action of the Deity the Creatures, 2 vols. 4to. and 6 vols. 12mo. which was attacked by Malebranche. He is not to be confounded with *Philip Boursier*, a divine at Paris who died in 1768, aged 77. He was the author of Nouvelles Ecclesiastiques.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOUVART (Michael Philip), a French physician, was born in 1721 at Chartres, where he learnt the elements of physic, and had the charge of an hospital. Afterwards he removed to Paris, and in 1743 became professor of the royal college. An anecdote related of him does him honour. A banker having experienced some losses was taken ill. M. Bouvart suspected the cause of his indisposition, but could not get the secret from his patient. The banker's wife, however, told him that he wanted 20,000 livres against a particular day. The doctor said nothing, but returned home, and sent the sum to his patient, which cured him. He died in 1787. He wrote some medical tracts.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOWER (Archibald), an historian, was born at or near Dundee in 1686. He received his education first at Douay, and afterwards at Rome, where he became a jesuit. He was counsellor to the inquisition at Macerata, from whence he removed to Perugia in 1726. Shortly after this, on some account, which was never ascertained, he effected his escape from that place, and after a variety of adventures reached England, where he conformed to the established church, and married. He became tutor in the family of lord Aylmer, and wrote for the booksellers, particularly in correcting the Universal History. His Lives of the Popes, which came out in successive volumes, brought upon him some severe attacks from the Roman catholics. Bower defended himself with spirit, but his veracity was questioned both by protestants and papists, and he sunk into contempt. Lord Lyttelton, however, patronized him to the last. He died in 1766. His wife publicly announced his dying in the protestant communion.—*Europ. Mag.*

BOWLE (John), an English divine, was educated at Oriel college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1750. He was one of the first who detected the forgeries of Lauder. He published a letter to bishop Percy, and a pompous edition of Don Quixote, in Spanish; he also edited Marstone's Satires, and some old English poetry. He died in 1788, aged 63.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BOWYER (William), a learned printer, was born in London in 1699. He received his education at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Cambridge. On leaving the university he went into business with his father, and their press acquired a great reputation among the learned. In 1729 Mr. Bowyer was appointed printer of the votes of the

house of commons. In 1736 he was elected fellow of the society of antiquaries. In 1761 he was appointed printer to the royal society; and in 1763 he published the New Testament in Greek, with conjectural emendations, 2 vols. 12mo. The last have been printed in a separate form. In 1766 he took Mr. John Nichols into partnership, by which he was greatly relieved from the weight of business. The year following he was appointed printer of the journals of the house of lords and rolls of parliament. He died in 1777. Mr. Bowyer wrote several curious tracts, and published improved editions of some valuable books. He left to the company of stationers 1000*l.* in the 3 per cents. reduced, the produce of which they are to pay yearly to a journeyman compositor, who is of sober life, and versed in the Latin and Greek languages. —*Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Boxhornius (Marcus Zuerius), professor of eloquence, and afterwards of politics and history, at Leyden. He was born at Bergen-op-Zoom in 1612, and died in 1653. His works are, Historia Universalis, 4to. Obsidio Bredana, folio. Virorum illustrium Elogia, folio. Chronologia Sacra, folio. Poemata, 12mo. Theatrum urbum Hollandiæ, 4to. &c.—*Bayle.*

Boyce (William), an eminent musician, was born in London in 1710, and served as a singing boy in St. Paul's; after which he became apprentice to Dr. Green, organist to that cathedral, who left him at his death all his MSS. and entrusted to him the publication of his anthems. Boyce when young was seized with an incurable deafness, which might be supposed as fatal a malady to a musician as blindness to a painter. Notwithstanding this he continued his profession with surprising perseverance; and in 1749 the university of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of Mus. D. In 1757 he was appointed master of the king's band, which place was followed by those of organist and composer to his majesty. He died in 1779, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral. Only a few of his compositions have been published. His songs are delicate and lively, and his anthems, symphonies, and oratorios, are very fine.—*Monthly Mag.*

Boyd (Robert, lord), a Scotch nobleman, was the son of sir Thomas Boyd, of Kilmarnock, who was killed in 1439, in revenge for having murdered lord Darnley. The son acquired great popularity with the king and the people. The former created him peer by the title lord Boyd of Kilmarnock. On the death of James II. in 1460 he was appointed justiciary of the kingdom, and one of the lords of the regency during the minority of James III. He and his family engrossed almost all the public offices to themselves; and went so far as to carry off the young king from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, where lord Boyd got himself declared sole regent. He also effected a marriage between the king's sister and his son afterwards earl of Arran. In 1469 the king, at the instigation of some of his nobles, called a parliament to examine into the conduct of Boyd, who fled to England, and died at Alnwick in 1470. The earl of Arran was divorced from his lady, and died in exile at Antwerp in 1474. The unfortunate lord Kilmarnock, who suffered in 1746, was a descendant of this house.—*Biog. Br.*

Boyd (Mark Alexander), a Scotch poet was born in Galloway, and educated under his uncle, the archbishop of Glasgow, after which he went abroad. He died in his native country, in 1601, aged 39. His Epistolæ Heroidum, and his Hymns, were printed in the Deliciæ Poëtarum Scotorum Amsterdam, 1637, 2 vols, 12mo.—*Ibid.*

Boyd (Hugh), a political writer, was the son of Alexander Macaulay, esq. of Glenville, in the county of Antrim, in Ireland a gentleman of considerable literary talent and the friend of Swift. He married the eldest daughter of Hugh Boyd, esq. of Ballycastle, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. The second was Hugh the subject of this article, who was born in 174 He received his education at Trinity college, Dublin, and at the death of his maternal grandfather, he succeeded by will to the estate, on which he assumed the name Boyd. In 1766 he was called to the bar Dublin, and soon after he entered of the Temple, in London. The year following he married a lady of fortune; but his attachment to gay propensities dissipated this property, and he was under the necessity of leaving the kingdom He accordingly went in the suite of lord Macartney to India in 1781. The next year he was sent ambassador to the king of Candy the island of Ceylon; and of this embassy he wrote a journal, which is printed in his miscellaneous works. On his return Madras he began a periodical paper, called the Indian Observer; which has been printed in England. He died at Madras 1794. Mr. Boyd wrote a political pa called the Freeholder, published in 17 and another entitled the Whig in 17 Letters of Democrates, and a Preface Lord Chatham's Speeches. Mr. Alm strenuously labours to prove that he the author of Junius's celebrated letter *Preface to Almon's edition of Junius.*

Boydell (John), an ingenious artist, magistrate of London, was born at D rington, in Shropshire, in 1719. He brought up a land-surveyor under his ther, but happening to meet with some la scapes, he apprenticed himself to an en ver. In 1745 he published some s landscapes for the use of learners, and encouragement he received induced hi persevere in engraving and publishing. also sought out English artists, to w

was a liberal patron, particularly Wool-
. But Mr. Boydell did not confine him-
to prints; he had the honour to esta-
h an English school of historical painting;
allude to the Shakspeare gallery. He
presented to the corporation of Lon-
some fine pictures for the Council
mber in Guildhall. In 1791 he served
office of lord mayor. By the French
olution, and the consequent war, this
rthy man experienced such losses as to
under the necessity of procuring an act
parliament for the disposal of the Shak-
are gallery, and his pictures and prints,
way of lottery. He died in 1804.—*Gent.*
g.

BOYER (Abel), a lexicographer and gram-
rian, was born at Castres in France, in
4, but left that country on the revoca-
of the edict of Nantes. After finish-
his studies at Geneva and Franeker, he
ted England, where he subsisted by
ching the French language, and died in
9. His French and English grammar
dictionary have gone through nume-
s editions. He also compiled, The Po-
al State of Europe, somewhat after the
ner of the Annual Registers; The His-
of King William, 3 vols. 8vo; and the
als of Queen Anne, 11 vols. 8vo. and
r works.—*Moreri.*

BOYER (Claude), a member of the French
demy, born at Alby in 1618, and died
1698. He was an ecclesiastic, which
fession he quitted for the stage. He
te several dramatic pieces, which were
demned as fast as they were produced.
bid.

BOYER (John Baptist du), physician to
is XIV. was born at Marseilles in 1693,
his conduct when his native city was
ged by the plague obtained him a place
ourt, and a pension. He published a
ected edition of the Codex Medica-
tarius; seu Pharmacopœia Parisiensis,
He died in 1768.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOYLE (Richard), earl of Cork, was
at Canterbury in 1566, and educated
ene't college, Cambridge, from whence
removed to the Middle Temple. In
he went to Ireland, where he married
dy of fortune. He made several large
hases of land in that kingdom, on
h he settled English protestants. In
he married a second time, and the
year was knighted. King James made
privy counsellor of Ireland, and in 1616
d him to the peerage by the title of
n of Youghall, which he afterwards ex-
ged for the earldom of Cork. In 1631
as constituted high treasurer of Ire-
which office was made hereditary in
amily. When the rebellion broke out
41 he made great exertions in behalf
e government; and in the battle of
arrol four of his sons were engaged,
eldest of whom was slain. He died in
aged 78, and caused this motto to be
engraved on his tomb, "God's Providence is my inheritance." By his second wife he had seven sons and eight daughters.—*Biog. Brit.*

BOYLE (Roger), earl of Orrery, fifth son of the preceding, was born in Ireland in 1621, and at the age of seven was created lord Broghill. Having finished his education at Trinity college, Dublin, he went abroad, and on his return married the daughter of the earl of Suffolk. After the murder of Charles I. he came to England, and solicited leave to go to the Spa for his health, but his real design was to visit the exiled king, and to consult on the best means of promoting his interests in Ireland. His intention being suspected, the committee of safety were about to send him to the Tower, but were prevented by Cromwell, who prevailed upon him to accept a commission under him in his Irish campaigns. His conduct gave Cromwell such satisfaction, that when he became protector he made him one of his privy council. After the death of Cromwell he withdrew to Ireland, where he took measures for the restoration of monarchy. Charles II. on his accession, created him earl of Orrery, and appointed him one of his privy council. Soon after this he was constituted one of the lords justices of Ireland, and commissioned to call a parliament, before the meeting of which he drew up the celebrated act of settlement. On the fall of lord Clarendon he was offered the place of chancellor, but refused it. He died in 1679, leaving two sons and five daughters. He wrote several poems and plays, and his state letters were printed in folio in 1742.—*Ibid.*

BOYLE (Robert), a celebrated philosopher, was the seventh son of Richard, earl of Cork, and was born at Lismore in Ireland, in 1627. Two misfortunes happened to him in his childhood; the first was the loss of his mother, and the second, an incurable habit of stuttering, which he acquired by mocking other children. In 1635 he was sent to Eton school, and three years afterwards accompanied his brother Francis in his travels. They settled some time at Geneva; where, among other studies, Mr. Boyle applied to the mathematics, of which he had before acquired the rudiments. After a stay of near two years at Geneva they visited Italy, where Mr. Boyle paid particular attention to the discoveries made by Galileo. The rebellion in Ireland having embarrassed their father's affairs, they were straitened in their circumstances abroad from the want of remittances. After experiencing many difficulties in this respect they returned to England in 1644, and found that their father was dead. To his son Robert he had bequeathed the manor of Stalbridge, where he chiefly resided; but when in London he lived with his sister, lady Ranelagh. He now devoted himself to philosophical pursuits, for which purpose he

made frequent excursions to Oxford, where a philosophical society was held, which afterwards became the famous royal society, of which he was one of the earliest members. In 1654 he fixed his residence at Oxford, for the sake of enjoying the company of his learned friends. Here he applied principally to experimental philosophy, and contrived a more perfect air-pump than that which had been recently invented. But natural philosophy was not the only subject which engaged his attention at Oxford. He cultivated an acquaintance with the learned languages, and devoted so much time to the study of theology and sacred criticism, that at the restoration he was pressed to enter into orders, with a view of elevating him to episcopacy. But a natural diffidence made him decline this and every other offer of preferment. He was also of opinion, that as a layman what he should write in behalf of religion would make more impression than if he were an ecclesiastic. His labours were so incessant that he continued to enrich the papers of the royal society by the communications of experiments; and as he was one of the first institutors, so he was the principal support and ornament of that establishment. He also exerted himself in other works, particularly in advancing designs of charity, and schemes of improvements. As a director of the East India company he was the principal instrument in procuring their charter; for which he only required as a return, that they would do something towards propagating christianity in their settlements, to which end he had printed at Oxford 500 copies of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in the Malay tongue. He was also at the expence of printing in Arabic Grotius de Veritate. In 1678 he published an extraordinary piece, entitled, An Historical Account of a Degradation of Gold made by an Anti-elixir, 4to. In the same year the royal society would have chosen him president, which honour he declined. About 1681 we find him engaged in promoting the propagation of the gospel among the Indians of North America. In 1689 he was obliged to have recourse to an advertisement to prevent the intrusion of visitors. By this means he gained time to perfect some important works, particularly those of chemistry. He died in 1691, in a week after his sister, lady Ranelagh. His remains were interred in the church of St. Martin in the Fields, where a funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Burnet, bishop of Salisbury. He founded a lecture at St. Paul's in defence of the gospel against unbelievers, without any regard to differences among christians. His works have been printed in 5 vols. folio, and 6 vols. 4to.—*Life by Burnet. Biog. Brit.*

Boyle (Charles), earl of Orrery, was the son of Roger, the second earl, and born in 1676. He received his education at Christ-church, Oxford, under Dr. Atterbury, an while there engaged in a famous disput with Dr. Bentley, on the epistles of Phalari a new edition of which was published b Mr. Boyle in 1695. In this, however, H was materially assisted by his tutor. O leaving the university he was chosen mem ber for Huntingdon; and, on the death his brother, he succeeded to the earldo In 1709 he obtained the rank of majo general, and was sworn of the privy cou cil. During the treaty of Utrecht, he w envoy-extraordinary to the states of Fla ders and Brabant, and on his return w created a British peer, by the title of lo Boyle, baron of Marston in Somersetshi At the accession of George I. he retir from court, and in 1722 was sent to t Tower on suspicion of treason. After s months confinement he was discharged. H died in 1731. The astronomical instrume called an *Orrery* was named after him by t inventor Graham, in gratitude for favou received from his lordship.—*Biog. Br.*

Boyle (John), earl of Cork and Orre and the only son of the last-mentioned, w born in 1707, and educated at Westmins school, from whence he removed to Chri church, Oxford. In 1728 he married t earl of Orkney's daughter, who died 1732. The year following he returned England, and in 1738 he married an Ir lady. The next year he published great-grandfather's dramatic works in vols. 8vo.; and in 1742 his State Lette In 1751 appeared his translation of Plin Letters in 2 vols. 4to. addressed to his s This was followed by his Observations the Life of Swift, 8vo. In 1758 he lost lady, and the next year his eldest son. died in 1762. In 1774 appeared his Lett from Italy, with his life by Mr. D combe. His lordship also furnished s of the papers in the World and Conn seur.—*Ibid.*

Boylstone (Zabdiel), a physician, born at Brookline near Boston in Amer in 1684. He studied under Dr. Cutle Boston, at which place he practised w great reputation. In 1721 Dr. Boylst introduced inoculation with success Boston, though he experienced much position from the faculty. He died 1766.—*Europ. Mag.* vol. xxvi.

Boys (John), an English divine, was b in Kent, and educated at Bene't coll Cambridge, where he took his degree arts. In 1599 he obtained the vicarag Tilmanstone, with which he held the tory of Bettishanger, both in Kent. A possessing other preferments he was m dean of Canterbury, where he die 1625, aged 54. His works were publi in 1 vol. folio, 1629.—*Todd's Deans of terbury.*

Boyse, or Bois (John), an Englis vine, born at Nettlestead in Suffolk 1560, and educated at St. John's coll Cambridge. He was Greek lecturer t

y years, and obtained a fellowship, which he received the college living oxworth. He was one of the translaof the present version of the Bible, assisted sir Henry Saville in his edition t. Chrysostom. All the preferment he ived in the church was a prebend of given him by bishop Andrews. He d in 1643.—*Biog. Brit.*

OYSE (Joseph), a dissenting divine, was n at Leeds in Yorkshire, in 1660, and cated at Kendal in Westmoreland. In 2 he was at Amsterdam, where he offied among the brownists. At his return accepted a call from a congregation at blin, where he died in 1728. His works e published the same year in 2 vols. o.—*Ib d.*

OYSE (Samuel), an unfortunate poet, the son of the preceding, and born in 8 at Dublin. After receiving a gramtical education he was sent to Glasgow, ere he married a tradesman's daughter ore he was twenty. This imprudent , added to the extravagance of him- and wife, involved him in misery. He blished a volume of poems at Edinburgh, dressed to lady Eglintoun, who liberally varded him; and an elegy on the coun- of Stormont procured him from lord rmont a handsome present. Fron Edingh he came to London, with a recomndatory letter, written by the duchess Gordon, to Mr. Pope, and another to ncellor King, both of which he nected to deliver. He loved mean comny, and indulged in the habits of low . His principal support was by writing periodical publications. The wretched uation he was in at this time is thus deribed by one who knew him: "He sat up bed with the blanket wrapped about n, through which he had cut a hole large ough to receive his arm, and placing paper on his knee scribbled in the best nner he could the verses he was obliged make." In 1745 he wrote an historical view of the Transactions of Europe. He o published numerous poems, none of hich are now read, except the Deity, hich is admitted into many collections, d has been praised by two very different riters, Fielding and Hervey. He died in 49, in Shoe-Lane, and was buried at the pence of the parish.—*Biog. Brit. Cibber's ves of the Poets.*

Boze (Claude Gros de), a French antiary, was born at Lyon in 1680, and beme member of the French academy, and that of inscriptions and belles-lettres, to last of which he was appointed pertual secretary. He was also nominated eper of the royal cabinet of medals. He ed in 1754. Boze published the first 15 lumes of the academy of inscriptions; e Medallic History of Lewis XIV. and her works of a like kind.—*Nouv. Dict. ist.*

Bracciolini (Francis), an Italian poet, was born at Pistoia in 1566, and at the age of 40 entered into orders. He was secretary to cardinal Anthony Barberini, as he had been to his brother pope Urban VIII. before his advancement to the pontificate. That family had such an esteem for him as to permit him to take a surname from their arms, which were Bees, and hence he is called *Bracciolini dell' Api*. His poem, entitled, La Croce Riaquistrata, 1605, is esteemed next to Tasso's Jerusalem. He also wrote some other pieces, and died in 1645.—*Tiraboschi.*

Bracton (Henry de), an English lawyer of the 13th century, was born in Devonshire, and educated at Oxford. Henry III. made him one of the itinerant judges. His book, De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ, which was first printed in 1569, folio, is a complete and inestimable treatise on the English law.——*Prince's Worthies of Devon.*

Bradbury (Thomas), a dissenting minister, was born in London in 1672, educated under a Mr. Row, at Clapham, after which he became a very popular preacher in the city. Bradbury was a high calvinist, and a zealous whig. He was, however, a man of abilities and of great humour. He published two volumes of sermons, entitled, The Mystery of Godliness, and after his death three volumes more were printed. He died in 1557, aged 53.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Bradford (John), an English martyr, was born at Manchester, and was some time a clerk under sir John Harrington, treasurer of the forces at Boulogne. While in this post he yielded to a temptation of overcharging some articles in his account, by which the king was a loser. Some time after he was so affected with hearing a sermon of Latimer's upon restitution that he restored the whole sum of which he had defrauded the king. He now turned his attention to divinity, took the degree of A. M. at Cambridge, and became an eminent preacher of the reformed doctrines. He was imprisoned at the beginning of Mary's reign, and after a long confinement was burnt in Smithfield, in 1555. Several of his letters are extant.—*Fox's Acts and Mon. Burnet's Hist. Ref.*

Bradford (Samuel), a learned prelate, was born in London, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge. On entering into orders he became chaplain to bishop Compton, and tutor to the children of archbishop Tillotson. He obtained the rectory of St. Mary le Bow, a prebend of Westminster, and the mastership of Bene't college. In 1718 he was made bishop of Carlisle, from whence he was translated to Rochester in 1723. He died in 1731. This bishop was the editor of Tillotson's works, and the author of occasional sermons.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Bradford (John), a Welsh poet, who was admitted a disciple of the bardic chair

of Glamorgan in 1730, being then a boy; presided in the same chair in 1760, and died in 1780. He wrote several moral pieces of great merit, some of which are to be found in the Evergreen, a magazine published in the Welsh language.—*Owen's Cambrian Biog.*

Bradick (Walter), an English merchant, who escaped from the earthquake at Lisbon, with the lost of all his property. He afterwards was admitted a pensioner of the Charter-house, and wrote a poem, entitled, Choheleth, or the Royal Preacher, 4to. He died in 1794.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Bradley (Richard), F.R.S. and the well-known author of various treatises on natural history, husbandry, &c. He was appointed professor of botany in the university of Cambridge in 1724, by means of a pretended verbal recommendation from Dr. Sherard to Dr. Bentley, and pompous assurances that he would procure the university a botanic garden. But his vanity was soon seen, and his ignorance of the learned languages known; so that as the professor neglected to read lectures himself, the university permitted Mr. John Martyn to do it. Mr. Bradley, however, read a course of lectures on the materia medica, in 1729, at the Bull inn. In 1731 he was grown so scandalous that it was in agitation to turn him out of his professorship, and he died in the end of 1732. He was paid by the booksellers to permit his name to be prefixed to a translation of Xenophon's Œconomics.—*Life of Mr. Martyn by his Son*, 12mo. 1770.

Bradley (James), an eminent astronomer, was born at Shireborn in Gloucestershire, in 1692 and educated at Baliol college Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders. In 1749 he obtained the vicarage of Bridstow, in Herefordshire, which, with a small sinecure in the diocese of St. David's, was all the church preferment he ever received. In 1721 he became Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, on which he resigned his livings. In 1730 he was appointed lecturer of experimental philosophy, which he resigned about two years afterwards. In 1741 he succeeded Dr. Halley as astronomer royal, and, at the same time, the university of Oxford presented him with the degree of D. D. In 1747 he addressed, a letter to the earl of Macclesfield, on the apparent motion of the fixed stars, for which he received the gold medal of the royal society. The year following the king granted him 1000*l.* to procure instruments for the observatory. He refused the living of Greenwich, because he thought the charge of a pastor too sacred to be held with his other pursuits, on which he obtained a yearly pension of 250*l.* He died in 1762, and was buried at Minchinhampton in Gloucestershire. His observations are extant contained in 13 vols. 4to. in MS. and several of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Biog. Brit. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

Bradshaw (Henry), an English poet of the 14th century. He was a benedictine monk at Chester, and wrote the Life of St. Werburg in verse.—*Pits. Bayle.*

Bradshaw (John), a noted English lawyer, was born in Derbyshire in 1586, and was brought up to the profession of a clerk; but he must have afterwards entered at one of the inns of court, as he rose to the rank of serjeant at law. What gives him a place in history is neither his talents nor his virtue, but his having the assurance to sit in judgment upon his sovereign, Charles I., his reward for which was as extraordinary as his crime; the parliament soon after making him a present of Summer Hill, a seat of the earl of St. Alban's. He is supposed to have communicated some evidences to Marchmont Needham, for insertion in his translation of Selden's Mare Clausum. He died in 1659, and at the restoration his body after being hung at Tyburn with those of Cromwell and Ireton, was buried under the gallows.—*Granger's Biog. Hist.*

Bradwardin (Thomas), archbishop of Canterbury, and called according to the custom of that age, the *profound doctor*, was born in Sussex, about 1290. He was of Merton college, Oxford, and in 1325 was proctor of the university. He was well versed in the philosophy of Aristotle and Plato, but his chief talent lay in mathematics and theology. Sir H. Savile had in his possession a large MS. vol. of astronomical tables, composed by him. That learned man published in 1618 a work by the archbishop, entitled *De Causa Dei*, in refutation of pelagianism. Bradwardin was divinity professor at Oxford, and accompanied Edward III. during his wars in France, and it is said that he often preached to the army with such power, as to restrain them from those violences which too often attend military success. He was consecrated to the archbishopric at Avignon in 1349, but died at Lambeth a few months after. He lies buried in the cathedral of Canterbury. Besides the above work he wrote Geometrica Speculativa; Arithmetica Speculativa, printed at Paris in 1512; Tractatus Proportionum, *Venice*, 1505.—*Savilii præf. ad lect. Bradwardini Oper.*

Brady (Nicholas), a divine and poet, was born at Bandon in Ireland, in 1659; educated first at Westminster school, and next at Christ-church, Oxford, of which college he became student, but took his degree of D. D. at Dublin, where he was chaplain to Wettenhal, bishop of Cork, who gave him a prebend in his cathedral. He died rector of Richmond and Clapham, in Surrey, in 1726. Dr. Brady translated the Æneid of Virgil, and published 3 vols. of sermons, and some poems; but he is best

own by his version of Psalms in conjunction with Mr. Tate, and now generally ng in churches.—*Biog. Brit.*

Brady (Robert), an English physician d historian, was born in Norfolk, and ucated at Caius college, Cambridge, of hich he was elected master in 1660. In 70 he was appointed keeper of the rds. Some time after he became regius rofessor of physic at Cambridge. He died 1700. He wrote a letter to Dr. Sydenam; but he is best known by his Complete istory of England, 3 vols. folio, in which exalts the royal prerogative, and repreents parliaments as of modern date. He so wrote a Treatise on Burghs, folio.—*iog. Brit.*

Brahe (Tycho), a famous astronomer, as descended from a noble Swedish faily, settled at Knudstorp in Denmark, here he was born in 1546. He studied hilosophy and rhetoric, with a view of aking the law his profession, but the solar clipse, which happened in 1560, turned is attention to astronomy, which he conidered as a divine study, and he applied to with the greatest avidity. In 1565 he turned home, and in a quarrel with a anish nobleman lost his nose, which he pplied with an artificial one, so curiously ade that the defect was hardly to be perceived. About this time he applied to the udy of chemistry, in hopes of finding the hilosopher's stone. After this he travelled or some years, and on his return to Denark resided with his uncle, who furnished im with the means of making celestial bservations; and here it was, that in 1573 e discovered a new star in the constellaion Cassiopeia. But shortly afterwards he ncurred the displeasure of his relations by n imprudent marriage, and the quarrel as so great that the king was obliged to nterfere to effect a reconciliation. At the oyal command he read lectures on astroomy at Copenhagen. The king also gave im the isle of Huen, where he laid the foundation of an observatory, to which he gave he name of Uraniburg. The king added o the donation a pension and some lucrative places. In this situation he resided bout 20 years, but on the death of the ing he lost his pension, in consequence of which he left Uraniburg and went to Copenhagen, from whence he removed to Prague, where he died in 1601. He left a widow, two sons and four daughters. He was a man of great genius, but excessively superstitious, being addicted to judicial strology, and very attentive to omens. His temper was also uncommonly irritable, nd his vanity disgusting. Of the last no greater proof can be given than his inventing a system in opposition to the Copernican, and more absurd than that of Ptolemy. His works, however, shew him to have been an accurate observer. The Rudolphine Tables, and the Historia Celestis, are the best.—*Life by Gassendi.*

Braillier (Peter), an apothecary of Lyons, who wrote a curious book on the Abuses and Ignorance of Physicians, against an anonymous author who had ridiculed the apothecaries. He lived at the close of the 16th century.—*Moreri.*

Braint Hir, nephew of Cadwallon, king of North Wales, who distinguished himself in the war between his uncle and Edwin, about A. D. 620. The result was disastrous to Cadwallon, who was obliged to fly to Ireland, and Braint Hir went into England, where he gained so many friends as enabled him to recall Cadwallon and oppose Edwin, who was slain in the battle of Hatfield in 633.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

Brakenburg (Reiner), an eminent painter of landscapes and conversations; born at Haerlem, and died in 1649. His compositions are lively, natural, and well grouped; but his subjects are always of a low nature.—*Houbraken.*

Bramante d'Urrino (Lazarus), a celebrated architect, was born in 1444, and died in 1514. He executed several great works for the popes, particularly that of joining the Belvedere to the Vatican. He began the church of St. Peter, and left the execution of it at his death to Michael Angelo Buonaroti. He was also a musician and a man of letters. His poems were printed at Milan as late as 1756.—*Tiraboschi.*

Bramer (Leonard), a Dutch painter; born at Delft in 1596, and a disciple of Rembrandt. One of his best pieces is the raising of Lazarus, which is with others of his painting at Rome, and in great esteem. —*Houbraken.*

Bramhall (John), an eminent prelate, was born at Pontefract in Yorkshire, about 1593, and educated at Sidney college, Cambridge. After taking his degrees he became chaplain to Mathews, archbishop of York, who gave him a prebend in his church, and the deanery of Rippon. In 1630 he went to Ireland, where he was employed by lord Wentworth in reforming the abuses of the church, for which he was made bishop of Londonderry. In 1641 articles of high treason was exhibited against him by the puritanical party, and he was committed prisoner at Dublin, but king Charles, at the request of archbishop Usher, directed all proceedings to cease, and he was set at liberty. During the civil war he resided abroad, and at the restoration was made archbishop of Armagh: he procured several advantages for the Irish church, and established some excellent regulations. He died in 1663. He wrote several books against the romanists and sectaries, and had a controversy with Hobbes on liberty and necessity.—*Biog. Br.*

Bran, the son of Llyr, and father of

Caradog, or Caractacus, king of Britain, is classed with Prydain and Dynwall, as the three who consolidated the form of elective monarchy in Britain. When his son was delivered up to the Romans, Bran and his family were carried to Rome, where they embraced the Christian religion, which at their return they introduced among their countrymen. Bran died about the year 80.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

Brancas Villeneuve (Andrew Francis), a French abbé and geographer, who wrote several works of merit, though in a bad style. The principal are Letters upon Cosmography; a System of Modern Cosmography, and Philosophy in General; Explanation of the Flux and Reflux of the Sea; Ephemerides Cosmographiques. He died in 1758.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Brancker (Thomas), a mathematician, was born in Devonshire in 1636, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and was elected fellow. At the restoration he entered into orders, and became rector of Tilston in Cheshire, and master of the free-school at Macclesfield. He died in 1676. He wrote, 1. The Doctrine of the Sphere, published in Latin at Oxford in 1662, and, 2. an Introduction to Algebra, 1668.—*Wood's A. O.*

Brandel (Peter), an eminent historical and portrait painter, was born at Prague in 1660, brought up under Schroeter, and died poor in that city in 1739. He gained considerable sums by his productions, but squandered away the whole in an extravagant manner.—*Pilkington.*

Brandi (Hyacinth), an Italian painter, who was a pupil of Lanfranc, and executed several fine paintings for the churches at Rome, where he was knighted. He died in 1691, aged 58.—*D'Argenville.*

Brandmuller (John), a protestant divine, and professor of Hebrew at Basil, where he died in 1596, aged 63. He wrote sermons and other theological pieces. His son James wrote Analysis Typica Librorum veteris et Novi Testamenti, Basle, 3 vols. 4to. 1620. He had a son of his own name, who was professor of law at Basil, where he died in 1677. He wrote some books on law, and Latin poems.—*Moreri.*

Brandmuller (Gregory), an historical painter, was born at Basle in 1661, and died in 1691. He studied in the school of le Brun, and obtained a prize in the royal academy at Paris. He excelled in history and portrait.—*Pilkington.*

Brandolini (Aurelio), an Italian poet, was born at Florence, and died at Rome in 1497. He was blind, on which account he had the surname of *Lippo* given him. Notwithstanding this he was an elegant scholar and an excellent writer. Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, invited him to his court, and gave him a place in his university of Buda. On the death of that monarch he returned to Italy, and entered among the Augustines. His talents as a preacher were also great. The most valuable of his works is entitled De Ratione Scribendi, in which he lays down good precepts for composition.—*Tiraboschi.*

Brandon (Charles), duke of Suffolk, and the favourite of Henry VIII. He signalized himself at the justs at Tournay in 1511, instituted by Margaret princess of Castile, in compliment to his royal master. He here won the heart of that princess, but fortune reserved him for another. In 1514 he performed amazing deeds of arms at St. Dennis, at the coronation of Mary, sister to Henry, on her marriage with the aged Lewis XII. "The good king," says Hainault, "met with his death in her arms in less than three months. This opened the way to the possession of the beautiful dowager. Her heart was lost to him at the preceding tournament. The French, envious of his prowess, introduced into the lists a gigantic German, in hopes of bringing the English hero into disgrace. He treated his antagonist so roughly, that the French interfered; but in a second trial Suffolk handled him so severely, that they were obliged to convey the fellow away secretly, who had been introduced in disguise, merely on account of his great strength." Mary, on the death of her royal consort, made proposals to Suffolk, which with his master's consent he accepted. He married almost as many wives as his master, leaving his fourth to survive him. He died in 1545, and was buried by Henry with great magnificence; his loss being one of the few things that touched his hardened heart.—*Herbert's Henry VIII.*

Brandt (John), secretary of Antwerp, where he died in 1689, aged 80. We have by him, Elogia Ciceronia Romanorum donis Militiaque Illustrium.—*Moreri.*

Brandt (Gerard), a Dutch divine, was the author of the History of the Reformation of the Low Countries, and a Life of De Ruyter, the Dutch admiral. He died in 1685, aged 59.—*Ibid.*

Brandt (Sebastian), professor of jurisprudence and chancellor at Strasburg, born in 1454, and died in 1520. He wrote the poem entitled Navis Stultifera Mortalium, 1488, 8vo. He is not to be confounded with *Sebastian Brandt*, a German chemist, who discovered phosphorus in seeking for the philosopher's stone. He died in 1521.—*Ibid.*

Brantome, see Bourdeilles.

Brasavola (Antonius Musa), an Italian physician, was born at Ferrara in 1500, and received several marks of favour from different sovereigns. He died at his native place, where he was professor of medicine, in 1555. He wrote Commentaries on Hippocrates and Galen.—*Moreri. Haller. Freind.*

Brasbridge (Thomas), an English physician, was born in Northamptonshire, and

cated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of ch he was elected fellow in 1562. He in orders though he practised physic; rcumstance not unusual in that age. works are, 1. The Poor Man's Jewel; a treatise of the pestilence: to which nexed, a Declaration of the Herbs *Carbenedictus*, and *Angelica*, &c. London, 8, 8vo.; 2. Quæstiones in Officia M. T. eronis, Oxon. 1615. 8vo.—*Wood's A. O.*

BRASIDAS, a Lacedemonian general, who ut 424 B. C. defeated the Athenians, k from them several cities, and engaged ers in an alliance with Sparta. Being cked up in Amphipolis by Cleon, he le a sortie, and obtained a complete tory, but died soon after of a wound. nen the Spartans condoled his mother his death, she answered, "My son was ve, but Sparta has braver men left." e Lacedemonians rendered public hoars to the mother and son.—*Plutarch. iv. Hist.*

BRATHWAYTE (Richard), an English et, was born in Westmoreland, and ened of Oriel college, Oxford, in 1604, m whence he removed to Cambridge. leaving the university he became capa of a company of foot, deputy lieutent for Westmoreland, and a justice of ace. He died in 1673. He wrote, 1. The lden Fleece, with other poems, 8vo. 11.; 2. The Poet's Willow, or the passnate Shepherd, 8vo. 1614; 3. The Prosal's Tears, or his Farewell to Vanity, 14, 8vo.; 4. Essays upon the five Senses, o. 1620; 5. The English Gentleman, 30, 4to. this passed through several edions; 6. The English Gentlewoman, 4to. d several other pieces.—*Wood's A. O.*

BRAUWER (Adrian), a Dutch painter, rn at Haerlem in 1608, and died of inperance in 1638. His pictures are stly representations of public houses, nes of merriment, and other droll subts, which he executed in a masterly nner.—*Houbraken.*

BRAY (sir Reginald), an eminent statesan, who assisted in placing Henry VII. on the throne, and with whom he was in eat favour. Sir Reginald was not only a litician, but an architect; as Henry the lth's chapel at Westminster, built unr his direction, evidently proves. There another called by his name at Windsor, here he was buried in 1501.—*Gen. B. D.*

BRAY (Solomon de), a portrait painter, rn at Haerlem, and died in 1664, aged . His son Jacob was excellent in hisrical painting; he was living in 1680.—*lkington.*

BRAY (Thomas), an English divine, was rn in Shropshire, in 1656, and educated Hart-hall, Oxford. He obtained the ctory of Sheldon in Warwickshire, and shop Compton made him his commissary Virginia, where he rendered the poor ergy important services, and established several libraries for their use. At his return to England he formed the scheme of parochial libraries, for which he obtained an act of parliament. He laboured with great zeal in his favourite object of propagating the gospel among the Indians and Negroes, and went to America several times to promote it. In 1696 he took the degree of D. D. and in 1706 accepted the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate. By his exertions he procured considerable relief for poor prisoners, and to his assistance numerous charitable institutions were greatly indebted. He died in 1730. He wrote Catechetical Lectures; Bibliotheca Parochialis, and some other religious pieces. —*Biog. Brit.*

BREBEUF (George de), a French poet, born at Thorigny in Normandy, in 1618, and died in 1661. He is best known by his Lucan Travestied.—*Moreri.*

BREDA (Peter van), an eminent landscape painter of Antwerp, born in 1631, and died in 1681. His performances are very excellent.—*Pilkington.*

BREDA (John van), a Flemish painter, who excelled in painting landscapes and fairs and markets; he resided many years in England, where he acquired a good fortune, and then returned to his own country. He died in 1750.—*Ibid.*

BREENBERG (Bartholomew), a Flemish painter, who is better known by the name of Bartolomeo; his landscapes and views of ruins are beautiful. He died in 1660, aged 40.—*Ibid.*

BREGY (Charlotte, countess de), an ingenious French lady, who was niece to the learned Salmasius, and one of the maids of honour to queen Anne of Austria. She died at Paris in 1693, aged 74. A collection of her letters and poems was published in 1688, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

BREMONT (Francis de), a French writer, born at Paris in 1713, and died there in 1742. He was a member of the academy, and of the royal society of London. He translated the Philosophical Transactions, and other English works, into French.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BREITINGER (John James), a Swiss writer, was born at Zurich in 1701, and died there in 1776. He was professor of Hebrew, and wrote some esteemed pieces on poetry, painting, and antiquities. He also published an edition of the Septuagint, 4 vols. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BREITKOPF (John Gottlieb Immanuel), an ingenious printer and letter-founder, was born at Leipsic in 1719. He studied the languages, after which he succeeded his father in the business of a printer and bookseller; and meeting with a book of Albert Durer's, in which the forms of the letters of the alphabet are deduced from mathematical principles, it induced him to improve the shape of printing types, in which he succeeded to admiration. He also de-

vised a method of printing musical notes without engraving. He likewise contrived to print maps and charts with types. This ingenious man wrote a Treatise on the Origin of Printing; and another on the History of Playing Cards, the Invention of Paper made from Linen, and the Invention of Engraving on Wood in Europe. His last work was a Treatise on Bibliography. He died in 1794.—*Schlichtegroll's Necrology.*

Brenner (Henry), a learned Swede, was born at Kronoby in West Bothnia in 1669. In 1697 he accompanied the Swedish ambassador Fabricius to Persia, and on his return was arrested at Moscow, by order of Peter I. who was at war with Sweden. He remained a prisoner till the peace; and in the interval he translated into Latin the History of Armenia by Moses Armenius Choronensis, printed at Stockholm in 1723. He also wrote Observations on the Cause of the Expedition undertaken by Peter I. against the Persians, in which he gives an exact delineation of the Caspian sea and of the river Daxia. He was appointed keeper of the royal library at Stockholm, where he died in 1732.—*Gezelius's Biography of learned Swedes.*

Brennus, general of the Gauls, who passed at the head of a prodigious army into the east, penetrated into Macedonia, slew Sosthenes, general of that country, ravaged Thessaly and Greece, and advanced towards the temple of Delphos, with an intention to plunder it; but he was repulsed and his army routed, on which he put an end to himself, B. C. 278.—*Univ. Hist.*

Brennus, another general of the Gauls, who, after ravaging Lombardy and Tuscany, marched to Rome, which he gave up to be pillaged and burnt. The tribune Sulpitius offered him a thousand pounds weight of gold to spare the capital, and to quit the territories of the republic. Brennus threw into the scale which held the weights his sword and helmet, and when the Romans complained of the trick, he haughtily exclaimed, '*Woe to the vanquished!*' Camillus, irritated at the insolence of the barbarian, put an end to the treaty, gave battle to the Gauls, and constrained them to fly, about 388, B. C.—*Ibid.*

Brent (sir Nathaniel), an English civilian. He was born in Warwickshire in 1575, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. Archbishop Abbot sent him to Venice to procure a copy of father Paul's History of the Council of Trent, which he published at his return in English and Latin. In 1621 he obtained the mastership of Merton college, and the archbishop made him vicar-general. In 1629 he was knighted; and on the breaking out of the civil wars sided with the puritans to preserve his place and estate. He died in 1652.—*Wood's A. O.*

Brentius (John), a German divine who at first joined with Luther, but afterwards differed from him on the subject of the eu- charist, and his followers were called ubi- quitarians, because they held that the bod- of Christ is every where. He died in 157- at Tubingen. His works are in 8 vols. i- folio.—*Melch. Adami Vit. Germ. Theol.*

Brequigny (Louis-George Edward de) member of the French academy and of tha- of inscriptions, died in 1790, aged 80. H- came to London to search the records i- the Tower, for particulars to illustrate th- history of France. He published a Histor- of the Revolutions of Genoa, 3 vols. 12mo. an edition of Strabo; Lives of the Ancien- Greek Orators, with a translation of sever- of their discourses, 2 vols, 12mo.; Diplo- mata, Chartæ ad res Franciscas Spectanti- 4to.; Chronological Tables, &c. 5 vol- folio, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Brerewood (Edward), an English ma- thematician, was born at Chester, an- brought up at Brasen-nose college, Oxford where he took his degrees in arts. In 159- he was chosen Gresham professor of astro- nomy. He died in London in 1613, aged 4- His two principal works are; 1. De Pon- deribus et Pretiis Veterum nummorum, ec- rumquecum Recentioribus Collatione, 161- 4to. 2. Enquiries touching the Diversity o- Languages and Religion through the chie- Parts of the World, 1614, 4to. These wer- published by *Robert Brerewood*, his nephew who became one of the justices of th- common pleas in the reign of Charles and died in 1654.—*Wood's A. O. Lives o- the Gresham Professors.*

Bret (Antony), a French writer, bor- at Dijon in 1717, and died at Paris in 179- He wrote l'Ecole amoureuse et la doubl- Extravagance, 2 vols, 8vo.; Life of Nino de L'Enclos, 12mo.; the Four Seasons, poem; the New Cleopatra, a romance, vols., Eastern Fables; Memoirs of Buss- Rabutin, 2 vols. 12mo.; and a Commentar- on the Works of Moliere, 1 vol. 8vo.— *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Breton (Nicholas), an English poet i- the reign of queen Elizabeth, who wrot- ballads and interludes of some merit.— *Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Breughel (Peter), called the *Old*, a fa- mous painter, born near Breda in 151- and died at Antwerp in 1570. He was fon- of painting droll subjects, but he excelle- in landscape. He had two sons, *Peter*, calle- *Hell Breughel*, from his propensity to paint- ing fires, devils, incantations, &c. and *Joh-* who from his peculiar mode of dress wa- named *Velvet Breughel*. He painted land- scapes, fruits, flowers, and sea views, in a admirable style. He died about 164- There was another of the name, *Abraha- Breughel*, born at Antwerp in 1672. H- also excelled in fruit and flower painting.— *Houbraken. D'Argenville. Pilkington.*

Breul (James du), a benedictine mon- born in 1528 and died in 1614. He wrot- 1. The Antiquities of Paris, 4to. 1612;

plementum Antiquitatum Parisiensium, . 1714, 3. Les Fastes de Pierre Bonfons mentés, a curious work; 4. The Life of Cardinal Charles de Bourbon, 4to; 5. Chronicle of the Abbots of St. Germain. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BREVAL (John Durant de), an English iter, was educated at Trinity college, mbridge, of which he was elected fel- ; but in 1707 he quitted the university d entered into the army under the duke Marlborough, who made him captain. died in 1739. His travels in 4 vols. are repute.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BREVINT (Daniel), a learned divine, was n at Jersey in 1616, and educated first Saumur, and then at Oxford, where he tained a fellowship in Jesus college, and ceeded M. A. In the rebellion he went France, and at the restoration returned England, and was made prebendary of rham. In 1681 he was promoted to the nery of Lincoln, and died in 1695. He ote a Treatise on the Lord's Supper, and ne polemical pieces.—*Wood.*

BREWER (Anthony), a dramatic poet o flourished in the reign of Charles I., concerning whom we have no other rticulars than that he was held in great eem by the wits of that age. He was author of a comedy called "The Coun- Girl;" and a Tragedy entitled, "The vesick King." The last abounds with uties.—*Biog. Dram.*

BREYNIUS (James), a botanist of Dantzic o published Plantarum Exoticarum nturia, 1678, folio, with plates; and Fas- ulus Plantarum Rarior., 1689, 4to. He d in 1697.—*Gen. B. D.*

BRIDAINE (N.), a celebrated French eacher in the diocese of Uzes. He be- me an itinerant missionary, and preach- sometimes to numerous congregations embled in the open air. Mr. Mauri, in Principles of Eloquence, has given him igh character, and ranks him even with ssuet and Demosthenes. He had so fine oice, says he, as to render credible all wonders which history relates of the clamation of the ancients, for he was as ily heard by ten thousand people in the en fields, as if he had spoken under the st resounding arch. He died in 1767. published *Cantiques Spirituels*, 12mo.—— *uv. Dict. Hist.*

BRIDGE (William), a puritan divine, was n in 1600. He was for some time pas- of an independent congregation at tterdam; but in the civil wars he re- rned to England, and became a member the assembly of divines at Westminster, d minister at Yarmouth. He died in 70. His sermons have been several times inted.—*Calamy.*

BRIDGMAN (John), an English prelate, s born at Exeter, and educated at Cam- idge, where he became master of Mag- len college. He was made chaplain to James I. who gave him the rectory of Wigan in Lancashire, and in 1618 preferred him to the bishopric of Chester; of which he was deprived in the rebellion, and other- wise suffered much for the royal cause. He died in 1642.—*Wood's A. O. Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.*

BRIDGMAN (sir Orlando), an English lawyer, was the son of the above. At the restoration he was made chief baron of the exchequer, and afterwards lord keeper of the great seal, of which he was deprived in 1672. He wrote a Treatise on Conveyan- cing.—*Granger.*

BRIDGEWATER (Francis Egerton, duke of), was born in 1736, and succeeded his brother in the title in 1748. He was the first who countenanced the plan and sup- ported the expence of cutting a navigable canal in this kingdom. This great project he had digested before he was of age, and as soon as he came into possession of his for- tune he put it in execution. For this pur- pose he consulted the ingenious Brindley, who having surveyed the estate at Worsley in Lancashire, pronounced the design practicable. Accordingly an act was passed for making a navigable canal from Salford near Manchester to Worsley. This succeeded so well that his grace next ob- tained another to enable him to extend the line, and to pass from the river Worsley over the Irwell to Manchester. This canal begins at Worsley mill about seven miles from Manchester, where the duke cut a bason capable of holding all his boats. The canal enters a hill by a subterraneous pas- sage large enough for the admission of flat- bottomed boats, which are towed along by hand-rails near a mile under ground to his coal-works; then the passage di- vides into two, both of which may be continued at pleasure. This passage is in some places cut through the solid rock, and in others is arched with brick. Air-funnels are cut in several places to the top of the hill. The arch at the entrance is about six feet in breadth, and widens in some places for the boats to pass each other; the boats are loaden from waggons which run on rail-ways. The canal in other places is car- ried over public roads by arches. But one of the most stupendous works on this canal is the aqueduct over the river Irwell, where the canal runs above forty feet above the river, and where the barges are seen pass- ing on the canal and the vessels in the river in full sail under them. At Barton bridge, three miles from Worsley, this aqueduct begins, and is carried two hun- dred yards over a valley. The duke after- wards extended his canal to the Mersey. He spent prodigious sums upon these projects, by which he realized an immense fortune, which he left to his nephew the earl of Bridgewater, to the marquis of Stafford, and other relatives. He died in 1803.—— *Monthly Mag.*

Brienne (Walter de), an illustrious Frenchman, who signalized himself in the defence of Acre against the Saracens in 1188. He afterwards became king of Sicily and duke of Pouille, by his marriage with Maria Alberic, and died of a wound in 1205. *Walter* the Great, his son, was count of Brienne and of Jaffa; he went to the holy land, where he distinguished himself greatly, but was taken prisoner, and put to a cruel death in 1251.—*Moreri.*

Brienne (John de), elected king of Jerusalem in 1210. The emperor Frederic II. married his daughter, having the kingdom of Jerusalem as a dowry. He was afterwards elected emperor of Constantinople, which he defended with great bravery against the Greeks and Bulgarians, and died in 1237. His avarice disgraced his other qualities, and hastened the ruin of the empire.—*Ibid.*

Brietius (Philip), a French jesuit, who distinguished himself by his Parallela Geographiæ Veteris et Novæ, 3 vols. 4to. 1648; besides which he published Annales Mundi, 7 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

Briggs (Henry), an English mathematician, was born at Halifax in Yorkshire, in 1556, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow in 1588. In 1596 he was appointed Gresham professor of geometry, which he resigned in 1615, on being made Savilian professor at Oxford. He died there in 1630. He was the first improver of logarithms after the original inventor, whom he visited in Scotland, and he published in 1624 a work of stupendous labour, entitled, Arithmetica Logarithmice, containing logarithms of 30,000 natural numbers. He also wrote some other valuable books on mathematical subjects.—*Biog. Brit.*

Briggs (William), an English physician, was born at Norwich, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1677 he took his degree of M. D. and in 1682 published his Theory of Vision; the year following he was appointed physician to St. Thomas's hospital. He died in 1704.—*Ibid.*

Brigham (Nicholas), a lawyer and poet, was born in Oxfordshire, and educated at Hart-hall, after which he removed to one of the inns of court. He caused the remains of Chaucer to be removed to the south transept of Westminster abbey, where he erected a monument to his memory. He died in 1559. His works are, 1 Memoirs of eminent Persons. 2. Memoirs by way of Diary. 3. Miscellaneous Poems.—*Wood.*

Brightman (Thomas), an English divine, was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, and became rector of Hawnes in Bedfordshire. He wrote Commentaries in Latin on the Canticles and the Apocalypse, the latter of which was translated into English, and made much noise in the world. In this book he makes the church of England to be the Laodicean church, and the Angel that God loved is the church of Geneva and the kirk of Scotland. He died as he was travelling in a coach with a book in his hand, 1607.—*Granger's B. H.*

Brill (Mathew and Paul), two Flemish painters. The first was employed by pope Gregory XIII. He excelled in landscape and history, and died in 1584. Paul painted in conjunction with his brother at the Vatican. He died in 1626, aged 72.—*D'Argenville.*

Brindley (James), an eminent mechanic, was born at Wormhill in Derbyshire, in 1716, and served his apprenticeship to a millwright. After executing several mills and engines, he was employed by the duke of Bridgewater on his famous canal from Worsley to Manchester, which he afterwards extended to the Mersey [see Bridgewater]. It is 93 miles long, and has five tunnels, the most remarkable of which is the subterraneous passage of Aircastle-hill. He was next employed to construct a canal from the Grand Trunk near Haywood in Staffordshire, to the river Severn near Bewdley, by which means the port of Bristol obtained a communication with Liverpool. His reputation now stood so high that he was engaged in a variety of similar plans in different parts of the kingdom. He gave the corporation of Liverpool a plan for clearing their docks from mud, and he invented a method of building walls as a fence against the sea without mortar. His last invention was an improved engine for raising water. Mr. Brindley was a man of ordinary education with little or no reading. When he had any difficult work in hand he used to lie in bed for a day or two to meditate upon it; and so much was his mind set upon the value of inland navigation, that when he was asked of what use rivers were, by a member of the committee of the house of commons, he replied, "to feed navigable canals." He died in 1772, and was buried at New Chapel in Staffordshire.—*Biog. Brit.*

Brinvilliers (Maria Margaret d'Aubrai wife of the marquis de), a woman rendered remarkable for her hypocrisy and infamy. She fell in love with a young officer belonging to her husband's regiment, which being discovered, her father caused him to be imprisoned in the Bastille, where he remained a year, after which he used secretly to visit the marchioness who affected uncommon sanctity, visiting the hospitals and churches daily, to cover her abominable design. Having learnt the art of poisoning from an Italian named Exili she contrived to dispatch her father and two brothers and a sister, but no one suspected her of the fact. Some time afterwards Exili died of the effects of a subtle poison he was preparing, and no person owning his property the seals were put upon it. Madame Brinvilliers had the im-

lence to claim a casket in his posses-
, which was found full of poisons, and
created a suspicion of her crime. She
first to England, and next to Liege,
re she was taken, and being conducted
aris was beheaded and burnt in 1676.
confessed her guilt and died penitent.
Nouv. Dict. Hist.

BRISSON (Barnabas), president of the
iament of Paris, was born at Fontenay
Poitou, and attained considerable emi-
ce. Henry III. employed him in several
assies. He was put to death by the
uers in 1591. He wrote some learned
ks on Jurisprudence.—*Moreri.*

BRISSOT (Peter), a French physician, was
n at Poitou in 1478, and educated at
is, where he taught philosophy. He
himself to reform physic, which raising
faculty against him, he went to Portugal.
ssot wrote in defence of phlebotomy,
ch his brethren treated as a species of
rder. He died in 1522.—*Moreri.*

BRISSOT (John Peter), a leading charac-
in the French revolution, was the son
an innkeeper at Chartres, and born in
4. He was bred to the law, which he
er followed. An acquaintance with
glish books gave him a turn for politics,
having a small estate left him, called *de*
roille, he chose to spell it *de Warville*,
r the English mode; and by this name
was frequently denominated. Settling
Paris he commenced writer for a news-
per, and published his Theory of Crimi-
Laws, 2 vols. 8vo. He began also a
k, entitled, A Philosophical library of
minal Laws; and wrote a volume on
uth; which performances were marked
flippancy and dogmatism, and conveyed
nsure on the government. About this
e he married mademoiselle Dupont, who
employed as reader to the daughter of
duke of Orleans. Finding little en-
ragement in France he went to London,
ere he conducted a periodical journal,
the literature, arts, and politics of Eng-
d, which met with no success. On his
rn to Paris in 1784 he was sent to the
tille on the charge of having assisted in
publication of a libel. He obtained his
ase by the interest of the duke of Or-
ns, on condition of never residing in
gland. He published several other works,
principal of which was entitled, The
mmerce of America with Europe, stated
explained, translations of which ap-
red in America and England. At this
e he was in the service and confidence
he unprincipled Orleans, who made use
his talents to further his ambitious pro-
s, to which afterwards they both fell
ims. Brissot wrote several pamphlets,
ding to prejudice the minds of the peo-
against the government, and on account
hem found it expedient to leave France.
er residing some time in Holland he
went to America, with the romantic view
of establishing a republican colony of
Frenchmen. This scheme failing he re-
turned to his native country, and published
his Travels in America. The revolution
opened a desirable field for such a man as
Brissot. He engaged in it with ardour, and
to his writings most of the sanguinary pro-
ceedings which disgraced it may be attri-
buted. He openly supported the republican
cause, and became member of the legislative
assembly. By his exertions he created a
party called *Brissotines*, and *Girondists*, from
the members of the department of Gironde,
of which it chiefly consisted. He was, how-
ever, adverse to the execution of the king,
which he proposed to be deferred till the
perfection of the constitution. On the as-
cension of Robespierre to power, Brissot
and his partisans were denounced and ar-
rested. He was guillotined in October 1793.
—*Anecdotes of Founders of the French Republic.*
Nouv. Dict. Hist.

BRITANNICUS, son of the emperor Clau-
dius and Messalina. He was excluded from
the empire by the artifices of Agrippina,
second wife of Claudius, and mother of
Nero, who caused Britannicus to be poi-
soned A. D. 55.—*Univ. Hist.*

BRITENNICO (John), an Italian critic,
was born at Palazzuolo, and died in 1510
at Brescia. He was a man of great learn-
ing, and published annotations upon several
of the Latin classics.—*Bayle.*

BRITO (Bernard de), a Portuguese histo-
rian, was born at Almeyda in 1569, and died
in 1617. He wrote a History of Portugal
in Latin, 7 vols. folio, 1612, and some other
pieces on that kingdom.—*Moreri.*

BRITTON (Thomas), a noted musical
small-coal-man, was a native of Northamp-
tonshire, and came to London, where he
engaged in this line of business, to which he
added the practice of chemistry, and had a
moveable laboratory. He had a great taste
for music, and held a concert at his house,
which was frequented by persons of the
first rank. His death was extraordinary:
a gentleman, out of joke, brought with him
one evening to the concert a ventriloquist,
who predicted in a solemn manner the
death of Britton in a few hours. This
frightened him so much that he took to his
bed, and died in a few days in 1714. His
collection of music and instruments was
sold for a considerable sum.—*Hawkins.*

BRIZIO (Francisco), an Italian painter,
born at Bologna in 1574, and died in 1623.
He excelled in painting landscapes and
buildings.—*Pilkington.*

BROCARDUS (James), a religious enthu-
siast of the 16th century, was a native of
Venice, and having embraced protestant-
ism retired to Holland, where he studied the
prophecies, which turned his brain, and he
began to foretel future events. In 1580 ap-
peared at Leyden his Commentary on the

Revelations, in which he foretold the destruction of Antichrist as being near. He died about 1600.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Brocklesby (Richard), a physician, was born at Minehead in Somersetshire in 1722. He studied at Edinburgh, from whence he removed to Leyden, where he took his degree of M. D. in 1745. He settled in London, and in 1754 was admitted *ad eundem* at Cambridge, by virtue of which he became fellow of the college. In 1758 he was appointed physician to the army. He was very intimate with Dr. Johnson, and when the proposal of an enlargement of his pension failed, he generously offered him 100*l.* a year for life, which he declined. To Mr. Burke he bequeathed in his will 1000*l.* but finding that his affairs were embarrassed he gave it to him in his life-time. He died in 1797. He published an essay on the Mortality of the Horned Cattle, 8vo. 1746.; Œconomical and medical Observations from 1738 to 1763, tending to the improvement of medical Hospitals, 8vo. 1764; and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Europ. Mag.*

Brodeau (John), a critic of the 16th century, was a native of Tours, and educated under Alciat, the celebrated lawyer. He died in 1563, leaving several works, some printed and more in MS. chiefly notes on classic authors. He is not to be confounded with *Julian Brodeau* of Tours, who published a Life of Charles du Moulin, and died in 1543.—*Moreri.*

Broeckhuyse (John), in Latin *Broukhusius*, a learned writer of the 17th century, was born at Amsterdam in 1649. He was apprenticed to an apothecary, which profession he disliked, and went to sea, where he rose to be master of a vessel. While in this situation he cultivated a talent for poetry, and learned the Latin language. He afterwards quitted the sea, and was appointed captain of the Amsterdam militia. He died in 1707. His Latin poems were printed at Amsterdam in 1711, 4to. He published editions of Sannazarius, Propertius, Tibullus, and Aonius Palearius. He also translated into Latin Rapin's Parallel of Homer and Virgil.—*Ibid.*

Broek (Elias Vanden), an eminent painter of fruit and flowers, born at Antwerp in 1657, and died in 1711. He introduced into his pictures the figures of reptiles.—*Pilk.*

Broglio (Victor Maurice count de), a famous French general, was born of a good family at Quercy. He served with glory in the wars of Lewis XIV. and was made a marshal of France in 1724. He died in 1727, aged about 80. His son *Francis-Marie* was also a marshal of France, and distinguished himself greatly in Italy in the campaigns of 1733 and 1734. He died in 1745. His son, the celebrated marshal de Broglio, commanded with great glory in the seven-years' war. He quitted France in 1794, and after residing in England some time, went to Russia, where he obtained military rank equal to that which he held in France. His son *Claude Victor, prince of Broglio*, became active on the side of the popular party at the commencement of the revolution, and was made marshal de camp. He was guillotined in 1794, at the age of 37.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Brokesby (Francis), an English divine, was born in Leicestershire, and became rector of Rowley in Yorkshire. He wrote a History of the Government of the Primitive Church, 8vo. 1714; the Life of Henry Dodwell; and assisted Mr. Nelson in his Feasts and Fasts of the Church of England. He died about 1718.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Brome (Adam de), an English divine of the 15th century. He was founder of Oriel-college, Oxford, and died in 1332.—*Pits. Bayle. Wood.*

Brome (Alexander), an English writer, was an attorney in London in the time of Charles I. and annoyed the republican party by numerous satires in prose and verse. He also published a translation of Horace, and died in 1666.—*Granger.*

Brome (Richard), a comic writer of the 17th century, who was intimate with Ben Jonson, and other wits of that age. He died in 1652.—*Biog. Dram.*

Brompton (John), an English monk and abbot of Jorevall in Yorkshire, who wrote a Chronicle from 588 to 1198. He lived after the reign of Edward III.—*Pits. Bale.*

Bronchorst (John van), a Flemish painter of the 17th century. In the church of the new church at Amsterdam, are three of his paintings on glass; and three historical pieces in oil.—*Houbraken.*

Bronchorst (John), another eminent painter, was born at Leyden in 1648, and died in 1723. He excelled in painting birds and animals of all kinds in water colours.—*Ibid.*

Bronchorst (Peter), a celebrated painter, was born at Delft in 1588, and died in 16[illegible]. There are, at his native place, two fine pictures by him, one representing the judgment of Solomon, and the other Christ driving the money-changers out of the Temple.—*Ibid.*

Brongniart (Augustus-Lewis), a French chemist of eminence, who died at Paris in 1804. He published several papers in the public journals, and an analytical table of the combinations and decompositions of different substances, 8vo. 1778.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bronzino (Agnolo), an eminent Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1511, and died in 1580. Among a number of paintings by him at Florence, a nativity is shewn as his master-piece.—*Pilkington.*

Brooke (Ralph), an English antiquary, was born in 1552, and died in 1625. He was York-herald, and having discovered several errors in Mr. Camden's Britannia, sent them to him in a letter, for which

dely treated, he published them. An n appeared in 1723, with a portrait author.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

OOKE (sir Robert), an English judge, born in Shropshire, and educated at d, from whence he removed to the le Temple. In 1553 he was made justice of the common pleas, in which he behaved with integrity, and died 558. He wrote, 1. An Abridgment, ining an Abstract of the Year Books he time of Queen Mary, folio; 2. Cer- Cases adjudged, from 6 Hen VIII. to een Mary; 3. Reading on the Statute imitations, 32 Henry VIII. 8vo. He uried in Claverly church, Shropshire, e there is a monument to his memory. e was another of the same name, who recorder of London, and wrote a book led Reading upon the Statute of Magna ta, c. 16, London, 1641.—*Wood.*

OOKE (Frances), an ingenious lady, se maiden name was Moore. She be- e the wife of a clergyman, who died in , and she survived him but a few weeks. wrote, the Old Maid, a periodical paper; inia, a tragedy, with Poems; the His- of Lady Julia Mandeville, a novel; ers from Lady Juliet Catesby to Lady rietta Campley, 12mo.; Memoirs of Marquis of St. Forfaix, 4 vols.; the rsion, 2 vols. 12mo.; Elements of the ory of England, translated from Millot, ls. 12mo.; the Siege of Sinope, a tra- , acted at Covent-garden in 1781; and na, a popular entertainment.—*Europ.* .

OOKE (Henry), an excellent writer, born in 1706, at Rantavan in Ireland, educated at Trinity college, Dublin, whence he removed to the Temple, re he formed an intimacy with some of first wits of the age. He married his in when he was but young, and she not teen. His first piece was a poem, enti- Universal Beauty, which obtained the robation of Pope. In 1737 he wrote his edy of Gustavus Vasa, which the go- ment would not permit to be acted, on unt of the boldness of its language. s opposition increased his fame, and the had a great sale. The prince of Wales his friend, but though every prospect dvancement was presented to him, he quished all and returned to Ireland, re he continued the remainder of his s in privacy. He wrote some pieces for Irish stage, which were successful. death of his wife whom he tenderly d, shook both his health and his reason; he never thoroughly recovered either rwards. Still he continued to write, and ubsequent pieces shew the vigour of genius, and the excellence of his heart. ong these may be noticed, the novels of Fool of Quality, and Juliet Grenville, ugh tinctured with mysticism, to which he was greatly inclined. He died at Dublin in 1783.—*Life prefixed to his Works.*

BROOME (William), an English poet, was born in Cheshire, and educated at Eton, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. and entered into orders. He was employed by Pope in writing notes on the Iliad, and translating part of the Odyssey, for which he received 500*l.* and one hundred copies. Afterwards a difference happened between them, on which Pope gave him a place in the Dunciad. In 1728 he was created LL. D. He obtained the rectory of Pulham in Norfolk, and the vicarage of Eye in Suffolk. He died in 1745. A volume of his poems has been printed.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BROSCHI (Carlo), better known by the name of Farinelli, a celebrated singer, was born in the kingdom of Naples, in 1705, and suffered emasculation in consequence of an accident. After obtaining great applause on the Italian theatres he came to London, where he added to his fame and fortune. He then went to Spain, and gained the favour of Philip V. and his successor Ferdinand, the latter of whom made him a knight of Calatrava. His conduct indeed rendered him deserving of the honour, for he never abused the interest he had at court to an improper purpose; rejected several places that were offered him; refused bribes, and exerted himself in behalf of indigent merit. He died at Bologna in 1782.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

BROSSARD (Sebastian de), a French musical writer, was a canon of the church of Meaux, and died in 1730, aged 70. He wrote a Dictionary of Music, 8vo. and some other pieces on that science.—*Moreri. Hawkins.*

BROSSE (Guy de la), a French botanist, and physician to Lewis XIII. He procured the establishment of the royal physic-garden, of which he was made first director. He published, in 1628, a work entitled De la Nature des Plantes, and Dessein d'un Jardin Royal, 8vo. and in 1634 Avis Defensif du Jardin Royal. He was also the author of a Description of the Medical Plants in the Royal Garden, and other works. When he died is uncertain.—*Moreri.*

BROSSES (Charles de), a French writer, was born at Dijon in 1709, and died at Paris in 1777. He was president of the parliament of Burgundy, and a member of the academy of inscriptions and belles-lettres. His works are, Letters on the Discovery of Herculaneum; History of Voyages to the Southern Regions; Parallel between the Worship of the Negroes and the ancient Idolators; on the mechanical Formation of Languages; History of the Roman Republic.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BROSSETTE (Claude), a French writer, born at Lyons in 1671. He was an advocate, and published the works of Boileau,

and those of Regnier, with notes. He is also the author of a History of Lyons, and died there in 1746.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Brossier (Martha), a noted impostor, who pretended to be a demoniac, at the end of the 16th century, and played her part with great dexterity; but being discovered, she went to Rome, and died in an hospital.—*Moreri.*

Brotier (Gabriel), a learned French critic, was born at Tournay in the Nivernois, in 1723, and entered into the society of jesuits, where he acquired a great knowledge of the learned languages. On the dissolution of that order he went to live with M. de la Tour, a celebrated printer, and published elaborate editions of ancient authors, as the fables of Phædrus, Pliny's works, and above all Tacitus, in 4 vols. 4to. and 7 vols. 12mo. This last he enriched with notes of inestimable value. He likewise wrote an Examination of the Apology of Prades; a treatise on Roman, Greek, and Hebrew Moneys, compared with those of France; the Life of Abbé de la Caille; Memoirs of the Levant, &c. He died in 1789. His nephew, *Andrew Charles Brotier*, was a good botanist. He also conducted for a long time a journal called *L'Année Litteraire*. He was banished to Guyana, and died there in 1798.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Broughton (Hugh), a learned divine, was born at Oldbury in Shropshire in 1549, and brought up at Cambridge by the liberality of Bernard Gilpin. He distinguished himself principally by his skill in the Hebrew language, and in rabbinical learning. In 1588 he published a system of scripture chronology and genealogy, under the title of the Consent of Scriptures, which made much noise, and was answered by Dr. John Reynolds. Broughton was a popular preacher, but inclined to puritanism, which induced him to go abroad, and become minister of the English congregation at Middleburg. In 1611 he returned to England, and died the year following. Besides the above, he published a discourse on Christ's Descent into Hell, which was answered by bishop Bilson and archbishop Whitgift. His works were published in one vol. folio, 1662.—*Biog. Brit.*

Broughton (Thomas), an English divine, was born at London in 1704, and educated first at Eton, and next at Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. In 1739 he obtained the rectory of Stibington in Huntingdonshire; after which he was presented to the vicarage of Bedminster, near Bristol, with the church of St. Mary Redcliff in that city. He died at Bristol in 1774. He assisted in the General Historical Dictionary, and the Biographia Britannica; and wrote an historical Dictionary of all Religions, in two vols. folio; an Answer to Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation, and other works.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Brouncker (William viscount), of Castle Lyons in Ireland, was born about 162[illegible]. He was the first president of the roy[illegible] society, of which he was one of the origin[illegible] institutors, at Oxford. He was also mast[illegible] of St. Catherine's near the Tower. Som[illegible] of his papers on mathematical subjects ar[illegible] in the Philosophical Transactions. Sever[illegible] letters by him, to archbishop Usher, are [illegible] the end of that prelate's Life by Dr. Par[illegible] A translation, by him, of Des Cartes's Com[illegible] pendium of Music, was published witho[illegible] his name. He died in 1684, and was bu[illegible] ried in the church of St. Catherine's.—*Bi[illegible] Brit.*

Brousson (Claude), a French protestan[illegible] was born at Nismes in 1647. He was [illegible] first an advocate, and distinguished himse[illegible] by his pleadings. But a zeal for the re[illegible] formed religion induced him to commenc[illegible] preacher. On the revocation of the edic[illegible] of Nantes he retired to Geneva, fro[illegible] whence he went to Holland, and ende[illegible] voured to excite several princes to espous[illegible] the cause of the persecuted protestants i[illegible] France. He failed in this design; on whic[illegible] he returned privately and ministered t[illegible] those of his religion in various province[illegible] Being arrested he was broken on the whee[illegible] in 1698. The protestants revered his me[illegible] mory as that of a martyr, and the states o[illegible] Holland settled a pension on his widow[illegible] He wrote Remarks on Amulets; Transla[illegible] tion of the New Testament; and Letter[illegible] to the French Protestants.—*Nouv. Dic[illegible] Hist.*

Brown (Robert), the founder of a sec[illegible] called by his name, was descended of [illegible] good family, and educated at Cambridge[illegible] Having formed, about 1580, a religious so[illegible] ciety at Norwich, he was imprisoned, bu[illegible] by means of treasurer Burleigh, to whom[illegible] he was related, he obtained his liberty[illegible] Brown then went to Zealand, and set up [illegible] church of independents, having no commu[illegible] nion with any other christians. In 158[illegible] he was in England, and under some trouble[illegible] for a book he had written against the[illegible] church. He afterwards made his submis[illegible] sion, and was preferred to a living in[illegible] Northamptonshire, but never officiated[illegible] leaving the care of his church to a curate[illegible] He was sent to Northampton gaol for an[illegible] assault, at the age of 80, and died there in[illegible] 1630.—*Biog. Brit.*

Brown (Thomas), a lively English writer[illegible] was born in Shropshire, and educated at[illegible] Christchurch, Oxford, which he was obli[illegible] ged to quit on account of his irregular[illegible] conduct. He afterwards settled as a school[illegible] master at Kingston-upon-Thames, where[illegible] he did not remain long, but removed to[illegible] London, and earned a livelihood by his pen[illegible] He wrote a number of pieces, mostly hu[illegible] morous. He died in 1704, and was interred[illegible] in the cloisters of Westminster abbey.—[illegible] *Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Brown (Moses), an English divine and [illegible] poet, was originally a pen-cutter, and in

3 published two dramatic pieces, called dus, or Distressed Love, a tragedy; All-bedevilled, a farce. He then took rious turn, and was patronized by Her- the author of Meditations, by whose ns he got into orders. Afterwards he ined the living of Olney, in Bucking- shire, and the chaplainship of Morden ege; and died in 1787. He also pub- d Sunday Thoughts in blank verse; atory Eclogues, and several sermons.— . *Mag.*

ROWN (John), an ingenious writer, was at Rothbury, in Northumberland, in , and educated at St. John's college, bridge, where he took his degree of . and entered into orders. He obtained nonry of Carlisle, and in the rebellion 745 acted as a volunteer against the re- Dr. Osbaldiston, bishop of that dio- , made him his chaplain, and the chap- gave him the living of Moreland in tmoreland. In 1751 appeared his Es- on Shaftsbury's Characteristics, written elegance. Not long after he obtained iving of Great Horkesley in Essex. In his tragedy of Barbarossa was acted success, and the year after another, led Athelstan. He had then taken his or's degree, and in 1757 he published stimate of the Manners and Principles e Times, 8vo. of which seven editions soon printed. The year following ared a second volume. In that year as presented to the vicarage of St. olas, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on h he resigned Great Horkesley. He also appointed chaplain in ordinary to ing. In 1766 he published a letter to Lowth, who had incidentally alluded m as one of Dr. Warburton's syco- ts. About this time he was engaged to Petersburg to assist in the regula- of schools; but while preparations making for the voyage he cut his t in a fit of insanity, September 23, Besides the above works he wrote listory of the Rise and Progress of y and Music; Thoughts on Civil Li- , Licentiousness and Faction, 8vo.; a ne of sermons, several single discourses, n elegant poem, entitled, The Cure of —*Biog. Brit.*

OWN (John), an ingenious painter, was in 1752 at Edinburgh, and travelled gh Italy to improve himself in the rts. He afterwards returned to his place, where he resided till his death 7. His Letters on the Poetry and of the Italian Opera, 1 vol. 12mo. published by lord Monboddo, in 1789. *p. Mag.*

WN (John), a physician and head of ical sect, was born at Buncle, in Ber- hire, about 1736. He was appren- o a weaver, but discovering consider- bilities he was sent to the gram- chool of Dunse, with a view to the ministry. He was for some time tutor in a gentleman's family, and in 1756 entered as a student of divinity in the university of Edinburgh; but a fondness for pleasure led him to renounce the study of theology, and he returned to Dunse where he served as usher in the school about a year. He then went to Edinburgh, and became a student of physic, supporting himself by teaching Latin to those who were preparing for their degree, and by writing their theses. He was also employed by Dr. Cullen as tutor in his family, and obtained his permission to give evening lectures, by way of illustrating his own which he had given in the morning. At this time he married, and set up a lodging house for students; but though he had considerable success, by mismanagement he became a bankrupt. He now endeavoured to procure a medical professorship which was vacant, but being disappointed, his temper was soured, and he became the enemy of his benefactor, Dr. Cullen, and all the regular physicians. About this time he devised a new theory of medicine, intended to overthrow all other systems. This appeared in his Elementa Medicinæ, a sort of text book, which he explained in his lectures. He introduced a new language in the science, as well as new ideas; and though his manners were vulgar, and his disposition rude, he obtained several followers. He took his doctor's degree at St. Andrew's, but his circumstances becoming more involved by his misconduct, he removed to London in 1786, where he published Observations on the old System of Physic. He died of an apoplexy in 1788, occasioned, it is supposed, by a dose of laudanum, which he was in the habit of taking when ordinary spirits would not relieve him. His fundamental principle is, that all things whatever acting on the human body are *stimulants*, or possessed of an *exciting power*; and that there is in every animated being a correspondent principle, which he calls *excitability*, and therefore he places all curative means in such as increase or lessen the excitement. This has occasioned the adoption in medical practice of many violent remedies, which the cautionary system of former times would have reprobated. Brown's system is more fashionable abroad than in Britain.—*Life by Dr. Beddoes.*

BROWNE (George), archbishop of Dublin in the reign of Henry VIII. was an Englishman, and had been provincial of the order of Augustin friars in London. He was consecrated in 1535, and greatly promoted the reformation in Ireland. Queen Mary deprived him of his see in 1554 for being married, and he died about two years afterwards. A remarkable sermon of his may be seen in sir James Ware's History of Ireland, and in the Phœnix, a collection of tracts, vol. 1.—*Biog. Brit.*

BROWNE (sir Anthony), an English judge,

was born in Essex, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple. In the reign of Mary he was made serjeant at law, and in 1558 chief justice of the common pleas. He died in 1567. Sir Anthony was a zealous papist, and wrote a piece, entitled, Argument for Mary Queen of Scots, her Right of Succession to the Crown of England, which was published by Lesley bishop of Ross.—*Wood.*

Browne (William), an English poet, was born at Tavistock in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. He died in 1645. His pastorals were praised by Selden, and other authors, and his whole works were reprinted in 3 vols. 12mo. 1772.—*Prince's Worthies of Devon. Biog. Br.*

Browne (sir Thomas), an eminent physician, was born in London in 1605, and brought up first at Winchester school, and afterwards at Oxford. Having taken his degrees in arts he entered upon the medical line, and then went on his travels. At Leyden he took his degree of M. D. and in 1642 published his famous book, the Religio Medici, which excited uncommon attention at home and abroad. In 1636 he settled at Norwich as a physician, and acquired there a wife and good practice. In 1646 appeared his book on Vulgar Errors, in folio. Charles II. honoured him with knighthood in 1671. He died at Norwich in 1682. His works were printed in one volume, folio, after his death, and Dr. Johnson has honoured his memory by writing his life.—*Biog. Br.*

Browne (Edward), an eminent physician, and son of the above, was born about 1642, and educated first at Cambridge and then at Oxford, where he proceeded M.D. In 1668 he set out upon his travels, a relation of which he published at his return to England; and was made physician to Charles II. and to St. Bartholomew's hospital. He became president of the college of physicians, and died in 1708. He published a translation of some of Plutarch's lives.—*Ibid.*

Browne (Simon), a nonconformist divine, was born at Shepton Mallet in Somersetshire, in 1680, and educated at Bridgewater, after which he became minister to a congregation at Portsmouth, from whence he removed to the Old Jewry; but on account of a disorder in his mental faculties, he was obliged to quit London, and retire to his native town, where he died in 1732. He wrote answers to Woolston and Tindal, which shew him to great advantage as a logician and divine. To his last book, entitled, A Defence of the Religion of Nature and the Christian Revelation, he wrote a dedication to queen Caroline, in which he maintained that God had extinguished in him the rational soul; but his friends would not suffer it to be printed. It was inserted in No. 88 of the Adventurer. On every other subject Mr. Browne was intelligent and collected, but upon this he was always determined, and no one could persuade him that he had a thinking principle.—*Ibid.*

Browne (Peter), a learned prelate of the Irish church, was a native of that kingdom and from being provost of Trinity college Dublin, was preferred to the bishopric of Cork, where he died in 1735. He wrote A Defence of Christianity against Toland; The Progress, Extent, and Limits of the Human Understanding; Tracts against the custom of drinking to the memory of the dead; and 2 vols. of Sermons.—*Ibid.*

Browne (Isaac Hawkins), an English poet, was the son of a clergyman at Burton upon-Trent in Staffordshire, and born in 1706. From Westminster school he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. and then went to Lincoln's-inn. He paid, however, more attention to the muses than to the law, and wrote some poems, which possess great merit. He was returned member to parliament for Wenlock, Shropshire, first in 1744, and again in 1748. He died in 1760. His son published in 1768 an edition of his father's poems, the most esteemed of which is one in Latin, de Animi Immortalitate, of which two translations have appeared in English, one by Mr. Jenyns, and the other by Mr. Lettice.—*Ibid.*

Browne (Ulysses Maximilian de), a celebrated general, was the son of Ulysses Baron Browne, a native of Ireland, and a colonel in the Austrian service. He was born at Basil in 1705, and at the age of ten served under his uncle count George Browne at the siege of Belgrade. He became a lieutenant-colonel at the age of 20, and served in Corsica in 1730. After seeing much service and distinguishing himself in various actions, he was appointed colonel in 17[illegible]. In 1739 the emperor made him field marshal and gave him a seat in the aulic council of war. The empress queen placed an implicit confidence in him, and made him a privy-counsellor. In 1744 he went into Italy where he signalized himself by several gallant exploits. The victory at Placentia in 1746 was principally owing to him; after which he took possession of Genoa, from which he effected a masterly retreat. For these and subsequent services against the king of Prussia, he was loaded with honours. He died of his wounds received at the battle of Potshenitz in 1757, aged [illegible]. He left two sons.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Browne (sir William), an English physician, was educated at Gambridge, and settled first at Lynn in Norfolk, from which he removed to the metropolis, where he acquired an extensive practice, and died in 1774 aged 82. He left a sum for two [illegible] medals, to be given annually at Cambridge for the best odes. He wrote several [illegible] ious poems, miscellaneous tracts, spec[illegible]

l a work entitled Opuscula. He also nslated Dr. Gregory's Elements of Catop- s and Dioptrics from the Latin into glish, with additions.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ROWNE (Patrick), an eminent physician, born at Crossboyne in Ireland, in 1720. en young he was sent to a relation in island of Antigua, but the climate not eeing with his constitution he returned Europe, in 1737. He resided at Paris years, and then removed to Leyden, re he took his degree of M. D. He next t to London, where he formed an inti- y with some of the most learned of the lty, and once more visited the West es, and fixed his residence in Jamaica. his means Kingston was made the port earance in 1750 instead of Spanishtown. ne same year he published his Natural Civil History of Jamaica in folio, hav- he year before published a correct map at island, drawn by himself. He died usbrook in Ireland in 1790. He left MSS. on the plants of Jamaica and nd.—*European Magazine.*

OWNRIG (Ralph), an English prelate, born at Ipswich, and educated at Cam- e, where he became master of Cathe- all, and in 1641 was promoted to the Exeter. Being deprived of all his rments in the rebellion, he led a re- life, but in 1657 he was chosen her at the Temple. He died in 1659. rmons were printed in 1674, 2 vols. —*Life by Dr. Gauden. Biog. Brit.*

UCE (James), a celebrated traveller, born at Kinnaird in Stirlingshire in He was educated first at Harrow l in Middlesex, and next at Edin- , where he studied the law, which sion, however, he did not follow. On g Edinburgh he went to London, and d into partnership with a wine mer- whose daughter he married. On ath of his wife he went abroad, and his return his father died and left he patrimonial estate. In 1763 he o Algiers as consul. After staying bout a year he travelled into Asia , and made drawings of the ruins myra and Balbec, which are in the ibrary at Kew. In 1768 he set out tour to explore the source of the From Alexandria he went to Cairo, ssed the Desert to the Red Sea, after he spent a considerable time in Ara- ix. In 1770 he arrived at Gondar, ssinia, and in that country rendered a favourite by his skill in physic and ress as a courtier. That year he dis- the great object of his enquiries, in e prided himself not a little, though rtain that a Portuguese missionary cribed the source of the Nile before le served in the Abyssinian army he reigning king, and it was with y he obtained leave to quit the country, after residing there two years. He was nearly thirteen months in travelling to Cairo, during which he endured innumerable hardships. He returned to England in 1773, and retired to his seat at Kinnaird, where he married. In 1790 he published the long expected History of his Travels, in five quarto volumes, which contain much curious information, though the veracity of the author in several instances has been suspected. He died in 1794, in consequence of a fall down stairs.—*Supplement to the Encyclop. Britan.*

BRUCIOLI (Anthony), an Italian writer, was born at Florence. He engaged in a conspiracy against the Medici family, for which he was obliged to fly to France; but in 1527 he returned to his own country, from which he was again forced to withdraw on suspicion of heresy. He settled at Venice, where he published an Italian translation of the Bible, accompanied with a Commentary in 7 vols. folio. This version is chiefly taken from Pagninus' Latin Translation. His works were prohibited by the inquisition.—*Tiraboschi.*

BRUCKER (John James), a learned writer, was born at Augsburg in 1696, and studied at Jena, where he took his degrees in arts. On entering into the ministry he became rector of Kaufbeueren, and the academy of sciences at Berlin chose him a member. He afterwards was appointed minister of a church at Augsburg, where he died in 1770. He wrote several esteemed works, the principal of which is his Historia Critica Philosophiæ, printed at Leipsic in 6 vols. 4to. An abridgment of it was published by Dr. Enfield, in 2 vols. 4to.—*Gen. Biog.*

BRUEYS (David Augustin), a French writer, who from being a protestant was converted to popery by Bossuet. He was a volatile character, sometimes engaged in polemical divinity, and at others in writing farces. He died in 1723, aged 83. His dramatic pieces were printed in 3 vols. 12mo. 1735.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BRUGES (John de), a Flemish painter, to whom some have attributed the invention of oil painting, but which others ascribe to Van Eyck. He flourished at the beginning of the 15th century.—*De Piles.*

BRUGUIERES (John William), a French naturalist and physician, was born at Montpellier in 1750, and was brought up to surgery by his father. But he early conceived a strong propensity to the study of natural history, which displeased his father, who procured him a wife, thinking this would settle his mind to the profession for which he had been educated. Bruguieres, however, quitted his wife and his native place about three months after being married, and went to Paris, from whence he set out on a voyage for discoveries to the South Seas, in the capacity of botanist. In the course of

this voyage he collected many rare plants and animals, particularly the genus *Langaha*, since adopted by La Cepede in his history of serpents. He was particularly attentive to the class of vermes, molluscæ, and zoophyta, so common in the seas of the torrid zone. Bruguieres drew up an account of this voyage, but it has not been published. On his return he settled at Montpellier, where he resided seven years. The casual discovery of a coal mine, and of several fossils and petrifactions, kindled a desire to explore the curiosities of the mineral kingdom. He repaired again to Paris, where he was engaged by Daubenton in composing the account of the class of animals called vermes, for the *Encyclopedie methodique*. In conjunction with some others he undertook a journal of natural history, which failed for want of encouragement. In 1793, though labouring under a bad state of health, he engaged with Olivier in a voyage to the east. This ruined his constitution, and he died, just after his return, at Ancona in 1799. L'Heretier has given his name to a new plant, discovered by Bruguieres at Madagascar.—*Life by Crevier.*

Bruhier d'Ablaincourt (John James), a French physician of Beauvais, who died in 1756. He wrote, 1. A Treatise on Fevers, 1746. 2. On the Cure of the Gout. 3. On the Uncertainty of the Signs of Death, 2 vols. 12mo. 1746, &c.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bruin (John de), professor of philosophy and mathematics at Utrecht. He was born in 1620, and died in 1675. He wrote some learned and ingenious treatises, de vi Altrice, de Corporum gravitate et levitate, de cognitione Dei Naturali, de lucis causa et origine, &c.—*Moreri.*

Brumoy (Peter), a French jesuit, who rendered himself famous by an acute and entertaining work, entitled, the Theatre of the Greeks, 3 vols. 4to. He was born in 1688, and died in 1742.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Brun (Charles le), an eminent painter, was born in France, but of Scotch extraction, in 1619. He was brought up under his father, who was a statuary, and afterwards under Simon Vouet. He then went to Italy, where he formed an intimacy with Poussin. At his return he was patronized by cardinal Mazarine, and became first painter to the king, who took great delight in viewing him while he was painting the family of Darius, and gave him the direction of his manufactory at the Gobelins. He was also appointed chancellor and director of the royal academy. He died in 1690. Le Brun published a book on Physiognomy, and another on the Characters of the Passions; but his greatest works are his paintings of Alexander's battles.——*D'Argenville.*

Brun (Lawrence le), a French writer, who published Virgilius Christianus, and Ovidius Christianus, which shew more piety than taste. He died in 1663, aged 56.—*Moreri.*

Brun (Peter le), a learned French divine, born in Provence in 1661, and died in 1729. He wrote a curious work, entitled a Critical History of the Superstitious Practices which have seduced the Vulgar and embarrassed the Learned, 3 vols. 12mo. Another on the Unlawfulness of Dramatic Entertainments in a Religious View, and an elaborate one on Liturgies.—*Moreri.*

Brunehaud, or Brunechilde, the daughter of Athanagild, king of the Visigoths in Spain, and the wife of Sigebert I. king of Austrasia, during whose life she bore an excellent character. On his death she was seized, and with her two daughters sent to Rouen, where Merovée, the son of Chilperic, king of Soissons, married her. The king, however, being displeased, parted them, and sent back Brunehaud and her daughters to Austrasia, where she assumed the regency during the minority of her son Childebert. On the death of his successor Theodebert she resumed the same authority, and to preserve it, is charged with committing great cruelties, for which she was banished. She retired to the court of her grandson Thierry, king of Burgundy, whom she persuaded to take Paris from Clotaire. Her behaviour, according to some historians, was extremely licentious, and she is said to have poisoned Thierry, soon after which she was betrayed into the hands of Clotaire, by whose orders she was tied to the tail of a wild horse, which dragged her about till her brains were beat out, A. D. 614.—*Moreri.*

Brunck (Richard Philip Frederick), a learned modern critic, was born in 1719, and resided at Strasburg, where he had a place in the military department. His great knowledge of the Greek language, and the superb editions which he gave of ancient authors, besides his own learned works, obtained for him a place in the academy of inscriptions, and of the national institute of France. He published editions of Anacreon, Æschylus, Apollonius Rhodius, Aristophanes, Sophocles, and Virgil; carefully corrected by a collation of ancient MSS. and enriched with notes of various learned men. He also published, 1. Analecta Veterum Poetarum Græcorum, 4 vols. 8vo. which went through several editions. 2. Gnomici Poetæ Græcæ, 8vo. He died in 1803.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Brunelleschi (Philip), an Italian architect, was born at Florence in 1377. He was at first a goldsmith and clockmaker, after which he applied to the study of perspective and architecture, in which he made a surprising progress. He erected the dome of the cathedral at Florence, which Michael Angelo has pronounced a work of uncommon beauty. He was pa-

ronized by the Medici family, for whom he built some magnificent structures. Brunelleschi was also skilled in military architecture, and an excellent engineer. He died in 1446. Some of his verses have been printed with those of Burchiello.—*Tiraboschi. D'Argenville.*

Bruni (Anthony), an Italian poet, counsellor and secretary of state to the duke d'Urbino. He died in 1635. His heroic epistles were printed at Venice in 1636.—*Tiraboschi.*

Brunner (John Conrad), an eminent physician, was born in Switzerland in 1653. He studied at Strasburg and Paris, after which he went to Holland, England, and Germany. He was consulted by several princes, and died at Manheim in 1727. His principal works are, Experimenta nova circa Pancreatis accedit diatribe de Lympha & genuino Pancreatis usu, 4to. 1683; De Glandulis in duodeno intestino delectis, 4to. 1687; De Glandula pituitaria Dissertatio, 4to. 1688.—*Haller Bibl. Anat.*

Bruno, a saint of the Roman calendar, and founder of the monastery of the Chartreuse. He was born at Cologne in 1060, and adopted the solitary life in 1084. Pope Urban II. sent for him that he might profit by his advice. Afterwards he went to Calabria, where he established a monastery, and died in 1101.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

Bruno (Giordano), a dominican monk in the 16th century, was born at Nola in the kingdom of Naples. By reading religious books he became dissatisfied with the Roman church, and fled to Geneva in 1582; but disliking the intolerant spirit of Calvin and Beza, he went to Paris, where he attracted notice by attacking the Aristotelian philosophy. He next visited England, and formed an acquaintance with sir Fulk Greville and sir Philip Sidney. In 1589 he was at Helmstadt, where he pronounced a funeral oration on the duke of Brunswick. He afterwards imprudently ventured into Italy, and was arrested at Venice, from whence he was removed to Rome, where, after two years imprisonment, he was burnt in 1600. He was a man of talents, positive, vain, and singularly obscure in his ideas. This has given occasion to call him an atheist, because he opposed in a perplexed style the philosophy of the schools. It must be allowed, however, that if he was not an atheist, he had little or no regard to religion, as appears from his celebrated book, Spaccio della Bestia Triomphante, [the Deposition of the Triumphant Beast]. He was also the author of an Italian comedy, called Il Candelajo, and of some Latin poetry.—*Bayle.*

Brunsfels (Otho), a physician and botanist, was born at Mentz, and became a Carthusian; but on turning protestant he quitted that order, and went about preaching the lutheran doctrines with great ardour. Having thereby injured his voice, he settled at Strasburg, and was chosen regent of the public school. Here he studied physic, and took his degree in that faculty at Basil. The city of Bern appointed him public physician, and he died there in 1534. He wrote several pieces on the medicinal virtues of plants, published in 3 vols. folio, at Strasburg, in 1537. He was also the author of a Biographical Catalogue of early Physicians, Strasburg, 1530, 4to.—*Haller Bib. Botan.*

Bruschius (Gaspar), a learned Bohemian of the 15th century. His Latin poems procured him marks of distinction from several princes. He also wrote an Ecclesiastical History of Bohemia. Bruschius was assassinated in a wood near Rottemberg in 1559.—*Bayle.*

Brusoni (Jerome), a laborious writer, was born at Legnago in the Venetian territory in 1610, of a noble family. He entered three times among the Carthusians, and as often quitted that fraternity. He published fifty different works in prose and verse; the best is the History of Italy, from 1628 to 1679, fol. and his Elucidario Poetico, 12mo. He died about 1680.—*Tiraboschi.*

Brute, or Brutus, a supposed king of Britain, whom our monkish chroniclers pretend to have been the son of Sylvius, who was the brother of Ascanius, and consequently the son of Æneas. On the death of his father he is said to have taken refuge in Greece, where he delivered several Trojans from slavery, with whom he passed to Albion, and established a kingdom, which he called *Britain*. This story is now universally exploded as a fable.—*Bede. Polydore Virgil.*

Brutus (Lucius Junius), a celebrated Roman. He was the son of Marcus Junius, by a daughter of Tarquin the elder. When his father and brothers were beheaded by Tarquin, Brutus pretended to be an idiot, which saved his life. He continued this appearance till the death of Lucretia afforded him an opportunity of rousing the Roman people to action, and of shewing the energy of his mind. By his exertion the Tarquins were expelled, and the monarchy gave way to a republic. The consulship was then instituted, when Brutus and Collatinus, the husband of Lucretia, were chosen the first to hold that dignity. The same year he was slain at the head of his troops fighting against one of the sons of Tarquin, who also fell upon the field. This happened B.C. 509.—*Livy.*

Brutus (Marcus Junius), was the son of Junius Brutus by a sister of Cato. The precepts and examples of his uncle inspired him with the loftiest sentiments of liberty, and he resolved on the destruction of Cæsar, as a tyrant who had enslaved his country. This design he carried into execution,

March 15, 43 B.C. though that great man was one of his best friends. Brutus put an end to himself at the second battle of Philippi, after performing prodigies of valour.—*Tacitus.*

Brutus (Decimus Albinus), a relation of Marcus Brutus, and one of those who engaged in the conspiracy against Cæsar, with whom he had served and lived on terms of great friendship. Cæsar appointed him governor of Cisalpine Gaul, and intended him also for the consular dignity. What therefore could be his inducement to conspire against him is a mystery. He actually forced him by his entreaties to leave his house and repair to the senate on the day of the murder, an instance of treachery hardly to be paralleled. After that event he hastened to his province, and put himself at the head of his troops. Antony besieged him in Mutina, but Brutus forced him to withdraw, after which he drove him out of Italy, and was honoured with a triumph. Antony however returned, and Brutus was forced to retire in his turn; his troops abandoned him, and in his passage through Gaul he was put to death, and his head sent to Antony.—*Suetonius. Univ. Hist.*

Brutus (John Michel), an historian, was a native of Venice, which country he was obliged to leave, but on what account does not appear. After wandering about from place to place he settled at Cracow in 1574, where he was employed by Stephen Batori to write the history of that country. He afterwards settled at Prague, and died about 1590. He also wrote a History of Florence, and Letters.—*Bayle.*

Bruyere (John de la), a French writer of eminence, was born at Dourdan in the isle of France, in 1640. Bossuet employed him as a teacher of history to the duke of Burgundy. He was admitted a member of the French academy; and died in 1696. His Characters in the manner of Theophrastus, acquired uncommon popularity, as they were drawn from real persons, and exposed the prevailing follies in a bold yet delicate style. The best editions are those of Amsterdam 1741, and Paris 1765. —*Moreri.*

Bruyn (Cornelius), a Dutch painter and traveller of the 17th century. He went through Russia, Persia, and the East-Indies. The best edition of his Travels is that of Rouen, in 2 vols. 4to. 1725.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bruys (Francis), a French writer, who from being a romanist turned calvinist, and went to Geneva, then returned to France and became a romanist again. He wrote a History of the Popes, 5 vols. 4to. 1732, and some other works. He died in 1738, aged 30.—*Ibid.*

Bruys (Peter de), the founder of a religious sect called after him *Petrobrussians*. He lived in Languedoc about 1110. He opposed infant baptism maintained that churches were unnecessary, that crucifixes and other church ornaments should be demolished; that the body of Christ is not in the sacrament and that prayers ought not to be offered for the dead. He and his followers committed shameful excesses, polluted churches, destroyed the altars, and ill-used the clergy. He was burnt alive in 1130.—*Mosheim. Moreri.*

Bruzen de la Martiniere (Anthony Augustin), a French writer. He became secretary to the king of the two Sicilies, and died at the Hague in 1749, aged 88. He compiled several useful works, the principal of which is the Great Geographical, Historical, and Critical Dictionary, 10 vols. folio, Hague 1730, but the Paris edition of 1768, which is the best, is in 6 vols.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bryan (Francis), or Briant, was born of a genteel family, and educated at Oxford. In 1522 he attended the earl of Surry, high admiral of England, in the expedition against France, and for his services there was knighted. He was afterwards employed in several embassies, and became gentleman of the privy chamber to the king. He wrote songs and sonnets, printed with those of the earl of Surry and sir Thomas Wyatt. He also translated into English from the French, A Dispraise of the Life of a Courtier, &c. He died justiciary of Ireland in 1548.—*Wood.*

Bryant (Jacob), a profound scholar and various writer, was educated at Eton, and King's-college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1744. He became tutor to the sons of the late duke of Marlborough who made him his secretary and gave him a lucrative place in the ordnance office. Mr. Bryant led a retired life at Cypenham in Berkshire, where he died of a mortification in his leg occasioned by a razure against a chair in reaching a book off a shelf in 1804, aged 89. His first published work was, Observations and Enquiries relating to various parts of ancient History, 8vo. 1767. But that which will perpetuate his name was "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," 3 vols. 4to. He was also engaged in the Rowleian controversy, and wrote against Priestley on Necessity. His dissertations on Balaam, Samson, and Jonah, are curious and admirable, also his Observations on controverted passages in Josephus and Justin Martyr. His Treatise on the Authenticity of the Scriptures is truly excellent but the Observations on the Plagues of Egypt, and his dissertation on the War of Troy, are deemed fanciful, though abundantly learned and ingenious. —*Gent. Mag.*

Brychan, son of Aulach, the son of Cormach, one of the kings of Ireland. He was lord of Garthmarthein, which from him was called Brycheiniog, and by the Eng-

lish named Brecknock. He is a distinguished character in the Welsh history; principally as being the father of one of the three holy families of Britain: for almost all his children embraced a religious life, and were the founders of several churches. He died about A. D. 450.——*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

Bryennius (Nicephorus), the husband of the princess Anna Comnena. On the death of Alexis, his father-in-law, the throne was offered to him, which he refused to accept. He died in 1137. He began the Life of Alexis, which he never finished. The fragment was published with a Latin version at Paris, in 1661, and Du Cange added annotations to it in 1670.—*Moreri.*

Buc (George), an English historian. He was a native of Lincolnshire, and became master of the revels to James I. who knighted him. Sir George wrote the Life of Richard III. which is an attempt to clear the character of that prince from many of the crimes with which he stands charged. Horace Walpole, afterwards lord Orford, has made the same attempt, and with about the same success. Sir George also wrote some Account of the Houses of Learning, Schools, &c. in London.—*Biog. Brit.*

Bucer (Martin), one of the reformers, was born in Alsace in 1491, and took the habit of St. Dominic, but the writings of Erasmus and Luther gave him a dislike to popery, and he became a zealous protestant. At first he united with Luther, but afterwards he inclined to Zuinglius, though he laboured much to bring the two parties to a union. He came to England in 1549, and was made divinity professor at Cambridge, where he died in 1551. In the reign of Mary, his body was taken up and burnt. Bucer was twice married: by his first wife, who had been a nun, he had 13 children. His writings are very numerous.—*Bayle.*

Buchan (William), a physician, was born at Ancram in Roxburghshire, in 1729. He was educated at Edinburgh with a view to the church, which however he quitted for the study of medicine, and after residing there several years he went and settled in Yorkshire, where he became physician to the Foundling Hospital at Ackworth. He continued there till the institution was dissolved, and then returned to Edinburgh where he practised several years with success. In 1770 he published his popular book entitled, "Domestic Medicine, or a Treatise on the cure and prevention of Diseases," which has gone through numerous editions. He now removed to London where also he obtained considerable practice, which was diminished by the preference he gave to society rather than to business. He published two other useful books, a Treatise on the Venereal Disease which went through three editions, and Advice to Mothers on the Subject of their own health, and on the means of promoting the health, strength, and beauty of their offspring, both in 8vo. He died in 1805. Dr. Buchan left a son who is also an eminent physician and has written "Practical Observations concerning Sea Bathing; to which are added, Remarks on the Warm Bath."—*Monthly Mag.*

Buchan (Elizabeth), a modern visionary and fanatic. Her husband was one of the proprietors of the delft-work manufactory at Glasgow, by whom she had several children. About 1779 she began to prophesy that the end of the world was near, and that all christians must abandon worldly connections to be in readiness to meet Christ. She gathered many followers, and journeyed with them through several parts of Scotland, encreasing as they went. On her death in 1791, her disciples dispersed. —*Europ. Mag.*

Buchanan (George), an eminent writer, was born in Dumbartonshire in Scotland, in 1506; educated first at St. Andrew's, and then at Paris, where he embraced the doctrines of the reformation. James V. employed him as a tutor to his natural son, the earl of Moray; and at the same king's command he attacked the franciscans in a satirical poem, for which his life being threatened he fled to England, and thence to France, where he wrote four tragedies in Latin. He next went to Portugal, and became a teacher of philosophy in the university of Coimbra, but expressing some free opinions, he was confined in a monastery, in which he translated David's Psalms into Latin. In 1551 he obtained his liberty, and after residing some time in France and England, returned to his native country, where he was appointed principal of the college of St. Leonard in the university of St. Andrew's. This favour he obtained from queen Mary, which he ill requited by writing a book called a Detection of her Doings, designed to prejudice the minds of her subjects against her. He was nominated tutor to James VI. and being afterwards reproached with making him a pedant, he replied, that, "it was the best he could make of him." He died at Edinburgh in 1582. Besides what is above mentioned he wrote Latin poems, some of which are beautiful. His History of Scotland is also elegantly written, but is not faithful. In his famous treatise De Jure Regni apud Scotos, he defends the principles of democracy and republicanism. His works were printed together at Edinburgh, 2 vols. folio, 1714.—*Bayle. Biog. Brit.*

Bucheldius, or Beucklin (William), the first who found out the method of curing herrings with salt, for which his countrymen, the Dutch, erected a monument to his memory. He died in 1449.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Buckeridge (John), an English prelate born at Draycot, near Marlborough, in Wiltshire; made bishop of Rochester in

1611, and translated to Ely in 1628. He died in 1631. Bishop Buckeridge wrote a learned work against Bellarmin, and some other pieces of a polemical nature.—*Wood.*

Bucquet (John Michael Baptist), a French physician, was born at Paris in 1746, and his merit obtained for him, when young, a place in the academy of sciences, and the professorship of chemistry to the faculty of medicine at Paris. He was indefatigable in his chemical pursuits, to which he added the study of natural history. He united the two subjects in his lectures, and thus rendered them peculiarly interesting. A close application to his studies, and to the duties of his profession, laid the foundation of a disorder, which carried him off in 1780. He presented several memoirs to the academy of sciences.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Budæus (William), or Budé, a learned Frenchman, was born at Paris in 1467, and had every advantage of education, but he dissipated his youth in idleness and extravagance. At length he suddenly took another turn, abandoned his gay pursuits, and devoted himself to study. The king sent him ambassador to Rome, and at his request founded the royal college of France. He died in 1540. His works were printed at Basil, in 4 vols. folio, 1557. Erasmus was his frequent correspondent, but they appear to have been jealous of each other's abilities.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Buddæus (John Francis), a learned German, was born at Anclam in Pomerania, in 1667, and died professor of theology at Jena in 1729. He wrote a System of Divinity; the Elements of Philosophy; both in Latin: and an Historical Dictionary, in German, 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

Budgell (Eustace), an English writer, was born in 1685 at Exeter, where his father was a clergyman. He received his education at Christ-church, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. Mr. Addison, to whom he was related, took him to Ireland as one of the clerks of his office. He wrote several papers for the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian. While in Ireland he was chosen member of parliament, and obtained some lucrative employments, which he lost for satirising the duke of Bolton, when that nobleman was lord lieutenant. On this he returned to England, where he lost 20,000*l.* by the South Sea bubble. He now turned party writer, and conducted a popular paper called the Bee. But while thus engaged an affair happened which totally ruined the little reputation he had left. On the death of Dr. Tindal the deist, a bequest was found in his will of 2000*l.* to Budgell, which all who knew the doctor were sensible he never intended. The will was contested by his relations, and set aside. This and other circumstances had such an effect upon the mind of Budgell that he threw himself into the Thames and was drowned, in 1737. He wrote the Lives of the Family of the Boyles, and translated Theophrastus's Characters from the Greek.—*Biog. Brit.*

Buffalmaco (Bonamico), an eminent historical painter, born at Florence in 1262, and died in 1340.—*Pilkington.*

Buffier (Claude), a learned jesuit, born in Poland in 1661, and died at Paris in 1737. He wrote a Course of Sciences, upon Principles new and simple, 1732, folio, and other works.—*Moreri.*

Buffon (George Lewis Le Clerc), an illustrious French writer, was the son of a counsellor of the parliament of Dijon, and born at Montbard in Burgundy, in 1707. He studied at Dijon and was intended for the law, but his inclination lay to the sciences, particularly astronomy and geometry, and it is said he was never without Euclid's Elements in his pocket. At the age of twenty he made the tour of Italy, after which he visited England. On his return he divided his time between Montbard and Paris, and in 1735 published a translation of Hales's Vegetable Statics, which was followed by another of Newton's Fluxions. In 1739 he was appointed superintendant of the royal garden and cabinet, which by his care were considerably enriched and improved. In 1749 appeared the first part of his great work, "Natural History general and particular," which was not completed till 1767, when it amounted to 15 vols. 4to. and 31 vols. 12mo. To it were afterwards added several volumes more by way of supplement. He begins this celebrated performance with a Theory of the Earth, fanciful and fallacious, as is also his Theory of Animal Generation. But his Natural History of Animals is valuable, though in the classification he is extravagant. In 1771 appeared his History of Birds; and in 1773 he began the History of Minerals, which is charged with the same faults as his Theory of the Earth. On the whole, however, the works of Buffon, as a mass of valuable facts and observations, are of great worth. They make 35 vols. 4to. and 62 vols. 12mo. He was a member of the French academy, and treasurer of that of sciences. In 1771 he was created a count. His private character was that of a libertine, and he was extremely vain of his person and his talents. "The works of eminent geniuses," he would say, "are few; they are those of Newton, Bacon, Leibnitz, Montesquieu, *and my own!*" He died in 1788. He left an only son, who suffered under Robespierre in 1793. On the scaffold he said to the people "Citizens, my name is Buffon."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bughenhagen (John), a learned divine, was born in Pomerania in 1485. He renounced popery and embraced the doctrines of Luther, after having written against them. Christian III. king of Denmark sent

for him to settle the reformation in his kingdom. He died in 1558. He wrote Commentaries on the Scriptures; the Harmony of the Gospels; and a History of Pomerania.—*Moreri.*

Bugiardini (Giuliano), an Italian painter of eminence in history and landscape. He was a native of Florence, and greatly esteemed by Michael Angelo Buonarotti. He died in 1556, aged 75.—*Pilkington.*

Bull (John), a famous musician, was born in Somersetshire about 1563, and in 1586 he was admitted bachelor of music at Oxford. In 1591 he was created doctor, and appointed organist of the royal chapel. He was the first professor of music in Gresham college; and during the reign of James I. he went abroad, and died at Lubeck in 1622.—*Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors.*

Bull (George), a learned prelate, was born at Wells in Somersetshire in 1634, and educated at Tiverton-school in Devonshire, from whence he removed to Exeter college, Oxford; but refusing the engagement he retired to his native county. At the age of 21 he was ordained privately by bishop Skinner of Oxford, who exercised his office at that critical period, though it was made a capital offence by the parliament to do so. After this he became minister of St. George's, near Bristol, where he read as much of the liturgy as he safely could under the appearance of extemporary devotion. In 1658 he married, and was presented to the rectory of Suddington in Gloucestershire. While here he composed most of his learned works, and in 1669 published his *Harmonia Apostolica;* the intent of which is to reconcile St. Paul and St. James on the article of justification. This performance gave great offence to the calvinists, and several answers were published to it, particularly by Dr. Tully. Mr. Bull, however, vindicated his work in an admirable apology written also in Latin. In 1678 the lord chancellor Finch gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Gloucester. In 1685 appeared his principal performance, the *Defensio Fidei Nicenæ*, in which he proves that the consubstantiality and co-eternity of the son of God was the faith of the church before the council of Nice. This great work gained the author universal applause, and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D. D. He also obtained the rectory of Avening in Gloucestershire, and archbishop Sancroft made him archdeacon of Landaff. In 1694 he published his *Judicium Ecclesiæ Catholicæ*, for which he had the thanks of Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, and other learned divines of the Gallican church. In 1704-5 he was consecrated bishop of St. David's. He died in 1709, and was buried in the church of Brecknock. His sermons were published by Mr. Nelson, in 4 vols. 8vo, and all his Latin works in 1 vol. folio, by Dr. Grabe.—*Life of bshop Bull by Nelson*, 8vo.

Buller (Francis), an Iglish judge, was descended from an ancit family settled both in Devon and Cornall. After receiving his education at Winchester school he entered of the Templend in 1763 was called to the bar, about wch time also he became a member of paiament. In his profession he was chiefly distinguished as a special pleader, but his pctice at the bar was also considerable. I 1772 he published a work, which is he in considerable repute, called "An Introdtion to the Law of Nisi Prius." Being reted by marriage to earl Bathurst he soonttained the honours of his profession, as made a Welsh judge, and at length a juice of the king's bench, where he acquid by his great legal knowledge the partilar friendship of lord Mansfield. When tt nobleman was about to retire he earnesy wished that sir Francis should be his succsor, but superior interest prevailed in favo of lord Kenyon, on which he removed to ie court of common pleas. He was a m well skilled in his profession, of pleasit and amiable manners, andstrictly imartial. He died suddenly in 1800.——*ublic Characters, Vol.* I.

Bullet (John Baptist) a French divine, who died in 1775 at Bançon, of which university he was dean. He wrote a History of the Establishmer of Christianity, 1764, 4to.; some works aginst unbelievers; Memoirs on the Celtic nguage, 3 vols. folio; and a Dissertation n the History of France, 8vo —*Nouv. Dict Hist.*

Bulleyn (William) a English physician and botanist, was ben in the Isle of Ely, and educated partly t Cambridge and partly at Oxford; after vich he travelled into Germany and otherparts in quest of natural knowledge. In 150 he was instituted to the rectory of Bixhall in Suffolk, which he resigned in 154, and about the same time took his degreof M. D. and settled as physician at Durhm. From thence he removed to London, ad became member of the college of phyicians. He was falsely accused of havig murdered sir Thomas Hilton, whom hettended as physician, but who died of a malignant fever; and though his innocece was clearly proved, yet his persecuto found means to throw him into prison fc debt, where he wrote a great part of his edical treatises. He died in 1576. There is portrait of him prefixed to his Governmet of Healtif, and another to the Bulwarke of Defence, which is a collection of most of is works.—*Biog. Br. Pulteney's Sketches of btany.*

Bullialdus, or Boulliau (Ismael), a learned astronomer, was born at Houdun in the Isle of France in 165. His parents were protestants, but he embraced the Roman catholic religion andbecame a priest.

He studied with ardour, and he became well versed in mathematics, philosophy, theology, sacred and profane history, and even the civil law, on which last subject he wrote some esteemed works. In 1649 he printed the History of Dius in Greek, with a Latin version, and not of his own. His mathematical works are, A Treatise on the Nature of Light; Astronomica Philolaica, to which are added Tables of the Motions of Saturn, Jupiter and Mercury; a Treatise on Spiral Lines; Opus Novum ad Arithmeticam infinitorum. He died at Paris in 1694.—*Moreri.*

Bulliard (N.), a French botanist, who died at Paris in 93, aged 41. He published several useful works; as, 1. Flora Parisiensis, 8vo. 2. The Herbal of France, 13 vols. folio; 3. Dictionnaire Elementaire de Botanique, folio; 4. History of the Poisonous Plants of France, folio; 5. On the Mushrooms of France. He was an accurate observer.—*Nouv. Di. Hist.*

Bullinger (Henry), one of the reformers, was born at Zurich in 1504, and educated at Cologne. He intended to turn monk, but the writings of Melancthon altered his resolution, and he became a protestant. In 1529 he undertook the pastorship of the reformed church in his native place, and about the same time entered into the matrimonial state. Being driven from thence by the papists, he retired with his family to Zurich, where he was chosen to succeed Zuinglius. He died there in 1575. His works are numerous, and were once held in high estimation.—*Bayle.*

Bulteau (Lewis), a learned writer, was born at Rouen in 1615. He succeeded his uncle as king's secretary, but afterwards entered as a lay brother among the benedictines of St. Maur. He died in 1693. He wrote an Essay on the Monastic History of the East; Abridgment of the History of the Order of St. Benedict. He also translated the Dialogus of St. Gregory.—*Moreri.*

Bulwer (John), an English physician of the 17th century, who wrote a curious book on physiognomy; another entitled, Man transformed, or the artificial Changeling; and one called Pathomyoamia, or a Dissection of the significative Muscles of the Affections of the Mind, 1649, 12mo.—*Granger.*

Bunel (Jacob), a French painter, born at Blois in 1558, and brought up under Zucchero. In the church of the Augustines at Rome is a fine piece by this master, representing the descent of the Holy Ghost.—*D'Argenville.*

Bunel (Peter), a learned Frenchman of the 16th century, was a native of Toulouse, and died at Turin in 1546, aged 47. Some elegant Latin epistles by him were printed in 1521, and a better edition in 1687 at Toulouse.—*Bayle.*

Bunnick (John van), a Flemish painter of history and portrait, born at Utrecht in 1654, and died in 1727. His pieces are very elegant and correct. His brother Jacob was his disciple, and excelled in painting battles. He died in 1725.—*Pilkington.*

Bunyan (John), a pious writer, was born at Elstow in Bedfordshire in 1628. He barely learnt to read and write, and followed his father's business, which was that of a travelling tinker. For some years he led a profane kind of life, and was much addicted to swearing and sabbath-breaking. At length he was converted by some poor women, and began to study the scriptures, in which he acquired a great knowledge. In the civil war he entered into the parliament army, and was present at the siege of Leicester. About 1655 he became a member of a baptist congregation at Bedford, in which he used to exhort. For this at the restoration he was taken up and confined in Bedford gaol twelve years and a half, supporting himself and family by tagging laces. There also he wrote his famous Pilgrim's Progress, a religious allegory, admirably wrought up, and which has gone through fifty editions, and been translated into different languages. On his release from prison, for which he was indebted to bishop Barlow of Lincoln, he became teacher of the baptist congregation at Bedford. He also travelled into different parts of England to visit the people of that persuasion, on which account he was called bishop Bunyan. He died in London of a fever in 1688. His works, which have been often printed collectively and in a separate form, make two volumes, folio.—*Biog. Brit.*

Buommattei (Benedict), a learned Italian, was born at Florence in 1521. He was an ecclesiastic, and a member of several literary societies. He is chiefly known by his work on the Tuscan language, in which he gives clear rules for writing Italian. He died in 1647.—*Tiraboschi.*

Buonaccorsi (Philip), an elegant writer, was born in Tuscany in 1437. In conformity to a common custom of the learned in his age he assumed another name, which was that of *Callimaco Esperiente.* He resided at Rome till Pope Paul II. suspected him of being concerned in a conspiracy against his life, on which he fled, and settled in Poland, where he became tutor to prince Albert, son of king Casimir. He was also employed on several embassies, and possessed the office of prime minister. He died in 1496 at Cracow. He wrote the Life of King Ladislaus, predecessor of Casimir; a Life of Attila, and other works, which have gone through several editions.—*Tiraboschi.*

Buonacorsi, or Perrin del Vasa, an Italian painter, who is said to have been suckled by a she-goat. He had a natural turn for painting, which was encouraged by

Julio Romano. He excelled in painting friezes and ornamental pieces, and died in 1547.—*D'Argenville.*

Buonafede (Appiano), better known under his assumed names *Appio amzo de Faba* and *Agapisto Cromazanio*, was born at Comachio, in the papal territory. He was an abbot of the Celestines, and a writer of considerable note. The best of his poetical works is the Ritratti poetici degli Nomini illustri (the poetical iconology of great men), of which there are several editions; and the best of his prose works is, The History and the Spirit of every Sort of Philosophy, 6 vols. 4to. He died at Rome in 1792.

Buonamici (Bastruccio), an Italian writer, was born at Lucca in 1710. He embraced the ecclesiastical state, but being disappointed of preferment he became a soldier in the service of the king of Naples. He afterwards turned his attention to the belles-lettres, and wrote a history of the war of Velletri in 1745, for which he had a pension and the rank of commissary-general. But his most considerable work is entitled *De Bello Italico Commentarii*, 4to. 1751, 3 vols. The duke of Parma was so pleased with it that he conferred on the author the title of count. He also wrote a treatise on military science. He died in 1761.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Buonamici (Lazzaro), a celebrated Italian professor, was born at Bassano in 1479. He was educated at Padua, after which he became tutor in the Campeggi family, and then went to Rome, where he was professor of belles-lettres in the college of Sapienza. When that city was sacked in 1527 he lost all his property, and narrowly escaped with his life. In 1530 he was invited to the rhetorical professorship at Padua, which he discharged with great applause. He died in 1552. Some of his letters and poems are extant. The latter were printed at Venice in 1572.—*Tiraboschi.*

Buonarrotti, or Buonarota (Michael Angelo), a man of various and wonderful talents, whose genius in the fine arts places him on a line with Homer, Milton, and Shakspeare, was descended of a noble but reduced family in Tuscany, and born in 1474. He early shewed an inclination to painting, which his friends discountenanced as degrading the dignity of their house. However he studied with ardour, and copied some of the designs of Ghirlandajo with great exactness. He next turned his attention to sculpture, and at the age of 15 executed the head of a fawn, which still exists, and may vie with the best pieces of antiquity. This introduced him to that munificent patron of the arts Lorenzo de Medici, who took him to reside in his palace, and admitted him to his friendship. Here he executed a fine bas-relief on the subject of the battle of the centaurs. On the death of his patron he returned to his father, but resided some time in the convent of Santo Spirito, where he studied anatomy. Being invited to Rome he distinguished himself by some beautiful works of sculpture. Julius II. employed him to make his monument, and a bronze statue in the act of distributing alms. On the death of that pontiff the latter was thrown down by the populace, and converted by the duke of Ferrara into a cannon called the Julian. The same pope set him to paint the dome of a chapel, by which he gained new reputation. Leo X. employed him in architectural works, in which he shewed the same elegance of taste as in his other pursuits. He was afterwards engaged in fortifying Florence; and when the place was taken he repaired to Venice, where he gave a design for the Rialto. On the death of the architect employed in building St. Peter's at Rome, the charge of conducting that magnificent work was entrusted to Michael Angelo, who devoted seventeen years to it without salary. He restored the capitol to its ancient glory, and adorned it with a rich front; he built several palaces and other public structures at Rome, and died crowned with glory in 1564. His body was buried in the church of the apostles at Rome, but the grand duke of Tuscany had it removed to Florence, where it was interred with princely honours. His most famous painting is the last judgment, painted for Paul III. in which he indulged a satirical vein by introducing among the damned a cardinal who was his enemy. Michael Angelo was also a good poet, and some of his sonnets and canzonets were published by his great-nephew at Florence in 1627.—*D'Argenville. Depiles. Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medici.*

Buonfiglio (Joseph Constant), an Italian writer, who distinguished himself by two works; 1. The History of Sicily, printed at Venice, 1604, 2 vols. 4to. 2. The History of Messina, 1606, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Buontalenti (Bernard), a famous architect and painter. In his infancy his father's house on the banks of the Arno fell down and crushed to pieces all the inhabitants except this child, who saved himself in a vault. The grand duke of Florence took pity on the orphan and provided for his education. He became eminent as an architect, and fortified many places in Tuscany, besides building several superb edifices. He was also a good sculptor, and painted in miniature; he likewise invented several hydraulic machines, and was well skilled in mechanics. He died in 1608.—*Ibid.*

Bupalus, a famous sculptor of antiquity, was a native of the isle of Chios, and flourished B. C. 540. He and his brother Athenis are said to have carved a statue exactly resembling Hipponax, a meagre poet; and the bard, by way of revenge, wrote so

keen a satire against them, that out of vexation they hanged themselves.—*Plin. Nat. Hist.*

Burchard, bishop of Worms in the 11th century, was tutor to the emperor Conrad, who made him a bishop in 1008. He compiled a collection of canons, called decrees, printed at Cologne in 1548. He died in 1026.—*Moreri.*

Burchiello, an Italian poet, born in 1380, and died at Rome in 1448. He was a barber at Florence, and his shop was the meeting-place of all the wits of the city. His poems were printed at Florence in 1568, 8vo.—*Tiraboschi.*

Bure (Catherine), a learned Swedish woman, who died in 1679, aged 77. She wrote Latin with great purity; and her correspondence with Vandela Skylte, a learned countrywoman of hers, is in print. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bure (William Francis de), an eminent bookseller of Paris, who died in 1782. His treatise of scarce and curious books, 7 vols. 8vo. 1766, and his Museum Typographicum, 1775, shew his industry and knowledge to great advantage.—*Ibid.*

Burette (Peter John), a French physician, was born at Paris in 1665. His father was a musician, and young Burette, at the age of eight, played before Lewis XIV. and in concerts. He became a teacher of music, and his spare hours he devoted to literature. At the age of eighteen he resolved to follow a learned profession, and entered the college of Harcourt, where, in 1690, he received a doctor's degree. He became eminent as a physician, and read lectures on the materia medica. In 1703 he was appointed Latin professor of surgery. In 1710 he was nominated professor of medicine in the royal college. He studied the oriental languages, and wrote numerous dissertations, chiefly on ancient games. That on the symphony of the ancients is deemed a masterpiece. He died in 1747. The catalogue of his library makes 3 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

Burger (Godfred Augustus), a German poet, was born at Wolmerswende, in Helmerstadt, in 1748. Being designed for the ministry he was sent to Halle, where he studied divinity, but afterwards relinquished this line for the law, and in 1768 went to Gottingen for that purpose, where he paid more attention to poetry and Bacchus than to Justinian and Grotius. However he acquired a knowledge of the modern languages, and was particularly fond of Shakspeare. Here he began the Almanac of the Muses, which was published with reputation from 1770 to 1775. In 1772 he became steward to baron Uslar; but still continued his intercourse with the muses. The best known of his works in England is his Leonora, which is a bold stretch of the imagination, but extremely disgusting. In 1774 he married, and in 1776 he began the German Museum, a magazine of merit, and shortly after translated Macbeth, which was performed at Hamburgh. In 1780 he commenced farmer, and resigned his stewardship; but on the death of his wife he gave up his farm, and went to live at Gottingen; where he obtained a professorship and another wife; on whose death he married a poetess, from whom he was divorced not long after. Burger died of a consumption in 1794.—*Annual Necrology.*

Burges (Cornelius), a puritan divine, was a native of Somersetshire, and educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of D. D. He was chaplain to king Charles, but on the breaking out of the civil war, he joined the presbyterians, and had a large share of the plunder of the church, which at the restoration he was forced to give up much against his will. He died in 1665. Several of his sermons and tracts have been printed.—*Calamy. Wood.*

Burgh (Ulick du), marquis of Clanricarde, a nobleman of great integrity and loyalty, died in 1657. He wrote Memoirs relative to the Irish Rebellion, 8vo. 1722, and folio, 1757, with additions.—*Granger.*

Burgh (James), an ingenious writer. He was born at Madderty in the county of Perth, in 1714, and educated at St. Andrew's, being intended for the ministry, which he declined on account of his health. Having lost his property by embarking in the linen trade, he removed to London, where he supported himself as corrector to the press, after which he became assistant in a grammar-school. In 1746 he published a pamphlet to rouse the nation against popery, called Britain's Remembrancer, which ran through five editions. The year following he opened a school at Stoke-Newington, and conducted it with reputation nineteen years. He then retired from business, and settled at Islington, where he died of the stone in 1775. He wrote, 1. The Dignity of Human Nature, or a brief Account of the certain and established Means for attaining the true End of our Existence, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. The Art of Speaking, 8vo. 3. Crito, or Essays on various Subjects, 2 vols. 12mo. in which are some notions respecting the nature and origin of evil, similar to those of the Manichees. 4. Political Disquisitions, 3 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Br.*

Burgoyne (John), an English general and dramatic writer, was the natural son of lord Bingley. He entered early into the army, and in 1762 had the command of a body of troops sent to Portugal, for the defence of that kingdom against the Spaniards. He distinguished himself in the American war by his activity and the taking of Ticonderago; but after two severe engagements he was forced to surrender, with his whole army, to general Gates, in 1777, which event occasioned the alliance between America and France. On

his return to England he appears to have devoted himself to pleasure and the muses. His Maid of the Oaks, an entertainment; Bon Ton, and the comedy of the Heiress, were once very popular, and if not of the superior class of dramatic compositions, are respectable. He died in 1792.—*Gent. Mag.*

Buridan (John), a learned Frenchman of the 14th century, who was rector of the university of Paris, from whence he was expelled by the realists, on which he went to Germany, where he established the university of Vienna. He wrote a Comment on Aristotle's Physics; but his name has been rendered proverbial by the story of "Buridan's Ass," the occasion of which it is difficult to discover, though generally said to have arisen from his illustrating the doctrine of necessity by the absurd comparison of an ass placed between two bundles of hay, one of which he was necessarily bound to choose.—*Bayle.*

Burigny (Levesque de), French writer, who died at Paris in 1785, aged 94. His works are; 1. On the Authority of the Popes, 1720. 2. History of the Pagan Philosophy, 1724. 3. History of Sicily, 1745. 4. History of the Revolutions of Constantinople, 1750. 5. Lives of Grotius, Erasmus, Bossuet, and Cardinal du Perron.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Burke (Edmund), an illustrious writer and statesman, was born at Dublin, in 1730. His father was an attorney, and a protestant. The son received his education under Abraham Shackleton, a quaker, who kept a school at Ballytore near Carlow, and it is recorded to the honour of Mr. Burke, that whenever he visited Ireland he always paid his respects to his old tutor. In 1746 he entered as a scholar at Trinity college, which he left on taking his bachelor's degree in 1749, and soon after became candidate for the professorship of logic at Glasgow, but did not succeed. In 1753 he entered of the Middle Temple, where he applied more to general literature than to the law, and supported himself by writing for the booksellers. Falling ill, through too close an application to his studies, he removed to the house of doctor Nugent, a physician, whose daughter he afterwards married. In 1756 he published a pamphlet entitled, "A Vindication of Natural Society." This piece was purposely drawn up in the manner of lord Bolingbroke, and for a time imposed upon the friends of that writer as his real production. His next performance was the Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful, published in 1757. This philosophical piece of criticism, written in a fine and elegant style, procured the author a great reputation, and the esteem of the first literary characters of the age: the principal of whom was doctor Johnson. In 1758 he suggested to Mr. Dodsley, the bookseller, the plan of the "Annual Register," the historical part of which he wrote for several years. In 1761 he went to Ireland as the companion of his friend Mr. Hamilton, secretary to the earl of Halifax, then lord lieutenant. That gentleman, who was generally known by the name of *Single-speech* Hamilton, from the circumstance of his making only one speech in parliament, but one of uncommon eloquence, procured him a pension of 300*l.* on the Irish establishment. On his return from Ireland he was made private secretary to the marquis of Rockingham, first lord of the treasury, who brought him into parliament for Wendover. He was also enabled by the marquis to purchase a villa near Beaconsfield, which continued to be his principal residence the remainder of his life. The Rockingham party continued in power but a short time, and on going out of office Mr. Burke wrote a forcible pamphlet upon the subject, entitled "A Short Account of a Short Administration," after which he became an active member of the opposition, as a senator and also as a writer. A pamphlet of his, entitled "Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents," excited considerable interest as a bold exposure of court intrigues and favourites, in controuling the operations of ministers. In the struggle between Great Britain and the colonies, Mr. Burke bore a distinguished part as an opponent of the ministry. His speeches were vehement, and had so powerful an influence upon the people, that the citizens of Bristol in 1774 invited him to be one of their representatives, without his being at the least expence. But at the next election in 1780 he was rejected by them for having supported the Irish petition for a free trade, and the bill for relieving the Roman catholics. He was then returned for Malton in Yorkshire. At this time he gained great popularity by his introduction of a bill for a reform in the national expenditure, on which he spent prodigious labour, but it was unsuccessful. When the marquis of Rockingham returned to power on the resignation of lord North in 1782, Mr. Burke obtained the post of paymaster general of the forces, and a seat in the privy council; but this was of short duration, for on the death of his patron, lord Shelburne became first lord of the treasury, and Mr. Burke, with several of his friends, resigned their places. In the coalition, which for a little while succeeded the Shelburne administration, Mr. Burke had his share both of emolument and abuse. The leading particulars of his political life, after this, were his exertions against Mr. Hastings, in which he manifested uncommon industry to fasten guilt upon that gentleman, with no small share of personal asperity; his vigorous opposition to Mr. Pitt's design of forming a limited regency on the king's illness in 1788; and above all,

his ardour against the actors and defenders of the French revolution. On the latter subject he evinced peculiar sagacity at the outset, and when many worthy men were rejoicing at the prospect of rising liberty and happiness to the world, Mr. Burke predicted, with remarkable precision, the desolation, bloodshed, anarchy, and misery which ensued. He displayed his detestation of the revolutionists in the house of commons, and separated himself in consequence from Mr. Fox and many other of his old associates. In 1790 he published his famous "Reflections on the Revolution in France," which attracted wonderful attention, and produced a surprising effect upon the public mind. Many publications appeared in answer to this book; the most noted of which was Paine's pamphlet, entitled the Rights of Man; wherein the principles of republicanism were so artfully addressed to the feelings of ordinary persons, as to excite for a time no small alarm to the friends of government. Mr Burke, after this, published a variety of pamphlets in support of his positions: as, "A Letter to a Member of the National Assembly;" "An Appeal from the New Whigs to the Old;" "Letter to a noble Lord on the Subject in Discussion with the Duke of Bedford;" "Thoughts on a Regicide Peace," &c. His zeal on this occasion as well as his extraordinary talents recommended him to the royal favour, and he obtained a pension, which gave room for those who had been galled by his arguments, to reproach him, and some illiberal animadversions were made upon him in the senate, which drew from him that admirable defence, his "Letter to a noble Lord," in which he retaliates upon a celebrated duke in a strain of keen irony and dignified remonstrance. Mr. Burke withdrew from parliament in 1794, leaving his seat for Malton to his son, an accomplished young man, who died shortly after. This melancholy event hastened his death, which happened July 8, 1797. A little before his death he caused to be read to him Addison's paper in the Spectator, on the Immortality of the Soul. Mr. Burke was very amiable in private life; of correct deportment; faithful in his attachments; charitable to the poor; and religious without being superstitious. He had a fine taste for the arts, and was fond of gardening and architecture.—*Gen. Biography.*

Burkitt (William), a pious English divine, was born at Hitcham in Suffolk, 1650, and educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. In 1692 he became vicar of Dedham in Essex, where he died in 1703. He wrote a Practical Exposition of the New Testament, which has gone through numerous editions, and is exceedingly useful.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Burlamaqui (John James), a learned civilian, was descended from an ancient and noble family, originally of Lucca, but settled at Geneva, where he was born in 1694, and became professor there, but afterwards went to reside with prince Frederic of Hesse-Cassel, who had been his pupil. After an absence of some years he returned to his native place, was appointed counsellor of state, and died in 1748. He is known by his Principles of Natural and Political Law, 3 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Burley (Walter), an English priest, and commentator on Aristotle, of the 14th century. He also wrote *De Vita et Moribus Philosophorum*, Cologne, 1472: a rare book.—*Bale. Pits.*

Burmann (Francis), a learned divine, was born at Leyden in 1628, and educated at that university. He afterwards became professor of divinity at Utrecht, where he died in 1679. He wrote Commentaries on the Pentateuch, and the Historical Books of the Old Testament, in Dutch; An Abridgment of Theology, and Exercitationes Academicæ, 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

Burmann (Peter), son of the above, was born at Utrecht in 1668. He attended the lectures of Grævius, and took his degree of doctor of laws at Leyden, at the age of 20. In 1696 he was nominated professor of eloquence and history at Utrecht, and afterwards of Greek and history. He published valuable editions of several of the classics, as Velleius Paterculus, Quintilian, Valerius Flaccus, Virgil, Ovid, Suetonius, Lucan, Phedrus, Petronius, and the minor Latin poets. He also wrote a book on the Roman taxes; but in his critical notes and prefaces he was very severe upon other learned men. He died in 1741.—*Moreri.*

Burmann (John), of the same family as the preceding, was professor of medicine and botany at Amsterdam. He is known as the author of, 1. Rariorum Africanarum Plantarum Decades x. Amst. 1738, 4to.; 2. Thesaurum Ceylanicum, 1737, 4to.—*Ibid.*

Burn (Richard), an English divine, and celebrated law-writer, was born at Kirby Stephen in Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. On taking orders he obtained the vicarage of Orton in his native county, and became a justice of the peace, which circumstance led him to form a digest of the common law necessary to be known by magistrates. This work was published at first in 2 vols. 8vo.; but its success has been such, that every new edition, of which there have been several, has received considerable additions, so that Burn's Justice is now a standard book. He also compiled the Ecclesiastical Law, a book of merit, for which he was made chancellor of Carlisle. Dr. Burn likewise wrote part of the history of his native county. He was the most active and intelligent magistrate in the north of England, and died at his vicarage, which he had greatly ornamented, in 1785. His only son, *John Burn*, was bred to the law, which he did not

follow, though calculated to shine in it, as appears from the additions made by him to his father's Justice of the Peace. His morals did not correspond with his abilities. He died in 1802, aged 58.—*Gent. Mag. Monthly Mag. June*, 1803.

BURNET (Gilbert), an eminent divine, was born at Edinburgh in 1643, and educated at Aberdeen. In 1664 he went to Holland, where he studied the Hebrew language, and on his return was ordained and presented to the living of Saltoun. In 1669 he was appointed divinity professor at Glasgow, and soon after was employed in writing the Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton; about the same time he married the daughter of the earl of Cassilis. In 1672 he published a Vindication of the Church and State of Scotland, and received the offer of a bishopric, which he declined. In 1674 he resigned his professorship and settled in London, where he became preacher at the Rolls and lecturer of St. Clement's. In 1679 appeared the first volume of his History of the Reformation, for which he received the thanks of parliament. This work he afterwards completed in 3 vols. He also published a judicious abridgment of it. His conduct at the trial and execution of lord Russel was so displeasing to the court, that he was dismissed from his lecturership and from his situation at the Rolls by royal mandate. At the accession of king James he went abroad, and after travelling through France, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, settled in Holland, where he was in great favour with the prince of Orange. King James sent to the states to deliver him up; but Dr. Burnet having married a Dutch lady, was considered as a citizen of Holland, and the demand was refused. He accompanied the prince of Orange to England, and in 1689 was made bishop of Salisbury. His first pastoral letter gave offence to both houses, on account of the bishop's asserting the title of the king and queen to the crown on the right of conquest, and it was ordered to be burnt by the hangman. In 1698 he lost his lady, and soon after married Mrs. Berkeley. In 1699 appeared his Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, a work of considerable value. He died in 1715, and was interred in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell. Besides the above, he published an excellent treatise on Pastoral Care, and several Sermons. The History of his own Times appeared in 1724, and is very entertaining, though far from being impartial. The bishop possessed many virtues, but he was vain, officious, and credulous. He had three sons. *William*, the eldest, died governor of New England, in 1729; *Gilbert* was chaplain to the king, and defended Hoadley in the Bangorian controversy; *Thomas* became a judge of the common pleas, and died in 1753.—*Biog. Brit.*

BURNET (Elizabeth), the third wife of the bishop, and daughter of sir Richard Blake, knt. was born at London in 1661, and married at the age of 18 to Robert Berkeley, esq. with whom she visited Holland, and resided there till the revolution. In 1693 she became a widow with a considerable fortune, which she disposed of to the best purposes. She applied much to the study of divinity, and wrote a book entitled *A Method of Devotion*. After remaining a widow seven years she married the bishop of Salisbury; to whose family she behaved with great tenderness. A second edition of her book was published after her death, which happened in 1709. —*Account of her Life prefixed to her book*, 8vo. 1713.

BURNET (Thomas), a learned divine, was born at Croft, in Yorkshire, in 1635, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Christ's college, where he was chosen fellow, and took his degree of M.A. in 1658. On leaving the university he became travelling tutor to the earl of Wiltshire, son of the marquis of Winchester; and he discharged the same office to the earl of Ossory, son of the duke of Ormond. In 1680 appeared his Telluris sacra Theoria, a work which gained him high reputation on account of its elegance, though its philosophical principles were confuted by Dr. Keill and others. It was afterwards translated into English, and published in folio and octavo. It may justly be pronounced a beautiful philosophical rhapsody. In 1685 he was appointed master of the Charter-house; in which situation he opposed the attempt of James II. to place a papist on the foundation of that house. At the revolution he was made chaplain to the king, and clerk of the closet, but lost the place for some free opinions expressed in his Archæologia Philosophica. He died in 1715. After his death appeared two works of his, 1. De Fide et officiis Christianorum; 2. De Statu Mortuorum et Resurgentium. Both these have been published in English. In the latter he holds the millenary notion, and denies the eternity of future punishment. —*Biog. Brit.*

BURNS (Robert), an extraordinary poet, was the son of a farmer near the town of Ayr in Scotland, and was born there in 1759. He received a common education, during the progress of which he was employed in rustic labour. But application, he added to his mental acquirements some knowledge of the French language, and the mathematics, besides cultivating an acquaintance with a few of the English poets. But as his understanding improved, his habits became contaminated; and a love of company led him into idleness and intemperance. Finding his conversation courted, and his superiority acknowledged, he associated with those who he should

have shunned. On the death of his father he went into partnership with his brother in a smal farm, inwhich he was unsuccessful. Anillicit amour at the same time rendered his circumstances still more perplexing, and he was about to emigrate to the Wes Indies, when the publication of a volume of poems was suggested to him. This appared in 1785, at Kilmarnock, and had wonderful success. The poems were in the popular language of the country, and on subjects familiar to the common people. Dr. Blaclock was charmed with the genius exhibite in them, and invited Burns to Edinburgh. His reception there was beyond h expectation; and a new edition of his poems produced him 500*l.* He commenced farmer again, and obtained a place in the excise, before which, however, he married the young woman with whom he had cohabited. The union of these professions only served to embarrass him, and at last e settled at Dumfries only as an excisem. Here he sunk into a habit of drinkir, and kept the worst company, but occasionally wrote some admirable pieces of poetry and letters to correspondents, in a style of energy, and full of sentiment. He died in 796, leaving a widow and four children. An edition of his poems and letters appeared in 1800, in 4 vols. 8vo. under the magement of Dr. Currie of Liverpool, which produced above 1000*l.* for the benefit of his family.—*Life prefixed to his Wrks.*

Burrus (Afranius), an eminent Roman, who commanded the prætorian cohorts under Claudius and Nero; to the latter whom he was tutor in conjunction with Seca. He endeavoured, but in vain, to check the vicious and cruel propensitiof his pupil, and died regretted by all good men, A. D. 62, not without suspicion of poison.—*Tacitus.*

Burrough (Edward), a preacher among the quakers, was born in Westmoreland, in 1634. He was at first a member of the church England, after which he became a presbyrian, and lastly a quaker. He was a zealous preacher, for which he was imprisoned. He had the courage to remonstrate with Cromwell; and he obtained from Charles II. an order for stopping the persecution raging against the quakers in New England. Burrough was thrown into Newgate for preaching; and died there of the gaol distemper in 1663. His tracts have been collected into one volume, folio. —*Gen. Dict.*

Burroughs (Jeremiah), a puritan divine, was educated at Cambridge, which university he was obliged to quit on account of nonconformity. He then went to Holland, and became teacher of a congregation at Rotterdam. About the beginning of the rebellion he returned to England, and was chosen preacher to two congregations at Stepney and Cripplegate, London. He also occasionally displayed his talents before the parliament. He died in 1646. His principal piece is a work on Patience and Resignation, in a course of sermons, 4to.—*Granger. Neale.*

Burroy (James), an English lawyer, and master of the crown office. In 1772 he was appointed to act as president of the royal society till the anniversary election in 1773, and the society addressing the king at that time, his majesty conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He published 4 vols. of Reports; and one of Decisions in the court of king's bench. He also wrote an Essay on Punctuation, and some Anecdotes of Oliver Cromwell and his family. He died in 1782.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Burton (Henry), a puritan divine, was born in 1579 at Birdsal in Yorkshire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; but took his degree of B. D. at Oxford. He was afterwards clerk of the closet to prince Henry, and to prince Charles; but was turned out for a libel against the bishops. After this he obtained the rectory of St. Matthew, Friday-street; but got into trouble by his seditious sermons, was sentenced to pay a fine of 5000*l.* to be pilloried, and then imprisoned for life in Lancaster gaol. The place of his confinement was afterwards altered to the castle of Guernsey; where he remained till 1640, when the parliament recalled him. He was also restored to his living; and died in 1648. He wrote many pamphlets, chiefly controversial, and very abusive.—*Biog. Br.*

Burton (William), an English antiquary, was born in Leicestershire, in 1575, and educated at Brasen-nose college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1622 he published the Description of Leicestershire, folio, and died in 1645. He left several curious MSS. behind him on antiquarian subjects. His son *Cassibelan Burton* was a learned man, and translated Martial into English. He died in 1681.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

Burton (Robert), brother of the above, was born in 1576, and educated at the same college; but afterwards he became student of Christ-church. He was presented first to the vicarage of St. Thomas's, Oxford, and next to the rectory of Seagrave in Leicestershire. He died in 1639. His Anatomy of Melancholy is a treasure of wit and learning. It has been plundered by more than one modern author of reputation; but the greatest plagiarist was the whimsical Sterne.—*Wood. Granger.*

Burton (Hezekiah), an English divine, fellow of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, and prebendary of Norwich. He died in 1681, and his Sermons were published by Dr. Tillotson. He wrote the preface to bishop Cumberland's Laws of Nature.—*Preface to his Sermons.*

Burton (William), a learned Englishman of the 17th century, was born in London, and educated at Oxford; on leaving which he became usher to Thomas Farnaby, and afterwards master of the grammar-school at Kingston in Surry. He died in 1657. He wrote some learned works, the principal of which is, A Commentary on Antoninus's Itinerary, or Journeys of the Roman Empire, as far as it concerneth Britain, folio, 1658.—*Wood's A. O.*

Burton (William), a physician and antiquary, was born at Rippon in Yorkshire, in 1697, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford where he was chosen student, and took his degree of M.D. He wrote the ecclesiastical History of York, 2 vols. folio, and died in 1759.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Burton (John), a learned divine, was born at Wemworthy in Devonshire, and educated at Oakhampton in that county, afterwards at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and read a Greek lecture. He also discharged the office of college tutor with great reputation. In 1733 he was elected fellow of Eton college, and about the same time obtained the vicarage of Maple Derham in Oxfordshire, where he married the widow of his predecessor, though she was wholly unprovided for, and had three daughters, whom he regarded as his own. In 1766 he was presented to the rectory of Worplesdon in Surry, being then D.D. At the close of life he collected his scattered pieces under the title of Opuscula Miscellanea. He died in 1771, and was buried in the chapel of Eton college.—*Biog. Brit.*

Bury (Arthur), an English divine, was born in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter-college, Oxford. In 1648 he was ejected by the parliamentary visitors, on which he retired to his native county. After the restoration he was made prebendary of Exeter, and in 1665 rector of Exeter college, and king's chaplain. But he was afterwards ejected from his rectorship for writing a book, entitled, The naked Gospel, in which he avowed the tenets of Socinus. This work, by sentence of the convocation of the university, was publicly burnt. Dr. Bury endeavoured to vindicate his book in several pamphlets. He died about the beginning of the 18th century.—*Wood.*

Bury (Elizabeth), a pious and an accomplished woman, was the daughter of Captain Lawrence, of Linton, Cambridgeshire, and born there in 1644. Her first husband was a Mr. Lloyd, of Huntingdonshire; after whose death she married Mr. Bury, a dissenting minister of Bristol, where she died in 1720. She had an extensive knowledge in the mathematical sciences, and in the languages, particularly Hebrew, and in theology. Her Life and Diary were published by her husband. Dr. Watts honoured her memory with an elegy.

Burzuie, a Persian physician who lived under Chosroes, by whom he was sent to India to procure a copy of the book called the Wisdom of all Ages; which he afterwards translated into Persian.—*D'Herbelot.*

Bus (Cæsar de), a French divine, and promoter of a religious order called the fathers of the christian doctrine, was born at Cavaillon in 1544. He was very gay in his youth, but afterwards reformed, entered into orders, and became a canon. His order, which was designed to effect a reform among the clergy, was approved by the pope, and the author created general of it. He died in 1607. His Familiar Instructions on the Christian Doctrine were much read.—*Mor.*

Busbec, in Latin Busbequius (Auger Gislen), a learned writer, was born at Clomines in 1522. He was the natural son of the lord of Busbec, and was employed in several embassies, particularly to Constantinople. He was a liberal patron of men of letters, and died in 1593. He made large collections of inscriptions in the Levant, which he communicated to Scaliger, Lipsius, and Gruter. The account of his Travels is an excellent work; it was printed by Elzevir, in Latin, at Leyden in 1633, and has been translated into French.—*Moreri.*

Busby (Richard), a learned school-master, was born at Lutton in Lincolnshire, in 1606, and educated at Westminster-school, from whence he removed to Christ-church, Oxford, where he was elected student. On entering into orders he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Wells, and the rectory of Cudworth in Somersetshire. In 1640 he was appointed master of Westminster-school, which office he discharged 55 years. In 1660 he was made prebendary of Westminster, and the same year took his doctor's degree. He died in 1695, and was interred in Westminster-abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory. He wrote some grammatical works.—*Biog. Brit.*

Busche (Herman Von dem), or *Buschius*, a learned German, was born in Westphalia in 1468. He was one of the principal restorers of letters, for which he was greatly persecuted by the monks. He embraced the doctrines of Luther, and assisted that reformer in some of his works. He died in 1584. He wrote Latin poems and scholia on ancient authors.—*Gen. Biog.*

Buschetto (da Dulichio), a Greek architect in the 11th century, was born in the isle of Dulichio. He built the cathedral at Pisa, where he died, and had a monument erected to his memory.—*Felibien Vies des Architectes.*

Busching (Anthony Frederic), an eminent geographer, was born at Stadhagen in Prussia, in 1724. On finishing his studies at the university of Halle, he became pastor of the Lutheran church at Petersburg. He afterwards returned to Berlin, and was named by Frederic II. director of the college. He died there in 1793. He wrote a number of works, the principal of which

is his Geography, which went through eight editions.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bushell (Thomas), was born in Worcestershire, and received part of his education at Baliol college, Oxford, after which he was taken into the service of lord Bacon: on the fall of that great man he settled on an estate which he had in Oxfordshire, where he entertained Charles I. and his queen, and by that monarch was appointed master of the royal mines in Wales, where he set up a mint, and coined some silver. At the restoration he procured an act of parliament for working the lead mines at Mendip in Somersetshire. He died in 1674, aged 80. He published, 1. Several Speeches and Songs at the Presentment of the Rock at Euston to the Queen's most excellent Majesty in 1636, 4to. 2. A just and true Remonstrance of his Majesty's Mines Royal in the Principality of Wales, 4to. 1642. 3. Extract of the Lord Chancellor Bacon's Philosophical Theory of mineral Prosecutions, 1660, 4to.—*Wood.*

Busleiden (Jerom), a patron of literature and a statesman, was employed by the emperor Charles V. in several embassies. He was the intimate friend of Erasmus and sir Thomas More; and founded in the university of Louvain the college of the three tongues, for teaching of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He died in 1517. A letter of his is prefixed to More's Utopia.—*Bayle.*

Bussiere (John de), a learned jesuit, was born in 1607, and died in 1678. His Latin poems are elegant, particularly Scanderbeg, an heroic poem in eight books. He also wrote a History of France, 2 vols. 4to.; and an Abridgment of Universal History.—*Moreri.*

Bussy (Roger Rabutin, count of), a French writer, was born in 1618. His Amours des Gaules gave such offence to the court, that he was thrown into the Bastille. He wrote several other works, which shew great knowledge and ingenuity. He died in 1693.—*Moreri.*

Butler (William), an English physician, was born at Ipswich, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge. His reputation was very high as a practitioner, but he was a strange humourist. Mr. Aubrey says it was usual with him to sit among the boys at St. Mary's church in Cambridge, and that when he was sent for to king James at Newmarket, he suddenly turned back to go home, and the messenger was obliged to drive him before him. He died at Cambridge in 1618, aged 82; and was buried in St. Mary's church.—*Granger.*

Butler (Charles), an English divine, was born in Buckinghamshire, and bred at Oxford, after which he became master of the free-school at Basingstoke, and vicar of Lawrence Wotten. He died in 1647. He wrote the Feminine Monarchy, or the History of Bees; and a Treatise on Music.—*Wood's A. O.*

Butler (Samuel), an English poet, was the son of a farmer at Strensham in Worcestershire, where he was born in 1600, or according to others in 1612. He received his education at Worcester school, from whence he removed to Cambridge, where he resided six or seven years, after which he became clerk to a justice of peace in his native county. He next went to live in the family of the countess of Kent, and was employed as amanuensis by the learned Selden. After this he resided with sir Samuel Luke in Bedfordshire, a gentleman very zealous in behalf of the covenant and puritanic principles. Here Butler became acquainted with the characters of the leading men of that party, and formed the plan of his poem, entituled Hudibras, the principal person of which was, unquestionably, sir Samuel. The idea of this exquisite piece, which gives so faithful a picture of the cant and hypocrisy of his times, was taken generally from Don Quixote; but the humour and the poetry are wholly Butler's, and in these he stands unrivalled. Some have objected to the jingling double rhimes in it, but these appear rather to add to the drollery of the exhibition, and to excite that ridicule which the author intended at the expence of the gloomy fanatics of his day. The learning and extensive reading of Butler are shewn to great advantage in this performance, a curious edition of which was published by Dr. Zachary Grey, in 2 vols. 8vo. After the restoration Butler became secretary to the earl of Carberry, who appointed him steward of the court held at Ludlow castle. About this time also he married Mrs. Herbert, a lady of family and fortune. Much has been said about Butler's poverty, but either this is not well founded, or he must have been extravagant, for his employments and his marriage ought to have placed him above indigence. He died in London in 1680, and was buried in the church of St. Paul's, Covent-garden. In 1721 alderman Barber, the printer, erected a monument to his memory in Westminster-abbey. After his death were published his posthumous works, and in 1759 Mr. Thyer of Manchester published his genuine remains, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

Butler (James), duke of Ormond, was the son of Thomas Butler, of London, esq. and born there in 1610. He succeeded to the earldom of Ormond on the death of his grandfather in 1632. He distinguished himself with such gallantry against the Irish rebels that he was created marquis of Ormond by Charles I. When Cromwell landed in Ireland, the marquis retired to France. He was instrumental in bringing about the restoration; for which he was made a privy counsellor, and created a duke. In 1662 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and by his activity prevented Blood's plot of seizing his person and the castle of Dublin; for which, that daring conspirator, some years after, forced his grace out of

his coach in London with an intent to hang him at Tyburn; but the duke was rescued by his servants. He died in 1688, and was buried in Westminster-abbey.—*Biog. Brit.*

Butler (Thomas), earl of Ossory, was the son of the above, and born at Kilkenny in 1643. Cromwell sent him to the Tower; from whence he was released after eight months confinement, and then went to Flanders. At the restoration he was appointed lieutenant-general of the army in Ireland, and in 1666 created an English peer, by the title of lord Butler. He was a volunteer under lord Albemarle in the great fight with the Dutch: for which, in 1673, he was made sole admiral of the fleet, in the absence of prince Rupert. In 1677 he commanded the English forces at the battle of Mons He died in 1680.—*Ibid.*

Butler (Joseph), a learned prelate, was born at Wantage in Berkshire in 1692. His father, who was a dissenter, intended him for the ministry amongst those of the same persuasion: and placed him under the learned Mr. Jones, who kept an academy at Tewksbury in Gloucestershire. While there he wrote a letter to Dr. Clarke containing remarks on some of his arguments in his Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God, with which that great man was so pleased that he inserted them in his next edition. During his residence at Tewksbury he studied the subject of nonconformity, the result of which was, a determination to enter into the communion of the established church. Accordingly in 1714 he went to Oxford, and became a commoner of Oriel college, where he formed an intimacy with Mr. Talbot, son of the bishop of Durham; by whose interest he was appointed preacher at the Rolls, and successively rector of Houghton and Stanhope in the county of Durham. In 1736 he was made clerk of the closet to queen Caroline, who delighted much in his conversation. Two years afterwards he was preferred to the bishopric of Bristol, and in a short time made dean of St. Paul's, on which he resigned the rectory of Stanhope. In 1746 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the king, and in 1750 translated to the see of Durham. He died at Bath in 1752, and his remains were interred in Bristol cathedral. He published a volume of Sermons; and a valuable work, entitled, The Analogy of religion, natural and revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature, 1736, 8vo. He also printed a charge on External Religion, which was the subject of much animadversion, and brought upon him the abad imputation of being inclined to popery. Archbishop Secker published a refutation of this slander.—*Biog. Br.*

Butler (Alban), a divine of the Roman church, was born at London, and educated at Douay. He became director of the English college at St. Omer's, and died in 1782. He wrote Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, and Saints, in English, with critical and learned notes.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Butts (William), an eminent English physician, was bred at Gonvile hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degrees in physic, and afterwards became physician and favourite to Henry VIII. who knighted him. He was one of the founders of the royal college of physicians at London, and is mentioned in their records with great honour. He favoured the reformation, and lived on terms of intimacy with archbishop Cranmer. Shakspeare introduces him into his play of Henry VIII. as the friend of that great prelate. He died in 1545, and was buried at Fulham.—*Wood's A. O.*

Buxton (Jedediah), an instance of extraordinary mental powers, was born at Elmeton, a village in Derbyshire, about 1704; but though his father was a schoolmaster, Jedediah could neither read nor write. Notwithstanding this he attained a power of calculation almost incredible. Even mixed company, conversation, and confused noises could not distract his mind when intent on a problem. A person once proposed to him this question: In a body the three sides of which are 23,145,789 yards, 5,642,732 yards, and 54,965 yards, how many cubic eighths of an inch? In about five hours Jedediah accurately solved this intricate problem, though in the midst of business, and surrounded by more than a hundred labourers. He would measure a piece of land by walking over it, as exactly as another could do with a chain. In 1754 he walked to London to see the royal family, but returned disappointed. Whilst in town he was introduced to the royal society: he was also taken to Drury-lane, when, instead of minding the play, or gazing with wonder, he employed himself in counting the words uttered by Mr. Garrick. He lived to be above 70, and had several children.—*Gent. Mag.*

Buxtorf (John), a learned Hebrean, was born in 1654 at Camen in Westphalia He became professor of Chaldee and Hebrew at Basil, where he died in 1629. His works which are of great value to students, are a Lexicon Chaldaicum, Thalmudicum, et Rabbinicum, folio; a small Hebrew and Chaldaic Lexicon, 12mo; Thesaurus Linguæ Hebraicæ, 2 vols. 8vo; a Hebrew Bible in great esteem; another with a rabbinical commentary, 4 vols. folio; Synagoge Judaica, a curious book in the religious ceremonies of the Jews; Institutio Epistolaris Hebraica, &c.—*Moreri.*

Buxtorf (John), son of the above, was born at Basil in 1599. He pursued the same course of studies as his father, and succeeded him in the professorship. He defended the antiquity of the Hebrew vowel points with great zeal against Cappellus, in a book, entitled, Tractatus de punctorum vocalium & accentuum in libris veteris Testamenti Hebraicis origine antiquitate & auctoritate, 1648. He was also the com-

piler of a Chaldaic and Syriac Lexicon, and other works. He died in 1664. There were two others of the same family, *John-James* and *John Buxtorf*, successively professors at Basil, and writers in the same line; but they are all charged with being too partial to the rabbins.—*Moreri.*

Buy de Mornas (Claude), a French geographer, was a native of Lyons, and died at Paris, where he was tutor to the royal princes in his line, in 1783. He is principally known by an Atlas, methodical and elementary, of Geography and History, 4 vols. 4to. He also wrote the Elements of Cosmography, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Buzanval (Nicholas Choart de), an excellent French prelate, was born at Paris in 1611. He was brought up to the law, and attained some distinguished offices, which he renounced for the church, and became bishop of Beauvais in 1652. His conduct was exemplary and edifying; he resided constantly in his diocese, and performed extensive acts of charity. He died in 1679. —*Moreri.*

Byfield (Nicholas), a puritan divine, was born in Warwickshire, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. On entering into orders he settled first at Chester, and next at Isleworth in Middlesex, where he died in 1622. He was a rigid calvinist and sabbatarian, and published several ponderous books in divinity. His son Adoniram distinguished himself in the rebellion, and was scribe to the assembly of divines at Westminster.—*Wood.*

Byng (George), viscount Torrington, and a brave English admiral, was born in Kent in 1663. He entered young into the navy, and after passing through different ranks of the profession, became rear-admiral in 1703, in which capacity he served under sir Cloudesley Shovel in the Mediterranean. In 1706 he was sent to the relief of Barcelona, then besieged by the duke of Anjou, which service he performed with great reputation. On his return he was made admiral of the blue, and in 1708 sent to oppose the invasion designed against Scotland in favour of the pretender, and by his activity he obliged the enemy to return to France without effecting their object, for which he received the freedom of Edinburgh in a gold box. The same year he had the honour of conveying the queen of Portugal to Lisbon, and her majesty presented him with her picture set in diamonds. On his return to England he was made one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty. In 1715 George I. created him a baronet; and in 1717, an invasion being intended from Sweden in favour of the pretender, he was sent into the Baltic, where he remained till that project was abandoned. In 1718 he was appointed commander in chief in the Mediterranean, where he defeated the Spanish fleet, off Sicily. For this victory he had the honour to receive letters of thanks from George I. the emperor Charles, and the queen of Denmark. It was owing to his exertions that Sicily was saved from the Spaniards, and he displayed as much skill as a politician and negociator as he did valour and prudence as a commander. In 1721 he was created viscount Torrington, and knight of the bath. He was afterwards appointed first lord of the admiralty, in which station he died in 1733.—*Biog. Br.*

Byng (John), an English admiral, and son of the above. He served under his father in most of his expeditions, and was always esteemed a good seaman and a brave man. He was sent in 1756 to relieve Minorca, then besieged by the French under Galissoniere, but after a partial action he was forced to bear away, and the place was taken. The public clamour was raised against the admiral, and the ministry caused him to be tried by a court martial: he was sentenced to be shot, though the court recommended him to mercy, which however was not granted, and he suffered with great fortitude at Portsmouth, March 14, 1757.—*Smollett's Hist. of England.*

Bynkershoek (Cornelius Van), a learned Dutchman, was born at Middleburg in 1663, and after studying theology at Franeker, he applied to the law. He became president of the council in Holland, and professor of law at Leyden. He died in 1743. He wrote, Observations on the Roman Laws; a valuable treatise on the Rights of Ambassadors, and other works. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Bynœus (Antony), a protestant divine, was born at Utrecht in 1654, and died at Deventer in 1698. He was the pupil of Grævius, and well versed in the languages, history, and antiquities. He wrote, De Calceis Hebræorum; Christus Crucifixus; Explicatio Historiæ evangelicæ de Nativitate Christi.—*Moreri.*

Byrne (William), an engraver, was born in London, and educated under an uncle who engraved heraldry on plate. But the youth having succeeded in a landscape after Wilson, so as to obtain a premium from the society for the encouragement of arts, it was regarded as the precursor of talent of a superior order, and he was sent to Paris for improvement. After studying under Aliamet and Wille he returned to England where he engraved the Antiquities of Britain, a set of views of the Lakes, and Juith's scenery of Italy, besides many other valuable pieces. His chief excellence consisted in his aerial perspective, and the general effect of his chiaro oscuro. He died in 1805, aged 62.—*Monthly Mag.*

Byrge (Justus), a French mathematical instrument maker at the end of the 16th century, who is said, but without proof, to have discovered logarithms, and the compass of proportion.—*Ibid.*

Byrom (John), an English poet, was

born at Kersal, near Manchester, in 1691, and educated first at Merchant Taylors' school, and next at Trinity-college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow. He wrote the beautiful pastoral to Phœbe in the Spectator, and the letters in the same work signed John Shadow. He supported himself chiefly by teaching short-hand, of which he wrote an improved system. In 1724 he was elected fellow of the royal society, and soon after came to the possession of his paternal estate. He died at Manchester in 1763. Mr. Byrom was an ingenious man, but strongly tinctured with mysticism.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Bythner (Victorinus), a learned man, was born in Poland, but came young to England, and was matriculated at Oxford, where he read a Hebrew lecture several years. He afterwards removed to Cambridge, and lastly into Cornwall, where he practised physic. He died in 1664. His principal work is entitled Lyra prophetica Davidis Regis, sive analysis Critico-practica Psalmorum, 4to.—*Wood.*

Bzovius (Abraham), a learned writer, was born in Poland in 1567, and educated at Cracow, from whence he travelled to Italy, and on his return to his own country became professor of philosophy and theology. Afterwards he went to Rome, where the pope gave him apartments in the Vatican. He died in 1637. He wrote Annals of the Church, 12 vols. and Lives of the Popes, 3 vols.—*Moreri.*

C.

Caab, or Cab Ben Zohair, a rabbin, who wrote some satires against Mohammed, but afterwards became the friend of the impostor, and assisted him in compiling the koran. He died A. D. 622.—*D'Herbelot.*

Cabades, Cavades, or Cobad, king of Persia, succeeded his brother Balasch about the year 486. On account of his tyranny his subjects deposed him, but he afterwards recovered his throne by the assistance of the Euthalites. He made war upon the Romans with great success, and left his crown to his son Chosroes in 531.—*Univ. Hist.*

Cabasilas (Nilus), archbishop of Thessalonica in the 14th century. He wrote with great force against the papal claims to supremacy and infallibility, which work has been several times printed. His nephew Nicholas succeeded him in the archbishopric. He was also a learned man, and wrote an Exposition of the Liturgy, and other works.—*Moreri.*

Cabassole (Philip du), a French bishop, and chancellor to the queen of Sicily, whom he assisted greatly in the government of her kingdom. Urban V. made him a cardinal, and he was also nominated patriarch of Constantinople. He died in 1372. Two books are ascribed to him: a treatise De Fugis Curialium, and the Life and Miracles of St. Mary Magdalen. He was the friend and correspondent of Petrarch.—*Dupin. Tiraboschi.*

Cabassut (John), a French divine, was born at Aix in 1604. He became professor of canon law at Avignon, and died in 1685. He wrote, Juris Canonici theoria et praxis, 1638, folio. Notitia ecclesiastica Conciliorum, canonum, veterumque ecclesiæ usuum, 1670, folio.—*Moreri.*

Cabel (Adrian van der), an eminent painter, was born at Ryswick in 1631, and died in 1695. His landscapes and cattle are very fine.—*Houbraken.*

Cabestan, or Cabestaing (William de), a Provençal poet of the 13th century, whose fate was remarkable. He served Tricline Carbonal, wife of Raymond de Scillans, and became so great a favourite of the lady as to excite the jealousy of her husband, who killed him, and tore out his heart. This he caused to be dressed and served up to his wife. After she had eaten it, the barbarian informed her what it was, on which she died of grief about 1213.—*Moreri.*

Cabot (Sebastian), a celebrated navigator, was born at Bristol in 1477, and before he was 20 he made several voyages with his father, who was an excellent mariner and mathematician. They discovered part of Newfoundland in one of their voyages for a north-west passage; but Sebastian, after the death of his father, completed that discovery; and also of the continent of America, long before Columbus or Vesputius. In the early part of Henry the Eighth's reign he sailed again with a design of proceeding to the East Indies, but owing to some disappointment he went no farther than the Brasils, from whence he shaped his course for Hispaniola and Porto Rico, and returned. Soon afterwards we find him in the Spanish service, but after one voyage to America he returned to England, and settled in his native city. Edward VI. delighted in his conversation, and allowed him a pension. A new company, called merchant adventurers, was erected, and Sebastian was placed at the head of it. By his means a voyage was made to the north in 1552, and a trade commenced with Russia, which gave rise to the Russian company. He died about 1557, aged 80. In Hackluyt's Collection are his instructions for the direction of a voyage to Cathay. He was the first who noticed the variation of the compass, and wrote Navigatione nelle Parte Settentrionale, Venice, 1583, folio.—*Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*

Cabot (Vincent), a learned civilian of

Toulouse in the 16th century. He published four volumes, entitled *Les Politiques de Vincent Cabet*, dedicated to cardinal Richelieu. It was completed by his executor Campistron the poet.—*Moreri.*

CABRAL, or CABRARA (Pedro Alvares), a Portuguese navigator, who commanded the fleet sent to the East Indies by Emanuel king of Portugal in 1500. In this voyage he was driven by a storm on that part of the coast of America now called Brasil, where he landed, and called the spot Santa Cruz. From thence he crossed over to the coast of Africa, and afterwards proceeded to Calicut, where he engaged in a war with the zamorin, whom he forced to comply with his terms. In 1501 he returned to Portugal richly laden.—*Moreri.*

CADALOUS, bishop of Parma, who was elected pope in 1061 by the imperial faction, and took the name of Honorius II. He was deposed by the council of Mantua in 1064, and died not long after.—*Platina.*

CADEMOSTO (Lewis), a Venetian navigator, was born about 1422, and engaged in the service of the king of Portugal. In 1455 he sailed to the Canary islands, and then to the coast of Africa. The year following he carried his discoveries as far as the river St. Dominic. He died at Venice in 1464, leaving an account of his voyages, which was afterwards published.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CADMUS, the founder of Thebes, one of those characters whose real history is blended with too much fable to be relied on. It seems certain that he was either a native of Egypt or Phœnicia; and that he was the first who introduced letters into Greece. The alphabet consisted at first of only sixteen letters. He flourished according to the Arundelian marbles B.C. 1519.—*Moreri.*

CADMUS, the Milesian, was the first Grecian who wrote history in prose. He composed the history of Ionia, which is lost. Another *Cadmus* wrote the History of Athens mentioned by Suidas.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

CADOG, son of Brychan, a saint and founder of some churches in Wales in the 5th century. He died in France.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

CADOG, commonly called the *Wise*, a bard who flourished in the sixth century. He was the first who collected the British proverbs together. There are some churches dedicated to him in South Wales.—*Ibid.*

CADOGAN (William Bromley), a pious divine, was the second son of lord Cadogan by the daughter of lord Montfort. He was born in 1751, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ-church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. On entering into orders he obtained the livings of St. Giles, Reading, and St. Luke, Chelsea, and might have had considerable preferment if he had sought it. But having embraced the calvinistic doctrines, he preached them with so much ardour as to draw upon himself the appellation of a methodist, which hindered his farther advancement in the church. He died in 1797. A volume of his Sermons was published in 1798, with an account of his life prefixed.

CADWALADYR, son of Cadwallon ab Cadvan, succeeded to the nominal sovereignty of Britain in 660; but disheartened with the progress of the Saxons he went to Rome in 686, and died in 703. With him ceased the title of king of the Britons. He was called one of the three blessed kings, on account of his charity to distressed christians.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

CADWALADYR CESAIL, a Welsh poet of some merit in the 16th century, many of whose pieces yet remain in manuscript.—There was another of the same name and age, whose works are to be met with, but unpublished.—*Ibid.*

CADWALLON, son of Cadvan, was prince of North Wales during the reign of his father. Being defeated by Edwin king of Northumberland he went to Ireland in 620, and remained there several years. On his return he assumed the title of king of the Britons, which he supported through a series of continual warfare against the Saxons. He was a great patron of the bards, and in his youth had been admitted among them.—*Ibid.*

CADWGAN, son of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn became prince of a part of Powys in 1073 and for some time had part of South Wales. In 1107 he gave a banquet at Aberteivi which almost ruined him, as his son Owain was captivated with the charms of Nest the wife of Gerald, whom he carried off and in consequence both he and his father were obliged to fly to Ireland. He returned the year after; but was assassinated in 1110 by his nephew.—*Ibid.*

CÆCILIANUS, archdeacon of Carthage was chosen bishop of that see in 311 by the neighbouring bishops, which giving offence to the bishops of Numidia, a council was held in which the ordination of Cæciliann was declared invalid. In a subsequent council, at Rome, he was absolved.——*Dupin. Mosheim.*

CÆCILIUS (Statius), a comic poet, who was cotemporary with Ennius. A fragment by him is in the Corpus Poetarum of Maittaire.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

CÆLIUS AURELIANUS, an ancient physician, was an African by birth, but when he flourished is uncertain. His works were printed at Amsterdam in 1722, 4to.—*Halle.*

CÆSALPINUS (Andrew), a physician of the 16th century. He was born at Arezzo and became first physician to pope Clement VIII. He died at Rome in 1603. He is supposed to have had some knowledge of the circulation of the blood. He was also a good botanist, and wrote a treatise De Plantis.—*Moreri. Freind.*

CÆSAR (Caius Julius), was descended from the Julian family, and lost his father

when young. He married the daughter of Cornelius Cinna, and was designed for the office of high priest to Jupiter, but was deprived of it by Sylla, who was Cinna's inveterate enemy. Sylla carried his revenge so far as to confiscate the property of Cæsar, and even issued a proscription against him. By the mediation of several of the patricians, this decree was reversed: but Cæsar, not thinking Rome a safe place, went to reside with Nicomedes, king of Bithynia. He obtained a civic crown for his conduct at the taking of Mitylene. On the death of Sylla he was recalled to Rome, and distinguished himself as an orator, by impeaching Dolabella for mal-administration in Greece. He studied rhetoric at Rhodes under Apollonius, and in his passage was taken by pirates, from whom he gained his liberty by paying a considerable ransom. He afterwards fitted out some ships, and having taken those plunderers caused them to be crucified. On his return to Rome he joined the party of Marius, and united with Cicero in promoting the Manilian law, which gained him the friendship of Pompey. The first dignity he obtained was that of military tribune, after which he served the offices of quæstor and ædile. In the latter station he gained popularity by his liberal donations, which greatly embarrassed his circumstances. He was suspected of being concerned in Cataline's conspiracy, owing perhaps to his recommending clemency to the culprits, in an oration which was severely answered by Cato. This conduct greatly lessened his reputation. On the death of his wife Cornelia he married Pompeia, from whom he procured a divorce for receiving Clodius into her house at the time of celebrating the rites of the *bona Dea*. He did not, however, persecute Clodius, and when asked why he had dismissed Pompeia, his answer was, that "Cæsar's wife should not even be suspected." On the expiration of his prætorship he was appointed governor of the farther Spain: but finding it difficult to settle with his creditors, Crassus became his bondsman. On his way thither, passing through a miserable village on the Alps, his friends asking him whether he thought there were any contentions for offices in such a place? "No," replied he, "but I would rather be the first man here than the second at Rome." During his governorship he realized sufficient property to pay his debts, which are said to have amounted to a million and a half sterling. He next gained the consulship in conjunction with Bibulus, B.C. 59. At this time he formed the first triumvirate with Pompey and Crassus, the former of whom married his daughter Julia, and he himself married Calpurnia, daughter of L. Calpurnius Piso. In the following year he went into Gaul, where he distinguished himself as a military commander, in reducing the Belgians, Helvetians, and Nervians. In the fourth year of his government he crossed over to Britain, but did little more than reconnoitre the coast; on his next expedition he entered the Thames, and ravaged a great part of the country, taking several of the inhabitants as hostages. Having completely reduced Gaul to the condition of a Roman province, and acquired prodigious wealth, Pompey grew jealous of him, and the senate deprived him of his government. This being considered by him as a declaration of war, he crossed the Rubicon, a small river which parted Cisalpine Gaul from Italy, with a determination of revenging himself upon his enemies. His army was zealously attached to him, and success attended him every where on his march. Rome was filled with fear and confusion; and Pompey, with the magistrates, withdrew on his approach. Cæsar entered the metropolis without his troops in an affected style of moderation. However, he seized upon the public treasury, which enabled him to complete the subjugation of the people. The civil war now raged with fury throughout the empire; but Cæsar, by himself or his lieutenants, was every where triumphant, except in his blockade of Dyrrachium, where Pompey was encamped, who burst through the barrier after slaying considerable part of Cæsar's forces. Cæsar then retired to Macedonia, whither he was followed by Pompey, who was defeated on the plains of Pharsalia. Cæsar next embarked for Alexandria, where the head of Pompey being brought to him, he burst into tears, and caused it to be solemnly interred. Here he entered into a war with Ptolemy, in which the famous Alexandrian library, containing 400,000 volumes, was accidentally burnt. This war was attended with various success, but Cæsar's good fortune prevailed; the Egyptians were defeated, and Ptolemy was drowned. On the news of the death of Pompey the Roman senate proclaimed Cæsar consul for five years, and created him dictator, thus placing the executive power in his hands. He next conquered Pharnaces, the son of Mithridates the great, in Asia Minor, on which occasion he wrote this laconic letter, "*Veni, Vidi, Vici*; I came, I saw, I conquered." After settling the affairs of Greece he proceeded to Rome, where he shewed his clemency, by pardoning all who had conspired against him in his absence. He next made an expedition into Africa, in the course of which he displayed great address and prudence in quelling a mutiny which broke out in his favourite legion. In this war he defeated Scipio, Labienus, and Juba; and drove Cato to the necessity of putting himself to death at Utica. At his return to Rome he behaved with great liberality to the people, and enacted several good laws. Among other reforms which he introduced, was that of the calendar, which bears the

name of the *Julian calendar*. The two sons of Pompey having excited a revolt in Spain, Cæsar marched thither, and after a bloody battle, succeeded in completing the subjugation of that country. His return to Rome was crowned with a triumph and the assumption of the imperial dignity, which roused the jealousy of several of his friends, who joined with the republicans in a conspiracy against his life. It is recorded of him, that a soothsayer bade him beware of the ides of March, and that his wife Calpurnia was so apprehensive that danger awaited him, as to dissuade him from going to meet the senate. The remonstrances, however, of Decimus Brutus, one of the conspirators, overruled his reluctance, and Cæsar went to the senate-house, where he was assassinated, B.C. 43, and in the 56th year of his age. Thus fell Julius Cæsar, who on all accounts may justly be called a great man; for though he aspired to and obtained the supreme power, yet it does not appear that he abused it by any acts of tyranny or cruelty. His ambition was inordinate, but he was liberal and humane. His talents were of the first rank; and he might have shone as an orator if he had devoted himself to that profession, as Cicero himself acknowledges. His literary powers appear to great advantage in his Commentaries, written in the true spirit of historical dignity and faithfulness. The best editions are those of Elzevir, 1661; Grævius, 1697; Clarke, London, 1712; Davis, Cambridge, 1727; and Barbou, Paris, 1755. This work has been translated into English by Bladen. Some of his epistles are extant among Cicero's.—*Plut. Suetonius.*

Cæsar (Julius), an eminent civilian, was born at Tottenham in Middlesex, in 1557, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, from whence he went to Paris, where he took the degree of doctor of the civil law in 1581. Two years after he proceeded doctor of the canon law at Oxford, and was made master of the requests, judge of the admiralty, and master of St. Catherine's hospital near the Tower. He was knighted by James I. and made chancellor of the exchequer, which office he resigned in 1614, on being appointed master of the rolls. He died in 1636. His MSS. were sold by auction in 1757 for above 300*l*.—*Biog. Brit.*

Caffa (Melchior), an able sculptor and designer, was born at Malta in 1631. He adorned many churches at Rome with his works, which occasioned him to be compared to the celebrated Bernini. He died there in 1687.—*D'Argenville.*

Caffiaux (D. Joseph), a benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Valenciennes in 1712, and died at St. Germain des Pres in 1777. He wrote in conjunction with Grenièr, the History of Picardy; and we have also by him, an Essay towards a History of Music, 4to.; but his principal work is the Genealogical Treasure, full of curious researches.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Caffieri (Philip), a sculptor, born at Rome in 1634. He was invited to France by Mazarine, and was employed by Colbert, who appointed him inspector of the marine at Dunkirk in 1716. His son James was also eminent in the same line; he also executed some fine busts in bronze. He died in 1755. His son John James pursued the same profession.—*Ibid.*

Cagliari (Paul), an Italian painter, better known by the name of *Paul Veronese*, was born in 1532 at Verona. His most esteemed pieces are at Venice, where he died in 1588. His sons, Gabriel and Charles, were also eminent artists; the first died in 1596, the latter in 1631. His brother Benedict was a good painter and sculptor, and died at Venice in 1598.—*D'Argenville.*

Cagliostro, a famous impostor, whose name was Joseph Balsamo. He was born at Palermo in 1743, and assumed the name of Cagliostro from his godmother. He left his native country when young and went to Rome, where he married a young woman as full of intrigue as himself. His first adventure was the cheating a goldsmith of Palermo out of a considerable sum, under the pretence of discovering to him some hidden treasure. On this occasion he was obliged to quit Sicily. At Messina he got acquainted with a Greek, named Altotas, who pretended to chemistry; with him he visited the Archipelago and Egypt; and on their return touched at Malta, where they worked in the laboratory of the grand master Pinto. Here Altotas died, and Balsamo going to Naples, assumed the title of marquis Pelligrini; but being recognized by his old friend the goldsmith, he was sent to prison. He soon obtained his release, on which he visited most countries in Europe, taking different titles as suited his various purposes. In France he called himself the marquis Cagliostro, but even under this appellation his imposture was detected, and he was sent to the Bastille. He played his tricks with greater success in England, where he pretended to wonderful skill in medicine, and to a knowledge of the occult sciences. At last he returned to Italy, and was seized at Rome, where he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment in the castle of St. Angelo, and died there in 1795. Balsamo's deceptions were mostly played upon the opulent and noble, whose credulity he excited by pretensions the most extravagant, and in several cases the most impious. He pretended to magical skill, and to the power of raising the appearances of departed spirits; with it he associated the wisdom of foretelling things to come; and above all, the knowledge of such recondite treasures of nature as would prolong life. A detail of his impostures was published at Rome, from which this is taken.

CAGNACCI, also called GAULASSI, on account of his deformity, an Italian painter of the 18th century. He was the disciple of Guido, and died at Vienna, aged 80.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CAGNATI (Marsilio), an eminent physician, was born at Verona. After studying at Padua he was invited to Rome, where he taught philosophy and medicine, and was patronized by Clement VIII. and Paul V. His works are, Variarum Observationum, 8vo.; De Sanitate tuenda, 4to.; De Aëris Romani salubritate, &c. 4to.; Opuscula Varia, 4to. 1608.—*Moreri. Haller.*

CAHAGNES (James), royal professor of medicine in the university of Caen, born in 1548, and died in 1612. He wrote, 1. La Centurie des Eloges des Hommes célébres de Caen, 1608, 8vo. 2. A Treatise on Fevers, and another on the Disorders of the Head, both in Latin, 1618.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CAHUSAC (Lewis de), a French writer, was born at Montauban, and became an advocate. In 1736 he produced his tragedy of Pharamond, which obtained great success. On coming to Paris he was made secretary to the count de Clermont, and died in 1759. His operas possess considerable merit, besides which he wrote some romances.—*Ibid.*

CAIAPHAS, high priest of the Jews, who condemned Christ, and was afterwards turned out of office by Vitellius, on which he put an end to himself.—*Josephus. Moreri.*

CAIET (Peter Victor Palma), a French divine, was at first a protestant minister, but turned Roman catholic, and became doctor of the Sorbonne. He died at Paris in 1610, aged 85. His Chronologie Septennaire, 1606, 8vo. is a curious work; besides which he wrote some pieces against the calvinists. —*Moreri.*

CAJETAN, a cardinal, whose proper name was Thomas de Vio. He was born at Cajeta, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1469, and became a dominican monk, of which order he was chosen general. His book of the Power of the Pope procured him the archbishopric of Palermo, and the cardinalship. In 1516 he was sent legate to Germany, where he exerted himself against Luther. He died in 1534. Besides his book, the above, he wrote Commentaries on Aristotle and Aquinas, and translated several parts of the Scriptures into Latin, according to the literal order. He is not to be confounded with *Constantine Cajetan*, a benedictine, who died at Rome in 1650. He wrote on the Imitation of Jesus Christ, and other works.—*Tiraboschi. Moreri.*

CAILLE (Nicholas Lewis de la), an eminent mathematician, was born at Rumigny in 1713, and educated at the college of Lisieux, in Paris. He became the friend of Cassini, and was associated with M. de Thury in projecting the meridian line; and in 1739 was appointed professor of mathematics in the college of Mazarine, and in 1741 elected a member of the academy of sciences. In 1750 he went to the Cape of Good Hope, to examine the stars of the southern hemisphere. He died at Paris in 1762. His writings amount to several volumes, and are greatly esteemed, particularly his Elements of Astronomy.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CAIN, the eldest son of our first parents, who slew his brother Abel in the 130th year of the world. He travelled east of Eden, built a city, and had a son named Enoch. The jewish tradition is, that he was slain by Lamech. There was a sect of gnostics in the 2d century, called Cainites, who entertained great respect for this murderer, and for another of equal reputation, Judas Iscariot.——*SS. Josephus. Dupin.*

CARIO (Francisco), an Italian painter, was born at Milan in 1598, and studied at Rome and Venice. The duke of Savoy invited him to his court, gave him a pension, and knighted him. His pictures, chiefly religious, are excellent.—*Pilkington.*

CAIUS, or KAY (John), a physician, was born at Norwich, and educated at Gonville-hall, Cambridge, but took his degree of M. D. at Padua in 1541, where he was Greek lecturer, and reader in physic. On his return to England, he was appointed physician to Edward VI. and continued in the same capacity to serve queen Mary and queen Elizabeth, but in 1568 he was dismissed, being suspected of popery. He died at Cambridge in 1573, and left his estate for erecting Gonville-hall into a college, called after his name. He wrote the History of Cambridge, and some medical works which do honour to his learning.—*Fuller.*

CAIUS (Thomas), a learned man of the 16th century, was a native of Lincolnshire, and educated at All-souls college, Oxford. He became prebendary of Salisbury, and died at Oxford in 1572. He translated Erasmus's paraphrase on St. Mark into English: and also some Greek and Latin classics.—*Wood's A. O.*

CALABAR (Quintus), an ancient Greek poet, who wrote a supplement to the Iliad under the name Paralipomena; which was printed at Leyden in 1734, 8vo.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc.*

CALABROIS (Mathias Preti), a celebrated painter, born at Calabria in 1643, studied under Lanfranc, and died at Malta in 1699. —*Moreri.*

CALAMY (Edmund), a nonconformist divine, was born in London in 1600, and educated at Cambridge, where he proceeded B. D. He became chaplain to the bishop of Ely, and lecturer of St. Edmundsbury. In the civil war he sided with the parliament, and distinguished himself as the leading preacher among the presbyterians. He was also a member of the Westminster assembly. However, he protested against

the trial and execution of the king. At the restoration he was offered the bishopric of Litchfield and Coventry, which he refused after some hesitation. He was deprived of his living for nonconformity, in 1662, and died in 1666. He published some single sermons and religious tracts.—*Biog. Br.*

Calamy (Benjamin), an English divine, and son of the preceding, was educated at St. Paul's school, and at Catherine-hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and was elected fellow. In 1677 he was chosen minister of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, and appointed chaplain to the king. In 1680 he took his degree of D. D. In 1683 he resigned the living of Aldermanbury for that of St. Laurence, Jewry; and in 1685 he obtained a prebend in St. Paul's. The year following he died. His sermons were printed after his death in one volume, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

Calamy (Edmund), an eminent minister among the dissenters, was grandson of Mr. Edmund Calamy, above mentioned, by his eldest son Edmund, who was also a nonconformist, and born in 1671. After receiving a school education he was sent to Utrecht. In 1694 he was ordained among the dissenters; and, after officiating to different congregations, succeeded Mr. Alsop in Westminster. In 1702 he published an abridgement of Baxter's Life and Times, with an account of the ejected ministers. In a subsequent edition it was enlarged to four volumes. This work occasioned a temperate controversy between the author and Mr. afterwards bishop, Hoadley. He was honoured with the degree of D. D. by three universities in Scotland. He died in 1732. Besides the above, he wrote two volumes of sermons and some tracts.—*Ibid.*

Calandrucci (Giacintho), a disciple of Carlo Maratti, and a good painter; died in 1707. He ornamented many churches at Rome.—*Pilkington.*

Calanus, an Indian brachman who accompanied Alexander to India. At the age of 83 he requested that prince to cause his funeral pile to be erected, that he might expire in the flames, which the conqueror reluctantly consented to; and the philosopher ascended the pile, with pleasure, in the sight of the whole army, on the frontiers of Susiana, B. C. 325.——*Arrian. Q. Curtius.*

Calas (John), a protestant merchant of Toulouse, who was accused, in 1761, of having strangled his eldest son, Mark Antony, on account of his secretly embracing the Roman catholic religion. The young man was of an impatient and gloomy disposition, and in a fit of melancholy hung himself. But the people were persuaded that the father had perpetrated the fact, and he was accused before the magistrates. The unfortunate man was put to the torture to make him confess, and finally, without any evidence, broken on the wheel, declaring his innocence in his last moments. The widow and children found some friends, and by order of the king, the proceedings were considered in the council; by whom Calas was pronounced innocent. This was in 1765. Lewis, the younger son, came to London, where he practised surgery. In 1793 he returned to France. The widow of John Calas died in 1792, at the age of 91. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist., and private information.*

Calasio (Marius), a learned franciscan, who was professor of Hebrew at Rome, and published there in 1621 a Concordance of the Bible, a new edition of which was printed at London, in 4 vols. folio, 1747; but the editor, Mr. Romaine, foisted in some interpolations of his own, in the words *Aleim* and *Berith*.—*Moreri.*

Calcagnini (Celio), a learned Italian, was born at Ferrara, in 1579. He served in the imperial army some time; and was employed in several embassies and other honourable commissions. At last he became professor of belles-lettres at Ferrara, where he died in 1540. He wrote several works which shew great erudition, particularly on the Roman antiquities. He also asserted the motion of the earth before Copernicus published his system.—*Moreri.*

Calcar (John de), an eminent painter, was born in the duchy of Cleves, and died at Naples in 1546. He was a disciple of Titian, and his pictures are hardly to be distinguished from those of that master.—*Depiles.*

Calderini (Domizzio), a learned writer, was born about 1446, at Toris, in the territory of Verona, and died at Rome in 1478, on which occasion his scholars attended his funeral in mourning. He was professor of belles-lettres in that city, and published numerous commentaries upon the Latin poets. He also wrote some Latin poems, and published the two first books of Pausanias.—*Tiraboschi.*

Calderon de la Barca (don Pedro), a Spanish soldier, priest, and dramatic writer, who flourished in the middle of the 17th century. His plays were printed at Madrid in 9 vols. 4to. 1689.—*Moreri.*

Calderwood (David), a Scotch presbyterian divine. He opposed the design of James VI. to bring the church of Scotland to a conformity with that of England, and for his violent conduct was banished for life, on which he went to Holland, where he published a celebrated book, entitled Altare Damascenum, in which he attacked the English church with the asperity peculiar to his party. He afterwards returned to his own country, and employed his time in writing an ecclesiastical History of Scotland; of which a part has been printed. He died about 1638.—*Biog. Brit.*

Caldwall (Richard), an English physician, was born at Staffordshire about 1515, and educated at Brasen-nose college,

Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow. He was elected censor of the college of physicians, and founded therein a chemical lecture. He died in 1585.—*Wood's A. O.*

CALEB, one of the Hebrews sent by Joshua to view the land of Canaan, of which he gave a faithful description; and thereby raised the spirits of the people. He possessed the country of Hebron, and died at the age of 114.—*SS.*

CALED, or KHALED, one of Mohammed's warriors. He belonged to the tribe of Koreish, and for his valour was honoured by the impostor with the title of the *Sword of God.* He conquered several of the Arabian tribes, and was guilty of horrible cruelties, particularly in putting to death the garrison of Damascus, after allowing them to depart that city. He died of the plague in 639.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

CALENDARIO (Philip), a famous architect and sculptor, who lived at Venice in 1354. He erected the beautiful porticos which surround the place of St. Mark.—*Moreri.*

CALENTIUS (Elisius), an Italian writer, was born in the kingdom of Naples; he was preceptor to the son of Ferdinand II. king of that country, and died about 1503. His poem of the Battle between the Frogs and Mice, in imitation of Homer, was printed in 1738, at Rouen.—*Tiraboschi.*

CALEPINO, or DA CALEPIO (Ambrose), a learned writer of the 15th century. He was a native of Bergamo, and descended from a noble family. He embraced the monastic life among the Augustins. His Vocabulary of the Latin tongue, the first edition of which appeared in 1503, was very famous, and after passing through various hands, swelled, in 1681, to two volumes, folio. He died blind, in 1511.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

CALIAVIRI (Luca), an Italian painter of landscapes and sea views, born at Udino in 1665, and died in 1715.—*Pilkington.*

CALIGULA (Caius Cæsar), a Roman emperor, was the son of Germanicus and Agrippina. When he was twenty he was adopted by Tiberius, to the great joy of the Roman people, with whom his father Germanicus had been a favourite. His first wife was Claudia, the daughter of a senator, but even while a boy he discovered the most abandoned disposition, having been detected in an intrigue with his own sister. On the death of Tiberius he was proclaimed emperor by the prætorian soldiers, and the nomination was confirmed by the senate, A. D. 37. The commencement of his reign was promising; he set at liberty the state prisoners, caused honours to be shewn to his deceased relatives, behaved with liberality to those who were living, and distributed large donations to the people. But this state was of short duration. He fell dangerously ill, and so greatly was he esteemed, that all orders were anxious in their supplications for his recovery. When, however, his health was restored, it was discovered that he was not the same man. His mind was either changed, or he had acted under the mask of hypocrisy. He began his career of wickedness by murdering several of his relations, who were followed by a number of senators, and other persons of high rank. He openly married his sister Drusilla, and on her death caused divine honours to be paid her, in temples built to her honour. For his favourite horse he built a palace with a marble stable, and an ivory rack; fed him with gilt barley, and wine out of a golden cup. It was even his intention at one time to make him consul. He married several wives, whom he put away one after the other. At last he attached himself to Cornelia, whose manners were as dissolute as his own. Cruelty in him became an inordinate habit, and he openly uttered the detestable wish, "that the Roman people had but one neck, which he might sever in two at a blow." His public exhibitions were extravagant and childish. He caused a bridge of boats to be constructed from Baiæ to Puteoli, on which were erected a number of castles, and after passing over it twice at the head of his troops, he caused the whole to be destroyed. In an expedition into Gaul he shewed his folly and cowardice on several occasions; but one of his most ridiculous exploits was in a pretended expedition against Britain. Having drawn up his whole army opposite the island, he commanded the trumpets to sound a charge and every preparation to be made for battle, when on a sudden the soldiers were ordered to fill their helmets with cockle-shells, and the farce ended with giving a trifling donation to the troops. He was about to follow this up by the tragedy of decimating all the legions of the German army which had mutinied; but suspecting his intentions, those troops took up their arms, and stood on the defence. He then fled to Rome, where he revenged himself on the senate. At length a conspiracy was formed against him, headed by Cassius Chærea, and the monster was assassinated as he was passing to the baths, A.D. 41, in the 29th year of his age. His wife and infant daughter were also sacrificed to the vengeance of the people, who caused his statues to be demolished, and all his public acts to be annulled.—*Suetonius. Dio Cassius. Crevier.*

CALIXTUS (George), a German protestant divine, born at Middleburg, in Holstein, in 1586, made professor of divinity at Helmstadt in 1614, and died in 1656. He wrote, 1. Anti-moguntinus, 1644, 4to. 2. A treatise against the Celibacy of Priests, 1681, 4to. and other works. He endeavoured to promote a union between the Romish and protestant churches.—*Moreri.*

Callard (John Baptist), member of the academy of Caen, and professor of physic in that university, where he died in 1718. He established a botanic garden at Caen, and wrote a book entitled, Lexicon Medicum Etymologicum, 12mo. 1693.—*Ibid.*

Callicratidas, a Spartan general, who succeeded Lysander as commander of the fleet in the Lesser Asia. He displayed great disinterestedness and valour; defeated Conon the Athenian general, and afterwards blocked him up in Mitylene. The Athenians fitted out a fleet for the relief of this place, and in the engagement the Spartan commander's ship was sunk, and he perished, B.C. 405.—*Univ. Hist.*

Callimachus, a Greek poet, who flourished in the time of Ptolemy Euergetes. He was the preceptor of Apollonius, the author of the Argonautica, who used him very ill. The works of Callimachus were translated into English by Dodd.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc.*

Callimachus, an architect, who invented the Corinthian capital about 540 B.C. The occasion of this discovery is said to have been this: A plant of acanthus being placed upon the tomb of a Corinthian lady, spread its leaves over the basket in so graceful a manner, that the architect adopted it as a suitable ornament for his pillars.—*Moreri.*

Callisthenes, a Greek philosopher, and the companion of Alexander in his expeditions. That prince caused him, in consequence of a charge of having conspired against his life, to be put into an iron cage with a dog, after having had his nose, lips, and ears cut off. Lysimachus, a disciple of the philosopher's, out of compassion gave him poison, B. C. 328; for this Alexander ordered Lysimachus to be delivered to a lion, which he conquered, and for his bravery recovered the monarch's favour.—*Arrian. Q. Curtius.*

Callistus (Johannes Andronicus), a reviver of learning in the 15th century, was a native of Thessalonica. He taught Greek at Rome, after which he travelled to France, and died there in a short time. Some MSS. in Greek by him were in the royal library at Paris.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Callixtus I. pope and saint, succeeded Zephyrinus in 219, and suffered martyrdom in 222.—Callixtus II. was the son of the count of Burgundy, and became archbishop of Vienne in 1083, pope in 1119, and died in 1124.—Callixtus III. was a native of Xativa in Spain, elected pope in 1455, and died in 1458. His character was respectable for learning, moderation and piety.—*Platina. Dupin.*

Callot (James), a celebrated engraver, was born at Nancy, in 1593, of a noble family. He learnt his art at Rome, and acquired a great reputation; he died at Florence in 1636. His engravings are highly valued.—*Moreri.*

Calmet (Augustin), a learned French benedictine; he was born in 1672, and died abbot of Senones in 1757. He wrote a Literal Commentary upon all the books of the Scripture, 23 vols. 4to; a History of the Old and New Testament, 4 vols. 4to.; an Historical, Critical, and Chronological Dictionary of the Bible; a Universal History, 15 vols. 4to.; and other learned works.—*Moreri.*

Calo-John, or Johannitz, a Bulgarian chief, who in the 18th century submitted to pope Innocent III. and was invested by him with the royal title. In 1205 he marched against the emperor Baldwin, whom he made prisoner and put to death. After ravaging Greece, and committing horrible cruelties, he was assassinated.—*Moreri. Gibbon.*

Calonne (Charles Alexander de), an eminent statesman, was born of a noble family at Douay in 1734. He was educated at the university of Paris, and became an advocate. After attending the bar some time, he became successively solicitor general to the parliament of Douay, master of requests, intendant of Mentz, and comptroller general of the finances, in which last place he succeeded Necker in 1783, at which time he found not a single crown in the treasury. In this important office he continued till 1787, and during the period of his administration maintained the public credit by a punctuality till then unknown in the payments of the royal treasury, though he found it drained to the lowest ebb. He laboured with unwearied assiduity to restore the equipoise between the annual income and expenditure, and to provide a supply for the emergencies of the state, without increasing the burthen of the people. For this purpose he advised the king to revive the ancient usage of convening national assemblies of the *notables*, to whom he proposed the bold project of suppressing the pecuniary privileges and exemptions of the nobility, clergy, and magistracy. This measure alarmed those powerful bodies, and M. de Calonne found it necessary to retire to England, where he wrote two elegant defences of himself, his *Requete au Roi*, and *Reponse à l'Ecrit de M. Necker*. At the end of the war he returned to Paris, where he died in 1802. Besides the above pieces he wrote an Essay on Agriculture, 12mo; Observations sur plusieurs matieres du droit civil et coutumier, 4to; De l'Etat de la France present et à venir, 1790, 8vo; in this work he displayed uncommon sagacity, and predicted the disasters which afterwards fell on his unhappy country; Des Finances publiques de la France, 8vo.; Lettre à l'auteur des Considerations sur l'Etat des Affaires publiques, 1798, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Europ. Mag. vol. XV.*

Calovius (Abraham), a German divine, was born in 1612, at Morungen, in

the duchy of Brunswick. He became professor of divinity at Rostock, after which he removed to Dantzick, and lastly to Wittenberg. He was a bigoted lutheran, and strenuously opposed every project of a union between the reformed churches. So zealous was he on this point, that all who were of the same sentiments with him were called *Calovians*. He died in 1686. His writings were numerous, but mostly controversial.—*Moreri.*

Calprenede (Walter de Costes, lord of), a French romance-writer, was gentleman of the bedchamber to the king, and in great favour with the prince of Condé, who is said to have assisted him in some of his works. He died in 1663. His romances are, Cassandra, Cleopatra, and Pharamond, all very voluminous, but, though once popular, they are now sunk into contempt, having given way to novels of a lighter and more probable cast. He also wrote dramatic pieces.—*Ibid.*

Calpurnius, a Sicilian poet of the 3d century, who wrote seven eclogues, addressed to Nemisianus, another poet. They possess considerable merit, and are to be found in the Poetæ Latini Minores, 4to. 1731.—*Voss. de Poet. Lat.*

Calvart (Denis), a Flemish painter, was born in 1552. He kept a school at Bologna, where he had for his disciples, Guido and Dominichino. He died in 1619.—*D'Argenville.*

Calvert (George), the first lord Baltimore, was born at Kipling, in Yorkshire, in 1582, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, after which he went abroad, and at his return entered into the service of Robert Cecil, secretary of state to James I. That monarch made him one of the clerks of the privy council, and in 1619 he was appointed secretary of state. In 1625 he was created lord Baltimore, and had a grant of land in Newfoundland; which settlement being abandoned, he obtained another in Virginia, where a colony was afterwards formed called Baltimore.—He died in 1632.—*Biog. Br.*

Calvert (James), a nonconformist divine, was born at York, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge. He was ejected from the living of Topcliff, in Yorkshire, and died in 1698. He was the author of a work entitled, Napthali, 4to. 1672.—*Calamy.*

Calvin (John), an eminent reformer, was born at Noyon in Picardy, in 1509, and educated at Paris under Corderius with a view to the church. Two benefices were procured for him, but having read the Scriptures with great attention, he became dissatisfied with the tenets of the church of Rome, and altered his mind with respect to the ecclesiastical state. This change in his opinions induced him to study the law, in which he made a considerable progress; but his open avowal of the protestant faith rendered his stay in France dangerous, and he retired to Basil, where he published, in 1535, his Institution of the Christian Religion, to which he prefixed an elegant dedication to Francis I. This work rendered his name famous among all the reformed, and was translated into several languages. The year following he settled at Geneva as minister and professor of divinity, having Farel for his colleague. But soon after he was obliged to leave Geneva, together with Farel, for refusing the sacrament indiscriminately to the people. Calvin then went to Strasburg, where he officiated in a French church of his own establishment, and was also chosen professor of divinity. The divines of Strasburg appointed Calvin to be their deputy at the diet of Worms. In the mean time the citizens of Geneva requested his return to their city, and after repeated solicitations he consented, and arrived there in 1541. His first undertaking was to set on foot a system of ecclesiastical discipline, strictly presbyterian, and as rigorous and assuming as that of Rome itself. He continued in this city, actively employed as a preacher and a writer, till his death, which happened in 1564. The moral character of Calvin was irreproachable, and he appears to have acted from conscientious motives; but he was proud and overbearing. His creed was narrow, and the doctrine of predestination which he broached and explained caused bitter heats and confusions long after his death. His intolerance was manifested in his conduct to Servetus, but this was more the fault of the age than of the man. In all respects, however, he was a great character. He left a widow, by whom he had a son, who died an infant. Calvin's works make 9 vols. folio.—*Bayle. Mosheim.*

Calvitius (Sethus), a learned chronologer, born at Thuringia in 1556, and died in 1615. His principal work is the Opus Chronologicum, the last edition of which was that of Franckfort in 1685. Scaliger speaks highly of it.—*Moreri.*

Calza (Antonio), an Italian painter of the 17th century. He was the disciple of Carlo Cignani, and imitated the battle pieces of that master with great success; he also painted landscapes.—*D'Argenville.*

Camassei, or Camace (Andrew), an Italian painter, born at Bevagna. He studied under Dominichino and Andrew Sacchi. He died in 1657. At Wilton there is a fine painting by him, representing Venus and the Graces.—*Pilkington.*

Cambaceres (N.), a French prelate, was born at Montpellier in 1722. He became preacher to the king, and distinguished himself so much by his talents in the pulpit as to obtain several ecclesiastical preferments, the last of which was the archbishopric of Rouen. He died in 1802.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Cambert, a French musician, who was the first that exhibited operas in France;

but being rivalled by Lulli, in 1672 he went to England, where he became master of the king's band, and died in 1677.—*Ibid.*

CAMBIS-VELLERON (Joseph Lewis Dominic, marquis de), a learned French nobleman, was descended of an ancient family in Venaissin, a captain of the dragoons, and colonel in the army. He was born at Avignon in 1706, and died in 1772. His library was one of the largest and most select in his country. He published, 1. A Catalogue raisonné of the MSS. in his cabinet, 2 vols. 8vo. a curious work; 2. Memoires historiques de la Vie de Roger de Saint Lary de Bellegrade, 1767, 12mo. He amassed large collections for a history of his native province. He was a true christian philosopher, animated by the best principles, which he evinced by a correspondent example.—*Ibid.*

CAMBRIDGE (Richard Owen), was born in London in 1714. He was sent early to Eton school, and thence to Oxford. In 1737 he took chambers at Lincoln's-inn, and in 1741 married miss Trenchard, with whom he resided at Whitminster in Gloucestershire. He was fond of the water, and contrived a double boat, consisting of two distinct boats fifty feet in length and only eighteen inches wide, placed parallel to each other at the distance of twelve feet, and united by a deck. This double boat is described as a swift and steady sailer, and capable of carrying heavy weights. In 1744 Mr. Cambridge published the Scribleriad, which is the most considerable of his poetical, and in 1761 A History of the War of Coromandel, which is the most extensive of his prose productions. He died in 1802. He was temperate in his habits, and excelled in conversation. He wrote some papers in the World. His works were published in 2 vols. 4to. 1803, with his life prefixed, by George Owen Cambridge, A. M.

CAMBYSES, king of Persia, was the son of Cyrus the great, whom he succeeded B. C. 529. He was of a violent and bloody disposition, and at the beginning of his reign invaded Egypt, to revenge himself upon the king Amasis, who had broken his promise of giving him his daughter in marriage. That monarch, however, died during the march of Cambyses, who defeated his son Psammenitus, and put him to death and all his family. He then made an unsuccessful attempt upon Ethiopia, in which he lost a great part of his army by famine. After committing the most wanton cruelties upon his own subjects, as well as upon his enemies, he died of a wound in the eighth year of his reign.—*Herodotus. Univ. Hist.*

CAMDEN (William), a learned antiquary, was born at London in 1551, and after receiving his education at Christ's hospital and St. Paul's school, was sent to Magdalen college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Broadgate-hall, now Pembroke college. In 1573 he took his degree of B. A. and in 1575 he was appointed second master of Westminster school. In 1586 he published in Latin, the History of the ancient Inhabitants of Britain, their Origin, Manners, and Laws; a third edition of this work appeared in 1590, at which time he had a prebend in Salisbury cathedral, but without being in orders. In 1593 he became head master of Westminster school, and next year published an enlarged edition of his Britannia. In 1597 he printed his Greek Grammar for the use of Westminster school; and the same year was made clarencieux king at arms. In 1600 came out his Catalogue of the Monuments in Westminster abbey, and a new impression of his Britannia. In 1603 he published at Franckfort a Collection of our Ancient Historians in Latin, and in the year following appeared his Remains Concerning Britain, in 4to. In 1615 he printed his Annals of Queen Elizabeth. He died at Chiselhurst in Kent in 1623, and his remains were interred in Westminster abbey. He founded a history professorship at Oxford, and bequeathed all his books and papers to sir Robert Cotton.—*Biog. Brit.*

CAMERARIUS (Joachim), a learned German writer, was born at Bamberg in 1500, and educated at Leipsic. He embraced the reformation, and formed a friendship with Melancthon, whose life he wrote. On the establishment of a college at Nuremberg, Camerarius was made professor of belles-lettres, and in 1527 married a woman of good family, who brought him four sons and five daughters. He afterwards removed to Leipsic to superintend that university, where he died in 1574. He wrote many good books, and translated several of the Greek authors. His son *Joachim* devoted himself chiefly to medicine and botany, on which last subject he wrote some pieces. He died at Nuremberg in 1598, aged 64.—*Solmius de Vit. Camer.*

CAMERON (John), a divine, was born at Glasgow, about 1580. He received his education at his native place, and after studying Greek in France, returned to Glasgow, where he was appointed master of the college, and professor of divinity. After residing there about a year, he went to Saumur, and thence to Montauban in France, where he obtained the divinity chair. At this time the disputes between the Romanists and protestants in that country were carried to the most violent height. Cameron was inclined to peace, and expressed himself freely against those contentions, for which one zealot gave him so severe a beating in the streets, that it occasioned a disorder, of which he died in 1625. He endeavoured to reduce the harsh doctrine of predestination to more reasonable ideas of the goodness and justice of God; and he also maintained that salvation was attainable in the Roman church.

These points were warmly agitated after his death, and caused his memory to be treated with rudeness, by less liberal protestants. His works were printed at Saumur, in 3 vols. 4to. and at Geneva, in 1 vol. folio. His Remarks on the New Testament, with the title of Myrothecium Evangelicum, were printed at Geneva, in 1672.—*Bayle.*

Camilla, the daughter of Metabus, king of the Volsci, whom she succeeded, and obtained great renown by her feats in arms. She assisted Turnus against Æneas, and fell in battle.—*Virgil. Moreri.*

Camillus (Marcus Furius), an illustrious Roman, who obtained four triumphs and five times served the office of dictator. This great man, whose virtues were equal to his talents, was prosecuted on a charge of peculation, on which he went into voluntary banishment; while he was absent, Brennus, at the head of an army of Gauls, took Rome and besieged the senate in the capitol. Camillus, forgetting his wrongs, flew to the relief of his country, defeated the barbarian, and was created dictator. He died of the pestilence, 365 B. C.—*Livy. Plutarch.*

Camoens (Lewis), a famous Portuguese poet, was born at Lisbon, about 1527. After studying at the university of Coimbra, he entered into the army, and served in Africa against the Moors with great reputation. Soon after his return to Portugal, he engaged in an expedition to the East Indies; where he wrote a great part of his Lusiad. On his passage home he suffered shipwreck, but preserved the MS. of his poem, which was published in 1569. He died very wretched at Lisbon in 1579. The people of Macao are still proud of shewing a cave where Camoens amused himself in writing his Lusiad. This excellent poem has been translated into English by sir Richard Fanshaw and Mr. Mickle, the last is the best.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Campanella (Thomas), an Italian philosopher, and monk of the dominican order. He was born in Calabria, in 1568. His sagacity enabled him to discover the falsity of the peripatetic system; and he formed one of his own which made a great noise, and procured him many enemies. In 1599 he was seized at Naples, and committed to prison on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy; and confined till 1626, when he was sent to Rome at the request of the pope. In 1634 he escaped and went to France, where cardinal Richelieu allowed him a pension. He died at Paris in 1639. His principal works are, De recta ratione Studendi, in which are some excellent rules for philosophizing; Aphorismata Politica; and de Monarchia Hispanica.—*Tiraboschi.*

Campano (John Antonio), a learned Italian, was born about 1429, in Campania, of an obscure family. He was brought up to the occupation of keeping sheep, in which situation he was noticed by a priest, who took him home, and gave him a liberal education. He acquired a considerable knowledge of the Greek language at Perugia, and was made professor of rhetoric there. Pius II. made him a bishop, and sent him to the congress at Ratisbon. Sixtus IV. appointed him governor of Citta da Castello; but Campano having resisted an arbitrary act of the pope against the inhabitants, incurred his displeasure, on which he withdrew to his bishopric of Terrano, and died there in 1477. He wrote the History of Andrew Braccio, a famous commander; several moral and political treatises, letters, orations, and Latin poems; all of which were published together, in 1707 and 1734, at Leipsic. He is not to be confounded with *Novarese Campano*, an Italian mathematician in the 13th century. He was an ecclesiastic, and wrote commentaries on Euclid, and several works on astronomy, which still exist in MS.—*Bayle. Tiraboschi.*

Campbell (Archibald), earl and marquis of Agryle, was born in 1598, and educated suitably to his birth and great interest in his country. He was a zealous partizan of the covenanters. Charles I. created him a marquis in 1641; notwithstanding the opposition he had shown to his favourite object of effecting a conformity between the churches of Scotland and England. It was by his persuasion that Charles II visited Scotland, and was crowned at Scone in 1651. After the defeat of the king at Worcester he was made prisoner by one of the parliamentary generals, and sent to Edinburgh, where he signed a paper promising obedience to the established government, and obtained his release. At the restoration he was committed to the Tower, and after lying there five months was sent to Scotland, where he was tried for high treason, and beheaded in 1661.—*Biog. Brit.*

Campbell (Archibald), earl of Agryle, was the son of the above, and served the king with great bravery at the battle of Dunbar, and was exempted out of the general pardon by Cromwell in 1654 for his exertions in favour of the royal cause. The men who brought his father to the block laboured to do the same by him, and having gained possession of a letter in which he complained of the ill usage he had experienced at court, they caused him to be tried before the parliament of Scotland on a charge of leasing-making, *i. e.* for creating dissensions between the king and his subjects, by giving the former lying information. Though this accusation was false, he was sentenced to lose his head; but when the news came to court, the earl of Clarendon told the king, that if he suffered such a precedent he would get out of his dominions as fast as his gout would le him. On this the sentence was suspended, and he was

restored to liberty and his estates. He was afterwards made a privy counsellor and one of the lords of the treasury. When the duke of York was in Holland, advantage was made of the earl of Argyle's refusal to take contradictory oaths, to try him again for treason, and he was once more condemned to suffer death by a most iniquitous act. He however escaped to Holland, from whence he returned with several other disaffected persons, and landed in the Highlands, with a view of aiding the duke of Monmouth. The plan, however, failed; and he was taken by some country people, who conveyed him to Edinburgh, where he was beheaded in 1685.—*Biog. Brit.*

Campbell (John), the second duke of Argyle, and duke of Greenwich, was the son of Archibald duke of Argyle, by Elizabeth daughter of sir Lionel Talmash. He was born in 1671. In 1706 he served under the duke of Marlborough, and was brigadier-general at the battle of Ramillies. He also distinguished himself as a statesman, and was a promoter of the union, for which he incurred considerable odium in his own country. He commanded at the battles of Oudenarde and Malplaquet with great honour, and assisted at the sieges of Lisle and Ghent. For these services he was made a knight of the garter in 1710, and the year following was sent ambassador to Charles III. of Spain. He was also appointed commander in chief of the English forces there. In 1712 he had the military command in Scotland, of which post he was soon after deprived for opposing the court measures; but on the accession of George I. he was restored, and received additional honours. In 1715 he engaged the earl of Mar's army at Dunblain, and forced the pretender to quit the kingdom. In 1718 he was created an English peer by the title of duke of Greenwich. He filled successively several high offices, of which he was deprived for his opposition to sir Robert Walpole, but on the removal of that minister he was replaced. He died in 1743, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where is a noble monument to his memory.—*Ibid.*

Campbell (Archibald), of the same family as the preceding, and a prelate of the Scotch episcopal church. He resided principally in London, and was intimate with bishop Bull, doctor Hickes, doctor Grabe, and Mr. Nelson. He was a nonjuror, and in 1721 was elected bishop of Aberdeen, which charge he resigned in 1724. He died in 1744. Bishop Campbell published a folio volume, entitled, The Doctrine of a Middle State between Death and the Resurrection, 1721. This is a learned and curious book on a profound subject, which the author seems to have exhausted, and to have set in a very important light. It is now extremely scarce.—*Bishop Skinner's Primitive Order restored*, 1804, *Appendix.*

Campbell (Colin), a Scotch architect, who wrote Vitruvius Britannicus, 3 vols. folio; and built some elegant edifices in Kent. He was surveyor of the works at Greenwich; and died in 1734—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Campbell (George), an eminent divine of the church of Scotland was born in Argyleshire in 1696, educated at St. Andrew's where he took his degree of D.D. and died in 1757. He wrote a vindication of the Christian Religion, 1736, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

Campbell (John), an ingenious writer, was born at Edinburgh in 1708, but was brought by his mother to Windsor when he was only five years old, and never after visited his native country. He was designed for the law, but renounced that profession on the expiration of his clerkship, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. The first performance of his was the Military History of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, in 2 vols. folio, published in 1736. This work was well received, and occasioned the author to be employed in writing the Universal History, of which the cosmogony is known to be his. While he was engaged in this work he published several books, the principal of which was the Lives of the Admirals, 4 vols. 8vo. a performance of great merit. In 1743 he published a curious tract, entitled Hermippus redivivus, or the Sage's Triumph over Old Age and the Grave. The year following appeared his improved edition of Harris's Collection of Voyages and Travels, 2 vols. folio. He next engaged in that great undertaking the Biographia Britannica, which began to be published in numbers in 1745, and was completed in seven volumes folio. In 1750 he published his Present State of Europe, which went through six editions. In 1754 the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He wrote a Vindication of the Peace in 1763, for which he was appointed king's agent for the province of Georgia. His greatest work, in the composition of which he spent many years, is his Political Survey of Britain, which appeared in 2 vols. 4to 1774, and abounds in speculative projects and political schemes. He wrote besides the publications here mentioned, a great number of pamphlets and anonymous books, and contributed to a variety of compilations. His moral character was truly amiable, he had a constant attachment to the established church, and in his politics he was a tory. He died in 1775—*Biog. Brit.*

Campbell (George), a learned divine, was born at Aberdeen in 1719, and educated at the Marischal college. In 1750 he obtained the living of Branchary Ternan, near Aberdeen; from whence he removed to that city in 1756. In 1759 he became principal of Marischal college, and in 1771 was chosen professor of divinity. He died in 1796, having resigned

his offices a short time before. Dr. Campbell is advantageously known by his answer to Hume on the miracles, and by his translation of the Gospels, 2 vols. 4to, 4 vols. 8vo. but in a posthumous work, entitled, Lectures on Ecclesiastical History, he has evinced no small degree of prejudice, partiality, and bigotry on the side of presbyterianism.—*Life by Skene Keith.*

Campeggio (Lorenzo), a cardinal, was born at Milan in 1474. He was at first a professor of civil law at Bologna, and married, but on the death of his wife he entered into the church, and was made a bishop. Leo X. created him a cardinal while he was nuncio at the imperial court. In 1519 he was sent legate to England to collect the tenths for the war against the Turks, and while here was nominated bishop of Salisbury. In 1524 he was again in Germany, as the delegate of the pope, to oppose the progress of lutheranism, in which he met with no success. He was again in England on the subject of the separation between Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon, in which he gave satisfaction to neither party. He was recalled in 1529, and the pope sent him once more to Germany, where he attended the diet of Augsburg. He died at Rome in 1539. He was a learned man, and the friend of Erasmus and other eminent scholars. Some of his letters are in a collection printed at Basil in 1550. His brother *Thomas* was also bishop. He published several works on the canon law, and died in 1564.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

Camper (Peter), an eminent physician and naturalist, was born at Leyden, in 1722. His father, who was a protestant divine, gave him an excellent education. He studied under Boerhaave, Muschenbroek, Gravesande, and other great men in that university. Having lost his parents at the age of twenty-six, he visited England, France, and Germany, where he cultivated the acquaintance of men of letters. At Berlin he met with a flattering reception from Frederic the Great. To the study of medicine he joined that of many other sciences, and a taste for the fine arts. He designed, painted, and modelled, with exactness and elegance: but his chief excellence was in philosophy and natural history. His works on these subjects make 6 vols. 8vo. enriched with above 100 folio plates on the most curious subjects. He wrote also on the physiognomies of men of different countries, a work of ingenuity, though rather hypothetical. He died in 1789.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Camphusen (Dirk), an eminent painter, born at Gorcum in 1586. His landscapes by moonlight pieces are extremely beautiful.—*Pilkington.*

Campi (Bernardin), an Italian painter, who published in 1580 an excellent book on the principles of his art. He died in 1584, aged 62.—*Ibid.*

Campi (Galeazzo), an eminent Italian painter of history and portrait; born at Cremona. He died in 1586.—*Ibid.*

Campain (Edmund), an English jesuit, was born in London, and educated in Christ's hospital. In 1553 he was elected scholar of St. John's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts; and entered into orders. In 1568 he went to Ireland, where he turned papist, and in 1571 entered among the jesuits at Douay. He resided at Vienna some time, and wrote a tragedy called Nectar and Ambrosia, which was performed with applause before the imperial court. Gregory XIII. sent him as a missionary to England, where he was tried and executed for high treason, in 1581. His principal work is the Chronologia Universalis.—*Wood.*

Campistron (John Galbert de), a French poet, and secretary to the duke of Vendome; born at Toulouse in 1656, and died in 1723. His plays were printed in 3 vols. 12mo. 1750. They possess many beauties, and some of them are little inferior to those of Racine.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Campo (Antonio), an Italian historian of the 15th century. He wrote the History of Cremona, 1585, folio.—*Moreri.*

Campra (Andrew), a French musician, born at Aix in 1660, and died at Versailles in 1744. He composed church music and operas with great success.—*Moreri.*

Camps (Francis de), a French author, born at Amiens in 1643, and died at Paris in 1723. He was abbot of Ligny, and wrote Dissertations on Medals, a History of France, and other works.—*Ibid.*

Campson-Gauri, sultan of Egypt, to which dignity he was raised by the Mamelukes in 1504. He governed with prudence and moderation, and was slain in a battle fought with Selim emperor of the Turks, in 1516, aged 70.—*Ibid.*

Camus (John Peter), a celebrated prelate, was born at Paris in 1582. Henry IV. appointed him bishop of Bellay, and he distinguished himself by his diligence in the discharge of the episcopal function. But in his sermons, he indulged a vein of raillery not very suitable to the pulpit, and he was very severe on the monks, which occasioned a complaint from them to cardinal Richelieu. After twenty years unwearied labour, he obtained leave to resign his charge; on which he retired to a monastery. He died in the hospital of incurables at Paris, after refusing two bishoprics, in 1652. His works are numerous, and among them are several pious romances, written with a view of checking the rage for the reading of romances in his time.

Camus (Stephen la), another French bishop, was born at Paris in 1632. He became a doctor of the Sorbonne, and in 1671

was appointed bishop of Grenoble. He lived a mortified life, sleeping upon straw, wearing a hair shirt, and eating the plainest food. In his episcopal character he was highly exemplary, visiting every part of his diocese, and that chiefly on foot. He founded several charitable institutions and schools. Innocent XI. made him a cardinal in 1686. He died in 1707, leaving his property to the poor. He wrote Pastoral Letters, and a Discourse on the perpetual Virginity of the Virgin Mary.—*Moreri.*

Camus (Charles Stephen Lewis), a member of the royal academy of sciences, Paris, and of the royal society of London. He died in 1768, aged 58. He wrote a Course of Mathematics, 4 vols. 8vo.; also treatises on Mechanics and Arithmetic.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Camus (Antony le), a French physician, was born at Paris in 1722, and died there in 1772. He wrote, 1. Physic for the Mind, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. Abdeker, or the Art of preserving Beauty, 4 vols. 12mo.; 3. Medical Miscellanies.—*Ibid.*

Camusat (Nicholas), a learned Frenchman, was born at Troyes, of which city he became canon; and died in 1655, aged 80. His works are, Promptuarium sacrarum antiquitatum Tricassinæ diocesis, 1610, 8vo.; Historia Albigensium, 1615; Melanges Historiques, 1619, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

Canani (John Baptist), an Italian anatomist, was born at Ferrara about 1515. He was professor of medicine and anatomy at Ferrara, and chief physician to the duke. He is said to have discovered the valves of the veins. His work, intitled Musculorum Humani Corporis Picturata Dissectio, is extremely scarce. He died about 1590.—*Tiraboschi.*

Canaye (Philip sieur du Fresne), an eminent statesman, was born at Paris in 1551. He travelled as far as Constantinople, of which journey he published an account. On his return to Paris, he was called to the bar, and became counsellor of state. Henry IV. sent him on several embassies, memoirs of which have been published in 3 vols. folio. He was converted from calvinism, at the famous conference between Du Perron and Du Plessis Mornay. He died in 1610.—*Moreri.*

Candaules, a king of Lydia, who imprudently exhibited his wife naked to his favourite Gyges. The queen out of revenge directed Gyges to kill the king, after which he put her also to death, and obtained the crown, B.C. 718.—*Ibid.*

Candito (Peter), a Flemish painter, whose real name was White. He was born at Bruges in 1548, and excelled in painting history. Several prints after his designs have been engraved.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Cange (Charles du Fresne du), a learned antiquary, was born at Amiens in 1610. He was treasurer of France, and greatly esteemed for his amiable manners, as well as for his great learning. He died in 1688. His principal works are, A History of the Empire of Constantinople under the French emperors, fol.; History of St. Louis by Joinville, with Dissertations folio; Glossarium ad Scriptores mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis, 3 vols. folio; [This is a collection of vast merit] Historia Byzantina, fol.; Glossarum ad Scriptores mediæ et infimæ Græcitatis, 2 vols. fol.—*Moreri.*

Cangiago, or Cambisi (Ludovico), a Genoese painter, was born in 1527. He painted some admirable works in Italy and Spain; but falling in love with the sister of his deceased wife, and endeavouring in vain to get a papal dispensation, he died in the latter country in 1585.—*D'Argenville.*

Canini (Ángelo), a learned grammarian of Italy, who died in 1557. He wrote, Observations on the Greek Language; and Institutiones Linguæ Syriacæ Assyriacæ atque Thalmudicæ una cum Æthiopicæ atque Arabicæ collatione.—*Moreri.*

Canisius (Henry), a German canonist, who died at Ingoldstadt in 1610. He wrote some learned works in the line of his profession, and others on antiquities.—*Ibid.*

Canitz (the baron of), a Prussian poet, was born at Berlin in 1654, and died there in 1699. He was privy counsellor of state; and wrote some elegant poems in the German language.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Cano (Alonzo), called the Michael Angelo of Spain, from the variety of his talents in painting, statuary, and architecture, was born in 1600 at Grenada. After studying architecture under his father, he applied to sculpture under Pacheco of Seville. He next became the disciple of Jaun dell Castillo, the painter, practising sculpture at the same time, in which line he executed two colossal statues of St. Peter and St. Paul so very fine that foreign artists came to copy them. He was soon created first royal architect, king's painter, and instructor to the prince don Balthazar Carlos. He adorned the palaces and churches with elegant pieces of sculpture and beautiful paintings. But a singular misfortune occurred while he was in the career of glory. Coming home one evening, he found his house robbed, his wife murdered, and his Italian servant fled. Notwithstanding the strong presumption that this man was the criminal, the magistrates fastened their suspicion on Cano, who was known to be of a jealous temper. Fearful of the consequences, he fled, but afterwards returned to Madrid, where he was racked to extort confession. He endured the torture without uttering a word to criminate himself, and the king caused him to be delivered, and took him into favour. After this he returned into the church as an asylum from farther persecution, but still continued his professional pursuits. In his last moments, when the priest held to him a crucifix wretchedly executed, he told him to take it away, for that it was so badly

done he could not bear the sight of it. He died in 1676.—*Cumberland's Anecdotes of Spanish Painters.*

CANO, or CANUS (Melchior), a Spanish prelate, was born at Terancon, in the diocese of Toledo, and entered into the order of St. Dominic at Salamanca, where he became theological professor in 1546. In 1552 he was made bishop of the Canary islands, but resigned that he might live at court, being a great favourite with Philip II. He died at Toledo in 1560. He wrote some books, the best of which is entitled Locorum Theologicorum.—*Moreri.*

CANTACUZENUS; see JOHN.

CANTARINI (Simon), called the *Pezarese*, from the place of his nativity. He was the disciple of Guido, and his paintings are often taken for those of his master. He died at Verona in 1648.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CANTEL (Peter Joseph), a jesuit, was born in 1645, and died at Paris in 1685. He wrote, 1. De Romana Republica, 12mo. 1707. 2. Metropolitanarum urbium historia civilis et ecclesiastica. He also edited Justin and Valerius Maximus.—*Moreri.*

CANTEMIR (Demetrius), a Moldavian prince of Tartarian extract, was born in 1673. Early in life he served the grand seignior, who appointed him governor of Moldavia, which he surrendered to Peter the Great, and obtained from him the title of prince. He died in 1723. He wrote a History of the Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire in Latin; the System of the Mohammedan religion; the present State of Moldavia, &c.—*Moreri.*

CANTEMIR (Antiochus), son of the preceeding, was born in 1710, and educated at Petersburg; he was raised to several important offices, and sent ambassador to Paris and London. He died in 1744. He wrote poems in the Russian language, and translated Anacreon and other authors.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CANTER (William), a learned critic, was born at Utrecht in 1542, and was educated at Louvain. He died in 1575. His writings are, Variæ Lectiones, or Emendations of ancient Writers; Notes on Euripides, Sophocles, Æschylus, &c.; Latin Poems; the Deciæ Poetarum Belgarum. His brother *Theodore* published critical remarks on various ancient authors.—*Moreri.*

CANTON (John), an experimentalist, was born at Stroud in Gloucestershire in 1718. He acquired a common education, after which he was put apprentice to a broad-cloth weaver. His leisure hours were devoted to mathematical studies, and he succeeded so well as to make a dial upon one, which not only gave the hour of the day but the rising of the sun, his place in the ecliptic, and other particulars. This was placed against the front of his father's house, and so pleased many gentlemen of the neighbourhood, that he found, by access to their libraries, great helps in his favourite pursuits. In 1739 he went to London, and was engaged as assistant to Mr. Watkins, master of an academy in Spital-fields, whom he afterwards succeeded. About 1746 he made some improvements in electricity, and in 1750 he presented to the royal society a method of making artificial magnets, for which he was elected a member, and received the gold medal. In 1751 he was honoured with the degree of M. A. by the university of Aberdeen, and chosen one of the council of the royal society. His communications to that learned body upon astronomical and philosophical subjects were numerous and important, but he never published any separate work. Mr. Canton died in 1772, leaving a widow and seven children.—*Biog. Br.*

CANTWELL (Andrew), an Irish physician, and F. R. S. who died in 1754. He wrote Latin Dissertations on Medicine, Fever, and Secretions; New Experiments on Mrs. Stephens's Remedies; History of a Remedy for Weakness of the Eyes; Account of the Small-pox; Dissertation on Inoculation.——*Gen. B. D.*

CANUS, or CANO (Sebastian), the first person who sailed round the globe, was a native of Biscay, and accompanied Magellan to the East Indies, after whose death he sailed to the Isles of Sunda, and doubled the Cape of Good Hope. He returned to Spain in 1522. He is not to be confounded with James Canus, a Portuguese navigator, who discovered the kingdom of Congo in 1484.—*Moreri.*

CANUTE, or KNUD, the Great, king of Denmark and of England, succeeded his father Sweyn in the former kingdom about the year 1014. He commenced his reign by an expedition against England, but hearing that the king of Norway had invaded Denmark, he was obliged to make a precipitate return. Having repulsed the invader, he resumed his enterprise, and landed on the southern coast, where he committed dreadful ravages. Edmund Ironside opposed him with such bravery that Canute agreed to divide the kingdom between them. On the murder of Edmund by Edric in 1017, Canute obtained the whole kingdom in an assembly of the states. He then put to death Edric and several of the English nobility who had basely deserted their sovereign. He likewise levied heavy taxes on the people, and particularly the inhabitants of London. However, he distributed justice with an even hand, shewed no partiality to the Danes in preference to the English, and instituted some good regulations. The king of Sweden having attacked Denmark, he embarked thither, and slew the Swedish monarch in battle. But though he acquired so large an accession of power and territory, his mind was superior to vanity, as the following story evinces. Some of his flatterers having praised him beyond bounds

at Southampton, Canute caused a chair to be placed on the sea-shore, and seating himself therein, commanded the waves not to approach his feet. The tide, regardless of the mandate, rolled onwards as before; on which, leaping up, he said, no one deserved to be called sovereign but the Being whom the winds and waves obey. After this he made a pilgrimage to Rome, founded several churches, and died at Shaftsbury in 1035.—*Univ. Hist. Hume.*

Canute IV. called the *pious*, king of Denmark, succeeded his brother Harold in 1080. He undertook an expedition to England, which failed. He was slain by one of his subjects after an insurrection, owing to the exorbitant grants which he had given to the church in 1087. For this he was canonized by pope Alexander III. in 1164. There were some other princes of the same name, but their history is no way interesting.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Capaccio (Julio Cæsare), a learned Italian of the 17th century. He was appointed secretary to the city of Naples, and tutor to the prince of Urbino. He died in 1631. We have by him a History of Naples, and other works, in Italian.—*Moreri.*

Capasso (Nicholas), a learned writer, was born at Fratta in the kingdom of Naples in 1671. He became a divine, and professor of civil law in the university of that metropolis. His works on divinity and jurisprudence are fallen into oblivion; but his poetical performances in Latin and Italian, the last edition of which was published at Naples in 1780, in 1 vol. 4to. are held in great esteem. He spent upwards of two years in translating Homer's Iliad into the Neapolitan patois, which is highly prized among his countrymen, but little known elsewhere. He died at Naples in 1746, aged 75.

Capecio (Scipio), a Latin poet of the 16th century, was born at Naples, where he became professor of law. He wrote a poem on the Principles of Things, in imitation of Lucretius, printed first in 1542, and again with notes at Venice in 1754.—*Tiraboschi.*

Capel (Arthur, lord), a loyal English nobleman, was the son of sir Henry Capel, knt. In the parliament of 1640 he represented the county of Hertford, and distinguished himself by his moderation, though he inclined to the popular side, and voted for the attainder of the earl of Strafford, a measure which he afterwards sincerely repented. Finding that the parliament went farther against the king than he wished, he began to oppose their violent measures, for which he was created lord Capel of Hadham. In the war which followed he acted zealously for his majesty, for which the house of commons confiscated his estates. In 1648 he defended Colchester, with the earl of Norwich and sir Charles Lucas, against the parliament forces, but was obliged at last to surrender upon promise of quarter. Notwithstanding this, he was committed to the Tower, from whence he made his escape, but being soon taken, was tried, and condemned to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, which sentence was changed to beheading. This was executed March 9, 1648. His conduct on the scaffold was worthy of the cause for which he suffered. While in the Tower he wrote some tender and beautiful stanzas, which have been frequently printed.—*Biog. Brit.*

Capel (Arthur), son of the preceding, was created earl of Essex on account of his father's loyalty and his own merits. He was also sent ambassador to Denmark, and made lord lieutenant of Ireland. In 1679 he became first lord of the treasury, but resigned that place in a few months. He voted for the bill for excluding the duke of York, on its second introduction, though he had before been against it. For this, and his correspondence with persons disaffected against government, he was struck out of the list of privy counsellors. In June 1683 he was accused by lord Howard of Escric of being concerned in the Rye-house plot, on which he was committed to the Tower, where in July following he was found with his throat cut with a razor, and the coroner's jury found a verdict of *felo de se*, though it was the general opinion that he was murdered.—*Ibid.*

Capell (Edward), editor of Shakspeare, was born at Troston, near Bury, in Suffolk, in 1713. He obtained the place of deputy-inspector of plays, with a salary of 200*l.* a year, which probably turned his attention towards publishing an edition of Shakspeare, on which he spent above twenty years; but though it appeared in 10 vols. 8vo. it was without notes. In 1783 these were published in 3 vols. 4to. and evince a considerable research. He was also the editor of a volume of poems, called Prolusions, and the altered play of Antony and Cleopatra, acted at Drury-lane in 1758. He died in 1781.—*Biog. Dram.*

Capella (Marcianus Minæus Felix), a Latin poet of the 5th century. There is extant of his a poem, entitled, De Nuptiis Philologiæ et Mercurii, et de septem artibus liberalibus, which was printed in 1599. There was an earlier poet of the same name mentioned by Ovid.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

Capello (Bianca), an Italian lady, was born at Venice about 1542. Born of a noble family, she married a person of inferior rank, with whom she left Venice and went to Florence, where she captivated Francis, the son of the grand duke Cosmo de Medici, and became his mistress. On the death of her husband and the grand duchess he married Bianca, and sent an embassy to Venice on the occasion. That obsequious state returned the compliment, by acknowledging Bianca a daughter of their republic. She was a woman of con-

siderable talents, though numerous charges of cruelty are brought against her by the Florentines, who detest her memory. She and her husband died within a few days of each other in 1587, not without strong suspicion of being poisoned by the cardinal Ferdinand, the brother of Francis.——*Life written by J. P. Siebenkees.*

Capilupi (Camillo), an Italian writer, who rendered himself famous by a book, entitled, The Stratagems of Charles IX. against the Hugonots, 1572. He describes the massacre of St. Bartholomew in glowing colours, but not with a strict attention to veracity. His brothers, *Lelio*, *Julio*, and *Ippolito*, were also distinguished by their talents. The Latin poems of the two first were printed in the Deliciæ Poetarum Italorum. The last became bishop of Fano, and died at Rome in 1580.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

Capistran (John), a friar minor, and saint of the Roman church, who laboured with great zeal against Turks and heretics in the 14th century. He headed a crusade against the Hussites, and converted numbers of them, but probably more by terror than argument. He died in 1456, and was canonized in 1690.—*Moreri.*

Capisucchi (Blasius), marquis of Monterio, and general of the papal forces. He became famous for his exploits against the Hugonots, particularly at Poitiers, which was besieged by them in 1569. The assailants threw a bridge across the river to facilitate the capture of the place, when Capisucchi, with two others, plunged into the river, and destroying the fastenings of the bridge, thereby rendering it useless.—*Ibid.*

Capisucchi (Paul), a canon of the Vatican, bishop of Neocastro, and vice-legate of Hungary. The pope appointed him to examine the circumstances of the divorce of Henry VIII. of England from Catherine of Arragon, and his report was against that proceeding. He died at Rome in 1539, aged 60.—*Ibid.*

Capito (Wolfgang Fabricius), a German protestant divine, was born at Haguenau in 1478, and died there of the plague in 1542. He wrote a Hebrew Grammar, the life of Œcolampadius, and other works.—*Moreri.*

Capitolinus (Julius), a Latin historian of the 3d century, who wrote Lives of some of the latter emperors, but neither with purity nor exactness.—*Vossius Hist. Lat.*

Caporali (Cæsar), an Italian poet, born at Perugia in 1536, and died in 1601. He wrote some burlesque pieces in a very popular style; also, the Life of Mæcenas, and some comedies—*Tiraboschi.*

Cappe (Newcome), a dissenting divine, was born at Leeds, and educated under Dr. Doddridge at Northampton: but finished his studies under Dr. Leechman at Glasgow. He afterwards became a dissenting minister at York, where he died in 1791. He published single sermons, and a volume of Discourses on the Providence and Government of God, 8vo. 1795. Since his death have appeared his Illustrations of Select passages of Scripture.—*Monthly Mag.*

Cappel (Lewis), a learned French divine, was born at Sedan in 1585. He became Hebrew professor at Saumur, and distinguished himself by his writings against the authority of the Hebrew vowel points. He also published a profound work, entitled, Critica Sacra, folio, 1658. It was attacked by John Buxtorf, and approved by Grotius. His Commentaries on the Scriptures of the Old Testament were printed after his death, in 1658.—*Moreri.*

Capello (Bernardo), an Italian poet of the 16th century, was a native of Venice, and the intimate friend of Bembo. Having expressed some free political opinions, he was banished by the senate, on which he retired to the ecclesiastical state. He died at Rome in 1559. His poems have been often printed.—*Tiraboschi.*

Capperonier (Claude), a learned Frenchman, was born in Picardy in 1671. He was the son of a tanner, and though destitute of a learned education, attained to himself a considerable knowledge of the Latin language, after which he studied at Amiens and Paris. He became professor of Greek at the latter university in 1722, and died in 1744. He published a splendid edition of Quintillian at Paris in 1725, folio. After his death appeared, at Strasburgh, an edition of ancient Latin rhetoricians, collected by him.—A relation of his, *John Capperonier*, succeeded him in the professorship. He published editions of Cæsar and Plautus, and died in 1774.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Capranica (Nicholas), a Roman cardinal, was born in 1400. His reputation in the canon law was so great, that pope Martin V. made him his secretary and a bishop, and employed him in several important state affairs. He also gave him a cardinalship, but dying about the time, the conclave refused his claim to a seat. Pope Eugenius IV. went farther, and deprived him of his estate, but having appealed to the council of Basil, his right was confirmed. He was then reconciled to Eugenius, who made him a legate and commander of the army against Francis Sforza. But the cardinal was defeated and wounded. He was a great encourager of learning, and ordered that his palace should be converted into a college. He died in 1458.—*Moreri.*

Capriata (Peter John), an Italian historian, was born at Genoa, and died there about 1660. He wrote a history of the transactions in Italy during his time, extending from the year 1613 to 1660.——*Tiraboschi.*

Caracalla (Marcus Aurelius Antoninus), a Roman emperor, born in 188, and succeeded his father Severus in 211, with Geta his brother, whom he put to death in

the arms of his mother, who was covered with his blood. This monster, after gaining over the soldiers, wantoned in cruelty, and married his mother-in-law. The people of Alexandria having uttered some sarcasms on the murder of Geta, he entered it with his army, and put all the inhabitants to the sword. He was slain by one of his guards at Edessa in 217.—*Univ. Hist.*

Caraccio (Anthony), an Italian poet, and nobleman of the 17th century. He wrote some tragedies, of which Il Corradino is the best. His epic poem, entitled, Imperio Vendicato, was printed at Rome in 1690, and possesses great merit.—*Tiraboschi. Moreri.*

Caraccioli (Robert), an Italian ecclesiastic, famous for his eloquence, was born in 1425, of a noble family in the kingdom of Naples. He was employed by the popes Callixtus III. and Sixtus V. and was made first bishop of Aquino and afterwards of Lecce, where he died in 1495. His sermons were printed at Lyons in 1503.——*Tiraboschi.*

Caraccioli (Lewis Antony), an ingenious French writer, was born at Paris of a noble family, and entered early into the military profession in the service of the king of Poland. On quitting that country he went to Italy, and then returned to France, where he devoted himself principally to letters. He died at the age of 80 in 1803. His writings are numerous, and chiefly moral or historical, in a lively and fascinating style; the most remarkable are, the Letters pretended to be those of Ganganelli, pope Clement XIV. in 4 vols. 12mo. These appeared so superior to the other writings of Caraccioli, as to pass for a time as genuine; but his refusing to shew the originals induced a suspicion, which was confirmed on examination of the letters themselves, wherein Ganganelli is made to mention the discovery of Herculaneum some years before it took place; and to quote the poems of Gesner before they were published. These letters, however, may be read to advantage, as containing fine moral truths, conveyed in pleasing language.—*Nouv Dict. Hist.*

Caractacus, a British king, whose true name was Caradog, was the son of Bran ab Llyr. He is celebrated for his magnanimous deportment when carried before the emperor Claudius, through the treachery of Cartismandua, in 52. Claudius was so touched on the occasion as to take him into his favour. There were some other British princes of the same name.——*Tacitus. Owen's Camb. Biog.*

Caradog, a British historian, who wrote the Chronicle of Wales from 686 to his own time. Of this work several copies remain. He died in 1156. One copy of his Chronicle has been continued in 1196, and another to 1280. They are all in MS.—*Owen.*

Caramuel de Lobkowitz (John), a cistercian monk, born at Madrid in 1606. He was made bishop of Missi, and superintendant of the fortifications in Bohemia. He died in 1682. His works were printed in 7 vols. folio, and are chiefly controversial.—*Moreri.*

Caravaggio (Michael Angelo Amerigi da), an eminent painter, was born in the Milanese in 1569. He became a painter without a master; but his quarrelsome temper, and licentious conduct, always kept him poor. He died in 1609. Being at an alehouse, without any money to pay his reckoning, he painted a new sign, which afterwards sold for a considerable sum.——*D'Argenville.*

Carausius, emperor of Britain, was a native of Flanders, and by his skill as a pilot gained the confidence of the emperor Prebus and his successors, who entrusted to him several maritime commands. Maximian employed him to defend the coasts of Gaul against the piratical Franks and Saxons. In this situation he acquired so much wealth by his prizes, as to excite the jealousy of the emperor, who intended to put him to death. Carausius, apprized of his design, sailed for Britain, where he assumed the imperial title in 287. He kept up a formidable fleet, and by retaining possession of Boulogne, was enabled to resist all the attempts of the Romans to expel him. They were obliged also to acknowledge his independence by a treaty. Carausius ruled in an arbitrary manner, and was murdered by one of his domestics in 293. Several of his coins are extant.—*Stukeley's Carausius. Moreri.*

Cardan (Jerom), a celebrated physician, was the illegitimate son of an advocate at Milan, and born at Pavia in 1501. He took his degree of M. D. at Padua in 1525, and at the age of 83 was appointed professor of mathematics at Milan, where he read lectures upon medicine. In 1552 he went to Scotland, and cured the archbishop of St. Andrew's of an asthma which had baffled the skill of numerous physicians. He was next at the court of Edward VI. and cast the nativity of that prince; from thence rambled through various countries, and at Bologna was committed to prison. On recovering his liberty he went to Rome, where he died in 1576. As a physician he was empyrical, and in philosophy fanciful and extravagant, but in mathematical knowledge he was eminent. He was so addicted to astrology, that having foretold the time of his own death, he starved himself to prove the truth of his prediction. His works were printed at Lyons in 166[illegible] in 10 vols. folio.—*Bayle.*

Cardonne (Dionis Dominic de), secretary and keeper of the manuscripts in the royal library at Paris, and professor of the Turkish and Persian languages in the royal college. He died in 1783. He wrote a History of Africa and Spain under the

Dominion of the Arabs, 3 vols. 12mo.; Miscellanies of Oriental Literature, 4 vols. 12mo.: Indian Tales and Fables, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Carew (George), a learned English nobleman, was born in Devonshire in 1557, and educated at Oxford; but entered upon a military life, and served with reputation in Ireland and at Cadiz. James I. made him governor of Guernsey, and created him lord Carew of Clopton. He afterwards became master-general of the ordnance, and a privy counsellor. Charles I. made him earl of Totness. He died in 1629. His lordship wrote a History of the Wars in Ireland, printed in 1633, folio.—*Biog. Br.*

Carew (Thomas), an English poet, was born in Gloucestershire, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He was appointed gentleman of the privy chamber, and sewer in ordinary to Charles I. and died in 1639. His masque, entitled Cœlum Britannicum, was performed before the king and nobility at Whitehall, 1633.—*Ibid.*

Carew (Richard), an English topographer, was born at Anthony in Cornwall, in 1555, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and afterwards went on his travels. On his return he settled in his native county, of which he served the office of high sheriff in 1586. He died in 1620. Mr. Carew is best known by his Survey of Cornwall, printed first in 1602, 4to. again in 1723, and lastly in 1769.—*Ibid.*

Carew (George), brother of the above, was educated at Oxford, and became secretary to chancellor Hatton. Queen Elizabeth conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and sent him ambassador to Poland. In the next reign he was employed as one of the commissioners to treat with the Scotch about a union of the two kingdoms, after which he was sent to France, where he formed an intimacy with Thuanus. On his return he was made master of the court of wards, and died about 1613. He wrote a Relation of the State of France, with the characters of Henry IV. and the principal persons of that court, which remained in MS. till 1749, when it was published by Dr. Birch.—*Ibid.*

Carew (Sir Alexander), of the same family as the preceding, was knight of the shire for Cornwall in the parliament of 1640. He voted for the attainder of the earl of Strafford, and accepted from the parliament the post of governor of St. Nicholas's island and fort at Plymouth: but when the king's forces began to prevail in the west, he was apprehensive that his estates would be seized by them, and therefore solicited the royal pardon on condition of delivering up the fort. While the treaty was going on his design was discovered, and he was sent to London, where he was tried by a court-martial, and beheaded in 1644.—*Biog. Brit.*

Carew (Bampfylde Moore), an extraordinary character, was the son of a clergyman at Bickley, in Devonshire, and educated at Tiverton school. Falling among some gypsies near that town, he became so pleased with their mode of life, that he abandoned the school and his friends. His exploits in this course were wonderful. He has imposed upon the same company three or four times a day under different disguises, and with new tales of distress. Sometimes he was a distressed clergyman, ruined because he could not take the oaths; at others, a quaker who had met with several losses in trade. Now a shipwrecked mariner; and the same day, a blacksmith whose house and family had perished by fire. Carew had a method of enticing away people's dogs, for which he was twice transported from Exeter to America, but made his escape. On one of these occasions he travelled from Virginia through the woods, and swam across the Delawar upon a horse, with only a handkerchief for a bridle. He was a man of strong memory and pleasant address, and could assume the manners, of the gentleman with as much ease as any other character. The fraternity to which he belonged, elected him their king; and he remained faithful to them to the last. It is supposed he died about 1770, aged 77.—*Life by Goadby.*

Carey (Harry), an English dramatist, who wrote some good songs, particularly God save great George our King, and several farces. He put an end to his existence in 1744.—*Biog. Dram.*

Caribert, or Charibert, king of Paris in the 6th century, was the son of Clotaire I. On the expulsion of his brother Childert, the kingdom of Paris became his portion in 562. He was a learned man, and governed with great prudence. But his private character was immoral; for, having put away his queen, he married successively two of her servants, and a third who was a shepherd's daughter. For this he was excommunicated, and died in 567.—*Moreri.*

Carinus (Marcus Aurelius), son of the emperor Carus, who made him Cæsar in 282, and sent him into Gaul, where he plunged into debauchery. He was slain in Mysia, in 285, by a tribune.—*Crevier's Roman Emperors.*

Carleton (Dudley), an eminent statesman, born in Oxfordshire in 1573, and educated at Christ-church. After visiting different courts in a diplomatic character, he was appointed ambassador to the United Provinces, where he bore a distinguished part in the synod of Dordt. He returned to England in 1625, and was created a peer the year following by the title of baron

Carleton. He was soon after sent again to the Hague, and was employed there in several important concerns. He was recalled in 1628, created viscount Dorchester, and made secretary of state. He died in 1631. His letters, during his embassy, were printed in 1757, and again in 1775.—*Biog. Br.*

Carleton (George), a learned prelate, born at Norham, in Northumberland, and educated at Edmund-hall, Oxford. In 1580 he was chosen fellow of Merton; and in 1617 made bishop of Landaff. The year following he was sent to the synod of Dordt. At his return he was translated to Chichester, and died in 1628, aged 69. He wrote the Life of Bernard Gilpin; an historical Collection of the Deliverances of the Church and State of England, and other works.—*Ibid.*

Carlini (Agostino), an Italian artist, who came to England, and was made keeper of the royal academy. His draperies are elegant. He died in 1799.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Carloman, the eldest son of Charles Martel, whom he succeeded as king of Austrasia in 741. He and his father Pepin united in the defence of their dominions from the encroachments of their neighbours, and defeated the Germans in 743. Carloman then entered Saxony, and took the duke prisoner. After several successful expeditions he retired from this kingdom, and became a monk of the order of St. Benedict. He assembled a famous council in 742, the acts of which bear his name. There were three others of the same name; the first was the younger brother of Charlemagne, with whom he had some contention about the kingdom, but on his death in 771 left him in full possession. The second was the son of Lewis II. whom he succeeded in 879, in conjunction with his brother Lewis III. On the death of Lewis he was declared king of France, and was killed in hunting, by a wild boar, in 884. The third *Carloman* was the eldest son of Lewis I. king of Germany, whom he succeeded in 876, in the kingdom of Bavaria. He made some partial conquests in Italy, and died in 880.—*Moreri.*

Carlone (John), a Genoese painter, born in 1590, and died in 1630. His paintings are greatly admired.—*D'Argenville.*

Carlos (Don), son of Philip II. king of Spain, was deformed in his person, and so perverse in his temper, that he endeavoured to kill his tutor for gently reproving him. A match was negotiated between him and the princess Elizabeth of France, but Philip becoming a widower married her himself. He was then desirous of marrying his cousin Anne of Austria, but being crossed by his father, he endeavoured to excite discontents among the nobles, for which his father caused him to be arrested, and he was condemned to death. He died shortly after in prison, 1567, some say by violence, but others attribute his death to an inflammation in the bowels.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Carlyle (Joseph Dacres), a learned divine, was born at Carlisle in 1759. His father was a physician at that place, and practised with considerable reputation. The son removed in 1775 from the grammar-school at Carlisle to Christ's college, Cambridge, and after a residence there of about two years was admitted of Queen's, where he obtained a fellowship. About this time he began to study the Arabic language, in which he made a considerable progress, and then proceeded to the other oriental tongues, being assisted in these pursuits by David Zabio, an Asiatic, born at Bagdad, and then a resident at Cambridge. After a residence of about ten years in college, during which he proceeded to his degree of B. D. he married and settled at Carlisle. In 1794 he was chosen professor of Arabic, on the resignation of Dr. Craven; and the year following was collated to the chancellorship of Carlisle. In 1796 appeared the "Specimens of Arabian poetry," with elegant translations and brief biographies of the authors. In 1799 Mr. Carlyle accompanied lord Elgin in his embassy to Constantinople. While there he gained admittance to the libraries, and made catalogues of the works contained in them. He also made excursions into Asia Minor, and explored with interesting accuracy the site of ancient Troy. After visiting Egypt, Syria, and the Holy Land, where he gathered considerable literary treasures, he returned to Constantinople, from whence he travelled through Italy and Germany to England, where he landed in 1801. Soon afterwards he was presented, by the bishop of Carlisle, to the rich rectory of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His health, however, was undermined by his travels, and to the great loss of letters, this worthy and ingenious man died at Newcastle, in 1804. He was engaged at the time of his death in superintending an edition of the Arabic Bible; a Dissertation on the Troad; and Observations made during his Tour in the East. The two last are expected to be published.—*Gent. Mag. Month. Mag.*

Carmath, a celebrated Arabian impostor, who in 891 attacked the primary doctrines of mohammedanism, and obtained numerous disciples; but the sect is now extinct.—*D'Herbelot.*

Carmichael (Jerom), a Scotch divine, and professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow, who wrote some notes on Puffendorff de Officiis Hominis. He died in 1738, aged 56. His son *Frederick Carmichael* was also a minister, and died at Edinburgh in 1751. A volume of his sermons has been printed.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Carneades, of Cyrene in Africa, the founder of the third academy at Athens. His eloquence was dreaded by his adver-

saries, and it is recorded that when the Athenians sent him with other ambassadors to Rome to get their fine mitigated, Cato the elder pressed the senate to dismiss them, lest the oratory of Carneades should corrupt the Roman youth. He died at an advanced age, B. C. 128.—*Bayle.*

CARO (Annibal), an Italian writer, was born at Civitanuova, of poor parents, in 1507. He was employed by the duke Farnese in several important concerns, and in 1544 was sent by him on a particular business to the emperor Charles V. He afterwards became secretary to cardinal Farnese, and died possessed of considerable riches in 1566. He was a good poet, well versed in medals, and had a profound knowledge of the ancient languages. He translated the Æneid into Italian blank verse, printed at Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. 1765. His Poems were printed at Venice in 1584, 4to.; and his Letters at Padua in 1749, 3 vols. 8vo. —*Tiraboschi.*

CAROLINE, wife of George II. king of England, and the daughter of John Frederick, marquis of Brandenburg Anspach, and of Eleanor Louisa his second wife, was born in 1682. She was sought in marriage by Charles III. of Spain, afterwards emperor of Germany, but being a firm protestant she rejected the offer. Her fortitude on this occasion induced the elector of Hanover to make choice of her for the wife of his son, and they were accordingly married in 1705. She was crowned queen consort of Britain in 1727. Four sons and five daughters were the fruits of this marriage. George I. her father-in-law, had the sincerest regard for her, which she returned with the greatest respect. When raised to the dignity of queen, she studied to contribute to the happiness of the people. She was entrusted with the affairs of state by her husband, who in his absence left her regent of the kingdom. She was a great and enlightened princess, well acquainted with philosophy, a patron of men of letters, and unaffectedly pious and devout. Dr. Clarke gives her a high character in his dedication of the correspondence between him and Leibnitz. She died in 1737. —*Biographium Fœminium.*

CAROLOSTADT, or CARLOSTADIUS (Andrew Bodenstein), a protestant divine, was a native of Carlostadt in Franconia. He became dean of Wittemberg in 1512, the same year that Luther received his doctor's degree. Being zealous for the Reformation, he carried it to an extreme by some violent outrages in the churches. Luther was dissatisfied with his conduct, and the difference was heightened by Carolostadt's denial of *transubstantiation.* He was the first protestant divine who took a wife. He became professor of divinity and minister at Basil, where he died in 1541.—*Moreri.*

CAROTO (John Francis), an Italian painter, was born at Verona in 1470, and died in 1546. He was disciple of Andrea Mantegna. His brother and disciple *John* settled at Venice, where he became eminent in his profession, and had for his scholars Paul Veronese and Anselmo Canneri.—*Pilkington.*

CARPENTER (Nathaniel), a dean of the Irish church, was born at Hatherleigh in Devonshire, and educated at Oxford. He was a man of learning, particularly in mathematics. He died at Dublin in 1635. Dr. Carpenter wrote a System of Geography, and a treatise, entitled Architophel, or the Picture of a wicked Politician.—*Wood's A. O.*

CARPENTIER (Peter), a French writer, was born at Charleville in 1697, and died at Paris in 1767. He was prior of Doncheri, and wrote a part of Du Cange's Glossary, and the whole of the supplement to that work; besides which he wrote Alphabetum tyronianum, folio, 1747. He is not to be confounded with *N. Carpentier*, born at Beauvais, and died in 1778. He was an eminent calculator, and wrote some esteemed works in the line of his profession.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CARPI (Ugo da), a painter, who discovered the art of painting in chiaroscuro, which he performed with two pieces of box-wood, one of which marked the outlines and shadows, and the other impressed any colour laid upon it. In this manner he executed several prints after great pictures. He died in 1500.—*Pilkington.*

CARPI (Girolamo), an Italian painter, was born at Ferrary in 1501, and died in 1556. He imitated Correggio's style with exactness, and many of his paintings were taken for the pictures of that master.—*Ibid.*

CARPIONI (Julio), a Venetian painter, was born in 1611, and died in 1674. He excelled in painting bacchanals, triumphs, and sacrifices.—*Ibid.*

CARPOCRATES, a heretic, who flourished at Alexandria about the year 130. He revived the gnostic heresy, to which he added the antinomian doctrine, that actions are indifferent, as the passions are implanted in human nature by God himself. His son Epiphanius taught the same opinions.—*Mosheim. Dupin.*

CARPZOVIUS, the name of a family in Germany; which produced several eminent lawyers and divines, as *Benedict* the elder, professor of law at Wittemberg, who died in 1624. *Benedict* the younger, born in 1595, and died in 1666. He quitted the study of the law for that of divinity. *David Benedict*, his brother, a lutheran minister, who wrote a Dissertation on the sacred Vestments of the Hebrews, 1655. *John Benedict*, also a lutheran minister, died at Leipsic in 1657, where he was professor of theology, and wrote De Ninivatarum Pœnitentia. *John Benedict*, his son, born at Leipsic in 1639, and died in 1699. He translated into Latin se-

veral books of the rabbins, and wrote dissertations on the scripture.—*Moreri.*

Carra (John Lewis), one of the persons who from an obscure station rose to notice in the French revolution. He was born at Pont de Vesles in 1743, and was bred to the law, which profession he quitted for that of letters. Before the revolution he travelled to Moldavia, where he became secretary to the hospodar. On his return to France the political ferment was begun, in which he took a part, and published a journal, called *Les Annales Politiques et Litteraires*, which had a considerable share in producing the sanguinary scenes which afterwards raged in that country. For this work Carra was appointed one of the keepers of the national library, and nominated a member of the convention. He was also employed as a commissioner to the army. He was, however, charged with being in the pay of England, occasioned by a ridiculous proposal said to have been made by him, of proscribing the Bourbon family, and placing the duke of York on the throne of France. At last this restless man, who had always sided with the Girondists, fell with the rest of his party, and was guillotined in 1793. He wrote a History of Moldavia and Wallachia, 12mo; New Principles of Philosophy, 2 vols. 4to.; An Essay on Aërial Navigation, in which he pretended to give directions for guiding air balloons; An Examination of Animal Magnetism; Historical Memoirs of the Bastille, &c. &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Carracci (Lewis), the founder of a famous school of painting at Bologna, was born there in 1555. He was the son of a butcher, who gave him an indifferent education. But Lewis having a taste for drawing became a disciple of Prospero Fontana. After this he studied in the academy of Passignani, at Florence, and improved himself by visiting the principal cities in Italy. On his return to Bologna his merits became conspicuous, and he was considered as superior to his old master. He behaved very liberally to his two cousins, Augustin and Annibal, with whom he formed that school and style of painting which has rendered their names so celebrated. Lewis was great in landscapes as well as in figures, and his private character was estimable. He died in 1619. Many of his pictures have been engraved, and some by himself.—*D'Argenville.*

Carracci (Augustin), the elder of the two cousins of Lewis, was the son of a taylor at Cremona. He was placed in the school of Fontana, and afterwards under Passeroni. He applied with great success also to engraving, which enfeebled his colouring as a painter. He and his brother worked long together, but a jealousy on the part of Annibal caused a separation. Augustin for a time led a free course of life, but at last the contemplation of a Madonna of his own painting struck him with remorse, and he retired to a convent, where he died in 1602, aged 45.—*Ibid.*

Carracci (Annibal), younger brother of the above, studied under his cousin Lewis, by whom he was sent to Rome, where he worked for the pope. He invented a manner so excellent, that both Lewis and Augustin adopted it. The Farnese gallery immortalized his name, though he received only the petty sum of 300 crowns of gold (about 200*l.* sterling), for the labour of eight years. He died in 1609, aged 49. His nephew *Antony*, a natural son of Augustin, was a pupil of his, and painted some fine pieces in fresco at Rome. He died in 1618, at the age of 33.—*Ibid.*

Carranza (Bartholomew), a learned ecclesiastic, was born at Miranda in Navarre, in 1503. He became a dominican, and distinguished himself greatly at the council of Trent, on the duty of the residence of the clergy. He accompanied Philip, king of Spain, to England, in the hope of proving successful in converting the English to popery. He was made confessor to queen Mary; and in 1557 was appointed archbishop of Toledo. He attended the emperor Charles V. in his last moments; but in 1559 he fell under the suspicion of heresy, and was imprisoned by the inquisition. After continuing in prison eight years, he was on his appeal removed to Rome, and it was nine years more before sentence was pronounced against him, when he was ordered to abjure errors which he had never uttered. He submitted with patience, and was sent to a convent of his order, in which he died in 1574. He wrote a collection of councils, and some religious pieces.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Carre (Lewis), a French mathematician, was born in the province of Brie in 1663. He was educated for the church, but after studying theology three years he refused to enter into orders, on which his father abandoned him. He then went to Paris, where he was employed as an amanuensis, by Malebranche, under whom he learned mathematics and philosophy. After residing with him seven years he commenced teacher, and it is remarkable that the greatest number of his pupils consisted of females. In 1697 he became member of the academy. He died in 1711. He wrote, a Method of measuring Surfaces and Solids, and finding their Centres of Gravitation, Percussion, and Oscillation; and a number of papers in the Memoirs of the Academy.—*Eloge par Fontenelle.*

Carrera (Peter), a Sicilian priest, who wrote a curious book on Chess in 1617, 4to.; and a History of Catana, 1641, 2 vols folio; both in Italian. He died at Messina in 1647, aged 76.—*Moreri.*

Carrier (John Baptist), a monster of fe-

pcity, gendered in the French revolution, was born near Aurillac in 1756. He passed through the inferior functions of the law, and became deputy of the department of Cantal in the national convention, an honour which he merited by his sanguinary acts. He was sent with a band of cutthroats into *La Vendee*, where he exterminated numbers, under the mere suspicion of being affected to royalty. Nantes was the grand theatre of his butcheries. He caused twenty-four to be put to death in one day, four of whom were no more than fourteen years of age. Here he devised a new mode of murder, by forcing cargoes of unhappy persons on board covered barges, and sinking them in the stream which flows by Nantes. To enumerate the savage cruelties of this wretch and his myrmidons, would be painfully disgusting. On the fall of the party called the Mountain, he was tried before the revolutionary tribunal, which condemned him to the guillotine in 1794.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Carriera (Rosa Alba), a female painter, was born at Venice in 1672. She learnt the rudiments of the art from her father; after which she was placed under an eminent painter in oil, and her progress was so great, that her full length portraits became famous throughout Italy. She went to Paris, and she was admitted a member of the academy of painting in 1720. She painted portraits of the royal family, and then went to Vienna, where she received distinguished honours. She died at Venice in 1757. Her miniatures are very beautiful.—*D'Argenville.*

Carrieres (Lewis de), a priest of the oratory, who died at Paris in 1717, at an advanced age. He published a Commentary upon the Bible, in French, 24 vols. in 12mo. 1716.—*Moreri.*

Carrouages, a clockmaker of Pavia, who made a clock for Alciat, the hammer of which, on striking the bell, struck fire from a flint, which kindled a match and gave light to a lamp all at once.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Carstares (William), a Scotch divine, was born near Glasgow in 1649, and after receiving a good education in his own country was sent to Utrecht. The pensionary Fagel presented him to the prince of Orange, who made him his confident. On his return to Scotland he entered into the ministry, but a turn for politics induced him to form the design of going back to Holland. His intercourse with several noblemen, known to be disaffected to government, in 1682, caused him to be taken up at London, and after examination he was sent to Scotland, where he was put to the torture to make him confess; though he resisted the torture, he gave way to persuasion and promises, and made a sort of confession, which was published. On his release he went to Holland, and remained there till 1688, when he accompanied the prince of Orange to England, and was appointed royal chaplain for Scotland, with the revenues of the chapel royal. But he was still retained about the king's person. In 1704 he was made principal of the university of Edinburgh, and the first divinity professor. He was an active promoter of the union between the two kingdoms. His mind was liberal, and he endeavoured to restrain the bigotted spirit of the presbyterians, for which he incurred their jealousy. To recover their good opinion, he acted as their agent in opposing the bill for tolerating the episcopal clergy in Scotland. He died in 1715. His letters and state papers were printed in 1774, in 1 vol. 4to.—*Biog. Brit.*

Carsughi (Reiner), a jesuit, born in 1647 at Citerna, in Tuscany, and died in 1709, provincial of his order. He is known by a poem on the Art of writing well, printed at Rome in 1709, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Carte (Thomas), an historian, was born in 1686, at Clifton in Warwickshire, and educated at Oxford, but he took his degree of M. A. at Cambridge, and entered into orders. His first publication was a defence of Charles I. from the charge of being privy to the Irish massacre. At the accession of George I. he refused the oaths. He was afterwards secretary to bishop Atterbury, and when that prelate was committed to the Tower, a reward of 1000*l.* was offered for apprehending Mr. Carte, who escaped to France, where he remained till queen Caroline obtained permission for him to return to England. In 1736 appeared his Life of James, Duke of Ormond, in 3 vols. folio. Soon after this he issued proposals for a History of England. He met with great encouragement in this work, but only published 3 volumes in his life-time; the 4th, which ends with 1654, appeared after his death. Though much neglected, it is a valuable performance, as a repository of curious facts faithfully related. The author died in 1754. His MSS. are in the Bodleian library. Besides the above, he published a Collection of original Letters and Papers relating to the affairs of England, in 2 vols. 8vo.; a History of the Revolutions of Portugal, and some other pieces. —*Biog. Brit.*

Carteil (Christopher), an English officer, was born in Cornwall in 1550. He entered into the service of the prince of Orange, and commanded a fleet which sailed from Holland to Muscovy. On his return to England he had the command of the troops sent out with sir Francis Drake to the West Indies, where they took the towns of St. Jago, Carthagena, and St. Augustin. The liberality of Carteil gained him the esteem even of his enemies. He died at London in 1593. *Moreri.*

Carter (Francis), an English writer, who

is known by an Account of a Journey from Malaga to Gibraltar, printed in 1776, in 3 vols. 8vo. and again in 1778. He died in 1788.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

CARTER (Elizabeth), a learned lady, was the daughter of the rev. Dr. Carter, rector of Deal in Kent, where she was born. Her father taught her the Latin and Greek languages, of which she acquired a considerable knowledge, as appears by her excellent translation of Epictetus into English, with a preliminary discourse and excellent notes. She also wrote an Ode to Wisdom, inserted in Richardson's Clarissa, two papers in the Rambler, one on Religion and Superstition and the other entitled, The Voyage of Life. In 1761 she published a volume of poems, many of which are elegant. Mrs. Carter, who was never married, died at her lodgings in Clarges street, in good circumstances, Feb. 19, 1806.—*Gent. Mag.*

CARTES (René des); see DESCARTES.

CARTERET (John), earl of Granville, was the eldest son of George lord Carteret, and succeeded to the title at the age of five years. He received his education at Westminster school and Christ-church college, Oxford. He took his seat in the house of lords in 1711, and distinguished himself by his earnestness for the succession of the Hanover family, which recommended him to George I. who gave him several important places. In 1719 he went ambassador to Sweden, and mediated the treaty between that power and Denmark. In 1721 he became secretary of state; and in 1724 was appointed viceroy of Ireland, where his administration, in a trying season, was generally applauded. He was again nominated to that high office, after the accession of George II. and governed that kingdom with great wisdom till 1730. He was the enemy of Walpole's administration, and moved, in 1741, for the removal of that minister. When that was effected, the year following lord Carteret became secretary of state, and in 1744, on the death of his mother, he succeeded to the titles of viscount Carteret and earl Granville. He died in 1763. He was a pleasant companion, and a great encourager of learned men.—*Biog. Brit.*

CARTEROMACO (Scipio), a learned Italian, was born in 1467, at Pistoia. He studied Greek under Politian, and was appointed professor of that language at Venice. He afterwards settled at Rome, where he was in high reputation, and died in 1518. Erasmus gives him a great character for learning and modesty. He wrote a Latin oration in praise of Greek learning, 1504; a translation into Latin of the Greek oration of Aristides, in praise of the city of Rome. He was also the editor of Ptolemy's Geography and other works.—*Bayle. Tiraboschi.*

CARTIER, or QUARTIER (James), a French navigator, was a native of St. Malo, and became eminent as a pilot. Francis I. employed him in exploring the coast of North America, where, in 1534, he completed the discovery of Canada.—*Moreri.*

CARTISMANDUA, queen of the Brigantines in Britain, has gained a name by her treachery, in betraying to the Romans the unfortunate Caractacus. She put away her lawful husband Venusius, and took in his room his armour-bearer Velloeatus. On this her subjects revolted, which induced her to call to her assistance the Romans, who made themselves thereby masters of the country.—*Tacitus.*

CARTWRIGHT (Christopher), an English divine, was born at York in 1602, and died in 1652. He was an excellent Hebrew scholar, and wrote Electa Targumico-Rabbinnica in Genesim, et in Exodum, 1648 and 1653, 8vo.—*Wood.*

CARTWRIGHT (Thomas), a puritan divine, was born in Hertfordshire in 1535, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, which he afterwards exchanged for one of Trinity. In 1567 he proceeded B. D. and became a popular preacher. His opinions were adverse to the hierarchy, and he was complained of by archbishop Grindal, in consequence of which he was hindered of his doctor's degree, and deprived of his fellowship; he then went abroad, and was chosen minister to the English merchants at Antwerp, and afterwards at Middleburg. On his return to England he endeavoured to subvert the ecclesiastic order, and to establish the Genevan discipline. He also wrote several pieces on that side, which were answered by doctor Whitgift. Cartwright was imprisoned, but obtained his liberty through lord Burleigh and the earl of Leicester, the latter of whom appointed him master of his hospital at Warwick, where he died in 1603, aged 68. He wrote a Harmony of the Gospels in Latin, printed at Amsterdam in 1647, a Commentary on the Proverbs; and other works.——*Biog. Brit.*

CARTWRIGHT (William), an English divine and poet, was born in Gloucestershire, and educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts; and became a famous preacher. He died in 1644, aged 33. Ben Jonson, and the other wits of the time, held him in great estimation. He wrote some plays, poems, and sermons.—*Wood's A. O.*

CARTWRIGHT (Thomas), an English prelate, was born at Northampton in 1634. He received his education among the puritans, and obtained a fellowship in Queen's college, Oxford, but was episcopally ordained. At the restoration he was made D.D. prebendary of St. Paul's, and chaplain to the king. On the death of bishop Pearson he was nominated to the see of Chester, but gave too much countenance to the arbitrary proceedings of king James, whom he followed to France, and afterwards to

reland, where he died in 1689. His re-
ains were interred within Christ-church,
ublin. This bishop has several sermons
print.—*Wood.*

CARVALHO D'ACOSTA (Anthony), an in-
enious Portuguese, who wrote a topogra-
ical survey of his native country with
reat exactness, in 3 vols. folio; also a sys-
m of Geography, and a treatise on Astro-
omy. He died in 1715, aged 65.—*Nouv.*
ict. Hist.

CARVER (Jonathan), was born at Connec-
cut, North America, in 1732. He lost his
ther, who was a justice of peace, when he
as only five years old. He was intended
r the profession of medicine, which he
uitted for a military life, and served with
putation till the peace of 1763. After
is he formed the resoluting of exploring
e interior part of America, and to pene-
ate as far as the Pacific Ocean. This pro-
ct be carried into execution amidst nume-
us difficulties, and published an interest-
g Account of his Travels in 1776. On
s return from this enterprize, he went to
gland, but being disappointed of prefer-
nt, he became clerk of the lottery. He
d in poor circumstances in 1780. Cap-
n Carver also wrote a piece on the Cul-
e of Tobacco.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

CARUS (Marcus Aurelius), a Roman em-
ror, was born at Narbonne, about the year
). He rose to a military command by
virtues; and on the death of Probus
s elected emperor in 283. He defeated
Sarmatians and Persians; and was killed
same year, as it is said, by lightning, in
tent, but others assert that it was set on
by his servants.—*Crevier. Gibbon.*

CARY (Robert), a learned English divine,
s born at Cockington, in Devonshire,
ut 1615; an educated at Oxford, where
took his degree of LL.D. in 1644. He
ained the living of Portlemouth, in his
ive county; and complied with the
nges of the times. He died in 1688. He
nown by his Chronological Account of
cient Times, printed in folio, 1677.—
d's *A. O. Prince's Worthies of Devon.*

CARY (Lucius), lord Falkland, the eld-
son of the first viscount of that title,
born in Oxfordshire about 1610. He
educated partly at Dublin, and partly
Cambridge: after which he went abroad,
soon returned, and settled near Oxford,
re he followed his studies with eager-
. In 1639 he served in the army against
Scots; and was afterwards with the
of Essex. In 1640 he sat in parliament
Newport in the Isle of Wight; was for
e time an opposer of the prerogative of
crown; and voted against the right of
bishops to a seat in the house of lords,
he altered his mind on that subject.
n the war broke out, which he endea-
ed to prevent, he raised troops in de-
e of the throne. It was observed of
that he grew more pensive as the
breach between the king and parliament
widened; and was frequently heard to ex-
press the word *peace*. He was slain at the
battle of Newbury in the 34th year of his
age. His mind was enriched with learning,
and with the principles of virtue and re-
ligion. He wrote some poems; a discourse
concerning Episcopacy; another on the In-
fallibility of the Church of Rome; and
some other pieces. His saying was, he
pitied unlearned gentlemen on a rainy day.
—*Biog. Brit.*

CARY (Felix), a French writer, and mem-
ber of the academy of Marseilles; born in
1699, and died in 1754. He wrote the
Medallic Histories of Marseilles, Thrace,
and the Bosphorus.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CARY (Henry), earl of Monmouth, was
grandson to Henry lord Hunsdon, cousin-
german to queen Elizabeth. He received
his education with Charles I. and suffered
considerably by the civil wars. We have
by him numerous translations from foreign
writers, ancient and modern. He died in
1661, aged 65.—*Walpole's Cat. of royal and*
noble Authors. Granger.

CARYL (Joseph), a nonconformist divine,
was educated at Exeter college, Oxford,
where he took the degree of M.A. He
was preacher to the society of Lincoln's-
inn, a member of the assembly of divines,
and one of the triers for the approbation of
ministers. Besides his public sermons be-
fore the parliament he published a large
commentary on Job, in 12 vols. 4to. and 2
vols. folio. He died in 1673.—*Calamy.*

CARYLL (John), an English gentleman,
who followed James II. and was created
by him earl of Caryll, and baron Dartford.
In the reign of queen Anne he came to
England, and became intimate with Mr.
Pope. He wrote two plays, and translated
the Psalms of David from the Vulgate, &c.
—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

CASA (John de la), an Italian prelate,
was born at Florence in 1503, and educated
at Bologna. In 1538 he was appointed
clerk of the apostolic chamber. He culti-
vated his talents, but indulged himself in
sensual pleasures, and had a natural son,
whom he named Quirino. In 1544 he was
made archbishop of Benevento, and the
same year was sent nuncio to Venice, where
he displayed great diplomatic abilities. He
was in disgrace under Julius III. on account
of his connection with cardinal Farnese,
but was restored to favour by Paul IV.
who made him secretary of state. He died
in 1556. He is accounted one of the most
elegant of the Italian writers, and his Latin
poetry is very fine. His principal perform-
ance is the Galateo, or Art of living in the
World; besides which he wrote some beau-
tiful Italian poems, the Lives of Cardinals
Contarini and Bembo, and other works,
collected at Venice in 5 vols. 4to. 1728.—
Tiraboschi.

CASANOVA (Mark Antony), a modern

Latin poet, was born at Rome, and died for want, being reduced to the necessity of begging his bread, in 1627. He imitated Martial with great success. His poems are in the Deliciæ Poëtarum Italorum.—*Tir.*

Casas (Bartholomew de las), a Spanish divine, was born at Seville in 1474. At the age of 19 he accompanied his father, who sailed with Columbus to the West Indies. On his return he entered into orders, and returned to Hispaniola with Columbus in his second voyage, where he settled as a priest. On the conquest of Cuba he went thither, and laboured to convert the Indians, and to protect them from the oppressions of his countrymen. The cruelties of the Spaniards induced him to return to Europe for the purpose of laying the case of the poor Indians before Charles V. and in consequence of his representations, ordinances were passed for the regulation of the conduct of the Spaniards in America, which, however, were never executed. One priest had the boldness to apologize for the barbarities in a book, printed at Rome, which was answered by Las Casas, who was made bishop of Chiapa. He resided in America above fifty years, labouring to restrain the cruel spirit of his countrymen. The state of his health rendered it necessary for him to return to Europe, and he died at Madrid in 1566. His book on the Destruction of the Indians has been translated into several languages; besides which, he was the author of another on the Rights of Sovereigns and Subjects, printed at Tubingen in 1625, 4to.—*Moreri. Robertson's Hist. of America.*

Casati (Paul), a learned jesuit, was born at Placentia in 1617. By his persuasion, queen Christina of Sweden embraced the Roman catholic religion. He died at Parma in 1707. His works are mostly mathematical, and are very judicious, particularly one on optics, which he composed at the age of 88.—*Moreri.*

Casaubon (Isaac), a learned divine and critic, was born at Geneva in 1559. At the age of 23 he was chosen professor of Greek at Geneva, and in 1586 he married a daughter of Henry Stephens, the learned printer, by whom he had twenty children. After residing at Geneva fourteen years he removed to Montpellier, where he filled the professor's chair; but being dissatisfied with his situation, he went to Paris in 1598, where he had the promise of a professorship, which he never obtained, and had the grant of a pension, which was badly paid. He was one of the protestant judges in the conference between Du Perron and Du Plessis Mornay in 1600, and gave his opinion against the latter, which occasioned a belief that he was about to change his religion; and to effect it, cardinal du Perron was directed to have some communications with him on the subject, the result of which was Casaubon's inflexible resolution of abiding by the protestant principles. He had, however, an increase of his pension, and the place of king's librarian. On the death of Henry IV. he removed to England, where James I. settled upon him a considerable pension, and gave him a prebend of Westminster, and another of Canterbury. He died in 1614, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He published editions of Strabo, Gr. and Lat. Genev. folio, 1587; Theophrastus, Leyd. 1592 and 1612, 12mo.; Apuleii Apologia, 1593, 4to.; Athenæi Deipnosophist, Gr. and Lat. 2 vols. folio, 1600, 1612; Persius, 1605, 8vo.; Polybius, Gr. et Lat. Par. 1609, folio. He was also the author of De Libertate Ecclesiastica, which was suppressed by Henry IV. as offensive to the pope; De Rebus Sacris et Ecclesiasticis; which is a criticism on Baronius; Epistolæ, the best edition of which is that of Almeloveen at Rotterdam, 1709, fol.—*Mor. Biog. Brit.*

Casaubon (Meric), son of the above, was born at Geneva in 1599, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders. He obtained from archbishop Laud a prebend in Canterbury cathedral, and two livings in Kent, of which he was deprived in the rebellion, also fined and imprisoned. Cromwell made him large offers to induce him to write the history of the war, but he steadily refused them; as he also did an invitation from Christina, queen of Sweden to superintend the universities in her kingdom. At the Restoration he recovered his preferments, and died in 1671. He edited several ancient writers, to which he subjoined versions and learned notes. He also wrote some pieces which shew great learning. The most remarkable are, a Defence of the Existence of Witches, and a true and faithful Relation of what passed many Years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits, 1659, folio.—*Ibid.*

Case (Thomas), a nonconformist divine, was born at Boxley in Kent, and bred at Christ-church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A.; after which he became minister of Erpingham in Norfolk. He next settled in the living of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, London, and was chosen one of the assembly of divines. He was turned out for refusing the engagement, and suffered imprisonment for being concerned in Love's plot; but on making a submission he was released. In 1660 he was appointed one of the city ministers to attend the king at the Hague, and he assisted at the Savoy conference. He died in 1682, aged 84. He printed some sermons.—*Calamy.*

Case (John), a native of Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire and a noted empyric and astrologer, was looked upon as the successor of the famous Lilly, whose magical utensils he

assessed. He is said to have got more by is distich over his door than Dryden by his poetry:

"Within this place
"Lives Doctor Case."

d he was doubtless well paid for composing that which he affixed to his pill-xes:

Here's fourteen pills for thirteen pence,
Enough in any man's own con-sci-ence."

There is a story told of him and Dr. Radffe: being together at a tavern, Radcliffe id, "Here, brother Case, I drink to all the ols your patients." "Thank ye," quoth se, "let me have all the fools, and you e welcome to the rest." He wrote a nsensical rhapsody, called the Angelical uide, shewing men and women their lot d chance in this elementary life, 1697, o.—*Granger. Biog. Brit.*

CASEL (John), a learned German, was born Gottingen in 1533. He was the pupil of Melancthon and Camerarius, and took his egree of doctor of laws at Pisa. He died rofessor of philosophy and rhetoric at elmstadt in 1613. He wrote several learnworks, and a collection of his letters was ublished at Franckfort in 1687, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

CASENEUVE (Peter de), a French antiquaand ecclesiastic, was born at Toulouse in 91, and died there in 1652. He wrote, France Aleu de la Province de Lanedoc, etabli et defender, 4to; L'Histoire la Vie des Miracles de St. Edmond, Roi Angleterre, 8vo.; Origines sur Etymoloes Françoises, &c.—*Ibid.*

CASIMIR I. king of Poland, son of Milas, whom he succeeded in 1034; but the oles revolted under the regency of his other, on which he went to Paris, here he became a monk. Seven years terwards the Poles having discovered his treat, obtained leave from the Pope for m to return to his kingdom and marry. e espoused a daughter of the grand duke Russia, governed with great wisdom, cilized his subjects, and promoted comerce. He died in 1201.—*Univ. Hist. Mor.*

CASIMIR II. surnamed the *Just*, king of land, was the younger son of Boleslaus . On coming of age he was made prince Sandomir. When his brother Mieczlaus, s deposed for tyrannical conduct in 1177, e Poles conferred the crown on Casimir. e was an upright, generous prince, and opted measures to relieve the peasants m the oppression of their lords. He died 1194, aged 77.—*Ibid.*

CASIMIR III. the Great, was born in 1309, d succeeded Ladislaus in 1333. He took veral places from John king of Bohemia, d conquered Russia. He united to his rlike qualities the virtues of a great ng; maintained peace, founded several urches and hospitals, and built numerous tresses. Yet he is said to have been a lover of wine and women. He died of a fall from his horse in 1370.—*Ibid.*

CASIMIR IV. the son of Jagellon, was grand duke of Lithuania, and called to the throne of Poland in 1447. He humbled the Teutonic knights, subdued the vaivode of Wallachia, and by an edict enjoined the study and use of the Latin language, which has ever since continued to be the vernacular tongue of the Poles. He died in 1492. *Ibid.*

CASIMIR V. (John), son of Sigismund III. He was intended for the church, became a a jesuit, and was made a cardinal; but on the death of Ladislaus VII. he took the crown, and obtained permission to marry his brother's widow. He was defeated by Charles Gustavus king of Sweden, but with the assistance of the emperor Leopold, he obtained a victory over that prince, and concluded a peace with his successor in 1660. The year after he defeated the Muscovites in Lithuania. The cares of government, and the discovery of a conspiracy which had been formed against him, induced him to resign the crown, and go to France, where he died in 1672.—*Ibid.*

CASIMIR SARPIEVIUS; see SARBIEWSKI.

CASLON (William), an eminent letter-founder, was born at Hales-Owen in Shropshire in 1692, and served his apprenticeship to an engraver of ornaments on gun-barrels, which business he afterwards carried on in London. He also made tools for bookbinders, and the letters which he cut for this purpose so pleased Mr. Bowyer the printer, that he encouraged him to turn his attention to cutting types, and assisted him in the undertaking. In a short time his types were found superior to those of other founders; and instead of importing from Holland, as had been customary, his types were sent abroad. His first foundry was in Helmot-row, near Old-sreet, but afterwards he removed to Chiswell-street, where he carried on a very extensive business. At the close of his life he left the concerns of the foundry to his son, and went to live at Bethnal-green, where he died in 1766.—*Biog. Br.*

CASNODYN, an elegant Welsh poet, who flourished from about the year 1290 to 1340. Several of his productions are in the Archaiology of Wales.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

CASSAGNES (James abbe de), a French poet and member of the academy. Colbert procured him a pension, and the post of king's librarian. Having a desire to shine as a preacher at court, he directed his attention to pulpit eloquence, but was unfortunately impeded by a satirical line in a poem by Boileau, who associated his name with that of father Cotin, one of the worst preachers of his time. This had such an effect upon his spirits that he died in a madhouse in 1679. He translated Sallust and

some of the works of Cicero into French. His poems are now forgotten.—*Moreri.*

Cassan, king of Persia, to obtain which dignity he renounced the christian religion. He subdued Syria, defeated the sultan of Egypt, and died in 1304, after returning to his former faith.—*Univ. Hist.*

Cassana (Nicolo), called among painters Nicoletto, was born at Venice in 1659 and died in London in 1713. At Florence he painted an admirable picture of the conspiracy of Cataline, consisting of nine figures as large as life. He also painted the portrait of queen Anne, by whom he was distinguished in a very honourable manner. His brother *John Augustine* excelled in painting beasts, birds, fishes, and fruits.—*Pilk.*

Cassander, king of Macedon after Alexander the Great. He compelled the Athenians to accept Demetrius Phalerius to be governor of their city, and after committing a number of murders died of a dropsy, 304 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.*

Cassander (George), a learned divine, was born near Bruges in 1513, and died in 1566. He laboured to effect a union between the catholics and protestants, and thereby incurred the ill-will of both parties. His works were printed at Paris in 1616, folio.—*Thuani. Hist. Moreri.*

Cassander (Francis), a learned Frenchman, who died in 1695. He translated some books into French, particularly the Rhetoric of Aristotle.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Cassandra-fidele, a learned Venetian lady, who applied with success to the Greek and Latin languages, history, philosophy, and theology. Phillip Tomasini published her letters and discourses at Padua, in 1636. She died in 1567, aged 102.—*Ibid.*

Cassentino (Jacoppo di), so called from the place of his birth, where he painted many fine pieces, as well as at Florence and other cities of Italy. He was the founder of the Florentine academy, and died in 1356, aged 80.—*Pilkington.*

Casserio (Julio), an eminent anatomist, was born of poor parents in Placentia. Becoming a servant to Fabricius ab aqua-pendente, he became his instructor, and at last took for an assistant. He succeeded his master in the professorship of anatomy and medicine at Padua in 1609. He died there in 1616. His anatomical tables are in considerable repute. He also wrote De Vocis auditesque organis, historia, fol. 1609; and other works.—*Haller. Bibl. Anat. Gen. Biog.*

Cassianus (John), a monk of the 5th century, was a native of Scythia, and brought up in the monastery of Bethlehem. He settled in France, where he founded two monasteries and died about 450. He wrote Institutio Monachorum, and some other works, in which he maintained the semi-pelagian motion on the subject of grace.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

Cassibelan, Cassivellaunus, or, according to the British Caswallon, a celebrated king of the Britons, who opposed Cæsar with great valour and prudence. He is said to have taken a considerable army into Gaul, where he fought the Romans with so much bravery as to provoke Cæsar to invade Britain. Cassibelan was elected to the supreme command by the other chiefs, and fixed his residence at Verulam, now St. Albans.—*Cæsar's Commentaries. Owen's Comb. Biog.*

Cassini (John Dominic), a celebrated astronomer, was born in 1625 in Piedmont, and educated among the jesuits at Genoa. He had such a turn for Latin poetry, that some of his compositions were printed when he was only eleven years old. He afterwards devtoed himself to mathematics, particularly astronomy, and in 1650 was appointed professor of mathematics at Bologna. In 1652 he made an observation of a comet, and determined the apogee and eccentricity of a planet from its true and mean place, a problem which Kepler had pronounced impossible. In 1653 he drew a meridian line in the great church at Bologna, on which occasion a medal was struck. In 1663 he was appointed inspector-general of the fortifications of the castle of Urbino, and superintendant of the rivers in the ecclesiastical state. In 1666 he printed at Rome a collection of astronomical pieces, and a Theory of Jupiter's Satellites. Lewis XIV. desired leave of the pope for Cassini to come to Paris, which was granted, but the time of absence was limited to six years, at the expiration of which term he was commanded to return, and on his refusal his places were taken from him. Cassini was the first professor of the royal observatory, which was finished in 1670. Here he made numerous observations, and in 1684 he discovered four satellites of Saturn. In 1695 he went to Italy to examine the meridian line which he had settled in 1653, and in 1700 he continued that through France which Picard had begun. He died in 1712, having lost his sight some years before.—*Moreri. Martin's Biog Philosophica.*

Cassini (James), the son and successor of the above, was born at Paris in 1677, and educated at the Mazarine college, under Varignon, professor of mathematics. At the age of 17 he was admitted a member of the academy, and in 1696 he visited England, where he was chosen fellow of the royal society. He succeeded his father in 1712, and enriched the stock of science with many valuable discoveries. In 1720 he published a book on the figure of the earth, in which he maintained, in opposition to Newton, that it was an oblong spheroid. To determine this the French king sent two companies of mathematicians, one towards the polar circle, and the other to the equator, to measure a degree, the result of which was, a decided refutation of Cassini's opinion. In 1723 he described a perpendicular to the meridian of France,

from Paris to St. Malo, and the year following from Paris to Strasburg. He published Elements of Astronomy, with Astronomical Tables, in 1740. He died in 1756, —*Moreri.*

Cassini de Thury (Cæsar François), the son and successor of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1714, and at the age of ten he calculated the phases of a solar eclipse. He was employed many years, in perfecting a general chart of France, and in continuing the perpendicular of the meridian of Paris. He published a great number of pieces in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, and died in 1784, being succeeded by his only son, count John Dominic Cassini.—*Ibid.*

Cassiodorous (Marcus Aurelius), a man of great talents in the 5th century. He was a native of Italy, and appointed by Theodoric, king of the Goths, governor of Sicily; and in 490 the same prince made him his secretary and privy counsellor. In 514 he was raised to the consular dignity, in which he was continued by Theodosius and Vitiges. The approaching fall of the Gothic kingdom, and a disgust of public business, made him form the resolution of retiring from the world. He accordingly went to his native place in Calabria, where he built a hermitage and a monastery. Here he devoted himself to his studies and religion. He is said also to have amused himself with mechanical pursuits, and to have invented water-clocks, sun-dials, and lamps. He died in 577, aged 96. He wrote a Chronology from the beginning of the world to the year 519; a History of the Goths, of which an abridgment only remains: but his Letters, written while secretary, are extant and valuable. He also composed Commentaries on some parts of Scripture, and a book on Orthography. The best edition of his works is that of Rouen in 1679, 2 vols. folio.—*Vossius Hist. Lat. Mor.*

Cassius (Caius), one of the murderers of Cæsar, who had saved his life after the battle of Pharsalia. He married the sister of Brutus, and in the participation of the provinces obtained Africa as his share. When Augustus and Antony prevailed against the conspirators at Rome, he retired to Phillippi, where he and his friends were defeated. Afraid of falling into the enemy's hands, he caused one of his freedmen to run him through the body, 42 B. C. Some of his letters remain among Cicero's Epistles.—*Suetonius. Plutarch.*

Cassius (Longinus Lucius), a Roman prætor, rendered remarkable by his inflexible administration of justice. He had the name given him of being the rock of the accused; and adopted first the practical maxim of *cui bono?* He lived B. C. 115.

Cassius (Avidius), a Roman commander under Marcus Antoninus, is said by some to have been a Scythian, and by others the son of Avidius Severus, a person of considerable rank in the empire. He commanded in 164 against the Parthians, whom he defeated, and after considerable ravages put an end to the war. He next commmanded the army in Syria, where he restored the troops, who had relaxed into effeminacy and licentiousness, to discipline and good order. He then marched against Egypt, which he conquered. In 175 he took advantage of the information of Aurelius's illness to spread a report of his death, and was proclaimed emperor by his army. Aurelius, on receiving intelligence of his usurpation, immediately set out for Illyrium, and the senate proclaimed Cassius a traitor. Before the two armies met, Cassius was assassinated and his head was carried to the emperor, who spared his family, but Commodus afterwards caused them to be burnt alive.—*Univ. Hist.*

Cassius (Parmensis), a Latin poet, and one of the conspirators against Cæsar. He afterwards attached himself to Antony, and was put to death by Octavianus. Varus, who killed him, took away his papers, and it is supposed that the play of Thyestes, which goes under the name of Varus, was in reality the production of Cassius.— *Voss. de Poet. Lat.*

Cassius (Severus Titus), a Roman orator in the time of Augustus. He was so much addicted to accusing as to become a libeller and calumniator: and his writings were the cause of a law passed by Augustus against libels. That monarch also banished Cassius, who died miserably. Seneca speaks highly of his eloquence.—*Tacitus. Quintilian. Bayle.*

Castagno (Andrew del), a wretch, who having learned the art of painting in oil from Dominico de Venise, assassinated him, that he might possess the secret alone. This happened in the 15th century.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Castaldi (Cornelius), an Italian poet of the 16th century. He endowed a college at Padua, and died in 1587, aged 57. His poems were printed in 1757, 4to. and are very elegant.—*Moreri.*

Castalio (Sebastian), a learned Frenchman, was born in 1515, and died at Basil, where he was Greek professor, in 1563. He wrote Colloquia Sacra, or Dialogues on Sacred History, in elegant Latin, 4 vols. 12mo; and translated the whole Bible into the same language. His notions upon predestination and grace were condemned by the church of Basil, and Calvin and Beza wrote bitterly against him. *Bayle.*

Castrels (Peter), a painter of Antwerp, where he waas born in 1684, and died at Richmond in Surry in 1749. In 1726 he published 12 plates of birds, designed and etched by himself.—*Pilkington.*

Castel (Lewis Bertrand), a French jesuit, was born in 1688, and died in 1757 He was a great admirer of sir Isaac Newton, and published in 1748 a work, entitled

Vrai Système de l'hysique générale de Newton. 4to. He also wrote the Optics of Colours, 12mo.; a Treatise of universal Gravity, 2 vols. 12mo.; a System of Mathematics, 4to. and other works.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CASTELL (Edmund), a learned divine, was born at Hatley, in Cambridgeshire, in 1606, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to St. John's college. While in the university he laboured in compiling his Lexicon Heptaglotton, which is a standing proof of his industry, though he ruined his circumstances by it. In 1663 he was presented to the rectory of Higham-Gobion in Bedfordshire; and in 1666, was appointed chaplain to the king, and Arabic professor at Cambridge, to which was added a prebend of Canterbury. He died in 1685. —*Biog Br.*

CASTELLI (Benedict), an Italian mathematician, was born at Brescia. He entered into the order of Benedictines, and was for some time a disciple of Galileo, whom he assisted in his observations. He became professor of mathematics at Pisa, and afterwards at Rome, where he died in 1644.

CASTELLI (Bernard), a Genoese painter, was born in 1557, and died in 1629. He painted portraits of the most eminent poets, for which he received complimentary verses in return. He also engraved the plates for the Jerusalem of Tasso. His son *Valerio*, who died 1659, was a good painter of battle pieces.—*D'Argenville.*

CASTELNAU (Michael), an eminent French writer and statesman. He was born of a noble and ancient family, and was employed by Charles IX. and Henry III. in many difficult and important negociations. He died in 1592, having been five times ambassador to England. His memoirs of his embassies were printed in 1669, 2 vols. fol. and again at Brussels in 1731, in 3 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

CASTLENAU (Henriette Julie de), countess of Murat, an ingenious French lady, and the wife of the count de Murat; died in 1716, aged 45.—She wrote Tales of the Fairies, and other ingenious romances.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CASTELVETRO (Lewis), an Italian critic of great learning, but very splenetic: was born at Modena, and died in 1571 at Basil, whither he had fled to escape the inquisition. He wrote a Commentary upon Aristotle's Poetics, and some Latin poems.—*Bayle.*

CASTI (L'Abbé), an Italian poet of the 18th century, is known by a great number of poems, and other productions, in his native language. His principal work is entitled *Gli Animali Parlanti*, or the "Speaking Animals." He died at Paris in 1803.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CASTIGLIONE (Balthazar), an ingenious nobleman of Mantua, was born in 1478. After serving with great bravery in a military capacity, he was employed by the duke of Urbino in state affairs, and sent ambassador to several courts. He was also engaged in the same service by pope Clement VII. Charles V. to whom he was sent as nuncio, had a high esteem for him. He died at Toledo in 1529. His greatest work is "Il Cortigiano," or the Courtier, written in an elegant style, and abounding with good rules and reflections. His letters were published at Padua, in 2 vols. 1769. His poems are in the *Deliciæ Poet. Italorum.*—*Tiraboschi.*

CASTIGLIONE (Joseph), a poet and critic, was born at Ancona, and became governor of Corneto in 1598. He died in 1616. He wrote in Latin verse a history of his own time, and left several critical works under the title of Variæ Lectiones et Opuscula, Rome, 1694, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CASTILLO (Ferdinand de), a Spanish divine of the Dominican order, of which he wrote the history in 2 vols. fol. 1584. He died in 1593.—*Moreri.*

CASTILLO Y SAAVEDRA (Anthony del), a Spanish painter, was born at Cordova, and died there of despair, in consequence of being outshone by Murillo, in 1667, aged 64. He painted history, portrait, and landscape, with equal success.—*Cumberland's Anecdotes of Painters.*

CASTRACANI (Castruccio), an Italian general, was born at Lucca in 1281. At the age of 20 he entered into the service of Edward king of England, but was obliged to leave this country for killing a courtier in a duel. He then went to Flanders, and entered into the army of Philip, king of France, where he displayed high military talents and courage. In 1313 he returned to Italy, which was then distracted by the wars between the Guelphs and Ghibleins. He took the side of the latter, and gained many battles over the Florentines. The emperor Lewis V. made him duke of Lucca and a Roman senator. He died in 1328.—*Moreri.*

CASTRO (Alphonso de), a Spanish friar of the Franciscan order, and a famous preacher. He accompanied Philip II. to England, after which he retired to Flanders, and died at Brussels in 1558, just as he was appointed archbishop of Compostella. He wrote a curious book against heresies.—*Dupin. Hist. Eccles.*

CASTRO (John de), a Portuguese general, was born at Lisbon in 1500. He served against the Moors, and accompanied de Gama to the East. He there drew up a description of the Red Sea. On his return to Portugal he was appointed commander of a fleet, and attended Charles V. in his expedition against Tunis. He was next made governor of the Portuguese settlements in India, where he fortified Diu, and died at that place in 1548.—*Moreri.*

CASTRO (Paul de), an illustrious civilian

was born at Castro in the Roman state, and was successively professor of law at Florence, Bologna, Siena, and Padua. The saying of Cujas concerning him became proverbial: *Qui non habet Paulem de Castro, tunicam vendat et emat.* "He who has not Paul de Castro, let him sell his coat and buy him." He died in 1437. His works went through several editions, the last of which is in 8 vols. folio.—*Tiraboschi.*

CAT (Claude Nicholas le), a celebrated surgeon, was born at Blerancourt in Picardy in 1700, and brought up to the church, which he quitted for the study of medicine and Surgery. In 1725 he published a letter on the aurora borealis. In 1731 he became chief surgeon of the Hotel Dieu at Rouen, where he formed a school of anatomy and surgery, and a literary society, which was afterwards erected into an academy, of which he was chosen perpetual secretary. The king gave him in 1759 a pension, and in 1766 letters of nobility. He died in 1768. He wrote a Theory of Hearing, 1758, 8vo.; a Treatise on the Nervous Fluid, 1765, 8vo.; an Abridgment of Osteology, 8vo. 1767; a Treatise on the Senses, 2 vols. 12mo. 1767.—*Haller Bibl. Anat.*

CATEL (William), a French lawyer, was born at Toulouse, in 1569. He became counsellor of that place, and wrote the History of the counts of Toulouse, folio; and Memoirs of the Province of Languedoc, folio. He died in 1626.—*Moreri.*

CATELLAN (Maria Claire Priscille Marguerite de), an ingenious French lady was born in 1662, and died Toulouse in 1745. She wrote odes which possess merit, and were crowned by the academy of Toulouse.—*Ibid.*

CATESBY (Mark), an English naturalist, was born in 1680. He went to Virginia in 1712, and remained there seven years. While in that country he collected various productions in natural history, which he sent to England. These gave so much satisfaction to sir Hans Sloane, and other naturalists, that by their persuasion he visited Carolina, from whence he extended his enquiries into the neighbouring provinces, and to the Bahama islands. He returned to England in 1726, and pulished the Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama islands, in 2 vols. folio. The plates were done from his own drawings, and coloured under his inspection. This work was reprinted in 1754 and again in 1771. The author was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and communicated to their Transactions a paper on the Migration of Birds. He died in 1749.—*Pultney's Sketches of Botany.*

CATHARINE, the daughter of Charles VI. of France, and the wife of Henry V. king of England. After the death of that prince she married Owen Tudor, by whom she had a son called Edmund, father of Henry VII. She died in 1431.—*Moreri.*

CATHARINE of Arragon, daughter of Ferdinand V. king of Castile and Arragon, espoused in 1501 Arthur, son of Henry VII. and on his death five months after, she married Henry prince of Wales, afterwards Henry VIII. by whom she had several children, all of whom died young except Mary, who became queen of England. When Henry fell in love with Anne Boleyn, he sought every means to procure a divorce from Catharine, under the pretence of religious scruples. The delays of the pope induced the impatient monarch to throw off the papal yoke. The divorce was pronounced by his divines, and Catharine ceased to be treated as queen. Her behaviour in this trying affair, was calm, steady, prudent, and pious; so that her brutal husband could not help paying respect to her virtues, while he pleaded conscience for what he did. In her retreat she wrote some religious pieces. She died at at Kimbolton castle in 1546.—*Hume. Moreri.*

CATHARINE DE MEDICIS, queen of France, was the only daughter of Lorenzo de Medici, duke of Urbino, and was married in 1534 to Henry duke of Orleans, son of Francis I. She was married several years without bearing children, but at last had ten, three of whom were in succession kings of France, and one was queen of Navarro. In 1559 she became a widow, and her son Francis succeeded to the throne, during whose reign her influence was supplanted by that of the Guises. On the accession of her other son Charles IX. in his eleventh year, she acquired the chief authority and brought eternal infamy on her name by her horrible treachery to the Huguenots, and the massacre of St. Bartholomew. She died in 1589. She was addicted to pleasure, and fond of judicial astrology.—*Moreri. Mod. Univ. Hist.*

CATHARINE I. empress of Russia, was born in 1683 in Livonia, of poor parents, whom she lost in her youth, and then lived with a clergyman, on whose death she went to Marienburg, where she married a Swedish dragoon, who was killed when the place was taken by the Russians. General Bauer then became enamoured of her beauty, and took her to live with him. Afterwards she obtained a situation in the family of prince Menzikoff, who was also smitten with her charms. Here she attracted the attention of the czar, who made her his mistress, and in 1711 his wife. She is supposed not to have been very faithful to his bed; and the emperor put a Frenchman to death out of jealousy. However, at his death he left her the throne, and she was proclaimed empress in 1725. She carried into execution the great designs which had been left unfinished by her husband, and died in 1727.—*Coxe's Travels in Russia. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

CATHARINE II. empress of Russia, was the daughter of the prince of Anhalt Zerbst, and born in 1729. Her original name was

Sophia Augusta, but on her marriage with he grand duke of Russia, in 1745, she was baptized according to the formulary of the Greek church, and named Catharine Alexievna. She brought her husband two children, Paul, who succeeded her, and Anne, who died an infant. Catharine however, at this period, was not clear of the charge of infidelity, and her husband, by way of reprisal, attached himself to a daughter of count Woronzof. On the death of the empress Elizabeth in 1761, Peter came to the throne, and soon discovered his intention of disinheriting his son, divorcing Catharine, and marrying the countess of Woronzof. At this juncture he had offended the army and the church, by some innovations, and had excited the jealousy of the Russian nobility by his partiality to foreigners. These were favourable circumstances for the project of Catharine; a conspiracy was entered into, the army gained over, and, June 27, 1762, Peter, after signing a renunciation of his crown, was sent prisoner to the palace of Robscha. Between the prisons and the graves of princes the distance is short. On the 17th of July, Alexius Orloff, the empress's favourite, with some other conspirarators, assassinated Peter, by strangling him but that this was without the knowof Catharine is at least to be supposed, though she did not punish the perpetrators. It was proclaimed to the nation that the czar had died of the colic. Catharine behaved with magnanimity to the friends of her deceased husband, and pardoned her rival the countess Woronzof. In September she was crowned at Moscow. The regulations adopted at the beginning of her reign were in the manner and spirit of Peter the Great. She affected to rule by clemency, and to win the hearts of her subjects by acts of liberality. She also avoided foreign war till she had settled the tranquillity of the empire. Fond of literature and arts, she gave unbounded encouragement to the introduction of them into her dominions; and held a correspondence with the most eminent literary characters in Europe. In 1764 she caused her favourite, Poniatowski, to be crowned king of Poland, and the same year was marked by the death of prince Ivan, grand nephew to Peter the Great, who had been a prisoner eighteen years, and in a state of mental imbecility. Notwithstanding these blots on her character, Catharine shewed herself worthy of sovereign power, by acts of the greatest importance. She caused a liberal code of laws to be enacted, in which the practice of torture was abolished; she attended to the subject of education, and wished to diffuse knowledge among all classes of her subjects, and she encouraged medical discovery by submitting to the practice of inoculation, and persuading the duke to follow her example. In 1768 the grand seignor declared war against Russia, which terminated in 1774, after a series of victories and conquests gained by the forces of Catharine. About this time she quelled a revolt which had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by the cossac Pugatcheff, who assumed the name of Peter III. Peace being restored, the empress devoted her attention to public improvements, and to political engagements. In 1780 she formed, with the other northern states, the famed *armed neutrality*, the object of which was to protect the Baltic trade from the belligerent powers. In 1782 she founded a Roman catholic archbishopric in her dominions, for her subjects of that persuasion. About the same time she created a new military order by the title of St. Wolodimir. The year following she seized on the Crimea and Cuban, which so alarmed the Porte, that war became almost inevitable, but the accession of Germany as an ally to Russia stopped the preparations, and the Turks yielded to the aggression. Catharine travelled through her new territory with a magnificent retinue, and at Cherson had an interview with the emperor Joseph. Immediately after this, war broke out between Russia and the Porte, in which the former was assisted by Germany and the latter by Sweden. The war was carried on with great fury; Oczakoff was stormed by the Russians, and a prodigious carnage ensued; Ismail was also taken by Suwarrow in the same manner; the naval force of the Turks in the Black Sea was destroyed; several engagements took place in the Baltic between the Russian and Swedish fleets, and generally in favour of the former. Sweden was in consequence obliged to make peace in 1790; which was followed in 1792 by that of Yassi, in which the Porte yielded to Russia the important fortress of Oczakoff, which caused considerable uneasiness to the British court; and if the parliament had not opposed it, might have produced a new war. Shortly after, the attention of Catharine was drawn to the state of Poland, where a spirit of revolt had broken out, and the people seemed determined to shake off a foreign yoke. A Russian army was sent thither which committed dreadful ravages, and decided the fate of Poland, by the massacre of the inhabitants of Warsaw. That kingdom was then partitioned out between Russia, Germany, and Prussia This ambitious woman, who posessed great mental powers with many gross propensities, died of an apoplexy, Nov. 9, 1796.—*Coxe's Travels in Russia. Tooke's History of Catharine.*

CATHARINE *of Sienna* a Romish saint, was born in 1347, and vowed celibacy at the age of eight years. She became celebrated for her pretended revelations, and persuaded pope Gregory XI to remove the sea of ecclesiastical government to Rome, after it had been seventy-six years at Avignon. But the pope was sorry for it af-

terwards, and on his death-bed cautioned those about him from hearkening to an enthusiast. She died in 1380, and was canonized in 1461. A volume of her letters is in print; and some religious pieces of a fanatical cast. There was another saint of the same name, who was born at Bologna, where she founded a convent, and died in 1463. She also wrote revelations, and other treatises——*Dupin. Moreri.*

CATHARINUS (Ambrose), an Italian divine, was born at Sienna in 1487. He was at the council of Trent, and wrote against Luther and Ochinus. He was made bishop of Minori, in the kingdom of Naples, from whence he was translated to the archbishopric of Canza. He died in 1553.—*Tiraboschi. Dupin. Moreri.*

CATILINE (Lucius Sergus Catilina), a famous Roman, was born of a noble family, and became early in life remarkable for the licentiousness of his manners. His abilities were great, and in temper he was resolute, but his heart was depraved, and he scrupled not any means to obtain the object on which he was set. He delighted in scenes of riot, confusion, intestine wars, and murders. Such is the character given of him by Sallust, which is confirmed by other historians. Catiline was one of the most active ministers of Sylla, who procured his advancement to the quæstorship, and other high and lucrative offices. In the year B. C. 65 he formed a conspiracy with several abandoned young men, to murder the consuls and to overturn the government. This plot was discovered by Cicero, who was then consul, and who delivered inthe senate his famous oration against Catiline, in which he exposed all his abominable designs before his face. Catiline then left Rome, and put himself at the head of an army, on which the senate declared him a rebel. Those of his party which were left at Rome endeavoured to gain over to their cause the ambassadors of the Allobroges, who were then at Rome. The ambassadors disclosed the whole to Cicero, and the conspirators were seized and punished. In the mean time Catiline was about to march into Transalpine Gaul, in hopes of being joined by that nation, but in this he was hindered by the proconsul Q. Metellus Celer, whose army lay at the foot of the Alps. An engagement ensued on the plains of Tuscany, in which Catiline was slain, after fighting desperately, B. C. 62.—*Sallust. Plutarch. Cicero.*

CATINAT (Nicholas), an illustrious French general, was born at Paris in 1637, and brought up to the bar, which profession he renounced for that of arms. He rose to the highest military honours, and distinguished himself in several battles and sieges. In 1688 he defeated the duke of Savoy, and conquered all his dominions. In 1697 he took the fortress of Ath in Flanders; and four years afterwards was appointed commander of the army in Italy against prince Eugene; but his wonted success failed him, and he was obliged to retreat. He died at his estate of St. Gratian, in 1712, aged 74. He was a man of great promptness, cool and deliberate, modest and unassuming.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CATO (Marcus Portius), an illustrious Roman, usually called the *Censor*. He was born at Tusculum, B.C. 235, served in the army at the age of 17, and behaved with great valour; his temperance was remarkable, never drinking any thing but water, and being always contented with the plainest food. By the interest of his friend Valerius Flaccus he was enabled to gain considerable preferment, and was appointed military tribune in Sicily, and afterwards quæstor in Africa under Scipio, in which offices he displayed a strict economy in the expenditure of the public money. After going through other employments he was chosen consul, B.C. 195, in which station he had Valerius Flaccus for his colleague, and whom he opposed in his attempt to repeal the Oppian law. He conducted the war the further Spain with great success, and took no part of the spoils to his own share. On his arrival at Rome he was honoured with a triumph. His next advance was to the consulship, in which he shewed his dislike to luxury of every kind. He also distinguished himself by his hatred to Carthage, always concluding his speeches in the senate with the expression, *delenda est Carthago!* He wrote a history of Roman affairs, of which only a few fragments remain: but a treatise of his on husbandry is extant in the Scriptores de re Rustica. He died B.C. 150, aged 90. By his first wife he had a son, who distinguished himself as a soldier. On her death he kept a mistress for some time, and in his old age married another wife, by whom he had a son, who was the grandfather of Cato of Utica.——*Plutarch. Corn. Nepos.*

CATO (Marcus Portius), surnamed *of Utica*, from the place where he died. Was the great-grandson of the preceding, and born about 93, B. C. His parents died when he was a child, and left him in the care of his uncle Livius Drusus, a person of distinction. He manifested at an early age that inflexibility of disposition which marked the whole of his public conduct. His habits of austerity and frugality led him to embrace the doctrines of the Stoics. He served in the army with his brother Cæpio against Spartacus, and displayed so much valour and prudence, as to obtain the commission of tribune in the army sent to Macedonia. In his civil character he served first the office of quæstor, which department he reformed of many abuses that had crept into it. His uprightness in administering justice gained him great popularity, and rendered his name proverbial for integrity. He gave his support to

Cicero, when that great man was consul, and publicly honoured him with the title of *father of his country*. He saw through the ambitious projects of Cæsar, and opposed him with so much zeal that he sent him to prison, though he thought itexpedient to release him almost immediately. He was afterwards sent into Asia to announce to Ptolemy king of Cyprus, the decree which deprived him of his dominions. That unhappy prince poisoned himself, and Cato seized on the royal treasure for the republic. He supported Pompey against Cæsar, whose designs he considered as dangerous to the Roman liberty, yet the civil war which ensued filled him with grief. After the battle of Pharsalia, he retired to Africa, thinking that Pompey had fled thither. He and his troops endured great hardships in their march across the deserts, and at last joined Scipio at Utica, with whom he had some contest about the mode of carrying on the war. Cato also gave offence to that general by sparing those inhabitants of Utica who were attached to Cæsar. When that conqueror came before the place, and Cato retired to his chamber and after reading Plato's *Phædo*, or Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul, fell upon his sword B.C. 45. When Cæsar arrived, he said "Cato, I envy thee thy death, since thou didst envy me the gloryof saving thy life." —*Plutarch. Sallust.*

Cato (Valerius), a Latin poet and Grammarian in the time of Sylla. The only piece of his that has reached us is a poem, entitled Diræ, to be found in the Corpus Poëtarum, by Mattaire. He died B. C. 30.—*Moreri.*

Catrou (Francis), a learned French jesuit, who died at Paris 1737, aged 78. He was engaged in writing for the Journal de Trevoux several years. He was also The author of, 1. A history of the Empire of Mogul; 2. A history of the Fanaticism of Protestants, Anabaptists, Quakers, &c.; 3. A Translation of Virgil; 4. A Roman History, with notes, in which he was assisted by father Rouille, *Moreri.*

Catullus (Caius Valerius), a Roman poet was born at Verona B. C. 86. His compositions though elegant, are tinctured with licentiousness. He died B. C. 40. The best editions of Catullus are those of Vossius, *Lond.* 1684; Vulpius, *Patav.* 1717; Grævius, *Utr.* 1680; and Barbou *Paris*, 1754.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Catz (James), a Dutch statesman and poet, was born in Zealand in 1577. He was sent ambassador to England in the time of Cromwell. He died in 1660. His poems are in Dutch, and were printed in 1756, 2 vols. folio.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Cavalcanti (Bartholomew), a learned Italian, was born in 1503. He served in a military capacity with great reputation, and was employed by pope Paul III. in some important embassies. He died at Padua in 1562. He wrote on rhetoric, a work of considerable merit; and on the forms of republics. There was another of the same name in the 13th century; he was also of Florence, and wrote poems of merit, printed in 1527.—*Tiraboschi. Mor.*

Cavalier (John), a French protestant, was the son of a peasant in the Cevennes. He became the leader of the Camisards, or protestants of that country, who were provoked to rebellion against Lewis XIV. by the persecutions which they endured. His courage and skill were so great, that the regular armies under the best generals could not defeat him, and at last marshal de Villars found it expedient to make a treaty with him. He was then taken into the king's service as colonel of a regiment; but being apprehensive that some design was formed against him, he entered into the service of England, and commanded a regiment of French refugees at the battle of Almanza, where Cavalier and his troop did wonders. He was afterwards appointed governor of Guernsey and Jersey, where it is supposed he died.—*Voltaire's Age of Lewis XIV. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Cavalieri (Bonaventure), an Italian mathematician of the 17th century. He was a friar, and a disciple of Galileo, and afterwards became professor of mathematics at Bologna, where he died in 1647. He wrote on geometry, trigonometry, logarithms, conic sections, &c.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

Cavallini (Pietro), a celebrated painter, was born at Rome in 1279, and became the disciple of Giotto. He assisted his master in the famous mosaic in the church of St. Peter. He died in 1364, aged 85.—*Pilk.*

Cave (William), an English divine, was born in 1637, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. After the Restoration he obtained the vicarage of Islington, and was appointed chaplain to the king. In 1684 he was made canon of Windsor, and in 1688 published his Historia Literaria, or an account of the writers for and against christianity, down to the 14th century. Besides this learned work, he published the Lives of the Apostles and Martyrs of the first three centuries; and an excellent book, entitled Primitive Christianity, &c. Dr. Cave died in 1713, and was buried at Islington.—*Biog. Brit.*

Cave (Edward), a bookseller, was born at Newton in Warwickshire in 1691, and educated at Rugby school, on leaving which he became clerk in the excise, but soon left that situation, and came to London, where he put himself apprentice to a printer. On the expiration of his time he obtained a place in the post-office, though he still continued at intervals to follow his business He corrected the Gradus ad Parnassum, and wrote for the newspapers. On being dismissed from his place for resisting abuses in the privilege of franking, he set up the Gentleman's Magazine, which had great

success. He died in 1754, and was buried in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell.—*Gen. B. D.*

Cavedone (Jacomo), an eminent Italian painter, was born in 1580. He was educated in the school of the Carracci, and it is said some of his pieces are equal to those of his master's. A series of misfortunes disordered his intellects, and he was reduced to beggary, in which wretched state he died in a stable at Bologna in 1660.—*D'Argenville.*

Cavendish, or Candish (Thomas), an English navigator, was born in Suffolk, of a good family, and having squandered away his fortune, fitted out three ships to cruise against the Spaniards. He sailed from Plymouth in 1586, and on the coast of South America took several good prizes, and among the rest an Acapulco ship of rich value. In 1588 he returned to Plymouth, after having circumnavigated the globe, and acquired a princely fortune, which he soon dissipated, and made another voyage, but meeting with no success, he died of grief on the coast of Brasil.—*Biog. Brit.*

Cavendish (sir William), an English gentleman, was born in Suffolk, and became usher to cardinal Wolsey, who honoured him with his confidence, and in return he adhered faithfully to him in his fall. Henry VIII. was so pleased with his fidelity, that he admitted him into his service, conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and gave him several places and grants. Edward VI. added to these honours, and he enjoyed them all undiminished in the reign of his successor. Sir William died in 1557. By his last wife he had Henry, William (the first earl of Devonshire), Charles, and three daughters. He wrote the Life of Wolsey, printed in 1667, and again in 1706.—*Ibid.*

Cavendish (William), duke of Newcastle, son of sir Charles Cavendish, the youngest son of the above, was born in 1592. James I. made him knight of the bath, baron Ogle, and viscount Mansfield. Charles I. created him earl of Newcastle, and appointed him governor to the prince of Wales. The earl contributed 10,000l. towards the expedition of that monarch against the Scotch, besides a troop of horse. He behaved with great spirit and loyalty during the civil wars, till the destruction of the royal cause obliged him to go abroad. In his exile he wrote a Treatise on Government, and the Interest of Great Britain with respect to the other Powers of Europe. After the Restoration he was created duke of Newcastle. He died in 1676. His grace wrote several plays and poems, but his Treatise on Horsemanship is the best known of his pieces. His second wife wrote a number of volumes and plays, amounting to thirteen folio volumes, now sunk into oblivion: she was the daughter of sir Charles Lucas, who suffered death at Colchester from the rebels. She died in 1678. The duke's title descended to his son Henry, who died without issue, 1691.—*Biog. Brit.*

Cavendish (William), the first duke of Devonshire, was born in 1640. In 1661 he represented the county of Derby in parliament, and four years afterwards attended the duke of York as a volunteer against the Dutch. He distinguished himself in the house of commons against the court, and was a witness in favour of Lord Russel; he offered also to exchange clothes with that nobleman to enable him to effect his escape, which he gallantly refused. In 1684 he succeeded to the title of earl of Devonshire, and about the same time was fined 30,000l. and imprisoned in the king's bench, for assaulting colonel Culpepper in the presence-chamber. He gave bond for the payment of the fine, which, however, he saved by the arrival of the prince of Orange. In 1689 he was made a privy-counsellor, and at the coronation he served as lord high steward. In 1694 he was created duke of Devonshire, and during the king's absence was one of the regency, after the death of the queen. He died in 1707. He wrote an Ode on the death of Queen Mary; and an Allusion to the bishop of Cambray's Supplement to Homer.—*Ibid.*

Cavendish (lord John), son of the fourth duke of Devonshire. In the administration under the marquis of Rockingham, in 1765, he was appointed one of the lords of the treasury, and during the American war he constantly opposed lord North. On the resignation of that nobleman he became chancellor of the exchequer, but on the death of the marquis of Rockingham soon after, and the appointment of the earl of Shelburne, he and his friends resigned their places. In the coalition administration he was again chancellor of the exchequer; but the ministry were soon dismissed, and from that time he continued in opposition to his death, in 1796.—*Monthly Mag.*

Cavendish (lord Frederick), field marshal of his majesty's forces, was born in 1729. Frederick prince of Wales was his godfather. He entered early on a military life, and in 1758 was appointed aid-du-camp to the king. In 1761 he was advanced to the rank of major-general; in 1770 lieutenant-general; then general, and lastly field-marshal. When the late duke of Devonshire was called to the house of lords in 1751, lord Frederick succeeded him as representative of the county of Derby. At the general election in 1774, he was chosen for the town of Derby, which he continued to represent till 1784, when he retired from parliament. He was in the action at St. Cas on the coast of France, in 1758, and was taken prisoner. The duke d'Aiguillon, who commanded the French army, politely offered the British officers permission to return to England on their paroles. All of them accepted the offer except lord

Frederick, which surprised the duke, who asked his reason, to which he answered, "that being a member of parliament, he should in England attend his parliamentary duty, and consequently vote for the supplies for carrying on the war, which might be considered as a breach of his parole." "Poh poh," said the duke, "we should as soon think of restraining you from getting a child, lest when it came to maturity it should conquer France." He was one of the six English officers who at the beginning of the seven years war entered into an agreement with each other not to marry until peace was restored; that no domestic relations might influence their conduct. Generals Wolfe, Monkton, and Keppel, were among the number. His lordship died at Twickenham in 1803.—*Monthly Mag.*

Caulet (Francis Stephen de), a French bishop, famous for his opposition to the court on the *regale*, or the assumed right of the crown to dispose of ecclesiastical benefices during the vacancy of a see. For this he was deposed, and died in 1680. He effected a considerable reform in his diocese. —*Moreri.*

Cauliac (Guy de), a French anatomist, and physician to the popes Clement VI. and Urban V. He published, in 1363, Chirurgiæ tractatus septem cum Antidotario. He also wrote a Compendium of Surgery, of which art he is called the restorer.—*Ibid.*

Caussin (Nicholas), a French jesuit and confessor to Lewis XIII. Cardinal Richelieu caused him to be banished from court for opposing his measures. He died at Paris in 1651, aged 71. The most esteemed of his works is entitled, the Holy Court, which has been translated into English; besides which he wrote an excellent work, De Eloquentia Sacra et Humana, 1619, 4to. —*Ibid.*

Cawdrey (Daniel), a nonconformist divine, was educated at Peter-house, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. He settled at Dilling, in Northamptonshire, from whence he was ejected in 1662. He was a noted member of the assembly at Westminster, and a considerable disputant. He died in 1664. He wrote some polemical pieces against the established church, practical treatises, and sermons.—*Calamy.*

Cawton (Thomas), a nonconformist divine, was minister of St. Bartholomew's behind the Exchange, and being implicated in Love's plot against Cromwell was obliged to fly to Holland, where he became pastor of the English church at Rotterdam, and died there in 1659. He was learned in the oriental tongues, and assisted in the Polyglot Bible and Dr. Castell's Polyglot Lexicon. —*Life by his Son*, 8vo.

Cawton (Thomas), a puritan divine, was educated at Rotterdam, and afterwards at Utrecht, where he acquired a knowledge of the oriental tongues. On his return to England he was entered of Merton college, Oxford, and was episcopally ordained. In 1662 he left the university on account of nonconformity, after which he officiated to a dissenting congregation in Westminster, where he died in 1677, aged about 40. He wrote the Life of his Father, 8vo.; Dissertatio de Usu Linguæ Hebraicæ in Philosophia Theoretica; Disputatio de Versione Syriaca Vet. et Novi Testamenti, 4to. Balaam's Wish, 8vo.—*Calamy.*

Caxton (William), the first English printer, was born in Kent about 1410. At the age of 15 he was apprenticed to a mercer, and on the death of his master he went abroad as agent of the mercer's company. He was afterwards in the service of lady Margaret of York, wife of the duke of Burgundy. During his residence in Flanders he acquired a knowledge of the new invention of printing, and the first book he printed was the Recuyell of the History of Troy, translated by himself from the French, 1471. But the first book printed in England was the Game of Chess, which he executed in Westminster Abbey in 1474. His next performance was the Dictes and Sayengis of the Philosophers, translated out of French by Antone erle Ryvyres lord Seerles, emprynted by Wyllyam Caxton at Westmestre, 1477. He died 1491.—*Lewis's Life of Caxton. Biog. Brit.*

Caylus (Ann-Claude-Philip de, count of), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1692. He entered into the army, which he quitted after the peace of Rastadt, and then travelled through a great part of Europe and Asia. He had a fine taste for the arts, to which he added a considerable classical knowledge. To him the world is indebted for the publication of that magnificent work, the Description of the Gems in the Royal Cabinet. In 1731 he became a member of the academy of painting, in which he founded a prize for drawing. He discovered the ancient art for encaustic painting, and of tinging marble, from hints in the works of Pliny, the elder. He wrote dissertations on the arts; a Collection of Etruscan, Greek, Roman, and Gaulish Antiquities, 7 vols. 4to.; a Discourse on Ancient Pictures; and other works of merit. He died in 1765.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Cazes (Peter James), a French painter, was born at Paris in 1676. His masters were Houasse the elder, and Boullogne, and he gained several prizes given by the academy. He was received a member of that body in 1703. His reputation was established by a noble picture painted for the church of Notre Dame, representing the woman with an issue of blood. He died in 1754.—*D'Argenville.*

Ceba (Anfoldo), an Italian poet, was born at Genoa in 1565, and died in 1623. He wrote two heroic poems, entitled, "Esther," and "Il Furio Camillo." The first was prohibited by the court of Rome for blending mythology with sacred history. He wrote

so two tragedies, the Gemalle Capoane, d the Alcippo. He was likewise the thor of a History of Rome, and other orks.—*Tiraboschi.*

Cebes, a Greek philosopher, was a na- e of Thebes, and the disciple of Socra- s. The Pinax, or Tablature of Human ife, attributed to him, is questioned by me critics. It is usually printed with e Enchiridion of Epictetus.—*Moreri.*

Cecco de Ascoli, whose real name was *rancis de gli Stabili*, was born at Ascoli. He as a poet and physician, and well skilled mechanics. In 1322 he was made pro- ssor of astrology and philosophy at Bo- gna, but fell under the censure of the in- isition for magical pretensions. He re- oved from Bologna to Florence on being pointed physician and astrologer to the ke of Calabria. He was burnt as a ma- cian in 1327. He wrote a poem called Acerta.—*Tiraboschi.*

Cecil (William), lord Burleigh, a cele- ated statesman, was the son of Richard cil, master of the robes to Henry VIII. d born at Bourn in Lancashire in 1521. e was educated at St. John's college, mbridge, from whence he removed to ray's-inn. He married a sister of sir John neke, who introduced him to the duke of merset, by whom he was appointed mas- of requests, and secretary of state. He o received the honour of knighthood and d a seat in the privy council. When ary came to the throne he was dismissed m his employments; but he was respected, d often consulted, by the queen and her nisters. At the accession of Elizabeth he s appointed privy counsellor, secretary state, and master of the court of wards. on afterwards he was chosen chancellor Cambridge; and in 1571 advanced to peerage. He died in 1598, leaving two s. He was an acute, steady minister, ll acquainted with mankind, indefatiga- in business, correct in his private de- rtment, of unimpeachable integrity; and disinterested, that though he held the ice of high treasurer 27 years, he left a moderate estate to his family. He ote some tracts in answer to libels on queen and government: and his state pers were published by Haynes in 1740; l a continuation by Murdin in 1760. His ond wife was the daughter of sir An- ny Cook. She was well acquainted with Greek and Latin languages, and wrote tter in the former to the university of mbridge, where she founded an exhibi- for two poor scholars. She also dis- guished herself by several other charita- institutions. She died in 1689; and lord leigh was greatly affected by her death, ppears by some meditations which he te on the occasion.—*Biog. Br. Ballard's ish Ladies.*

Cecil (Robert), earl of Salisbury, was nd son of the above, and born in 1563. He was of a weak constitution, and deform- ed in person, but his understanding com- pensated for his bodily defect, and it was greatly improved by a liberal education. His father took pains to instil into him the knowledge necessary for a courtier and statesman. He was at first assistant to se- cretary Walsingham, and on his death be- came his successor. He was instrumental in the destruction of the earl of Essex, and cultivated the friendship of James king of Scots, by which means he became a fa- vourite with that monarch on his accession to the English throne. In 1605 he was cre- ated earl of Salisbury, and made knight of the garter. In 1608 he was appointed high treasurer, in which office he behaved with a faithful regard to the interests of the peo- ple; but the concern he had in bringing sir Walter Raleigh to the scaffold is an eternal disgrace to his memory, though he was in other respects the best minister of that pe- riod. He died in 1612.—*Biog. Brit.*

Cecrops, an Egyptian, who founded Athens about 1556 years B.C. He married the daughter of Actæus, a Grecian prince, and gave his name of Cecrops to the coun- try over which he reigned. After a long reign of 50 years he died, and left three daughters.—*Univ. Hist.*

Cedrenus (George), a Greek monk of the 11th century, who wrote a History from the Creation to the year 1057. It was printed with a Latin version at Paris in 1647.—*Dupin.*

Celesti (Andrea), a Venetian painter of great merit, who died in 1706, aged 69. He painted several beautiful views in Italy; also some fine pictures for churches.—*Pil- kington.*

Celestine I. a pope and saint, succeeded Boniface I. in 422. He condemned the doc- trine of Nestorius in a council held at Rome in 430. He died in 432, with the repu- tation of wisdom and sanctity.—Celes- tine II. was elected in 1143, on the death of Innocent II. and sat in the chair only five months.—Celestine III. the successor of Clement III. in 1191. He claimed the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and gave the latter to Frederic, the son of the emperor Henry VI. on condition of his paying a tribute to the holy see. He died in 1198.—Celestine IV. This pope died in 1241, eighteen days after his election. —Celestine V. a pope and saint. He was a benedictine monk, and founded a new or- der, called the Celestines, which was sup- pressed in France in 1778. Celestine con- fined himself to his cell, where he led a life of constant devotion. The fame of his sanctity caused him to be elected pope in 1294. Cardinal Cajetan by an artifice pre- vailed upon him to resign the chair, after which he got himself elected in his stead by the name of Boniface VIII. He then caused the credulous Celestine to be imprisoned in a castle, where [illegible] 1296. Clement V.

and the cardinal slain. His letters and orations are in print.—*Moreri.*

Cesarini (Virginio), a learned Italian, was born at Rome in 1595. So highly was he esteemed for his knowledge, that a medal was struck to his honour, on which his head was joined with that of the famous Pico de Mirandula, crowned with laurel. He was chamberlain to Urban VIII. and would have been made cardinal, but was taken off by death in 1624. He published Latin and Italian poems; which are very elegant.—*Tiraboschi.*

Cespedes (Paul), an eminent Spanish painter; his picture of the last supper, in the cathedral of Cordova, is greatly admired. He wrote a learned book on ancient and modern painting. He died in 1608, aged above 70.—*Cumberland's Anec. of Spanish Painters.*

Chabanon (N. de), a French writer, and member of the academy of sciences and of that of belles lettres, who died at Paris in 1792, aged about 60. He wrote some dramatic pieces of indifferent merit, but his translation of Pindar obtained the praise of Voltaire. He also translated Theocritus, and wrote a dissertation on Homer; the Eulogies of Rameau, &c. the Life of Dante; a Treatise on Music, 2 vols. 8vo.; and his own life. His brother Chabanon *de Mangris*, who died in 1780, was also an ingenious writer. He had a taste for poetry and music, and wrote an opera, called Alexis and Daphne, and some other dramatic performances.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Chabot (Francis), one of the actors and victims of the French revolution, was originally a capuchin, but threw off his religious dress for the political, and became a violent Jacobin. As a member of the convention he proposed several sanguinary measures, but was at last executed for being concerned with Danton, in 1794, aged 35.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Chabrias, an Athenian general, who distinguished himself by assisting the Bœotians against Agesilaus, for which a statue was erected to his honour. He conquered Cyprus for the king of Egypt, but was slain shortly after at Chio B. C. 355.—*Cornelius Nepos.*

Chabrit (Peter), a French advocate, who is known by a book in 2 vols. entitled, Of the French Monarchy and its Laws, printed in 1785, the year of the author's death. Diderot recommended him to the empress of Russia, to assist in the formation of a new legislative system in her dominions; but Chabrit died before the empress's answer was received.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Chabry (Mark), a painter and sculptor, who died at Lyons in 1727, aged 67. Several of his works ornamented Lyons, particularly a fine equestrain statue of Lewis XIV. but all of them were destroyed in the revolution. He was appointed sculptor to that monarch. His son Mark followed his father's profession, but his works were mostly destroyed by the revolutionary fanatics. —*Ibid.*

Chais (Charles), a protestant divine, was born at Geneva in 1701, and in 1728 was chosen pastor of the French congregation at the Hague, where he died in 1785. He was a good preacher, and a benevolent and pious man. He translated the Bible into French, 6 vols. 4to. and wrote an Apology for inoculation, and several theological pieces.—*Ibid.*

Chaise (Francis de la), a French jesuit, was born in 1624, and educated in the college at Rouen. After teaching the belles lettres and theology with reputation, he became provincial of Lyons, which office he quitted in 1675, on being appointed confessor to Lewis XIV. He acquired a great influence over that monarch, and was consulted by him on all important occasions; and when he was grown old and deaf, and his mental faculties were decayed, the king, to use the expression of a French author, would have the *careasse* of his confessor brought to him that he might seem to consult him. He died in 1709.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Chalcidius, a platonic philosopher of the third century, who wrote a commentary upon the Timæus of Plato, which was translated from the Greek into Latin, and printed at Leyden in 1617, 4to.—*Moreri.*

Chalcondyles (Demetrius), a learned Greek, who came into Italy when Constantinople was taken, and settled in 1479 at Florence, from whence he removed to Milan, and taught Greek till his death in 1513, at the age of 80. He wrote a Greek grammar, and published the lexicon of Suidas in 1499.—*Tiraboschi. Moreri.*

Chalcondyles (Laonicas), an Athenian of the 15th century, who wrote a history of the Turks from 1298 to 1462, which has been translated into Latin, and published in 1650. A French translation appeared in 1662, in 2 vols. folio.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Chales (Claudius Francis de), a jesuit and mathematician, was born at Chamberi in 1621. He was nominated royal professor of hydrography at Marseilles, and taught mathematics for many years in the jesuit's college at Lyons. His superiors appointed him professor of theology, a department which he was indifferently calculated to fill. Emanuel duke of Savoy saw the impropriety of this, and by his advice the society named father Chales to the mathematical chair. He died at Turin in 1678. He wrote a Course of Mathematics, 4 vols. 8vo.; A Treatise of Navigation and Researches on the Centre of Gravity; and A History of Mathematics.—*Moreri.*

Challe (Charles Michael Angelo), professor in the academy of painting at Paris, where he was born in 1718 and died in

s. He was honoured with letters of bility, and the order of St. Michael. e king of Prussia, the empress of Russia, other princes, invited him into their vice, but he preferred residing in his n country. He imitated with success do and Salvator Rosa, and left in manupt a translation of the works of Pirae, and Travels in Italy.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHALONER (sir Thomas), a statesman, s born at London about 1516. He was cated at Cambridge, and afterwards atded the English embassy to the emperor arles V. into whose service he entered volunteer in the expedition to Algiers. his return to England he was made clerk the privy council, and distinguished self at the battle of Musselburgh, for ich the duke of Somerset knighted him the field. Queen Elizabeth sent him bassador to Germany and Spain, in ich capacity he behaved with great adss. He died in 1565. Sir Thomas nslated Erasmus's Moriæ Encomium, and ote a book, entitled De Republica Anrum instauranda, libri decem, and other ces.—*Biog. Brit.*

CHALONER (sir Thomas), son of the ve, was born in 1559, and educated at gdalen college, Oxford, after which he t abroad, and acquired in his travels a siderable knowledge of natural philosoand chemistry. In 1591 he was knightand about that time discovered alum es on his estate near Gisborough in kshire, which were, however, seized by crown, but in the long parliament reed to his family. He was tutor to ry prince of Wales, and died in 1615. eldest son was created a baronet in 0, and the title became extinct in 1681. *Biog. Brit.*

CHALONER (Edward), an English divine, educated at All-souls college, Oxford; ame chaplain to James I. and principal Alban-hall. His sermons were much ed at that period. He died of the gue at Oxford in 1625, aged 34.—*Wood's*

CHALONER (James), son of sir Thomas loner, was born in London in 1603, and cated at Brasen-ose college, Oxford, from nce he removed to one of the inns of rt. In the rebellion he sided with the liament, and was returned for Aldbogh in Yorkshire, and acted so zealously be appointed one of the king's judges. fax made him governor of Peel castle he isle of Man. At the restoration messers were sent to apprehend him, on ch he poisoned himself. He wrote a rt Treatise of the Isle of Man, appended ing's Vale Royal of Cheshire, fol. 1656. brother Thomas was one of the king's es. At the restoration he went to Midurgh in Zealand, where he died in . He wrote, among other things, a ended discovery of the Tomb of Moses on the top of Mount Nebo, 1657, 8vo. which book made a great noise for the time, and extremely puzzled (says Wood) the presbyterian rabbies, till it was found to be a sham.—*Wood.*

CHALOTAIS (Lewis Rene Caradeuc de la), solicitor-general to the parliament of Rennes, distinguished himself by his zeal in the affair of the jesuits, on which subject he wrote an energetic work in 2 vols. 1762. He was imprisoned for opposing the proceedings of the commandant of his province. He died in 1715. He wrote an Essay on National Education, 8vo. His son, who succeeded him in his office, was guillotined at Paris in 1794.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHAMBERLAINE (Robert), an English poet, was born in Lancashire, and became a member of Exeter college, Oxford, in 1637, at which time he was thirty years of age. He wrote, 1. Nocturnal Lucubrations, or Meditations divine and Moral, to which are added Epigrams and Epitaphs, 1681, 12mo. 2. The Swaggering Damsel, a comedy, 1640, 4to. 3. Sicelides, a pastoral. —*Wood.*

CHAMBERLAYNE (Edward), an English writer, was born at Odington in Gloucestershire, in 1616, and educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. After the restoration he was elected F.R.S. and went to Sweden as secretary to the embassy. In 1670 he received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Cambridge. He was appointed tutor to Henry duke of Grafton, natural son of Charles II.; and he instructed prince George of Denmark in the English language. He died at Chelsea in 1703. He ordered that some of his books should be covered with wax and buried with him, that they might be serviceable to future ages. The work by which he is best known is the Present State of England, which passed through many editions.—*Biog. Br.*

CHAMBERLAYNE (John), son of the preceding, was educated at Oxford, and died in 1724, aged about 60. He continued his father's Present State of England, anslated Nieuwentyt's Religious Philosopher, and other books; and communicated three papers to the royal society, of which he was a member.—*Ibid.*

CHAMBERS (Ephraim), the compiler of the Cyclopædia, was a native of Kendal in the county of Westmoreland. He was placed under Mr Senex, a globe maker, and while an apprentice formed the plan of his dictionary. This design occupied his whole attention, and the first edition of it appeared in 1728, in 2 vols. folio. The next year he was chosen F.R.S. In 1738 a new edition was published, with additions, and which is extraordinary, a third in the very next year, a fourth in 1741; and a fifth in 1746. It was afterwards continued by Mr Scot and Dr. Hill; but the best edition is that of Dr. Rees, in 4to. Be-

sides this work he was engaged in translating and abridging the History of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. He also translated the Jesuit's Perspective. He died in 1740, and was buried in Westminster abbey. —*Biog. Brit.*

Chambers (sir William), surveyor-general of the board of works, fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies, treasurer of the royal academy, and knight of the polar star in Sweden, was descended of an ancient Scotch family, but born at Stockholm, where his father resided some years. At the age of eighteen he was appointed supercargo to the Swedish East India Company, and he brought from China the Asiatic style of ornament, which became so fashionable in England at one time, under the patronage of the king, as generally to be adopted. Mr. Chambers settled in England, obtained considerable business as an architect, and was appointed surveyor-general. The building of Somerset-house will prove a lasting monument of his taste; but his principal works are his stair-cases, and designs for interior ornaments. His treatise on civil architecture is a valuable work. He died in 1796.——*Europ. Mag. Monthly Mag.*

Chambers (sir Robert), an eminent judge, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1737. He was educated under Mr. Moyses in that town, with lord Eldon and sir William Scott, whose attachment to him continued through life. In 1754 he entered of Lincoln college, Oxford, and afterwards became fellow of University college, where he formed an intimacy with sir William Jones. In 1766 he was elected vinerian professor in the room of sir William Blackstone. At the same time he was appointed principal of New Inn hall. In 1773 he accepted the place of second judge in the supreme court of judicature at Bengal, on which occasion the university continued to him the professorship three years, in case he should think proper to return. Before he went to India he married the daughter of Mr. Wilton the statuary. In 1778 the honour of knighthood was conferred on him, as a proof of the royal approbation of his conduct. Sir Robert succeeded to the office of chief justice on the resignation of sir Elijah Impey, in 1791; and in 1797 he became president of the Asiatic society. In 1799 he returned to England, but his constitution being delicate, he soon felt the effects of a northern climate, and in the autumn of 1802 he went to France for the benefit of his health. He died at Paris on the 9th of May following, and his remains being brought to England, were interred in the Temple church. Sir Robert was an excellent scholar, and united to a sense of religion the strictest integrity of life. He wrote an elegant epitaph in Latin, inscribed on the monument of sir William Jones, at Oxford. His collection of oriental books was very valuable.—*Gent. Mag. Monthly Mag.*

Chamier (Daniel), a French protestant divine; born at Montelimar in Dauphiny, and professor of divinity at Montauban, where he was killed when that place was besieged in 1621. He was a profound politician, and drew up the edict of Nantes. He wrote a learned book against Bellarmine, in 4 vols. folio. But his Treatise de Œcumenico Pontifice, and Jesuits Letters are most esteemed.—*Bayle.*

Chamillard (Stephen), a learned jesuit, was born at Bourges in 1656, and died at Paris in 1730. He published, 1. an edition of Prudentius ad usum Delphini, 1687. 2. Dissertations on Medals, Gems, and other Monuments of Antiquity, 4to. 1711. He was a profound antiquary, but very credulous.—*Moreri.*

Chamillart (Michael de), a statesman, was born at Caen in 1651. His father was a master of requests, and Michael, who was brought up to the same profession, became counsellor of the parliament of Paris. He was particularly skilful as a player at billiards, and Lewis XIV. being fond of that game, Chamillart so ingratiated himself with him that he was made comptroller general of the finances, and minister of war, for which offices he was ill qualified, though otherwise an excellent man. He died in 1721. Many pleasing stories are told of his generosity.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Chamousset (Charles Humbert Piarron de), a benevolent Frenchman, was born at Paris in 1717. He was a judge in the parliament of that city, and studied medicine to relieve the poor. He reformed the Hotel Dieu, and was intendant general of the military hospitals. He died in 1773.—*Ibid.*

Champagne (Philip de), a painter, was born at Brussels in 1602, and died in 1643. He was appointed painter to the queen of France, and was member of the academy of painting at Paris. Many of his pictures have been engraved. His nephew, *John Baptist Champagne*, was a good artist, and a member of the academy. He died in 1688.—*D'Argenville Vies des Peintres.*

Champeaux (William de), in Latin *Campellensis*, a scholastic divine in the 11th century, was born at Champeaux, in the province of Brie. He taught philosophy with reputation at Paris, and had Abelard for a pupil, who afterwards became his rival. Champeaux, in 1113, was appointed bishop of Chalons, and died in 1121. A treatise of his, on the Origin of the Soul, is in print.—*Moreri.*

Champfort (N.), a French writer, who commenced his career as clerk to an attorney, and was afterwards tutor to a rich heir of Lyons. He next settled at Paris, where he conducted the *Journal Encyclopédique.* He published the Eloges of Molière and Fontenelle, which gained him the prize from the French academy and that of Mar-

Hes. These procured him considerable putation, and the patronage of the duke Choiseuil and madame Helvetius, who gaged him in compiling a French voca- bary, and a dictionary of the theatres. e latter work led him to dramatic com- sition, and he wrote some pieces which re praised by Voltaire, particularly the gedy of Mustapha. Champfort published o several poetical pieces and translations. was the intimate friend of Mirabeau, d they assisted each other in their writ- s, particularly in the piece published by latter on the order of Cincinnatus. At t he was a friend to the revolution, but erwards grew disgusted with its outrages. suffered imprisonment under Robes- rre, and the horrors he witnessed had h an effect on his mind that he put an d to himself in 1794. His works have n printed in 4 vols. 8vo.——*Nouv. Dict. ist.*

CHAMPIER (Symphorien), in Latin *Cam- ius* and *Campegnis*, a learned physician, s born at Lyons and educated at Pavia. served the duke of Lorraine as a physi- n and soldier in the wars of Italy, for which was knighted. He founded the college physicians at Lyons, and wrote several rned works. He died about 1540. His *Claude* wrote a book on the singularities he Gauls.—*Moreri.*

CHAMPLAIN (Samuel de), a French naval cer, who founded Quebec in Canada, of ch he was governor-general. He wrote vels in New France or Canada, 4to. ere is a lake in that country which bears his name. He died in 1634.— *.*

CHAMPMESLE (Mary-Desmares de), a nch actress, was born at Rouen in . She was at first a strolling player, afterwards appeared at Paris, where had uncommon success. Racine had eat respect for her, and gave her in- ctions in the performance of tragedy. died in 1698. Her husband was also ctor and a dramatic writer. He died 701, and his works were published in 2, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHANCELLOR (Richard), an English ad- turer, who commanded under sir Hugh loughby in his unfortunate voyage to over a north-east passage to China in . This expedition was undertaken by interest and under the direction of Se- ian Cabot, who obtained from Edward letters of recommendation written in n, Greek, and other languages, to the reigns in the north-east parts of the ld. In this voyage sir Hugh Willough- was parted from his company, and hed with his crew on the coast of Lap- , where they stopped to winter. Cap- Chancellor had better fortune, and overed Russia, where he was introduced he grand duke John Basilovitz, who ived him graciously, and gave permis- sion to the English to trade on his dominions, which was the foundation of the Russian company. On Chancellor's arrival in England, a company of adventurers was incorporated, by whom he was sent again to Russia. On his return to England he was accompanied by a Russian ambassador and suite, but was unfortunately lost on the coast of Norway, where Chancellor perished, after exerting himself to save the Russians who were with him, and who arrived in London in 1557.—*Hackluyt's Voyages.*

CHANDLER (Mary), an English poetess, was born at Malmsbury in Wiltshire, in 1687. She resided at Bath as a milliner, and one of her poems met with the approbation of Mr. Pope. She was never married, and died in 1745.—*Biographium Fœmineum.*

CHANDLER (Samuel), a dissenting divine, was born at Hungerford in Berkshire in 1693, and educated for the ministry. In 1716 he was chosen minister of the congregation at Peckham, and the income being slender, he set up as a bookseller in the Poultry; which business he continued till he was appointed minister of the Old Jury meeting. In 1725 he printed a Vindication of the Christian Religion, which gained him considerable reputation. This work was followed by several others, particularly a Paraphrase and Commentary on Joel; a History of Persecution; and a Vindication of the History of the Old Testament for which he was complimented by the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh with the degree of D.D. He was also elected a member of the royal and antiquarian societies. His sermon on the death of George II. occasioned Annet's pamphlet, The History of the Man after God's own Heart; upon which the doctor wrote his History of the Life of David, in 2 vols. 8vo. He died in 1766. His sermons have been printed in 4 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

CHANDLER (Edward), a learned prelate, was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and in 1693 became chaplain to Dr Lloyd, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. In 1717 he was made bishop of that diocese, from whence, in 1730, he was translated to Durham. He died in 1750, aged about 80. He published several single sermons, but he is best known by his "Defence of Christianity from the Prophecies of the Old Testament," of which three editions were printed. He was also the author of a Chronological Dissertation prefixed to Arnold's Commentary on Ecclesiasticus; and he wrote a curious biographical Preface to Dr. Cudworth's Treatise on Morality.——*Monthly Mag. March* 1803.

CHANTEREAU-LE-FEVRE (Lewis), a learned French antiquary, was born at Paris in 1588, and became intendant of the duchies of Bar and Lorraine, of which countries he wrote the history. He died in 1658.—*Moreri.*

Chanut (Peter), ambassador of France to Christina queen of Sweden, and afterwards to Holland. He died in 1662. His memoirs were published after his death.—*Moreri.*

Chapelain (John), a French poet, was born in 1595, and died in 1674. He was a miser although a poet, and amassed great riches. He wrote La Pucelle and other poems.—*Ibid.*

Chapelle (Claude Emanuel L'Huillier), a French poet, was born in 1621, and educated under Gassendi. He was the intimate friend of Moliere, who consulted him in the composition of his comedies. He died in 1686. His works were printed at Amsterdam in 1708,—*Ibid*

Chapelle (John de la), a French writer, was born at Bourges in 1655. He was secretary to the prince of Conti, and a member of the academy. He died in 1723. He wrote several plays, the Life of the Prince Conti, and other works.—*Ibid.*

Chapman (George), an English poet. He received a university education, and was well versed in the Latin and Greek languages, and translated Homer's Iliad and Odyssey into English; of which Mr. Pope is said to have made more use than he has acknowleged. He also wrote 17 dramatic pieces, but his genius was indifferent. He died in 1604, aged 77.—*Biog. Brit.*

Chapman (John), a learned divine, was educated at Eton and at King's college, Cambridge. Archbishop Potter gave him the livings of Mersham and Aldington in Kent; and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. As executor to the archbishop he presented himself to the precentorship of Lincoln, for which he was attacked in chancery, and obtained a decree in his favour from the chancellor, which was reversed by the house of lords. He died 1784, aged 80. He wrote Eusebius, or a defence of Christianity, 2 vols. 8vo. 1749; also two tracts relating to Phlegon, in answer to Dr. Sykes; and he assisted bishop Pearce in his edition of Cicero de Officiis.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Chappe d'Auteroche (John), a French astronomer, was born of a noble family in Upper Auvergne, in 1728, and studied in the college of Louis le Grand, where he made a rapid progress in the mathematics. Cassini employed him in delineating his general map of France. In 1752 he translated into French the works of Dr. Halley; and soon after was appointed superintendant of some public works in Lorraine. On his return to Paris he was chosen member of the academy of sciences, and appointed assistant astronomer. He went to Toboisk in Siberia in 1760, to observe the transit of Venus, the year following. In 1768 he published an account of his journey in 3 vols, 4to. and the same year went to California, to observe the transit of Venus, of 1769. He died there the same year.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Chappel (William), a learned prelate, was born of poor parents in Nottinghamshire, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow. He was made dean of Cashel in Ireland in 163[illegible], and soon after was preferred to the provostship of Trinity college, Dublin. In 1638 he was raised to the see of Cork. At the beginning of the rebellion he retired to England, and died in 1649. He printed Methodus Concionadi, translated into English in 1656. He also wrote an account of his own life.—*Biog. Brit.*

Chapone (Hester), an ingenious English lady, was born of a respectable family in Northamptonshire, named Mulso. Her marriage appears to have been far from happy. Among her first productions were the interesting story of Fidelia, in the Adventurer, and a poem prefixed to the translation of Epictetus, by Mrs. Carter. Her literary reputation, however, rests upon her Letters on the Improvement of the Mind addressed to a young lady, and printed in 1775. This is an excellent work. She also wrote a volume of Miscellanies, containing moral essays and poems. Mrs. Chapone died at Hadley in Middlesex, in 1891, aged 75.——*Monthly Mag.*

Chapuzeau (Samuel), preceptor to William III. king of England, was a native of Geneva. He died in 1701, at Zell, where he was governor of the pages belonging to the duke of Brunswick Lunenburg. He wrote a Description of Lyons; an Account of Savoy; the political State of Europe; and arranged and published the travels of Tavernier.—*Moreri.*

Charas (Moses) a French physician who left his native country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes; and was invited to Spain to attend Charles II.: but the Spanish physicians, out of jealousy, had him imprisoned in the inquisition, from whence he was released on abjuring the protestant religion. He died in France in 169[illegible] aged 80. His Pharmacopœia was translated into Chinese for the use of the emperor. Charas distinguished himself by experiments on poisons.——*Ibid.*

Chardin (sir John), a celebrated traveller, was born at Paris in 1643, but came to London on the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. Charles II. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1713. His travels into Persia and the East Indies are very valuable.—*Moreri.*

Charenton (Joseph Nicholas), a French jesuit, was born in 1659. He was a missionary in Persia fifteen years, and died at Paris, in 1735. He translated Mariana's History of Spain into French, with curious notes.—*Ibid.*

Chares, a famous statuary, who ma[illegible]

ade the celebrated colossus of the sun at hodes, which was destroyed by the Sara- ns in 667, and the brass loaded 900 mels. It was purchased by a jew.—*Plin. Art.*

CHARETTE DE LA COINTRE (Francis hanasius de), a celebrated French royst, and leader of that party in la Vendee, s born in 1763, and bred in the navy, here he rose to the rank of lieutenant. flamed against the atrocities of the revoionists, he headed an army of Bretons, d forced the republicans to the necesy of entering into a treaty with him, ich they basely violated, and the war s renewed with additional horrors and ious success. At last numbers prevailed l he was defeated in 1796. In that bathe received a wound in his head, and l three fingers of his left hand cut off h a sabre. However he made his esse, but was taken in a wood, and conveyed Nantes, where he was shot. He refused neel, but bared his breast, and gave the liers the signal to fire.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HARITON, the author of a romance in ek, entitled the Loves of Chæreas and irhoe, printed at Amsterdam by Reiske, vols. 4to. 1750. He was a native of rus, and flourished in the 4th century.

HARKE (Charlotte), the youngest daughof Colley Cibber. She was of a masne turn; and when young married one ke a musician, who used her ill in conence of which she went on the stage. lied in extreme wretchedness in 1759. ublished a narrative of her own life.—*Biog. Dict.*

HARLEMAGNE, or Charles the Great, of France, and 4th emperor; born in . He was the son of Pepin, and sucd his brother Carloman, king of e, in 771. After defeating the Saxons, utting an end to the monarchy of the ards, he was crowned emperor in . He was an encourager of learning; ounded several universities. He died la Chapelle in 814.—*Univ Hist. Millat.*

ARLES II. called the Bald, king of France; n 823, crowned in 840, and elected emby the people of Rome in 875. He died, supposed, of poison, in 877.—*Ibid.*

ARLES III. or the Simple, born in 879, scended the throne in 893. On the of Lewis IV. he was elected emperor; was reduced to a small dominion by urpations of his nobles, and the enments of the Normans. His minisganon gave such offence to the noat they revolted, and chose Robert, blood royal, who was crowned by chbishop of Rheims in 922. The ear a battle was fought between the onarchs, in which Robert was but his son, Hugh, the Great, defeatrles, who fled for shelter to the count mandois; at whose castle he died ed 50.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHARLES IV. the third son of Philip the Fair, obtained the crown of France in 1322. In his reign a fierce war raged between France and England which ended in the cession of the province of Guienne to the latter country. He died in 1328, aged 34.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES V. called the Wise, was the eldest son of John, and the first prince who bore the title of dauphin. He succeeded to the crown on the death of his brother in 1364. He restored the commerce and agriculture of his country, and gained several advantages over the English. His maxim, that "kings were happy only in proportion as they had the power of doing good," sufficiently entitles him to the character of *the wise*. He died in 1380, in the 43d year of his age. He founded the library of Paris. —*Univ. Hist. Moreri.*

CHARLES VI. the Well-beloved, son of the above; was born in 1368, and crowned in 1380. His reign was unfortunate, owing to the bad management of his ministers, and the contentions of the dukes of Orleans and Burgundy for the succession. Henry V. king of England, took advantage of these disputes to invade France, which he conquered, and disinherited the dauphin. Charles died in 1422.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES VII. called the Victorious, because he regained his kingdom from the English. He was crowned in 1422, and by his activity drove out the invaders from all their possessions, except Calais. He died in 1461.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES VIII. the Affable, son of Lewis XI. ascended the throne in 1483, aged 13. He conquered Naples, and in 1495 obtained a great victory over the Italians, though their army was five times as large as his own. He died in 1498.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES IX. was born in 1550, and succeeded to the throne in 1650, under his mother, Catharine of Medicis, who abused her trust in a shameful manner, insomuch that the protestants irritated at the oppressions which they endured, revolted, and a civil war ensued, in which the insurgents were unsuccessful. The massacre of Paris will remain an eternal blot on the memory of this prince. It is said, however, that he repented of this horrid crime on his death bed, in 1574.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES the Gross, emperor of Germany. He was elected in 881, and being deposed by Arnoul died of grief and poverty at Constance in 888.—*Univ Hist. Moreri.*

CHARLES IV. emperor of Germany, was the son of John of Luxemburg, and grandson of the emperor Henry VII. He ascended the throne in 1347. His reign was rendered remarkable by the golden bull given at the diet of Nuremberg in 1356, and which established the Germanic constitution. Charles died in 1378. He was a learned man, and a great encourager of letters.—*Ibid.*

CHARLES V. emperor of Germany, and

king of Spain, was born at Ghent in 1500. He succeeded his grandfather Ferdinand in the kingdom of Spain in 1516, and to the empire on the death of Maximilian in 1519. Francis I. of France disputed with him the latter title, which occasioned a violent war in 1521. Charles made a league with Henry VIII. of England, and after several important actions took Francis prisoner at the battle of Pavia. A peace was concluded in 1529, and Charles turned his arms against Africa, where he took Goletta, vanquished Barbarossa, entered Tunis, and re-established Muly-Hassan on the throne. Soon after this he recommenced hostilities against France and ravaged Champagne and Picardy, but was at length obliged to retire, and peace was restored in 1538. In 1541 he attempted the conquest of Algiers, but his fleet was dispersed in a hurricane, and the emperor was obliged to return in disgrace. He then leagued with England against France, but fortune was not so favourable to him as she had formerly been, and he was glad to enter into a treaty in 1545. The protestant princes of Germany confederated against him, and obtained liberty of conscience for those of their religion. In 1556 he resigned the crown to his son Philip, and went into a monastery in Estramadura, where he employed the remainder of his days in religious exercises, mechanical pursuits, and gardening. He died in 1558.—*Robertson's Hist. of Charles V.*

Charles VI. the fifth son of the emperor Leopold, was born in 1685, declared king of Spain, by his father in 1703; and crowned emperor in 1711. He made peace with France in 1714, and the year following declared war against the Turks, in which his general, prince Eugene, obtained several victories, and took Belgrade. This forced the Turks to make peace. An alliance was entered into between the emperor, France, Great Britain, and Holland, against Spain; the consequence of which was the wresting Sardinia and Sicily from that power, and erecting the former into a monarchy in the person of the duke of Savoy. He afterwards entered into a war with his allies, and thereby lost Naples and Sicily, and the close of his reign was disturbed by an unfortunate war with Turkey. Charles died in 1740.—*Ibid.*

Charles VII. emperor of Germany. He was elector of Bavaria, and owed his crown to France and Prussia in 1742; but he had a powerful rival in Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, whose right was supported by Great Britain and Sardinia. He died in 1745.—*Ibid.*

Charles I. king of England, was the second son of James I. by Anne daughter of the king of Denmark. He was born in Scotland in 1600, and on the accession of his father to the English throne was created duke of York. The death of his brother prince Henry made him prince of Wales. In 1623 he took a romantic journey to Spain, accompanied by the duke of Buckingham, for the purpose of paying his personal addresses to the infanta; but without success; and the prince was betrothed soon after to Henrietta Maria of France, daughter of Henry the great. In 1625 he succeeded his father, and found his kingdom not only engaged in a Spanish war, but filled with dissensions, owing in a great measure to the mal-administration of Buckingham, and the predominating spirit and influence of the puritan faction. The first parliament called in this inauspicious reign, instead of granting supplies began to murmur about grievances, and therefore was quickly dissolved. The new parliament, instead of being more compliable proceeded to greater lengths of opposition, and impeached the minister, and therefore was soon dissolved and Charles began to raise supplies by loans, benevolences, and ship-money. These measures only served to heighten the public discontents, which were aided by the lectures of puritans, who in attacking the hierarchy and the ceremonies of worship, made the people believe that popery and arbitrary power were about to be introduced by the king and the bishops. An unsuccessful expedition, commanded by the duke of Buckingham, to relieve the French protestants in Rochelle in 1627, embarrassed the king's affairs still more, and he was under the necessity of calling another parliament, which after voting the supplies, passed a bill called the petition of right, in which the rights of the subject were ascertained. This famous act, after some opposition, was confirmed by the king, and became a law. The impeachment was continued against Buckingham, but that favourite was assassinated at Portsmouth by a fanatic. The parliament was again dissolved, and Charles having made peace with France and Spain began to govern with firmness, and to rely more upon his own judgment than he had hitherto done. Strong measures were adopted to raise supplies, the most offensive of which was the tax called ship-money for the purpose of providing men of war for the defence of the nation. It must be observed however, that the king did not adopt this mode of raising money without legal advice and precedent; but the times were altered, and that which had been complied with in the reign of Elizabeth was now represented as an act of tyranny. The famous Hampden resisted the payment of this tax, and though he lost his cause in the exchequer, yet his trial excited a general interest in the country, and served to agitate the public mind against the court. In the mean time a storm was gathering in the north, owing to the king's resolution of forcing upon the Scotch the English liturgy and church ceremonies, which the greatest part of them abhorred. This occasioned the

emn league and covenant, by which all the people bound themselves to the defence of he protestant religion. The covenanters s they were called, took up arms under this pecious pretence, and were told by their reachers that it was the cause of Christ. hough the king marched northwards with n army, he found it necessary to enter into negociation, and the troops were disanded. In 1640 his affairs were so disrbed that he called a parliament, which egan to consider the public grievances; and he king, driven out of patience by their roceedings, hastily dissolved them. The solences of the covenanters compelled m to raise another army, which meeting ith a check near the Tyne, retreated to Yorkshire, where the king called a ouncil at Rippon, the result of which as the calling a new parliament. This sembly, known by the name of the *long rliament*, met in November 1640, and roved the ruin of the king and constituon. The first measure of the house of mmons was the impeachment of the rl of Strafford, who was committed to e Tower, and so violently persecuted by m and his associates at the bar of the use of lords as to be declared guilty. harles determined to save the life of is virtuous servant, but being pressed entreaties and casuistry he was prelled on to give his consent to the bill attainder against him, in consequence which he suffered. Archbishop Laud s the next victim to fanatical rage. is parliament declared ship-money ille-, abolished the courts of high commission d star-chamber, and passed several other s which retrenched the royal prerogative. the mean time the Irish papists taking vantage of the confusion in England, mitted dreadful outrages and massacres. ey also pretended to act under the king's hority, and to that effect shewed a mission, bearing the king's name and . Though this was a forgery, it had a l effect in prejudicing the minds of the ple against their sovereign. The house ommons, where the puritans and reblicans prevailed, voted ordinances inst superstitious ceremonies, and for exclusion of bishops from parliament. bs were gathered to besiege the house ords, to compel their passing these acts, the prelates in attempting to go to their s were so rudely treated as to be in ger of their lives, on which thirteen em assembled at the house of the archop of York, and signed a protest nst all proceedings during their absence. this impolitic measure they were imched for high treason, and sent to the er. The public ferment was heightened he king's going to the house of coms and taking possession of the speaker's r, demanded the persons of five mem- whom he had accused of high treason. The house broke up in indignation at this breach of their privileges; the city militia was mustered for their protection, and the king retired to Hampton court, from whence he went northwards, and erected the royal standard at Nottingham, August 25, 1642. The first battle was at Edgehill, in which neither party had cause to claim the victory. Charles marched towards the capital, but instead of entering it as he might have done, he removed to Oxford, where he set up his head quarters, and thus enabled the parliament to recover from its alarm, and to concentrate its strength. For some time the royal arms were successful, particularly in the west; but the battle of Martson moor in 1644, and that of Newbury, were runious to the king's cause. A treaty was entered into at Uxbridge, but the parliament insisting upon the abolition of episcopacy, which Charles would not yield, hostilities were renewed. June 4, 1645, was fought the battle of Naseby, in which the king displayed uncommon valour; but the arms of the rebels prevailed, and he lost his artillery, baggage, and cabinet, the letters found in which the parliament basely published with interpolations, to render his majesty odious. He then retired to Oxford; but on the approach of Fairfax he threw himself under the protection of the Scots who basely sold him to the parliament, and he was kept in close confinement at Holmby-house, in Northamptonshire. A detachment of the army forcibly conveyed him away to the head quarters, and then to Hampton court, where he was treated with some respect, as the parliament and army were at variance, the former being mostly presbyterians and the latter independents. The king effected an escape from Hampton court with an intent to quit the kingdom, but was detained in the Isle of Wight by colonel Hammond. Here a new negociation was entered into, and the king conceded every point except the abolition of episcopacy, which he adhered to with inflexible integrity, as being bound to its support by his coronation oath. The army, however, was determined to bring him to trial, to which the house of commons concurred, and he was accordingly arraigned before a pretended high court of justice. Charles behaved with a noble dignity of mind blended with christian patience and meekness. He refused to acknowledge the authority of his judges, and to the most brutal behaviour of them and the soldiers he submitted with calm composure and christian resignation. At last he was condemned to suffer as a traitor, and only three days were allowed him to prepare for death. That time he spent in affectionate interviews with his children, exhorting them to stedfastness in the procstant religion as reformed in the church of England, and recommending his successor to forgive his enemies.

On the scaffold before his palace of Whitehall he displayed the true heroism of a christian martyr; being attended by Dr. Juxon, bishop of London, and having given the signal he had his head struck off by a masked executioner, January 30, 1648. His body was interred in the royal vault at Windsor, but the Barbarians would not suffer the burial service to be read over his remains. He left six children, of whom two, Charles and James, were kings of England; and of the daughters one was married to the prince of Orange, and the other to the duke of Orleans, brother of Lewis XIV. In his domestic character few sovereigns have equalled Charles I. and even as a monarch the faults of his reign were to be attributed more to circumstances, bad advisers, and the virulent usage which he met with, than to any wrong intentions of his own. Had he relied more upon his own judgment than upon that of others, may fatal mistakes would have been prevented; but taking the whole of his character and conduct into view, his conscientious firmness and his christian deportment under suffering, he merits the appellation of a martyr. He had naturally a fine genius, was a liberal encourager of the arts and of a solid understanding, as his letters and papers sufficiently prove, especially those which give an account of his conferences with Henderson on the episcopal form of government. The *Icon Basilike* published soon after his death was eagerly read, and had so powerful an effect that Milton was hired to write a libel in its refutation. Great efforts have been made to deprive Charles of the honour of being the author of this book, and to give it to Dr. Gauden, a vain bombastic writer who was never able to compose a page of it.—*Hume. Clarendon.*

Charles II. king of England, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1630. He was at the Hague when his father was murdered. The Scots who had betrayed the father sent an invitation to the son, which he accepted and was crowned in Scone in 1651, where he was obliged to take the covenant. However, Cromwell defeated the Scotch at Dunbar, and when Charles went to Worcester that enterprizing general obtained a decisive victory over him there. His escape after this battle was almost miraculous. Hid in the thick branches of a large oak in Boscobel wood, he avoided his pursuers, who came under the tree where he was. After going from one place to another in various disguises he reached Brighthelmstone, and then escaped to France. In 1660, by the management of general Monk, he was restored; and so overjoyed was the nation at being delivered from republican tyranny and fanaticism, that licentiousness and infidelity broke in with a full tide under a monarch whose affability and good-nature were admitted as a sufficient apology for his errors and vices. In 1662 he married the princess of Portugal, by whom he had no children, but by his various mistresses he had a numerous offspring, who were ennobled. One of his first acts, and the most unpopular, was the sale of Dunkirk to supply his extravagances. In 1663 he declared war against Holland, which produced a confederacy between that country France and Denmark. A Dutch fleet sailed up the Medway, and destroyed several ships. To add to the national calamities, a plague broke out in London in 1665 which swept off a prodigious number of inhabitants, and the next year a fire destroyed a great part of that city. In 1667 peace was concluded with the Dutch, and soon after the great lord Clarendon was sent into exile. About 1670 was formed the famous ministry called the *cabal*, from the five persons who composed it. At this time Charles became a pensionary of France and entered into a new war against Holland, which terminated in 167[illegible]. In 1678 the peace of Nimeguen was established: the same year was remarkable by the pretended discovery of a *popish plot*, an odious imposture contrived by Oates and Bedloe, on whose evidence several eminent persons were put to death. The parliament, jealous of the duke of York, passed a bill for his exclusion. The famous *habeas corpus* act was also passed in this assembly. The contest between the court and popular party gave rise to the famous distinctions of whig and tory in 1680. A new parliament met at Oxford in 1681, but it was soon dissolved. The charters of the corporations were called in, and altered so as to make them dependent on the crown. A conspiracy, called the Rye-house plot, was discovered, and lord Russel and Algernon Sydney were executed for their supposed concern in it. Charles died of an apoplectic fit, February 6, 1685. In his last moments he received the sacrament from a popish priest, which proved that he had been a hypocrite as well as a libertine.—*Hume's History of England. Rapin.*

Charles I. of Spain; see the emperor Charles V.

Charles II. the son and successor of Philip IV. in 1665. He married twice, but never had any issue. By his first will he named for successor the prince of Bavaria, nephew of his second wife; but by another made in 1700 he constituted Philip of France, duke of Anjou, his heir, which after his death caused some contention. That event happened in November of the same year, in the 39th year of his age.—*Univ. Hist.*

Charles Gustavus X. king of Sweden, the son of John Casimir, count palatine of the Rhine, was born at Upsal in 162[illegible] and ascended the throne of Sweden, on the abdication of Christiana in 1654. He turned his arms with success against the Poles and obtained the famous victory of Warsaw, besides taking a great number of important places. The Poles called to the

sistance Muscovy, Holland and Denmark, nich obliged the king of Sweden to con- ude a peace; but the war soon broke t again, and after taking Cronenburg, harles laid siege to Copenhagen, but his vy being defeated he was obliged to re- n home, and died in 1660.—*Univ. Hist.*

CHARLES XI. of Sweden, son and suc- sor of the above, was born in 1655. On accession a peace was concluded with nmark, but in 1674 the latter power de- red war against the king of Sweden, o lost several places, which were re- ed at the peace of Nimeguen. He mar- l the sister of the king of Denmark, and l in 1697. He reformed the abuses ch had crept into the government, par- larly those which disgraced the courts udicature, so that more causes were atched in one year than usually had n done in twenty. He also paid off a siderable part of the public debts, and eased his army.—*Ibid.*

HARLES XII. son and successor of the eding, was born in 1682, and from his ihood he had an ambition to imitate nder the great. He came to the throne e age of fifteen, and at his coronation hed the crown from the hands of the bishop of Upsal, and put it on his own . His youth presented a favourable op- nity to Russia, Denmark, and Poland, to a confederacy against him. The young undaunted at this alliance, attacked in turn, beginning with Denmark, n produced a peace with that power. 00 he obtained an astonishing victory the Russians at Narva, and though his consisted only of 8000 he attacked in their entrenchments, slew 30,000, ook 20,000 prisoners. His next enter- was against Poland, and after several s he dethroned Augustus and placed laus upon the throne. Charles would done prudently in contenting himself the glory of these actions after the of 1706; but a portion of madness d into his character and he formed mantic resolution of humbling Peter eat. He at first obtained some signal tages, but at length experienced a e defeat at Pultowa in 1709. Almost troops were either slain or taken ers; he was wounded himself in the d was carried off in a litter. Charles an asylum in Turkey, where he was ined by the grand seignior, who pro- or him a residence at Bender, where duct was so violent that he was or- to leave the Turkish territories, he refused. On this the grand seig- rected that he should be forced out Charles with his retinue formed mpment, and resisted the attack of izaries till superiority of numbers him to take shelter in his house, he defended with great spirit, and yield till fire was set to the pre- mises. He then sallied out sword in hand, but being entangled by his long spurs he fell, and was taken prisoner. He was treated with more respect than he deserved, and after being kept as a prisoner ten months, requested leave to return to his dominions, which was readily granted. His arrival diffused universal joy in his kingdom, though he found it in a wretched condition. In 1716 he invaded Norway, but after penetrating to Christiana was obliged to return to Sweden. He resumed the attack in the winter of 1718, but was killed by a cannon shot at the siege of Frederickshall, December 11, aged 36 years, having reigned 21. Charles was liberal, active, and firm, but rash, obstinate, and cruel. He was never intimidated even in the midst of the greatest dangers. At the battle of Narva he had several horses shot under him, and as he was mounting upon a fresh one, he said, "These people find me exercise." When he was besieged at Stralsund, a bomb fell into the house while he was dictating to his secretary, who immediately dropped the pen in a fright. "What is the matter?" said Charles. "Oh, the bomb!" answered he. "The bomb," says the king, "what have we to do with the bomb? go on."—*History of Charles XII. by Voltaire.*

CHARLES I. king of Naples and Sicily, born in 1220, was the son of Lewis VIII. of France. He married the daughter of the count of Provence, and thereby became his successor, adding also the countries of Anjou and Maine. He was with his brother Lewis in Egypt in 1248, and was taken prisoner at the same time. On his return he defeated Manfred, the usurper of the Sicilian crown, and assumed the title of king of Naples. He had a rival in Conradin, duke of Suabia, whom he also defeated, and took him and the duke of Austria prisoners. Charles on this occasion brought endless infamy upon his name, by causing his royal captives to be put to death at Naples on a public scaffold. After this he laid the prince of Tunis under tribute, and destroyed the Ghibelines. In 1276 he gained the title of king of Jerusalem, and meditated an expedition against Constantinople. But his arbitrary conduct occasioned a general insurrection in Sicily, where eight thousand of the French were massacred on Easter Monday, 1282. This massacre is known by the name of the *Sicilian vespers*, the bell for evening prayers being the signal of revolt. The Sicilians then chose Peter of Arragon for their king. Charles died in 1285.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

CHARLES II. the son and successor of the above, was, at the time of his father's death, a prisoner in the hands of the Sicilians who would have put him to death but he was saved at the intercession of Constantia, queen of Peter of Arragon. He recovered his liberty in 1288, on con-

dition of renouncing his claim to the Sicilian crown; but being absolved from his treaty by the pope, he made several attempts to get possession of Sicily, which failed. He governed Naples with wisdom and mildness, and died in 1309, being succeeded by his son Robert.---*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Charles III. king of Naples, was the great grandson of the preceding, and in consequence of his marriage with Margaret, niece of Joan queen of Naples, obtained that kingdom from the pope, on the excommunication of Joan in 1380. He put Joan to death and afterwards quarrelled with the pope, who excommunicated him in his turn. Charles next claimed the crown of Hungary, but was slain in the attempt, in 1386, aged 41.---*Ibid.*

Charles II. king of Navarre, called *the bad*, was the son of Philip count of Evreux, who became king of Navarre by his marriage with the daughter of Lewis Hutin, king of France. At the age of eighteen Charles succeeded his mother, who reigned alone after her husband's death. He murdered the constable, Charles of Angouleme, for which, John, king of France, caused him to be arrested, but soon after gave him his liberty. He seduced the dauphin, afterwards Charles V. to rebel against his father, but the plot was discovered, and the dauphin gained his pardon by betraying the king of Navarre into the hands of his father, who confined him in the castle of Arleux. Charles escaped from prison and joined the English on their invasion of France, but in 1358 he made peace with the dauphin who had succeeded his father, John. He entered into a fresh alliance with the English, and was accused of employing a person to poison Charles VI. His death was remarkable. Being ill of a leprosy, the physicians caused him to be wrapped in sheets, dipped in spirits of wine, and covered with brimstone. These were sown about his body, and his page, endeavouring to loosen the bandage one day, set fire to it with a taper which he held in his hand, by which the king died in great agonies in 1387.—*Ibid.*

Charles Martel, mayor of the palace under Chilperic and Thierry IV. kings of France. He possessed the whole regal power, which he managed with great address, and gained many victories, the principal of which was over the Saracen general Abdalrahman, in 732. On the death of Thierry, in 737, no successor was appointed, and Charles conducted the government as duke of the Franks. He died in 741, and left his dominions between his sons Carloman and Pepin; the latter of whom became the first king of France of the Carlovingian race, which name was taken from the founder Charles Martel.—*Ibid.*

Charles duke of Burgundy, surnamed the *rash*, was the son of Philip the Good, and born in 1433. There were constant wars between him and Lewis XI. king of France who instigated Charles's subjects, the Liegois, to revolt against him. The duke made the king prisoner, and compelled him to enter into a treaty on the terms that were dictated to him. Charles then seized on Guelderland and Zutphen. He afterwards invaded Switzerland, where he committed the most inhuman outrages; but the Swiss at length collected their forces, and the duke's army was put to the rout and his baggage taken. He collected another army, but was again defeated. He was slain while besieging Nanci, in 1477. He married four wives, one of whom was Margaret of York, sister to Edward IV.—*Philip de Comines. Univ. Hist.*

Charles IV. duke of Lorraine, was the son of Francis count of Vaudemont, and born in 1603. He was twice deprived of his territories by Lewis XIII. of France but recovered them again. He afterwards leagued with the Spaniards but was imprisoned by the prince of Condé at Antwerp and not released till the Pyrenean treaty. In 1662 he surrendered his states to Lewis XIV. on condition of being acknowledged prince of the blood. He afterwards broke this agreement, and in 1670 lost his dominions again, on which he went to Germany. He was defeated by Turenne in 1674, but afterwards took Treves, where he made prisoner the marshal de Crequi. He died in 1675. While his first wife was alive he married another, and before her death contracted himself to a French lady, but Lewis XIV. caused her to be confined in a convent.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Charles V. duke of Lorraine, another famous general, was the son of the grandduke Francis, and born at Vienna in 16[illegible]. He became an officer in the Imperial service, and at the age of twenty made a campaign in Hungary against the Turks. The attempts were made to procure his election to the throne of Poland, but without success. On the death of his uncle in 1[illegible] he succeeded to the title of duke of Lorraine, and about the same time was appointed to the command of the Imperial army. He gained several great victories which inspired him with the idea of recovering his hereditary dominions, but without success. In 1677 he married the queen dowager of Poland, and sister to the emperor. After the peace of Nimeguen he served against the Turks, but was forced to retreat to Vienna, which was then besieged by them. John Sobiesky coming to the assistance of the duke, they attacked the Turks who were completely defeated. This victory was followed by the reduction of a considerable part of Hungary. After the siege of Buda, which, however, was raised in consequence of the duke's being taken ill of a fever. That place was taken the next campaign, and the Turks [illegible]

ced a terrible defeat at Mohatz. The
ke next took possession of Transylvania,
l in 1682 commanded against the French
Flanders. He died in 1690.—*Moreri.*

CHARLES (Emanuel), duke of Savoy,
named the *Great*, was born in 1562.
ough of a weak constitution he was of
enterprising spirit, and, taking advan-
e of the internal commotions in France
the reign of Henry III. he seized part of
uphiné and Provence; and on the death
that monarch he aspired to the crown,
was disappointed. A war broke out,
l the French troops took possession of
t of Savoy. By the mediation of the
pe, however, peace was concluded. The
e made a treacherous attempt to seize
neva, but his troops were repulsed, and
few prisoners taken were hung up by
Genevans as robbers. On the death
Francis, duke of Mantua, in 1613, this
less prince laid claim to the succession,
was obliged to relinquish it. The
nch persuaded him to turn his arms
inst Genoa, and he gained some advan-
es, but the interference of Spain effected
ace. He aspired to the imperial crown,
made an attempt on the duchy of
ntferrat, which involved him in a war
h France and Spain. The loss of Pig-
ol in 1630, is supposed to have occasion-
his death.—*Moreri.*

HARLES (Emanuel II.), duke of Savoy,
the son of Victor Amadeus I. and suc-
ded his brother Francis in 1638, being
four years old. During his minority
Spaniards invaded his territories, and
several places, but the interference of
vis XIII. obliged them to make restitu-
This duke cultivated the arts of
e. He penetrated the Monte Viso
an arched road 500 geometrical paces
, and built several fine structures at
in. He was at last involved in a civil war
his protestant subjects of the Vau-
who revolted through the prosecutions
ch they endured. He died in 1675.—*Ibid.*

HARLES (Emanuel III.), duke of Savoy,
king of Sardinia, succeeded his father
or Amadeus II. in 1730. He joined
ce and Spain against Austria, and
ed a great victory at Guastalla, by
h he considerably enlarged his domi-
s. In 1742, however, he assisted the
n of Hungary, and obtained several
ntages. On the restoration of peace
levoted himself to acts of public good,
oted the happiness of his subjects,
n he relieved from the heavy taxes
h his wars had occasioned. He also
cted the abuses of the law by enacting
v code, and died in 1773.—*Ibid.*

ARLES (Edward), of the Stuart family,
nonly called the *pretender*, was the
ison of James II. and born at Rome
720. In 1745 he landed in Scotland,
published a manifesto exhibiting the
s of his father to the English throne.
He was joined by several of the highlanders, and entering Edinburgh, he caused his father to be proclaimed, on which general Cope hastened towards the capital, but was attacked by the pretender, at Preston Pans, and defeated. Instead of making a proper use of this victory, by pushing into England, Charles returned to Edinburgh wasting his time in an idle parade of royalty. But being joined by lords Kilmarnock, Cromarty, Balmerino, and other discontented chiefs, he marched as far as Manchester, but hearing that the king was about to take the field, he returned to Scotland, where he defeated the English forces under Hawley at Falkirk. In the mean time the duke of Cumberland advanced to Edinburgh, and from thence to Aberdeen, the pretender retreating before him. At last the two armies met at Culloden, when, after an obstinate conflict in which the Highlanders displayed signal courage, the royal army was successful, and the others fled, leaving three thousand of their number dead on the field. Charles, after wandering about in different disguises, chiefly among the Hebrides, effected his escape to France, and thus ended all hopes of this unfortunate family. He died at Florence in 1788. He married the princess Stolberg Guendern. His brother, Henry Benedict cardinal York, suffered so much from the ravages of the French in Italy, as to excite the compassion of the English, and his case being made known to king George III. he settled upon the venerable representative of an illustrious house a considerable pension.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Boswell's Tour in the Hebrides Monthly Mag. Oct.* 1803.

CHARLETON (Walter), an English physician, was born at Shepton Mallet, in Somersetshire, in 1619, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree in 1642, and became physician to the king. He was one of the first members of the royal society, and president of the college of physicians. He died at Jersey in 1707. Dr. Charleton wrote several medical books, but he is best known by a volume entitled Chorea Gigantum, or the most famous Antiquity of Great Britain, Stonehenge, restored to the Danes, 1663, 4to.—*Biog. Brit.*

CHARLEVAL (Charles Faucon de Ry, lord of), a French writer of great merit and liberality. He died in 1693, aged 80. A small collection of his poems was printed in 1759, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHARLEVOIX (Peter), a French jesuit, who died in 1761, aged 72. He was several years a missionary, in America: and published a History of St. Domingo, 2 vols. 4to.; History and description of Japan, 2 vols. 4to. and 6 vols. 12mo.; History of Paraguay, 6 vols. 18mo.; a General History of New France, 3 vols. 4to. The last is a valuable performance.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHARMIS, a physician at Rome in the

time of Nero. He went contrary to all his brethren in his practice; and Seneca acknowledges that he had been weak enough to follow his prescriptions. This quack, like all of his kind, was very extravagant in his fees.—*Moreri.*

Charnace (Hercules Girard, baron de), a French ambassador was born in Brittany. He served with reputation in the army, and cardinal Richelieu sent him ambassador to Sweden, where he concluded a treaty with Gustavus Adolphus, who thereby engaged in a war with Germany. He was afterwards ambassador to several other courts. He had the command of a troop of horse, and was killed at the siege of Breda, in 1637. —*Bayle. Moreri.*

Charnock (Stephen), a nonconformist divine was born in London, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was for some time chaplain to Henry Cromwell, and afterwards officiated to a congregation in London, where he died in 1680, aged 52. His works were collected into two vols. folio; the best is a Discourse on Providence. —*Calamy.*

Charondas, a Sicilian legislator and philosopher, who died about 400 years B. C. He formed a code of laws for the inhabitants of Thurium in Græcia Magna, one of which inflicted death upon any who should appear armed at a public assembly. Hearing that a tumult had arisen in a popular meeting, he hastened thither to quell it, without laying aside his sword. Being reminded of his own law, he said that he would seal it with his blood, and instantly stabbed himself.——*Diog. Laërt. Valerius Maximus.*

Charpentier (Francis), a learned Frenchman, was born at Paris in 1620, and died in 1702. He was dean of the French academy, and member of that of inscriptions and medals. He published several works of antiquities, and some poems.—*Moreri.*

Charron (Peter), a French divine, was born at Paris in 1541, and brought up to the law, which profession he quitted for that of divinity, and became a popular preacher. Queen Margaret appointed him her chaplain. He was the friend of Montaigne, and resided with him at Bourdeaux, where he printed his book entitled The Three Truths, 1594. The bishop of Cahors was so pleased with it, that he made him his vicar-general. Afterwards he obtained some dignities in the church of Condom. In 1601 he printed his famous work Of Wisdom, which has been translated into English. He died in 1608.—*Moreri.*

Chartier (Alain), an eloquent French writer of the 15th century. He was a native of Bayeux, and secretary to the kings Charles VI. and VII. who employed him in several embassies. He was famous for his wit as well as his compositions. His works were published in 1617, and consist of pieces in prose and verse. He died in 1449. His brother, *John Chartier*, was a benedictine monk, and wrote the great chronicles of France from Pharamond to the death of Charles VII. 3 vols. folio, 1493. His History of Charles VII. was printed in 1661, fol.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Chartier (René), a physician to the French king, and royal professor of medicine. He distinguished himself by editing the works of Hippocrates and Galen in Greek and Latin, 14 vols. folio; the first volume appeared in 1619, and the last in 1679.—*Ibid.*

Chasseneux (Bartholomew de), a French lawyer, who has obtained celebrity more by his humanity than by his literary productions. As president of the parliament of Provence he opposed the persecution of the Vaudois, a religious sect, who rejected the papal authority and the superstitions of the church of Rome; for which he was poisoned in 1541. He wrote on the customs of France, and other works.—*Moreri.*

Chastel (John), a fanatic, who attempted, in 1594, to assassinate Henry IV. of France, at the instigation of the jesuits; for which the flesh was torn off his bones with red-hot pincers, afterwards he was tied to four wild horses, and his wretched remains were burnt to ashes. The jesuits were banished the kingdom.—*Ibid.*

Chastelain (Claude), an ecclesiastical writer was born at Paris in 1639. He was employed by the archbishop of Paris in drawing up formularies for the use of his diocese. He published the Roman Martyrology and a Universal Martyrology, and left a MS. Journal of his own Life, abounding with anecdotes. He died in 1712.—*Ibid.*

Chastelet (Gabrielle Emilie de Breteuil, marchioness of), an ingenious lady was the daugher of the baron de Breteuil and the wife of the marquis de Chastelet. She had a liberal education, which she improved by studying the best writers, ancient and modern. She published the Institutes of the Philosophy of Leibnitz, in French, but becoming acquainted with the Principia of Newton, she renounced the system of the German philosopher. She also translated that immortal work into her native language, and added a commentary to it, which was not published till after her death in 1749. Voltaire wrote an eulogy to her memory.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Chastellux (Francis John, marquis de), an ingenious French nobleman, was descended of a family eminent for military talents. He was a field marshal, and a member of the French academy and of several other literary societies. He died at Paris in 1788. He wrote a treatise On Public Happiness, 8vo. This performance was translated into English, and also his Travels in North America, 8vo. The marquis had

ved in that country in a military capa-
, but the Americans complain that he
not done justice to it.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*
HATEAUBRUN (John Baptist Vivien de),
rench dramatic writer, born at Angou-
e, in 1686. He was a member of the
nch academy, and died in 1775. His
play is entitled *Les Troyennes*, which he
t by him forty years before it was acted:
also wrote the tragedies of Philoctetes,
yanax, and Mahomet II.—*Ibid.*
HATEAURENAND (Francis Lewis Rous-
t, count of), a French naval comman-
, was born in Touraine in 1636. He dis-
guished himself against the Sallee rovers,
eated the Dutch fleet in 1675, and ren-
ed other eminent services to his country,
which he was made an admiral and a
shal of France. He died in 1716.—*Ibid.*
HATEL (Tanneguy du), a French gene-
was born of a good family of Brittany.
distinguished himself early by an expe-
on against England where he gained
siderable booty. In 1410 he defeated
lisius the usurper of the two Sicilies,
in 1414 was made marshal of Guienne.
was at the battle of Agincourt, and
n Paris was surprised by the Burgun-
faction, he saved the dauphin, and af-
vards effected a peace between the two
ces. But he blasted his laurels by ad-
ng the dauphin to assassinate the duke
Burgundy in 1419. When the dauphin
nded the throne, he made du Chatel
d master of his household, and em-
ed him in several honourable missions.
died in 1449. His nephew was remark-
for his fidelity to Charles VII. whom
ttended in his last moments, and buried
is own expence.—*Moreri.*
HATEL (Peter du), in Latin *Castellanus*,
arned French divine, was born at Arc,
educated at Dijon. He assisted Eras-
, in his translations from the Greek, and
me corrector of the press in Frobenius's
e at Basil. After travelling as far as
pt and Palestine, he returned to his na-
country, where he became reader to
ncis I. who gave him the bishopric of
le, and afterwards that of Maçon. Hen-
I. translated him to Orleans, where he
in 1552. He was a man of universal
ning, of great eloquence, and a strenu-
defender of the liberties of the Gallican
rch. He wrote two funeral orations
Francis, and a Latin letter for that king
nst the emperor Charles V.—*Bayle.*
HATEL (Francis du), an eminent painter,
russels, in the middle of the 16th cen-
. The most capital picture by this
ter is one in the town-hall at Ghent,
esenting the king of Spain receiving
oath of fidelity from the states of Flan-
and Brabant.—*Pilkington.*
HATELET (Paul du Hay, lord of), was
of a noble family in Brittany, derived
the Scotch house of Hay. He served
ral important offices, and became pre-
sident in the court of justice in the royal army under Lewis XIII. He spoke his mind very freely to the king, especially in favour of the duke of Montmorency, when that nobleman was condemned for high treason. Chatelet was one of the first members of the academy, and wrote several pieces in prose and verse; the principal is the History of Bertrand du Guesclin, constable of France, folio. He died in 1636, aged 44.—*Nouv. Dict., Hist.*

CHATTERTON (Thomas), an extraordinary youth, was born at Bristol, in 1752, and educated in writing and arithmetic at Colston's charity school; after which he was articled to an attorney, with whom he continued till he was 17, and soon after went to London, where he earned a scanty maintenance by writing for periodical publications, but being reduced to great distress, he poisoned himself in 1770, and was buried in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn. In 1778 were published, in one volume 8vo. Miscellanies in prose and verse, by Thomas Chatterton. But what has given celebrity to his name is the real or pretended discovery of poems, it said to be written in the 15th century, by Thomas Rowley, a priest of Bristol, and found in Redcliffe church, of which Chatterton's ancestors had been sextons near a century and a half. His father certainly removed a number of parchments from an old chest in that church, most of which were used in covering books. Young Chatterton, from the perusal of some of them, is supposed to have formed the design of a forgery. In 1768 appeared in a Bristol newspaper, an article entitled "A Description of the Friars first passing over the old bridge, taken from an ancient manuscript." This attracted the notice of Mr. Barrett, who was engaged in writing the history of Bristol; and he obtained from Chatterton several pieces in prose and verse, purporting to be written by Canynge, founder of Redcliffe church, and Thomas Rowley. The year following he began a correspondence with Horace Walpole, well known as an antiquary and connoisseur, but on his communicating the papers to his friends Mason and Gray, they pronounced them forgeries. Chatterton had formed great expectations from the patronage of Mr. Walpole, but finding himself neglected, he wrote him an impertinent letter, and their intercourse ended. Rowley's poems were first collected by Mr. Tyrwhit, in one volume 8vo. and afterwards in one vol. 4to by dean Milles, but the former gentleman gave up the question of their genuineness. A sharp controversy was carried on for some time on the point, between Mr. Warton, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Mathias, and others; but the poems are now generally considered as Chatterton's own productions. A new edition of his works was recently published in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

CHAUCER (Geoffrey), the father of English poetry, was born in London in 1328. His father appears to have been a wealthy merchant, who gave him a liberal education. He was for some time at Cambridge, and afterwards studied at Oxford. He next improved himself by travelling into foreign countries, and on his return studied the law in the Inner Temple, which he soon quitted for the court, and became yeoman to Edward III. who gave him a pension out of the exchequer. In 1370 he was appointed his majesty's shield-bearer. He was sent to Genoa some time after to hire ships for the king's service, and at his return obtained a grant of a pitcher of wine a day, to be delivered by the butler of England; and the place of comptroller of the customs of London, for wool, &c. In the succeeding reign he was obliged to go abroad to avoid the resentment of the clergy for having embraced the doctrines of Wickliffe. He returned privately, but was taken and committed to prison, from whence he was not released till he had made his submission. On this he retired to Woodstock, where he employed himself in correcting his works. Here he published his treatise on the Astrolabe. Henry IV. in the first year of his reign gave him an annuity of forty marks for his life. He died in 1400, and was buried in Westminster abbey. Chaucer married Philippa de Rouet, a lady of good family, by which means he became allied to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who was his great patron while he was himself in power. Chaucer left two sons, one of whom was speaker of the house of commons, and ambassador to France. Of his poems, the Canterbury Tales are by far the best. There have been several editions of his works, the best is that of Mr. Urry, in folio: but the Canterbury Tales have been published separately by Mr. Tyrwhit, 5 vols. 8vo. They have been modernized by Dryden, Pope, and others.—*Biog. Br. Life of Chaucer by Godwin.*

CHAULIEU (William), a French poet, called the Anacreon of France, was born in Normandy, and educated in the college of Navarre at Paris. The duke of Vendome gave him a priory in the isle of Oleron. He died in 1726, aged 81. The best edition of his poems is that of Paris, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1774.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHAUNCEY (Isaac), a puritan divine, and physician, was the son of Mr. Charles Chauncey, a nonconformist minister, who removed from Ware in Hertfordshire to New England, where he became president of Harvard college, and died in 1671. His son was for some time a dissenting minister at Andover, but quitted that profession for physic, which he practised in London, where he died about 1700. He wrote, the Divine Institution of Congregational Churches, 8vo.; an Essay on Daniel's Prophecy, and other things. He is not to be confounded with Dr. *Ichabod Chauncey*, who was ejected from a living at Bristol, and afterwards practised physic there. He died in 1691.—*Calamy.*

CHAUNCEY (Henry), an English antiquary, was born in Hertfordshire, and educated at Cambridge, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and in 1656 was called to the bar. In 1681 he was knighted, and in 1688 was made a Welsh judge. He died in 1700. He wrote the Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire, in 1 vol. fol.—*Biog. Br.*

CHAUSSE (Michael Angelo de la), a French antiquary, who published at Rome, in 1690, his Musæum Romanum, which was reprinted in 1746, in 2 vols. folio. He also published, in 1707, a Collection of ancient Gems, 4to.; and in 1738, Picturæ Antiquæ Cryptarum Romanorum et Sepulchri Nasonum, fol.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHAUVEAU (Francis), a French engraver, born at Paris in 1613, and died there in 1676. His engravings are mostly after his own designs, in a very excellent taste. His son *René* was an ingenious sculptor. He resided many years in Sweden, and also executed some considerable works at Berlin. He died at Paris in 1722, aged 59.—*Mor.*

CHAUVIN (Stephen), a protestant divine, who left France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled at Berlin, where he was chosen professor of philosophy, and died in 1725, aged 85. He wrote a philosophical Lexicon in Latin, fol. 1692. —*Ibid.*

CHAZZELLES (John Matthew), a French mathematician, was born at Lyons in 1657. He assisted Cassini in drawing the meridian line, and in 1685 was made hydrographical professor at Marseilles, in which situation he drew a number of maps of the coast. He afterwards visited Egypt, where he measured the pyramids, and discovered that the four sides of the largest answer to the cardinal points of the compass. He was elected a member of the academy of sciences in 1695, and died in 1710.—*Eloge par Fontenelle.*

CHEFONTAINES (Christopher de), a French theologian, was a native of Brittany, and entered among the cordeliers, of which order he became provincial, and lastly general. In 1579 pope Gregory XIII. made him archbishop of Cæsarea. He went into Flanders, where he was successful in drawing over many protestants to the Roman church. He was himself, however, accused of holding some heretical tenets. He died in 1595, aged 63. He was a man of profound learning. The most curious of his works is on Transubstantiation.—*Moreri.*

CHEKE (John), a learned Englishman, was born at Cambridge in 1514, and educated at St. John's college, where he took his degrees in arts, and was appointed professor of Greek, in which station he laboured

with great success in reforming the mode of pronouncing that language. But Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, thinking the innovation was allied to heresy, prohibited any deviation from the old corruption. In 1544 Cheke became tutor to prince Edward, at whose accession he was rewarded with a pension, and a grant of lands. He was also made provost of King's college, and received the honour of knighthood. Queen Mary sent him to the Tower, for being concerned in the plan of raising Jane Grey to the throne. In 1554 he was set at liberty and went abroad, but his estate was confiscated. In 1556 he was seized at Brussels and conveyed to Antwerp, from whence he was sent to London, and committed again to the Tower, where he was attended by the Romish priests, who told him that he must recant, or burn. Cheke had not resolution enough to endure martyrdom, and made a solemn submission in the presence of the queen and court. The shame of this preyed upon his spirits, and he died of grief in 1557. He wrote "The Hurt of Sedition" against the Insurgents in 1549; Epistles on the death of Bucer; De Pronuntiatione Græcæ potissimum Linguæ Disputationes, Basil 1555; De Superstitione ad regem Henricum: and other learned works. —*Life by Strype.*

Chelonis, the daughter of Leonidas, and wife of Cleombrotus, kings of Sparta, was an illustrious example of filial and conjugal duty. When Leonidas was deposed by Cleombrotus, she accompanied him in his exile; and afterwards, on the restoration of her father and the banishment of her husband, she voluntarily went with him, though earnestly entreated by Leonidas to stay with him. This was about the year B. C. 484.—*Plutarch.*

Chemin (Catherine du), an ingenious French lady. She was the wife of Girardon, and excelled in painting flowers. She died at Paris in 1698, and her husband erected to her memory a noble monument in the church of St. Landry.—*Moreri.*

Cheminais (Timoleon), a French jesuit, was born at Paris in 1652. He was celebrated as a preacher, and was reckoned little inferior to Massillon. When his health prevented him from preaching he used to go into the country to instruct the poor. He died at the age of 38. Five volumes of his sermons have been printed, and he was also the author of a book, entitled, Sentiments of Piety.—*Moreri.*

Chemnitz (Martin), a German divine, was born at Brandenburg, in 1522. He was educated under Melancthon, after whose death he became the most esteemed divine of the augustan confession. He was well versed in mathematics and astronomy, and was thirty years a professor at Brunswick, where he died in 1586. He wrote an Harmony of the Gospels, and some controversial pieces against popery.—*Moreri. Melch. Adam.*

Chemnitz (Bozeslaus Philip), grandson of the above, was born at Strettin in 1605. He served first in the armies of Holland, and afterwards in those of Sweden. Queen Christina made him a counsellor of state and historiographer. He died in 1678. He wrote a History of the Swedish Wars in Germany, 2 vols. fol.—*Moreri.*

Cherilus, a Greek poet, and the friend of Herodotus. He celebrated the triumphs of the Athenians over Xerxes, for which poem his countrymen rewarded him with a piece of gold for each verse.—*Ibid.*

Cheron (Elizabeth Sophia), an ingenious painter. She was the daughter of an eminent artist, and was born at Paris in 1648. In 1672 she was admitted a member of the academy of painting, and the academy of Ricovrati at Padua did her the same honour. She excelled in painting portraits in miniature, but painted also historical subjects in a fine style. She was likewise a good poetess, and had a taste for music. She died in 1711.—*D'Argenville.*

Cheron (Lewis), brother of the above; was born at Paris, and died in London in 1713, aged 53. He came to England on account of his religion, being a protestant, and was employed by several of the nobility, particularly the duke of Montague.—*Ibid. Walpole.*

Cherubin, Father, a mathematician of Orleans, was a capuchin friar, and lived about the year 1650. He wrote a book on the theory of telescopes, entitled Ocular Dioptries, and another in 2 vols. folio under the title of La Vision parfaite.—*Moreri.*

Cheselden (William), a celebrated surgeon, was born at Borough-on-the-hill, in Leicestershire, in 1688, and brought up first under Mr. Cowper the anatomist, and then under Mr. Ferne, at St. Thomas's hospital. In 1711 he was elected F. R. S. His Anatomy of the Human Body appeared first in 1713, and went through numerous editions. In 1733 he published his Osteography, in folio. Mr. Cheselden obtained great celebrity by his practice of cutting for the stone, and couching the eye, in both of which he had wonderful success. He was elected member of the French academy of sciences, and of that of surgery. He became principal surgeon to queen Caroline, and head surgeon of Chelsea hospital. He died in 1752.—*Biog. Brit.*

Chesne (Joseph du), a French physician, was of a noble family in Armagnac, and obtained considerable eminence in his profession, particularly in chemistry. He died at Paris in 1609. He wrote two poems in French; one entitled, the Folly of the World; and the other, the Mirror of the World. He also wrote some books on chemistry.—*Moreri.*

Chesnew (Andre du), a French historian,

born in 1584, and died in 1640. He wrote Histories of the Popes and Cardinals; a Collection of the Ancient Historians of France, in 24 vols. folio; and a History of England.—*Moreri.*

CHERWODE (Knightly), an English divine, was fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and nominated by king James bishop of Bristol, just as he abdicated the crown, but as the *congé d'élire* had not passed the seals, he missed the preferment. In 1707 he was made dean of Gloucester, and died in 1720. He wrote the Life of Lord Roscommon, which was never printed, and some poems.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

CHEVALIER (Anthony Rodolph le), a learned Frenchman, was born in Normandy, in 1507. Being a protestant, he sought an asylum in England, where he taught the French language to princess, afterwards queen Elizabeth. On the death of Edward VI. he retired to Germany and married the daughter-in-law of Tremellius, and studied under him the Oriental languages. He taught Hebrew at Strasburg and Geneva, from whence he removed to his own country, but in consequence of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, he went to Guernsey, where he died in 1572. He published in Latin the Rudiments of the Hebrew Language, 4to. 1574. He also translated from Syriac the Jerusalem Targum.—*De Thou.*

CHEVALIER (Lewis), a French advocate, was born at Touraine about 1663. When young he embraced a religious life in the rigid order of La Trappe; but the austerities he underwent bringing on a dangerous complaint, he quitted it and adopted another profession, in which he obtained the highest reputation. He died in 1744. His pleadings for the canons of Rheims were printed in 1716.—*Moreri.*

CHEVERT (Francis de), a French general, who rose from the ranks to the highest honours of his profession, was born of mean parents of Verdun, in 1695. He was distinguished for his great skill in tactics. After the retreat of marshal de Bellisle from Prague in 1742, Chevert defended the place with uncommon firmness and bravery, till famine compelled him to surrender on honourable terms. The victory at Hastembeck in 1557, as well as that at Lauterburg, were principally owing to him. He died in 1769.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHEVILLIER (Andrew), a French antiquary and ecclesiastic, who wrote the Origin of Printing in Paris; a Dissertation on the Council of Chalcedon, and other works of merit. He was librarian of the Sorbonne, and died in 1700, aged 64.—*Moreri.*

CHEVREAU (Urban), a native of Loudun, who served Christina, queen of Sweden, as secretary, and afterwards the king of Denmark, and other princes. On his return to Paris he became preceptor and secretary to the duke of Maine. He died, aged 88, in 1701. He wrote a "History of the World," and a romance, entitled the Effects of Fortune, and some other works.—*Moreri.*

CHEYNE (George), an eminent physician, was born in Scotland in 1671, and educated at Edinburgh. At the age of 30 he came to London, and led a free life; in consequence of which he became immoderately corpulent and asthmatic. He then had recourse to a vegetable diet, which removed his complaints, and he died at Bath, in 1742, aged 72. He published Philosophical Principles of Religion, natural and revealed; the English Malady, or a treatise of Nervous Diseases; Fluxionum Methodus Inversa, sive quantitatum fluentium leges Generationis, &c.—*Biog. Br.*

CHEYNELL (Francis), a puritan divine, was the son of a physician at Oxford, where he was born in 1608, and educated at Magdalen college of which he became fellow. In the rebellion he joined the presbyterians, and was chosen one of the assembly of divines at Westminster. He was also presented to the rectory of Petworth, and made a commissioner for reforming the university of Oxford, where he usurped the offices of Margaret professor of divinity, and the presidentship of St. John's college, but at the restoration he was ejected, and died in 1665. He wrote several fanatical books, and distinguished himself by his ridiculous behaviour at the funeral of Mr. Chillingworth, of whose illness he wrote an account.—*Wood. Calamy.*

CHIABRERA (Gabriel), an Italian poet, born at Savona in 1552, and died there in 1637. His poems were printed at Rome in 1718, in 8vo.—*Tiraboschi.*

CHIARI (Joseph), an historical painter, born at Rome in 1654. He was a disciple of Carlo Maratti, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He executed several historical pieces for churches and persons of rank, and died in 1727.—*Pilkington.*

CHIAVISTELLI (Jacob), a painter of Florence, born in 1621, and died in 1628. He painted in perspective with great accuracy and elegance.—*Ibid.*

CHICHELE, or CHICHLEY (Henry), archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire; educated first at Winchester school, and then at New college, Oxford. In 1407 he was sent ambassador to the pope, who gave him the bishopric of St. David's. In 1414 he was raised to the see of Canterbury, which station he maintained with great spirit, and obtained many privileges for the clergy. He also resisted encroachments of the papal see. This archbishop was a liberal encourager of learning; and his foundation of All-souls college, Oxford, will eternize his memory. He died in 1443.—*Life by Dr. Duck*, 8vo.

CHICOYNEAU (Francis), physician and

counsellor of state to the king of France, was a native of Marseilles, which place he visited when it was ravaged by the plague. He died in 1752, aged 80. He published a treatise on the Plague, in which he denies that it is contagious.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHICOYNEAU (Francis), son of the above, was an eminent botanist, and wrote several esteemed memoirs on his favourite science. He became professor and chancellor of the university of Montpellier, and died in 1740, aged 88.—*Moreri.*

CHIFFLET (John James), a French physician, born in 1588. He was physician to Philip IV. of Spain, and died in 1660. He wrote the antiquities of his native city Besançon, in elegant Latin, 4to.; and Vindiciæ Hispanicæ, *Antwerp*, 1648, 4to. and other works. He had three sons, who were all men of literary abilities.—*Ibid.*

CHILDEBERT I. king of France, the son of Clovis, commenced his reign in 511. He joined his brothers Clodomir and Clotaire, against Sigismund king of Burgundy, whom they defeated. Afterwards Childebert and Clotaire turned their arms against Spain, wherein they were unsuccessful. He died at Paris in 558.—*Millot's Hist. of France. Mor.*

CHILDEBERT II. the son of Sigebert and Brunehaut, succeeded his father in 575. On the death of his uncle Chilperic, king of Soissons, he obtained the kingdoms of Orleans and Burgundy, and died of poison in 596, aged 26.—*Ibid.*

CHILDEBERT III. called the Just, came to the crown in 675, aged 12, and was governed by Pepin, mayor of the palace, who took upon him all the state of royalty. Childebert died in 711.—*Ibid.*

CHILDERIC I. king of France, succeeded his father Merovæus in 456, and was deposed the year following for his bad conduct, and constrained to retire to Thuringia; but he was recalled in 463, and died in 481.—*Moreri.*

CHILDERIC II. son of Clovis II. ascended the throne in 1670, by the death of Clotaire III. his brother. He disgraced himself by his debaucheries and cruelties, and was assassinated with his queen and son, in 673. —*Ibid.*

CHILDERIC III. called the Idiot, was proclaimed in 742, and deposed in 752, by Pepin, who confined him in a monastery, where he died.——*Ibid.*

CHILLINGWORTH (William), an eminent divine, was born at Oxford in 1602, and educated at Trinity-college, where he took his degrees in arts; after which he was persuaded by Fisher, the jesuit, to embrace the Romish faith. He went to Douay for that purpose, but the letters of bishop Laud, who was his godfather, made him repent of his hastiness, and he returned to England and the protestant communion in 1631. The Romanists, hurt at losing so valuable an acquisition, attacked him with great severity; which occasioned him to write his famous book, entitled, The Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation; printed in 1638, in folio. The same year he was made prebendary of Salisbury, to which was afterwards added the mastership of Wigston's hospital in Leicestershire. In the civil wars he adhered to the royal cause, and was at the siege of Gloucester as an engineer, in 1643. But the same year he was taken prisoner in Arundel castle, Sussex, and conveyed to Chichester, where he died at the bishop's palace in 1644. He was buried in the cathedral of that city, by the furious zealot, Cheynel, who had attended him in his sickness, and at the grave made a frantic speech, after throwing in the book above mentioned with all the terms of execrations his fanatical imagination could invent.—*Biog. Br.*

CHILMEAD (Edmund), an English divine, was born in Gloucestershire, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford. Being ejected from his preferment by the republicans, he went to London, where he subsisted by teaching music, and died in 1654. He wrote a treatise on the Use of the Globes, and translated several books from the Greek.—*Wood.*

CHILO, a philosopher of Sparta, who has been dignified with the title of one of the seven wise men. He died of joy in the arms of his son, who had been victor at the Olympic games, B.C. 597.—*Diog. Laert.*

CHILPERIC I. king of France, was the youngest son of Clotaire I. on whose death he seized the throne, but was deposed in 562, and contented himself with the kingdom of Soissons. On the death of Charibet he succeeded to the kingdom of Paris. He attached himself to a woman named Fredegonde, who murdered queen Galswintha, which produced a war between Chilperic and Siegebert, king of Austrasia. Chilperic put to death his son Merovæus, Fredegonde caused his other son Clovis to be murdered. These domestic evils at length made a considerable impression on the king's mind, and he became religious. He was assassinated in 584.—*Moreri. Univ. Hist.*

CHILPERIC II. the supposed son of Childeric II. On the death of Dagobert he was taken to a monastery, where he acted in a menial capacity, and was placed by the mayor of Paris at the head of an army against Charles Martel. He was for some time successful, but was at last obliged to fly for shelter to the duke of Aquitaine, who delivered him to Charles. He died at Noyon in 720.—*Ibid.*

CHINA. The antiquity of this wonderful empire is doubtless very great. It carries all the appearance of originality; having no mixture of foreign usages, or those marks of corruption which are the result of conquest or of commercial intercourse. Still the pretensions of the Chinese are fabulous, and their chronology is not to be depended

on. The founder of their monarchy was Fohi, whom some take to have been Noah. The first foreign invasion of China was by the Kitans in 1046. In 1117 the Kin Tartars invaded and destroyed the dominion of the Kitans. In 1211 Jenghis Khan invaded China: his son Oktay destroyed the dynasty of the Kin. He attacked the Song, or native princes, in 1235, but they were not finally subdued till 1279. In 1356 Chu, a Chinese, recovered Nanking from the Tartars, and in 1368 he put an end to the authority of the Monguls, whose dynasty is called Iwen. In 1645 the Mantchew Tartars obtained a complete conquest of China.—*Duhalde's Hist. of China. Univ. Hist.*

Chine noung, emperor of China about 2837 years B.C. according to the historians of that country. He is said to have taught his subjects agriculture, and the making of wine from rice. He was skilled in physic, mathematics, music, and poetry.—*Ibid.*

Ching, or Xi-Hoam-Ti, emperor of China about 240 B.C. He rendered his name illustrious by a number of victories; and disgraced it, by causing all books to be burnt. He built the *great wall* after having expelled the Tartars.—*Ibid.*

Chirac (Peter), physician to the king of France and to the army of Roussillon in 1692; in the last capacity he did great service, when the soldiers were attacked by a dysentery. He died in 1732, aged 82. He wrote on the use of the rust of iron in the incubus; on the healing of wounds; on malignant fevers; and a collection of medical dissertations.—*Moreri.*

Chishull (Edmund), an English divine, born in Bedfordshire, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.D. He went as travelling fellow, into the East, and was appointed chaplain to the factory at Smyrna. In 1708 he was presented to the living of Walthamstow in Essex, and died in 1733. He wrote against Dodwell on the mortality of the soul, and after his death Dr. Mead published his travels in Turkey.—*Biog. Br.*

Choiseul (Stephen Francis duke of), a French statesman was born in 1719, and after being minister for foreign affairs, and discharging other high offices, he fell into disgrace, and went into retirement, where he died in 1785. He was a liberal patron of literature and the arts.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Choisy (Francis Timoleon de), a French ecclesiastic. In the early part of his life he was distinguished by the effeminacy of his manners and his gallantries. At last he embraced the ecclesiastical state; and was sent out with others on an embassy to Siam, for the purpose of converting the king of that country. But the attempt proved fruitless, and the abbe returned to France where he was admitted a member of the academy, and in 1597 made dean of Bayeux. He died in 1724, aged 81. He wrote a Journal of his Voyage to Siam; a History of France; an Ecclesiastical History; and other works. *Moreri.*

Chomel (Peter John Baptist), physician to the French king, was born at Paris, and died in 1740. He applied with great success to botany, and wrote a History of common Plants, 3 vols. 1761. His son John Chomel, was a doctor in physic, and died in 1765. He wrote the history of Medicine in France; the Life of Molinus; the Eulogy of Duret; on the Malady among the Cattle, &c.—*Nouv. Dict Hist.*

Chopin (René), an eminent lawyer, was born at Brilleul in Anjou in 1537. He wrote the Customs of Anjou; a Treatise de Dominio; De Sacra Politica Monastica; the Custom of Paris, &c.; the whole consisting of six volumes folio. He died under the operation for the stone, in 1606.—*Mor.*

Cholier (Nicholas), an advocate of the parliament of Grenoble, where he died in 1692, aged 83. He wrote the Philosphy of an Honest Man; the History of Dauphiny; a volume of Latin poems; but he is rendered remarkable by an indecent work, entitled Aloisiæ Sigeæ Toletanæ, Satyra Soladica de Arcanis Amoris & Veneris.—*Ibid.*

Chosroes I. or Khosrou the Great, king of Persia, succeeded Cabades in 1531. He concluded a peace with the Romans, but afterwards invaded their territories, and was repulsed by Belisarius. In the reign of Justin II. he attacked the Romans again, but was defeated by Tiberius. He died of vexation in 579. He was fierce, cruel, and rash; but he possessed many great qualities, and liberally encouraged the arts and sciences.—*Univ. Hist.*

Chosroes II. ascended the throne on the deposition of his father Hormidas, in 590. He is accused, on plausible grounds, of murdering his father. His nobility conspired against him on account of his cruelties, and obliged him to fly to the Romans, who set him again upon the throne. He carried his arms into Judea, Lybia, and Egypt, and made himself master of Carthage. He was defeated by the emperor Heraclius, and thrown into prison by his son, where he died, in 627.—*Ibid.*

Chouet (John Robert), a learned magistrate of Geneva, was born in 1642. At the age of 22 he obtained the professorship of philosophy at Saumer, where he substituted the system of Descartes for that of Aristotle. In 1669 he removed to his native city, where he occupied the same station, and had a seat in the council. He was several times syndic, and conducted himself with great honour. He died in 1731. He wrote an Introduction of Logic; Theses Physicæ de Varia Astrorum Luce; Discourses on the History of Geneva; and other works.—*Senebier Hist. de la Geneve.*

Choul (William du), a French antiquary, who wrote a curious book on the Re-

Egion and Castrametation of the ancient Romans: printed in French at Lyons in 1556, and again in 1580.—*Moreri.*

Christiern I. king of Denmark, was the son of Theodoric, count of Oldenburg; and elected to the Danish throne in 1448. He became popular by his prudence, moderation, and liberality; and died in 1481. He instituted the order of the Elephant.—*Univ. Hist.*

Christiern II. called the *Northern Nero*, succeeded his father John, in 1513. He laid claim to the throne of Sweden, and was crowned at Stockholm in 1520, when he caused all the Swedish nobility to be massacred. This rendered him so odious to the Swedes, that they forced him to return to Denmark, where he was deposed, on which he fled into Flanders. He afterwards attempted to recover his crown, but was taken prisoner, and died in 1559.—*Ibid.*

Christiern III. the nephew and successor of Frederic I. He came to the throne in 1534, and embraced lutheranism, which he made the established religion. He died in 1558, aged 56.—*Ibid.*

Christiern IV. succeeded his father Frederic II. in 1588. He made war against Sweden, and was elected chief of the protestant league against the emperor, for the re-establishment of the prince palatine in 1625. He died in 1648, aged 71.—*Ibid.*

Christiern V. ascended to the throne in 1670, on the death of his father Frederic III. He united with the princes of Germany; and declared war against the Swedes, in which he was unsuccessful. He died in 1699, aged 54.—*Univ. Hist.*

Christina, queen of Sweden, was the only child of Gustavus Adolphus, whom she succeeded at the age of six years, in 1632. Her education was liberal, and her understanding elevated. But her manners, dress and occupations, were masculine. She invited to her court the most learned men in Europe, particularly Grotius, whom she sent ambassador to France; Salmasius, Descartes, Bochart, Huet, Vossius, and Meibomius. It is a question, however, whether ostentation was not more the cause of this encouragement of celebrated men than real design to promote the interests of learning or the improvement of her subjects. In 1654 she resigned the crown to her cousin Charles Gustavus, the principal occasion of which act was her having embraced the Roman catholic religion. From Sweden she removed to Rome, but, after residing there some time, she went to France, where she was well received by Lewis XIV. But the unaccountable murder of her master of the horse Monaldeschi, whom she caused to be put to death in her own house, for having betrayed some confidential secrets, gave general disgust, and she applied to Cromwell for leave to visit England which was refused. On this she returned to Rome, where she amused herself with antiquities and chemical experiments. On the death of Charles Gustavus, in 1660, she returned to Sweden, with a view of regaining the throne, but her subjects were disgusted with the change of her religion; and to preserve her income she was obliged to make a second renunciation of the crown. She returned to Rome, where she died in 1689. She left a collection of maxims, and reflexions on the life of Alexander the great of whom she was a great admirer. Christina was a woman of strong mind, learned, and versed in the sciences; but her character was far from amiable, and her manners were not irreproachable.—*Nouv. Dict Hist.*

Christopherson (John), an English prelate, was a native of Lancashire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was a zealous Roman catholic, and in the reign of Edward VI. went abroad; but returned on the accession of Mary who made him bishop of Chichester in 1558. He translated Eusebius, and other ecclesiastical historians, but not with fidelity.—*Moreri.*

Chrysippus, a stoic philosopher of Tarsus, who wrote above 700 books, chiefly upon logic. He was a conceited pedant, and as licentious as he was vain. He died B.C. 207.—*Bayle.*

Chrysoloras (Manuel), a learned Greek of the 14th century, who came to England in the reign of Richard II. as ambassador from John Paleologus, to solicit succour against the Turks. He afterwards taught Greek at Florence, Milan, and Rome Pope Martin V. sent him on an embassy to Germany, about settling the general council of Constance; where he died in 1415. He wrote a Greek grammar, and a parallel between ancient and modern Rome.—*Tir.*

Chrysostom (St. John), an eloquent father of the church, and bishop of Constantinople, was born at Antioch in 354. His father's name was Secundus, but the son is known only by the surname of Chrysostom, or *golden-mouthed*. He was bred to the bar, which he quitted for a religious life and lived as a hermit in a cave six years after which he returned to Antioch and was ordained. He became so famous for his eloquence, that, on the death of Nectarius, patriarch of Constantinople, he was elected his successor in 397. He built several hospitals in that city, gave most of his income to the poor, but in his endeavours to enlarge his episcopal jurisdiction, he was involved in a dispute with Theophilus bishop of Alexandria, who gained the empress Eudoxia to his side, and the consequence was, that Chrysostom was deposed in a pretended synod at Chalcedon, in 403. The patriarch was then seized by the emperor's orders, and sent into Bithynia, which occasioned an insurrection at Constantinople; and to appease the people Chryso-

tom was restored in triumph. But he was once more sent into exile for opposing the empress in placing her statue near the church, and died at Pityus, on the Euxine Sea, in 407. His works were edited by Saville, at Eton in 8 vols folio, 1613; and by Montfaucon in 13 vols. 1718, Paris. His book on the priesthood is a valuable work and has been translated into English.—*Cave. Dupin. Mosheim. Moreri.*

CHUBB (Thomas), a deistical writer, was born near Salisbury, in 1679. He received a common education, and served his apprenticeship to a glover, but was never, as hath been said, a chandler. His leisure hours he devoted to study, especially divinity; and in 1715 he wrote a tract on the supremacy of God the father, with which Whiston was so well pleased, that he published it with some observations of his own. This performance brought him into notice, and in 1730 he printed tracts on theological subjects, in 4to. which excited attention at the time. This work was followed by several others, in which Chubb made a regular progress towards deism; the principal of these are "The true Gospel of Jesus Christ asserted;" "an Inquiry into the Ground and Foundation of Religion;" and "Four Dissertations on Subjects in the Old Testament." He lived some time with sir Joseph Jekyll, where however, he was occasionally required to wait at table as a servant out of livery. But he at last quitted this degrading situation, and returned to Salisbury, where he died in 1747. His posthumous works in 2 vols. were printed in 1748.—*Biog. Brit.*

CHUDLEIGH (Mary), an ingenious English lady, was born in 1556, at Winsland, in Devonshire. She married sir George Chudleigh, bart. by whom she had several children. Lady Chudleigh wrote a volume of poems, and another of essays; both of which possess merit. She died in 1710.—*Ballard's Memoirs of Learned Ladies.*

CHURCHILL (sir Winston), an English historian, was born in Dorsetshire in 1620, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford. He married the daughter of sir John Drake, of Ashe, in Devonshire; at whose house he resided during the civil war, having lost his estate in the service of the king. At the restoration he recovered his lands, obtained a seat in parliament, and the honour of knighthood. He wrote a Chronicle of the Kings of England, published in 1675, folio. He died in 1688. Besides his eldest son, the subject of the next article, he had several other children, particularly Arabella, who became mistress to James duke of York, by whom she had two sons and two daughters.—*Wood's A. O.*

CHURCHILL (John), duke of Marlborough, and prince of the Roman empire, was the son of the above, and born at Ashe, in Devonshire, in 1650. He received but an indifferent education, for his father took him to court at the age of twelve years, where he became page to the duke of York, and in 1666 obtained a pair of colours in the guards. His first service was at the siege of Tangier; and, at his return to England, he became the favourite of the duchess of Cleveland, who gave him 5000*l.* with which he purchased an annuity for life. He served afterwards under the great Turenne, who was so pleased with his person and bravery, as to call him the handsome Englishman. He distinguished himself so gallantly at the siege of Maestricht, that the king of France publicly thanked him at the head of the regiment. On his return to England he was made lieutenant colonel, gentleman of the bed-chamber, and master of the robes to the duke of York. He attended that prince to Holland and Scotland, and about this time married Miss Jennings, maid of honour to princess, afterwards queen Anne. In 1682 he was shipwrecked with the duke of York, in their passage to Scotland, on which occasion his royal highness expressed the utmost anxiety to save his favourite. The same year he was made a peer, by the title of baron Eymouth in Scotland; and when James came to the crown, he was sent to France to notify the event. In 1685 he was created lord Churchill of Sandridge. The same year he suppressed Monmouth's rebellion, and took him prisoner. He continued to serve king James with great fidelity, till the arrival of the prince of Orange, and then left him, for which he has been stigmatized by several writers, and perhaps not unjustly, with base ingratitude. His own apology was a regard for the religion and constitution of his country. King William created him earl of Marlborough in 1689, and appointed him commander in chief of the English army in the Low Countries. He next served in Ireland and reduced Cork, with other strong places. But in 1692 he was suddenly dismissed from his employments, and committed to the Tower; from whence, however, he was soon released. The cause of this disgrace has never been clearly explained. After the death of queen Mary he was restored to favour; and at the close of that reign he had the command of the English forces in Holland, and was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the states, who chose him captain-general of their forces. On the commencement of queen Anne's reign he recommended a war with France and Spain, which advice was adopted. In the first campaign of 1702 he took a number of strong towns, particularly Liege. He returned to England the following winter, and received the thanks of both houses, and the honour of a dukedom from the queen. In 1704 he joined prince Eugene, with whom he fought the French and Bavarians at Hochstedt, and obtained a complete victory, taking marshal Tallard prisoner. Just before this he

had been created a prince of the empire. In the winter he returned to England, bringing with him the marshal Tallard, and 26 other officers of rank, 121 standards, and 179 colours. He again received the thanks of parliament, and the grant of the manor of Woodstock, with the hundred of Wotton. May 12, in 1706, he fought the famous battle of Ramilies, in which his life was frequently in the most imminent danger, a cannon-shot taking off the head of colonel Bingly, as he was helping the duke to remount. This victory accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, and other important places. He arrived in England in November, and received fresh honours and grants from the queen and parliament. A bill was passed to settle the titles upon the male and female issue of his daughters; and Blenheim house was ordered to be built to perpetuate his gallant actions. He had also a pension of 5000*l.* a year granted him out of the post office. The following campaign presented nothing worth recording; but the ensuing one was pushed with such vigour, that the French king was glad to enter into a negociation for peace, which, however, had no effect. In 1709 he defeated marshal Villars at Malplaquet; for which victory a general thanksgiving was solemnized. In the winter of 1711 he returned to England, having added considerably to his laurels; but soon after was dismissed from his employments. To add to his unjust treatment, a prosecution was commenced against him for applying the public money to his private purposes. Stung at this ingratitude, he went into voluntary banishment, accompanied by his duchess, and remained abroad till 1714, when he landed at Dover, amidst the acclamations of the people. Queen Anne was just dead, and her successor restored the duke to his military appointments; but his infirmities increasing, he retired from public employment; and died at Windsor lodge, having survived his intellectual faculties, in 1722. His remains were interred with great pomp in Westminster abbey. The duke had four daughters, who married into the first families of the kingdom. His duchess outlived him several years. She was a woman of strong mind, but of overbearing passions. Her letters have been printed, which shew uncommon sagacity blended with as great a share of vanity.—*Biog. Br. Lediard's History of the Duke of Marlborough.*

Churchill (Charles), an English poet, was the son of a curate of St. John's, Westminster, where he was born in 1731. He received his education at Westminster-school, but was refused matriculation at Oxford, on account of his insufficiency in classical knowledge; he then returned to Westminster, and married. At the age of 23 he was ordained, and served a curacy in Wales, where he turned dealer in cyder: but becoming bankrupt he returned to London and succeeded his father; he also taught young ladies to read and write. His first literary performance was the Rosciad, which had so great a success that it stimulated him to further exertions in the satirical line. He now gave himself up to a dissipated course, renounced his clerical profession, discarded his wife, kept a mistress, and joined Wilkes the patriot of the day. His satires were wholly adapted to the fleeting circumstances of the moment, and though strong, and oftentimes highly wrought, are now sunk into oblivion. He died in 1764, at Boulogne. Besides his poems he was the author of a volume of dull sermons.—*Biog. Br.*

Churchyard (Thomas), an English poet of the 16th century. He was born at Shrewsbury, and wrote a poem entitled The Worthiness of Wales. He died in 1604, and was buried in St. Margaret's church, Westminster.—*Wood's A. O.*

Chytræus (David), a learned German divine, born in Suabia in 1530, and died in 1600. He was divinity professor in Rostock, and wrote a commentary on the Revelations; a History of the Confession of Augsburg, and other works.—*Melch. Adam. Vit. Theol. Germ.*

Ciaconius (Alphonsus), a Spanish writer, who died at Rome in 1599, aged 59. He wrote, 1. Vitæ et Gesta Romanorum Pontificum et Cardinalium, 4 vols. folio: 2. Historia Utriusque Belli Dacici; 3. Bibliotheca Scriptorum ad ann. 1583; 4. An Explication of Trajan's Pillar, 1576, folio.—*Moreri.*

Ciaconius (Peter), a Spanish critic, was born at Toledo in 1525, and died at Rome in 1581. He was employed by Gregory XIII. in correcting the calendar, and he published some of the Latin classics.—*Ibid.*

Ciampelli (Augustine), an eminent historical painter of Florence, was born in 1578, and died in 1640. He was the disciple of Santi di Titi, and performed many great works at Rome.—*Pilkington.*

Ciampini (John Justin), a learned Italian, was born at Rome in 1633, and died in 1698. He instituted the academy of ecclesiastical history, and another of mathematics, at Rome. He wrote some pieces on antiquarian subjects.—*Tiraboschi.*

Cibber (Colley), the son of Gabriel Cibber, a celebrated sculptor, by the daughter of William Colley, of the county of Rutland, Esq. was born in London in 1671, and educated at Grantham school. He served in the prince of Orange's army at the revolution, and after that went on the stage; but never obtained any considerable reputation as an actor, on which he became dramatic writer to help his finances. His first play was Love's Last Shift, which was performed in 1695, and met with great applause; after which he wrote a number of others. His best play is the Careless Husband, performed in 1704: but the

Nónjuror brought him the most fame and profit; George I. to whom it was dedicated, gave him 200*l.* with the office of poet laureat. He left the stage in 1730, and died in 1757. His comedies are light, airy, and pleasant, but his royal odes are extremely ridiculous. His apology for his own life is very amusing.—*Biog. Br.*

Cibber (Theophilus), son of the preceding, was born in 1703, and entered early upon the stage, in which he might have shone if he had not given way to dissipation. He was drowned on his passage to Ireland in 1757. He wrote a ballad opera, called Pattie and Peggy, and his name was affixed to the Lives of the Poets, in 5 vols. 12mo. 1753, but the work was written by Robert Shields.—*Ibid.*

Cibber (Susanna Maria), a celebrated actress. She was sister to Dr. Arne, the musician, and wife of Theophilus Cibber last mentioned, who literally sold her honour and his own to a gentleman, against whom he afterwards commenced a suit in the king's bench, and received 10*l.* damages: she continued to live with that gentleman till her death in 1766. Mrs. Cibber was excellent in tragedy.—*Biog. Br.*

Cicero (Marcus Tullius), an illustrious Roman orator and philosopher, was born at Arpinum, B. C. 105. He was honourably descended both by his father and mother's side, and his education was answerable to his birth and expectations. He was taught philosophy by Philo, and law by Mutius Scævola; and military knowlege he acquired under Sylla, in the Marsian war. When young he translated the Greek poem of Aratus on the celestial phænomena into Latin, of which some fragments remain. At the age of 26 he appeared at the bar, and pleaded the cause of P. Quintilius, and defended Roscius of Ameria in such a manner as charmed the Romans. Soon afterwards he travelled into Greece and Asia, and spent some time at Athens with his friend T. Pomponius Atticus. On his return to Rome he became distinguished above all the pleaders; and his conduct in Sicily, whither he was sent as quæstor, procured him the applause of the inhabitants of that island. After passing through the offices of ædile and prætor, he offered himself candidate for the consulship; and though powerfully opposed, he succeeded, and had for his associate C. Antony. One of his competitors was the famous Catiline, who formed the design of murdering him, but the conspiracy being discovered, and Catiline accused to the senate, he quitted the city and raised an army in Gaul, which was defeated by C. Antony. The conspirators at Rome were put to death by Cicero, who was called by the citizens, "the father of his country, and the second founder of the republic." His vehemence against Clodius, who was accused of having violated the mysteries of the *Bona Dea*, brought upon him a train of evils; and when Clodius became tribune he undermined his enemy so effectually, that Cicero found it expedient to go into voluntary exile. His banishment did not last long, for the Clodian faction became so odious that the senate and people unanimously recalled him. In the disputes between Cæsar and Pompey he sided with the latter, and followed him into Greece; but after the battle of Pharsalia he returned into Italy, and obtained the friendship of Cæsar. He now led a retired life, and left political contentions for literary amusements. But when Cæsar was slain he came once more upon the public stage, and advised the senate to grant a general amnesty. When Antony began to get the ascendency, Cicero, knowing that he was hated by him, removed to Athens: from whence, however, he soon returned, though he lived in the constant expectation of being assassinated. Augustus at first courted his friendship, and affected a wish to be guided by his counsels; but this was all artifice, and when he joined Antony and formed the triumvirate, he readily sacrificed this great man to the resentment of Antony. Cicero was at Tusculum when he received the news of the proscription in which he was included, and immediately set out in a litter for the sea-coast, to avoid his enemies. But he was overtaken by Popilius Lænas, a tribune, whose life he had formerly saved by his eloquence. When the assassins came up he stretched his head out of the litter, and was beheaded. Popilius carried the head and hands in triumph to Antony, who had the baseness to place them on the rostra, where Cicero had so often defended the lives, fortunes, and liberties of the Roman people. This happened, B. C. 42. The talents of this great man have been the subject of universal admiration, and his virtues were also eminent, both public and private, but they were in some degree obscured by excessive vanity. The best editions of his works are those of Oxford, in 10 vols. 4to. 1782; Geneva, by Olivet, in 9 vols. 4to. 1758; and Paris, by Barbou, 14 vols. 1768. Cicero married Terentia, whom he afterwards divorced, and by whom he had a son and a daughter. His second wife was a young woman to whom he was guardian. His son *Marcus* served under Pompey, with great reputation, and Augustus made him augur; but his conduct was licentious, and Pliny says that he was the greatest drunkard in the empire.—*Life of Cicero by Middleton.*

Cicero (Quintus Tullius), brother of the orator. He served the office of prætor, and was also governor of Asia. The triumvirs proscribed him; and his soldiers entering his house in search of him, put his son to the torture to make him confess where his fa-

ther was. Cicero hearing his groans, came forth to save his son, and the assassins put them both to death.—*Plutarch.*

Cid (the), a celebrated hero in the Spanish history, whose narrative is blended with a considerable share of romance. Thus much appears to be truth. His real name was Don Roderigo Dias de Bivar, and he was reared in the court of the kings of Castile. On account of his early prowess he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1063 went with Don Sancho of Castile against Ramiro king of Arragon, who was slain in battle. On the accession of Sancho, he accompanied him to the seige of Zamora, where the king being killed by treachery, Roderigo led the troops back to Castile, carrying with him the dead body of his master. Alfonso, the brother of Sancho, was then placed on the throne, after purging himself by oath from all concern in the murder of Sancho. In 1074 Roderigo married donna Ximena Dias, daughter of count Diego Alvarez of the Asturias; soon after which, he revolted against Alfonso, and committed great ravages throughout Arragon, and penetrating near Saragossa, fixed his residence in a fortress still called Pena de el Cid (the rock of the Cid), where he became an independant chief. In 1094 he took Valentia, and held it to his death in 1099. The word *Cid* in the Arabic signifies *Lord*. Corneille has written a famous tragedy on this subject.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Cignani (Carlo), an Italian painter; born at Boulogne in 1628, and brought up in the school of Albano. His pictures are held in high estimation. He died in 1719. —*D'Argenville.*

Cimabue (John), a celebrated painter, was born at Florence in 1240, and revived the art of painting in Italy, in which he was instructed by some Grecian artists. He painted in fresco and distemper, and many of his pieces exist in the Franciscan church at Asceci. He was also a good architect, and died at the age of 60.—*Pilkington.*

Cimon, an Athenian general, the son of Miltiades, who signalized himself at the battle of Salamis. He defeated the Persians by sea and land on the same day, and applied the money which he took to public use. Some time after he lost his popularity, and was sent into exile, from whence he was recalled when Athens declared war against Sparta. By his address he restored peace, and then turned his arms against the Persians, whose fleet he ruined. He died while besieging Citium in Cyprus B.C. 449, in the 51st year of his age.—*Nepos. Plutarch.*

Cincinnatus (Lucius Quintius), a famous Roman, who was called from the plough to be dictator, at the time when the city was besieged by the Volsci and Equi. Having defeated the enemies of his country, he resigned his office and retired to his farm. At the age of 80 he was again called upon to act against Prænestе, where he had equal success. He lived about 460 B. C.—*Livy. Florus.*

Cincius Alimentus (Lucius), an old Roman historian who is frequently quoted by Livy as a writer of integrity. He wrote the history of the wars of Hannibal in Greek but his history of Gorgias Leontius was in Latin; as also a work by him on military affairs; but they are all lost.—*Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

Cinna (Lucius Cornelius), a Roman consul, 87 B. C. He and Marius filled Rome with blood, and Cinna procured the consulate four times. He was assassinated at Ancona.—*Plutarch. Livy.*

Cinnamus (John), a Greek writer of the 12th century, and notary to the emperor Manuel Comnenus, whose history he wrote, and likewise that of his father John. This work was printed in Greek and Latin, at Utrecht, in 1652, 4to. and by Du Cange, at Paris, 1670, folio.—*Cave. Hist. Lat.*

Cino du Pistoia, an Italian poet, so called from the place of his birth, but his real name was *De Sigibuldi*. He studied law, and acquired considerable reputation. In 1310 he was chosen senator of Rome, and afterwards became professor in several universities. He died in 1336. He wrote a commentary on the Digest, but he is best known by his poetical works. The best edition is that of Venice in 1589.—*Tiraboschi.*

Cinq-Mars (Henry Coiffier, marquis of), a celebrated favourite of Lewis XIII., was the son of the marquis d'Effiat, marshal of France, and born in 1620. Cardinal Richelieu became his friend and introduced him to the king, who conferred on him several marks of his favour. Cinq-Mars, however, had no regard either for the cardinal or the monarch, and was so imprudent and ungrateful as to instigate Gaston, duke of Orleans, the king's brother, to rebellion; between them a secret treaty was set on foot with Spain for its assistance, but the plot being discovered by Richelieu, the marquis was seized and beheaded, in September 1642, aged 22.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Ciofani (Hercules), an Italian critic, who published annotations upon the works of Ovid, and the life of that poet, in 1578. —*Moreri.*

Circignano (Nicolo), an historical painter, called Pomerancio from the place of his birth. Several of his paintings are in the churches at Rome and Loretto. He died in 1588, aged 72. His son Antonio was also an eminent painter. He died in 1620, aged 60.—*Pilkington.*

Cirillo (Dominic), an Italian botanist, was born near Naples in 1730. His uncle was professor of medicine in the university of that capital, and president of the academy in the same place. Dominic received

a liberal education, with a view to the medical profession, but he devoted himself to the study of natural history, and at the age of thirty was elected professor of botany at Naples. In 1761 he published his *Introductio ad Botanicam*. As he spoke the English language, he was the exclusive physician to those of that nation who visited Naples; and lady Walpole persuaded him to accompany her to England, where he profited by the lectures of Dr. William Hunter. In 1780 he published his Nosologiæ Methodicæ Rudimenta. In 1784 he printed his De Essentialibus Nonnullarum Plantarum Characteribus, which was followed by several other performances of merit, the principal of which were, his Neapolitan Flora, 1793, and his Cypreus Papyrus, printed at Parma. This last closed the literary career of Cirillo; and it would have been fortunate for his reputation if he had with it closed his life. But unhappily he had imbibed the new philosophy, and when the French entered Naples he not only sided with them against his sovereign, but accepted a place under them during their usurpation. When the government was restored at the end of 1795, he was executed as a traitor.—*Monthly Mag. Aug.* 1802.

Cisner (Nicholas), a learned German, was born at Mosbach on the Necker, in 1529. He studied at Strasburg under his relation Bucer, after which he became professor of moral philosophy at Wittemberg, which place he left in 1553, and went to France and Italy. After taking the degree of doctor of laws, at Pisa, he settled at Heidelberg, where he was nominated professor and counsellor to the elector-palatine. He died in 1583. His works were published at Frankfort in 1611, under this title, Opuscula historica et politico-Philologica, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

Civilis (Claudius), a famous Batavian general, who commanded a body of his countrymen in the Roman service. Being accused of treachery, he was sent in chains to Rome, but was pardoned by Galba. He was afterwards brought into danger on the same charge under Vitellius, and escaped with difficulty. This inflamed him with resentment against the Romans, and having roused his countrymen, he expelled them from Batavia: but after various changes of fortune, he was obliged to enter into a treaty and to submit to Vespasian.—*Tacitus*

Civoli (Lewis), an eminent painter whose real name was Cardi, was a native of Cigoli in Tuscany. He studied the manner of Correggio with success, and excelled also in poetry and music, but abandoned the latter that it might not impede his progress in painting. His best pictures are at Florence.—*D'Argenville.*

Clagett (William), an English divine, was born at St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, in 1646, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D. D. in 1683. He became preacher to the society of Gray's-inn, rector of Farnham-Royal, in Bucks, and lecturer of St. Michael Bassishaw, London. He died in 1688. Four volumes of his sermons were published after his death; besides which he wrote some controversial pieces against the romanists and dissenters. His brother *Nicholas* was also D. D. and rector of Hitcham, in Suffolk. He died in 1727. His son *Nicholas* became bishop of Exeter.—*Biog. Brit.*

Clairaut (Alexis), a French mathematician, was born at Paris in 1713. At the age of four years he could read and write; at nine he made some progress in algebra and geometry, and solved several difficult problems. In his eleventh year a memoir of his on curves appeared in the Miscellanea Berolinensia, with an honourable certificate of the academy of sciences. That learned body admitted him an associate at the age of eighteen, and he was one of the academicans who went to the north to measure a degeee, for ascertaining the figure of the earth. He died in 1765. He wrote, Elements of Geometry, and of Algebra; a treatise on the Figure of the Earth Tables of the Moon, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Clairfait (count de), a famous Austrian general, was a Walloon by birth; and entering into the imperial service distinguished himself greatly against the Turks. In 1792 he commanded the Austrian troops against France, and evinced the most brilliant military talents, though not with equal success. After taking Longwy and Stenay, he retired into the Low Countries, where he lost the famous battle of Jemappe, owing to the superior numbers and impetuosity of the French. But his retreat across the Rhine, was a masterly stroke of military skill. Clairfait was next under the command of the prince of Cobourg, and achieved considerable advantages at Altenhoven, Quievrain, Hansen and Famars. He commanded the left wing at the battle of Nerwinde, and decided the victory. He was afterwards opposed in Flanders to general Pichegru, with whom he disputed every foot of ground, till the inferiority of his forces obliged him to abandon the country. In 1795 he took the command of the army of Mayence, and attacked the camp which the French had formed before that city. This he forced, and took a number of prisoners. He was following this victory, with ardour, when he received at Manheim an order to desist. On this he gave in his resignation, and retired to Vienna, where he was well received by the emperor. Some time afterwards he was made a counsellor of war, and died at Vienna in 1798. Clairfait was a strict disciplinarian, but greatly beloved by his soldiers. Cool and intrepid, he formed his own plans, and saw them executed under his own eye. He was reckoned by the French the ablest general opposed to them during the war.—*Ibid.*

CLAIRON (Clara - Joseph - Hyppolita - Lewis Delatude), a celebrated actress, was born at Paris in 1724, of poor parents. She early displayed talents for the stage, which being cultivated by mademoiselle Dangeville, an actress of note, she made so great a progress as to appear with applause in a piece entitled The Isle of Slaves, in 1736. The year following she engaged in a company at Rouen, in which she played comic parts and sung. Not long afterwards she returned to Paris, and made her entrance on the French theatre with great applause. She excelled in tragedy; and a few months before her death recited a scene of Phædra before Mr. Kemble, the principal tragic performer in England, who admired the expression, force, and dignity with which this great actress recited, at the age of eighty, the finest verses of Racine. She died at Paris, 1803.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CLANCY (Michael), a physician and dramatic writer, was a native of Ireland, and settled in Dublin, but having lost his sight in consequence of a cold, he was disabled from following his profession. He then kept a school, and obtained a small pension. He wrote a tragedy entitled Œdipus, acted for his benefit at Drury-lane, in which he played the part of blind Tiresias with applause. He also wrote memoirs of his own life, 2 vols. 12mo. 1746.

CLARA, a Roman catholic saint and the foundress of a religious order, was born at Assisi, in 1193, of a good family. At an early age she embraced a religious life, and prevailed on her sister Agnes and other young ladies to follow her example. St. Francis d'Assisi gave them the church of St. Damian, whose rule Clara followed and became abbess of her order. She died in 1293, and was canonized by Alexander IV. —*Moreri.*

CLARIO (Isidore), an Italian bishop, famous for his learning, zeal, and charity. He distinguished himself at the council of Trent, and died at Foligno in 1555. He published Annotations on the Vulgate with corrections of the text in numerous places, which work obtained a place in the Index expurgatorius.—*Tiraboschi.*

CLARKE (Samuel), a learned orientalist, was born at Brackley, in Northamptonshire, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. In 1650 he kept a school at Islington, and in 1658 became beadle of the civil law at Oxford, where he died in 1669. He assisted bishop Walton in his Polyglot bible, and published some learned books.—*Wood.*

CLARKE (Samuel), a nonconformist divine, was born at Woolston, in Warwickshire, where his father was minister. He received his education first at Coventry, and next at Emanuel college, Cambridge. On entering into orders he settled at Coventry, from thence he removed to Warwick, but afterwards obtained the living of Ben't Fink, London, from which he was ejected for nonconformity, in 1662. He died in 1682, aged 83. He compiled several volumes, which were once esteemed; the best known are, the Lives of eminent Persons, in folio; and his Martyrology. A son of both his names published a good commentary on the Bible.—*Calamy. Granger.*

CLARKE (Samuel), a learned divine, was born in 1675, at Norwich, of which city his father was alderman, and member of parliament. He received his education at the grammar school of Norwich, from whence he went to Caius college, Cambridge. Rohault's Physics was then the text book in natural philosophy at Cambridge; this Mr. Clarke translated into better Latin, with Notes, agreeable to the Newtonian system, at the age of twenty-two. When ordained, he became chaplain to bishop Moore of Norwich, who gave him the rectory of Drayeot, in Norfolk. In 1701 he published his Paraphrase of the Gospel of St. Matthew, which was afterwards extended to the remaining Gospels. In 1704 he preached the Boyle's lecture, and gave such satisfaction that he was appointed to preach the year following. In 1706 he printed a letter to Dodwell on the Immortality of the Soul, a philosophical and learned discourse. This controversy lasted for some time. The same year appeared his Latin translation of Newton's Optics, for which sir Isaac complimented him with 500*l.* About this time he was presented to the rectory of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, London, and appointed chaplain to queen Anne. In 1709 he obtained the rectory of St. James's, Westminster, and took his degree of D.D. at Cambridge. In 1712 he published an elegant edition of Cæsar's Commentaries, and the same year his celebrated book, entitled The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, which made a great noise, and was not only written against by numerous writers, but complained of by the lower house of convocation. In 1715, and the following year, he had a dispute with Leibnitz, on the principles of natural philosophy and religion. In 1717 he printed remarks upon Collin's Enquiry concerning Human Liberty. About a year afterwards he made an innovation in the doxology in the singing Psalms according to the arian doctrine, which gave such offence to doctor Robinson, bishop of London, that he sent a circular letter to his clergy, warning them against the use of these forms. At this time Dr. Clarke was presented to the mastership of Wigston's hospital, in Leicester. In 1724 he published seventeen sermons, preached on several occasions. In 1727 he was offered the place of master of the mint, vacant by the death of sir Isaac Newton, but refused it. In 1729 he published the first twelve books of Homer's Iliad, with a Latin version and annotations. The re-

maining books were published by his son in 1732. This great man was seized with a pain in his side, Sunday, May 11, 1729, as he was going to preach before the judges at Serjeant's-inn, and being rendered incapable of discharging the duty, he was carried home, and died the Saturday following. The same year appeared his Exposition of the Church Catechism, and 10 volumes of his sermons. Dr. Clarke was a profound scholar, a close reasoner, an acute critic; well versed in mathematics, philosophy, and metaphysics. He was also a man of unaffected manners; mild, amiable and charitable to those who differed from him. —*Biog. Brit.*

Clarke (William), an English divine, was born at Haghmon abbey in Shropshire, in 1696, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. Archbishop Wake gave him the rectory of Buxted, in Sussex, and in 1738 he was made prebendary of Chichester. He died in 1771. His greatest literary performance is the Connection of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins, 4to. 1767. His son Edward was fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; and attended the earl of Bristol to Spain as his chaplain. In 1763 he published letters concerning that nation, in 4to. In 1768 he succeeded to the rectory of Buxted, on the resignation of his father, and died in 1786 —*Ibid.*

Clarkson (David), a nonconformist divine, was born at Bradford, in Yorkshire, in 1622, and educated at Clare hall Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was afterwards minister of Mortlake, in Surry, but was dispossessed in 1662 for nonconformity. He was a pious man, and had the honour, when at college, of having Mr. afterwards archbishop Tillotson, for his pupil. He wrote some controversial pieces, the principal of which is entitled No Evidence for Diocesan Episcopacy in the primitive Times, 4to. 1681. This was completely refuted by doctor Henry Maurice. A volume of his sermons was printed in folio after his death in 1686.—*Calamy.*

Claude, a French monk of the celestine order, who lived at the beginning of the 15th century. He wrote a very valuable work on the errors of our sensations, which was published by Oronce Fine, in 1542.

Claude of Lorraine, a famous painter, born in 1600, of poor parents. He was bred a pastry-cook, which business he quitted, and applied to drawing. Going to Rome, he became labourer to a painter, who taught him some principles of his art. He soon proved an admirable landscape painter; and painted in fresco, as well as in oil. He died at Rome in 1682. His works are numerous and inestimable.—— *Pilkington.*

Claude (John), a French protestant minister, was born in the province of Angenois in 1619, and was ordained at Montauban in 1645. He rendered himself famous by his treatise on the eucharist, which occasioned a controversy between him, the gentlemen of the Port Royal, Arnauld and other learned men. He was suspended from preaching by order of the court, and obliged to quit the kingdom, on which he went to Holland, where he obtained a pension from the prince of Orange, and preached at the Hague. He died in 1687. His son Isaac, who became minister of the Walloon church at the Hague, and died in 1695, published his father's posthumous works in 5 vols. 12mo. 1688. That on the composition of a sermon has been translated into English.—*Bayle.*

Claudian, a Latin poet of the 4th century. His country has been disputed. He visited Rome in 395, and was patronized by Stilico, in whose misfortunes he became involved. But afterwards he rose into favour at court, and was chosen tribune. The best edition of his poems is that of Gesner, 2 vols. 8vo. Leipsic, 1758.—*Vost. Poet. Lat.*

Claudius I. emperor of Rome, was the son of Drusus, and succeeded Caligula. His reign was popular at the beginning; he obtained some conquests in Britain, and built several noble structures in Rome; but at last he gave up the government to his creatures, who committed shameful excesses. He was poisoned by his wife Agrippina, who wanted to place her son Nero on the throne, A. D. 54. He was then 63.—— *Tacitus. Suetonius.*

Claudius II. was a Dalmatian by birth, and succeeded Gallienus. This emperor obtained some great victories over the Goths, and other nations, and died generally regretted, after a reign of two years.—— *Univ. Hist.*

Claudius (Appius), the founder of the Claudian family, was a Sabine, but on account of some differences with his countrymen, he settled at Rome, with several of his kindred and vassals, B. C. 504. He was well received, obtained several grants, and became consul, in which he behaved with firmness and integrity. The time of his death is not known.—*Livy.*

Claudius (Appius), son of the above, was chosen consul B. C. 471, soon after which a war broke out between Rome and the Æqui and Volsci. Claudius marched against the latter, but his troops threw down their arms and fled, on which Claudius, after his arrival on the Roman territory, caused all his officers to be put to death, and decimated the rest of the army. This rendered him odious at Rome; and he increased his unpopularity by heading the opposition to an agrarian law. For this he was impeached before the people; but he died before the trial could be brought on.—*Ibid.*

Claudius (Appius), the *Decemvir*, said by some to have been the son of the above, was the first person elected to that office,

in which for a considerable time, he behaved with great reputation. Falling in love with Virginia, daughter of Virginius, an officer in the army employed against the Æqui, he endeavoured by every base means in his power to prevail over her virtue, but being constantly baffled, he had recourse to the extraordinary expedient of suborning a man named Claudius to demand her under the pretence that she was the child of his slave, and brought up by the wife of Virginius, as her own. The claim was brought before the tribunal of Appius, who decreed, that till all the witnesses should appear, Virginia should be delivered to the claimant. The people opposed this decree; and Virginius being privily sent for, appeared before the tribunal, but being unable to get the sentence revoked, he snatched up a butcher's knife and stabbed his daughter to the heart. An insurrection ensued; the army joined Virginius, and the senate being unable to resist them, dissolved the decemvirate, and sent Appius to prison, where he died.—*Univ. Hist.*

Claudius (Appius), surnamed *Cæcus*, or the blind, was a descendant of the last-mentioned, and became celebrated for his knowledge in the civil law. He served the office of censor B. C. 313, in which he rendered great service to Rome, by bringing a supply of water by an aqueduct seven miles long; and by making a noble road from the city to Capua, called the Appian way. He was made consul B. C. 307, and the year following prætor. In his old age he lost his sight. Cicero mentions him with respect.—*Livy. Cicero de Senect te.*

Clavius (Christopher), a learned mathematician and jesuit, was born at Bamberg in Germany, 1537, and was employed by Gregory XIII. in the reformation of the calendar. He died in 1612. His works were printed in 5 vols. folio.——*Moreri. Hutton.*

Clayton (Robert), an Irish prelate, was the son of Dr. Clayton, dean of Kildare, and born at Dublin in 1695. He received his education at Westminster school; from whence he removed to Trinity college, Dublin, of which he became fellow. On contracting an acquaintance with Dr. Clarke in London, he embraced arianism; notwithstanding which, he accepted preferment in the church of Ireland, and was successively promoted to the sees of Killala, Cork, and Clogher; to the last of which he was translated in 1745. His first performance was an Introduction to the History of the Jews, which was followed by the Chronology of the Hebrew Bible vindicated, 1747, 4to.; a Dissertation on Prophecy, in 1749; and, an impartial Enquiry into the Time of the Coming of the Messiah, 8vo. In 1751 he attracted considerable notice by a dedication to a piece entitled an Essay on Spirit, in which the doctrine of the Trinity was controverted. The Essay was attributed to the bishop, but he was only the author of the preliminary discourse. After this he published a Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testament, against Bolingbroke. In 1756 he made a motion in the house of lords for expunging the Athanasian and Nicene creeds from the liturgy, but it was not seconded. In consequence of this and some other attempts to overturn the orthodox faith, a mandate was sent from the king for a prosecution to be commenced against the bishop, which had such an effect on his spirits that he died of a nervous fever in 1758.—*Biog. Brit.*

Cleanthes, a Grecian philosopher, and a disciple of Zeno. He maintained himself while pursuing his studies by hard labour. He succeeded his master in the school, and had for pupils king Antigonus and Chrysippus. He starved himself to death at the age of 90, B. C. 240.—*Diog. Laërt. Moreri.*

Cleeve (Joseph), a Flemish painter, whose subjects are generally bankers and misers counting money. He died in 1536. There were other painters of the same name and family.—*Pilkington.*

Cleghorn (George), a Scotch physician, was born near Edinburgh and educated at that university under Alexander Monro. In 1736 he was appointed surgeon of the 22d regiment of foot, with which he went to Minorca, and remained there 13 years. In 1750 he published a book on the diseases of Minorca. In 1751 he settled in Dublin, where he read lectures on anatomy. He died in 1789.—*Europ. Mag.*

Cleland (John), an English writer, was consul at Smyrna, and afterwards went to the East Indies, but returned without any addition to his fortune. He wrote a well-known immoral romance, for which he received only twenty guineas, though the sale of the book has produced as many thousands. He was called before the privy-council for it, and having pleaded poverty as the cause, the earl of Granville procured him a pension of 100*l.* a year, on condition that he should abstain from such kind of writing for the future. He died in 1789. aged 82.—*Ibid.*

Clemangis (Nicholas), a French divine, was born in the diocese of Chalons, and studied at Paris. In 1393 he became rector of that university. He wrote a letter to Charles VI. of France, to put an end to the papal schism; and being suspected of writing the bull of excommunication issued by Benedict XIII. against that monarch, he was obliged to retire into a convent. He afterwards recovered the royal favour, and obtained some preferment. He died in 1440. He wrote a work on the corrupt State of the Church, which is a remarkable exposure of the abuses of popery. It was published by Lydius, in Holland, in 1613. His treatise against simony is also a strong piece. —*Moreri.*

CLEMENCET (Charles), a French benedictine, who died in 1778, at a very advanced age. He wrote, 1. l'Art de verifier les Dates, 1750, 4to. this very curious and useful work was reprinted in 1770, and again in 1786; 2. General History of Port-Royal, 10 vols. 12mo. and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CLEMENS (Titus Flavius), a father of the church, usually called Clemens Alexandrinus, from the place of his residence if not of his birth; he succeeded, in 191, Pantænus, in the catechetical school at Alexandria, which office he discharged with great reputation. He was in priest's orders in 195, and in the persecution of Severus he fled to Jerusalem, from whence he removed to Antioch, and afterwards returned to Alexandria, where he died. The best edition of his works is that of Potter, 2 vols. folio, Oxford, 1715.—*Cave. Dupin.*

CLEMENS (Romanus), a father of the church, and the companion of St. Paul. He became bishop of Rome, but at what time is uncertain. His Epistle to the Church at Corinth is inserted in Le Clerc's Patres Apostolici, Amsterdam, 1698, and was translated into English by archbishop Wake, 1705. He died in 100.—*Cave. Dupin.*

CLEMENT II. (pope), was a Saxon, and bishop of Bamberg, elected pope by the council of Sutri in 1046, and died in 1047. He distinguished himself by his zeal against simony.—CLEMENT III. bishop of Preneste, obtained the chair after Gregory VIII. in 1187, and died in 1191, having published a crusade against the Saracens.—CLEMENT IV. was a Frenchman, had borne arms, afterwards became a civilian, and lastly entered into orders, on which he was made archbishop of Narbonne, and a cardinal. Pope Urban IV. sent him legate to England. He succeeded that pontiff in 1265, and died in 1268. He was remarkable for his liberality and impartiality, and shewed no particular marks of favour to his relations.—CLEMENT V. called before his election Bertrand the Goth, was born in the diocese of Bourdeaux, of which see he was made archbishop in 1300. He succeeded Benedict XI. in 1305, and removed the papal seat from Rome to Avignon in 1309. He was the tool of Philip the Fair of France, at whose desire he suppressed the order of Knights Templars. This pontiff is accused of incontinence and avarice. He died in 1314.—CLEMENT VI. a doctor of Paris, mounted the pontifical throne in 1342, on the death of Benedict XII. and died in 1352. Writers have differed widely in their characters of this pope; some have charged him with pride, gluttony, and incontinence, while Petrarch represents him as learned, generous, and virtuous, but then he was under obligations to him.—CLEMENT VII. (Julius de Medici), succeeded Adrian VI. in 1523. He was a natural son of Julian de Medici, but Leo X. his relation declared him legitimate on the testimony of several persons, that his father and mother were married. That pope made him a cardinal. He joined the kings of France and England against the emperor Charles V. which was called the *holy league.* Rome was in consequence besieged and taken and the pope retired to the castle of St. Angelo, where he was obliged to submit to the conditions imposed upon him by the emperor. He excommunicated Henry VIII. of England, on account of his marriage with Anne Boleyn, which occasioned the separation of England from the Roman see. He died in 1534.—CLEMENT VIII. a native of Fano, was elected in 1592. He absolved Henry IV. of France, but was greatly offended at the expulsion of the jesuits from that kingdom. He died in 1605, aged 69. He was a learned and liberal-minded prelate.—CLEMENT IX. was of a noble family in Tuscany, and succeeded Alexander VII. in 1667. His pontificate was disturbed by the affair of Jansenius, in which he conducted himself with moderation. He died in 1669 of grief for the loss of Candia.—CLEMENT X. (John Baptist Emile Altieri), was made cardinal by Clement IX. whom he succeeded in 1670, and died in 1676, aged 86. All business was done by his nephew, whence it was said, "that there were two popes, one in *fact*, the other in *name*."—CLEMENT XI. (John Francis Albani), born at Pesaro in 1649, made cardinal in 1690, and elected pope in 1700. He took three days to deliberate whether he should accept the tiara. His pontificate was disturbed by the disputes between the jesuits and jansenists, to put an end to which, he issued a famous bull in 1705 against the five propositions. In 1713 he issued the celebrated bull *unigenitus* against Quesnel's Paraphrase on the New Testament, a book which the pope himself had before highly praised. He died in 1721, aged 72. His works were printed at Rome in 1729, 2 vols. folio.—CLEMENT XII. a Florentine, succeeded Benedict XIII. in 1730, and died in 1740, aged 88. He reformed the abuses which had crept in under his predecessor, and said to some of the cardinals, who wanted to recommend certain persons to compose his ministry, "It is for the cardinals to elect a pope, but it is for the pope to choose his ministers." The Romans erected a statue to his memory.—CLEMENT XIII. (Charles Rezzonico), was born at Venice in 1693, and made cardinal by Clement XII. in 1737. In 1743 he obtained the bishopric of Padua, in which station he distinguished himself by his piety and liberality. He was elected pope in 1758, and died suddenly in 1769.—CLEMENT XIV. This great man, whose name was John Vincent Antonio Ganganelli, was the son of a physician at St Arcangelo, near Rimini, where he was born in 1705. At the age of 18 he entered among

the Franciscans, and studied philosophy and theology at different universities; at the age of 35 he was called to Rome by his superior, to teach divinity in the college of St. Bonaventure. Benedict XIV. apprized of his merit, appointed him one of the council of the holy office, and Clement XIII. raised him to the purple, but he still continued to wear the dress of his order, and observed all the mortifications of a friar. On the death of the pope, the choice of a successor was a matter of difficulty, as at that time most of the catholic kings seemed ready to separate from the Roman see if the jesuits were not suppressed. The cardinals in the French interest knowing that Ganganelli was not particularly attached to that order, procured his election, and the suppression of the jesuits was the consequence. His conduct after his election was still the same, familiar and lowly. When he was told that the papal dignity required a more sumptuous table, he answered, "That neither St. Peter nor St. Francis had taught him to dine splendidly." His liberality appeared by saying, "We too often lay aside *charity* to maintain *faith*; without reflecting, that if it is not allowed to tolerate error, it is forbidden to hate and persecute those who have embraced it." He reformed several abuses, particularly quackery, which had risen to a shameful height in the ecclesiastical state. He died in 1775. M. Caraccioli published his Life, and a Collection of Letters said to be Ganganelli's, in 4 vols. 12mo. 1776, but these are admitted to be spurious.—*Bower. Platina. Mosheim. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Clement, or Clemens (David), a learned German, was born at Hof Geismar, where his father was pastor of a French congregation, and whom he succeeded. In 1736, he removed to Brunswick, and afterwards to Hanover, where he died, in 1760. His principal works are, 1. Bibliotheque curieuse Historique de Livres difficiles à trouver, 9 vols. 4to.; 2. Specimen Bibliothecæ Hispano-Majansiæ, sive Idea novi Catologi critici Operum Scriptorum Hispanorum quæ habet in sua Bibliotheca Gregor. Majansius, *Hanover* 1753.—*Gen. Biog.*

Clement (Francis), the last writer of the congregation of St. Maur, in France, was born at Beze, in Burgundy, in 1714. He was called by his superiors to Paris, to continue the Literary History of France, begun by Rivet. He composed the 11th and 12th volumes of that compilation, and was afterwards charged with the continuation of the Collection of the French Historians, begun by Bouquet; of which he published the 12th and the 13th volumes. The greatest service, however, he rendered to the republic of letters was the improvement of the capital work L'Art de verifier les Dates, contrived by Dantine, and afterwards published by Durand and Clemencet, in one large volume 4to. After thirteen years labour, he raised it to three large vols. folio, which appeared from 1783 to 1792. He was writing a similar work on the subject of ancient chronology, with the title L'Art de verifier les Dates avant J. C., when he died in 1793.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Clement (Peter), a miscellaneous writer, was born at Geneva, in 1707, and brought up to the ministry, but his conduct giving offence, he removed to England and became travelling tutor to Lord Waldegrave. He afterwards settled at Paris, where he conducted a literary journal entitled Nouvelles Litteraires de France. In this work he blended much licentiousness with his satire. He affected indeed to unite the two characters of the man of letters and the man of pleasure. He also published a collection of poems; and produced some plays, particularly Merope, a tragedy, and the London Merchant or George Barnwell, translated from the English. He died in 1767.—*Ibid.*

Cleobulus, one of the seven wise sages of Greece. He went into Egypt to study philosophy, and was the intimate friend of Solon, to whom he wrote an epistle, which is extant. He died about 560 B. C. His daughter Cleobulina was distinguished by her talents and personal charms. She composed enigmas.—*Diog. Laërtius.*

Cleombrotus, the name of two kings of Lacedemonia. The first made war against the Bœotians, and was slain in a battle fought with Epaminondas at Leuctra, B. C. 371. The second was son-in-law of Leonidas, and for some time usurped the throne during the expulsion of that great man, but when Leonidas was recalled, Cleombrotus was banished, and was attended by his wife, who had accompanied her father in his exile. A philosopher of the same name slew himself after reading Plato's book on the immortality of the soul.—*Moreri.*

Cleomenes I. king of Sparta, conquered the Argives, and delivered Athens from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ. He slew himself in a fit of insanity, B. C. 491.—Cleomenes II. succeeded his brother Agesipolis II. and reigned 61 years in the greatest tranquillity.—Cleomenes III. the son of Leonidas, whom he succeeded, B. C. 230. He poisoned his colleague Eurydamides, and took for an associate in the government his brother Euclidas against the laws. Engaging in a war with the Achæans, he was defeated, and obliged to fly into Egypt, where he put an end to himself, B. C. 219. *Polybius. Plutarch. Univ. Hist.*

Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, and the sister of Ptolemy Dionysius, who deprived her of her share of the kingdom, on which she admitted Cæsar to her arms to gain his interest in her behalf, and by him had a son called Cæsarion. Ptolemy was defeated and accidentally drowned, thus leaving the throne to his sister, who put away her younger brother by poison. She afterwards resided with Cæsar, and was at Rome

when he was killed, on which she fled from the city, and after the battle of Philippi she was summoned by Antony to answer the charge alleged against her of having assisted Brutus. When she made her appearance before Antony the charms of her person ensnared him, and he married her, regardless of his connection with Octavia, the sister of Augustus. At the battle of Actium she fled, and her paramour was defeated. He afterwards died in her arms. Cleopatra to prevent being led captive to grace the triumph of Augustus, applied an asp to her breast, and died of the wound, B. C. 30, and of her age 39. She was a woman of genius, and versed in several languages, but of a most ambitious and extravagant spirit, and is said to have dissolved costly pearls in vinegar, to render her entertainments more expensive.—*Plutarch. Univ. Hist.*

Cleostratus, an ancient astronomer of Greece, who is said to have invented the signs of the zodiac, and to have reformed the Greek calendar. He flourished 536 years B. C.—*Voss. de Math.*

Clerc (Daniel le), a learned physician, was the son of Stephen le Clerc, Greek professor at Geneva, where he was born in 1652. He studied physic at Paris and Montpellier, and on his return to his native place, exercised his profession with reputation. He was also versed in Greek and Latin antiquities, and particularly in medals. On becoming a member of the council of state in 1704, he quitted practice. He died in 1728. His works are, Bibliotheca Anatomica, seu recens in Anatomia inventorum index locupletissimus, 2 vols. folio; Histoire de la Medicine, Geneva, 1696, 8vo. This has been translated into English. Historia Naturalis & Medica latorum lumbricorum intra hominem, &c. —*Moreri.*

Clerc (John le), an eminent writer and critic, was brother of the last-mentioned, and born at Geneva in 1657. After going through a proper course of study he was ordained a minister; but having embraced the arminian doctrines he left his native country, and in 1682 came to London, where he officiated for some time in two French congregations. The climate of England not agreeing with his constitution, he went to Amsterdam and became professor of philosophy, hebrew, and belles lettres in the Remonstrant college. In 1691 he married the daughter of the celebrated Gregorio Leti, by whom he had children who all died young. He survived his mental faculties, and died in 1736. In his theological writings, Le Clerc was too apt to run into conjecture and hypothesis, yet they may be used with great advantage. It is impossible here to enumerate his works, or any considerable part of them. In 1686 he commenced a literary journal, which gained great celebrity, entitled Bibliotheque Universelle et Historique, continued to 1693, in 25 vols. 12mo. From 1703 to 1713 he conducted another, entitled Bibliotheque Choisie, 128 vols. 12mo. which were followed by his Bibliotheque Ancienne et Moderne, from 1714 to 1729, 29 vols. 12mo. He also published systems of Logic, Ontology, and Pneumatology. His Ars Critica is an admirable work, 3 vols. 12mo. Besides these he published several miscellaneous pieces; editions of ancient and modern authors; a translation of the Bible into French, &c. He was, with all his learning and industry, a man of excessive vanity.—*Moreri. Life of Le Clerc by himself*, 8vo. 1711.

Clerc (John le), a French painter, who resided at Venice, and there obtained the honour of knighthood. He died in 1633, aged 46.—*Pilkington.*

Clerc (Sebastian le), a French artist of eminence, was born in 1637, and died in 1714. Pope Clement XI. knighted him, and Lewis XIV. appointed him his engraver in ordinary. He engraved above three thousand pieces, and was the author of, 1. a treatise of Geometry, 8vo.; 2. A treatise on Architecture, 2 vols. 4to.; 3. another on Perspective.—*Moreri.*

Clerke (Gilbert), a socinian writer, was born at Uppington in Rutlandshire, and admitted of Sidney college, Cambridge, in 1641, being then about 15. Of this college he became fellow, and was ordained in the presbyterian way. He was a good mathematician and Grecian, but having embraced socinianism, he quitted the university and retired to a small estate in Northamptonshire. He wrote a book on Mr. Oughtred's Clavis Mathematica, and an answer to bishop Bull's book on the Nicene Faith, in Latin. He died about 1695.—*Nelson's Life of Bishop Bull.*

Cleveland, or rather Cleiveland (John), an English poet, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Loughborough in 1613, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and became a college tutor. He joined the royal army, and published some satires which did service to the cause in which he was engaged, particularly one, entitled, The Rebel Scot. In 1655 he was taken prisoner, but was released by Cromwell, to whom he sent a moving petition. He died in London in 1659, and his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Pearson, afterwards bishop of Chester. The best edition of his works is that of 1687.—*Biog. Brit.*

Clifford (George), earl of Cumberland, a nobleman distinguished by his naval enterprizes, was born in Westmoreland in 1558, and educated at Peter-house in Cambridge. He applied diligently to the mathematics, and was distinguished for his martial spirit. This he manifested at several tournaments before queen Elizabeth, who on one occasion took off her glove and gave it to him; which mark of royal favour he was proud, on public festivals, of wear-

ing in his hat. In 1586 he fitted out a squadron, with which he sailed for South America, and after taking several vessels from the Portuguese, returned to England. In 1588 he took the command of a ship and contributed towards the destruction of the Spanish armada. In reward for his gallant conduct the queen granted him a commission to make another voyage to the South Sea; but after proceeding as far as the Azores, tempestuous weather obliged him to return. In 1591 he made an unsuccessful expedition to the coast of Spain; but not disheartened by these disappointments, he engaged the next year in another adventure, and sailing to the Azores, took Santa Cruz, and a rich galleon, valued at 150,000*l*. In 1593 he sailed again, but illness obliged him to return to England, after dispatching the rest of his squadron to the West Indies, where they plundered several Spanish settlements. In 1595 the earl fitted out the largest ship that had ever been sent to sea by an English subject, being 900 tons burthen, but he was prevented from going in her himself by an order from the queen. In 1598 he sailed with a squadron to the West Indies, where he captured the island of Porto Rico, but lost a great number of his men by sickness. He died in 1605, and lies buried at Skipton in Yorkshire. He left a daughter, Anne, countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery.——*Campbell's Admirals. Biog. Brit.*

Clifford (Martin), an English writer, was educated at Westminster school, and afterwards at Trinity college, Cambridge. After the restoration he was made master of the Charter-house. He wrote a book, entitled a Treatise on Human Reason, 1675, 12mo. in which he makes every man's private fancy the judge of religion. This piece was anonymous, and soon after its appearance, Dr. Laney, bishop of Ely, dining with many persons of quality at the Charter-house, was asked what he thought of the book? to which his lordship replied, that it was no matter if all the copies were burnt and the author with them. He is said also to have had a hand in the Rehearsal. Dr. Sprat dedicated to him his Life of Cowley. Clifford died in 1677, and was buried in the chapel belonging to the Charter-house.—*Wood's A. O. Granger.*

Clinton (Henry), an English general, and knight of the bath, was the grandson of Francis earl of Lincoln, and became a captain in the guards in 1758. In 1778 he was appointed general in North America, and returned to England in 1782. Soon after, he published a narrative of his conduct, which was replied to by earl Cornwallis, and vindicated by sir Henry. In 1784 he published a farther defence of himself. In 1795 he was made governor of Gibraltar, and died soon after.—*Gen. B. D.*

Clisson (Oliver de), constable of France, was a native of Brittany. He became attached to John count of Mountfort, by whose side he fought at the battle of Aurai in 1364, and lost an eye, but still kept the field. He served afterwards under Du Guesclin, who made him his brother in arms. He succeeded that brave man as constable of France in 1380. He commanded at the battle of Rosebec in 1382, and defeated the revolted Flemings. The duke of Brittany, in 1387, committed him to prison, and sentenced him to death, but his orders were disobeyed. Clisson afterwards obtained his liberty by paying a large ransom, and the duke became so much his friend as to leave him guardian of his children. On the derangement of Charles VI. he was deprived of his honours, and retired to his estate in Brittany, where he died in 1407, leaving a high character for valour and integrity.—*Moreri.*

Clisthenes, an Athenian who contributed to the expulsion of the family of Pisistratus from the sovereign power, B. C. 511. He is also said to have introduced the mode of banishment by the ostracism. By the influence of Cleomenes, king of Sparta, he was banished from Athens, but was afterwards restored by the citizens. He was the great-uncle of Pericles, and the friend of Aristides.—*Plutarch.*

Clitomachus, an academic philosopher, was a Carthaginian, and lived about 140 B. C. His real name was *Asdrubal*, which he changed for one more philosophical and attic. He was the disciple and successor of Carneades, and is said to have written above 400 volumes. At a very advanced age he put an end to himself. He held that there is no rule of judging of the truth by the senses; and in morals he maintained a relationship between pleasure and virtue. —*Diogenes Laërtius in Vit. Phil.*

Clive (Robert), lord of Plassey, was born at the family seat in Shropshire in 1725, and educated at several schools, but with so little success, that his father despairing of his becoming eminent in any profession, obtained him a place as a writer in the India company's service. But he quitted the desk for the army in 1747, and distinguished himself with so much bravery, at the taking of a fort belonging to the rajah of Tanjore, as to obtain the post of commissary general. On his return to Madras he was seized with a nervous fever, and though he recovered, yet the effects ever after remained on his mind. About this time the French, under Dupleix, began to display their ambitious views in India, in procuring Chundasheb to be chosen nabob of Arcot, and by that means gaining the grant of a large territory for themselves. This roused the jealousy of the English, and the war was renewed. The French and their allies, however, gained numerous advantages, and the affairs of the English and of their ally Mohammed Ali Khan, son of the late nabob, appeared to be nearly hopeless, when Clive resumed his military character as a captain in 1751

Tritchinopoly, the seat of Ali Khan, was then besieged by the French and Chundasheb, on which Clive's superior genius suggested the advantage of attacking the city of Arcot, and the attempt succeeded beyond expectation. This unexpected circumstance drew off the enemy from Tritchinopoly to retake Arcot, which Clive defended in such a manner that the siege was raised. This success was followed by a series of victories, and the overthrow of the enemy. In 1753 Clive embarked for England where he was presented by the court of directors with a sword set with diamonds. He returned to India as governor of fort St. David, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and shortly after he assisted admiral Watson in reducing Angria the pirate. When Calcutta was taken, Clive went to Bengal and took Fort William. He defeated Surajah Dowla at Plassey; and the day following entered Muxadabad, where he placed Jaffier Ali Cawn on the throne. The mogul conferred on him the title of omrah of the empire, with a grant of lands. In 1760 he returned to England, and was made an Irish peer. In 1764 he went to Bengal as president, where he soon restored tranquillity, and returned home in 1767. In 1769 he was made knight of the bath. In 1773 a motion was made in the house of commons to resolve, that, "in the acquisition of his wealth, lord Clive had abused the powers with which he had been entrusted." He defended himself with spirit and modesty, and the motion was not only rejected, but the house resolved, that "lord Clive had rendered great and meritorious services to his country." This treatment, however, had an ill effect on his mind, and in a fit of gloom he put an end to himself in 1774. Lord Chatham called him "a heaven-born general, who, without experience, surpassed all the officers of his time." He represented Shrewsbury in parliament, from 1760 to his death. He left 70,000*l.* to the invalids in the company's service. His lordship married a sister of Dr. Maskelyne, astronomer-royal, by whom he had five children.—*Biog. Br.*

Clive (Catherine), a celebrated actress, was born in 1711. She entered young upon the stage at Drury-lane, and became eminent in the comic line. In 1732 she married a gentleman of the law, and brother to Lord Clive, from whom, however, she was separated soon after. In 1769 she quitted the stage, and lived a retired life, upon a competency, at Twickenham, where she died in 1785. Her private deportment was exemplary.—*Gen. B. D.*

Clodius (Publius), a Roman senator of an infamous character, who committed incest with his sisters and entered the house of Cæsar, disguised in female apparel, while the women were celebrating the rites of Ceres. For this he was tried, but escaped punishment by bribing the judges. He was a bitter enemy to Cato and Cicero, and after committing numerous offences was killed by Milo, 53 B. C.—*Plutarch. Univ. Hist.*

Clootz (John-Baptist de), a Prussian baron of fortune, who at the beginning of the French revolution distinguished himself by his impiety and extravagances. He changed his name to *Anacharsis*, and assumed the ridiculous epithet of *Orator of the Human Race*, in which capacity he appeared before the national assembly, accompanied by a motley crew in masquerade, dressed according to the costume of various nations. He gave a large sum to the assembly to make war against all kings, and demanded that a price should be put on the king of Prussia. He also professed open war against Jesus Christ; and in a pamphlet, entitled Le Republique Universelle, avowed himself an atheist. He adhered to the same sentiments on the scaffold in 1794. He was nephew to the learned Cornelius Pauw of Berlin.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Clopinel (or John de Meun), a French poet born in 1280, and died about 1364, He continued the Romance of the Rose, and wrote some other pieces.—*Moreri.*

Closterman (N.), a painter who came from Hanover to London in 1681, and acquired considerable reputation as a portrait painter. In 1696 he went to Spain on an invitation from the king, and returned from thence very rich. He died in 1713 of grief at being abandoned and robbed by a girl whom he kept.—*Pilkington.*

Clotaire I. king of France, was the son of Clovis and Clotilda. He began to reign in 511. and died at Compiegne in 561, aged 44.—Clotaire II. son and successor to Chilperic I. at the age of four months. His mother maintained the kingdom for him against the efforts of Childebert, but after her death he was defeated by Theodebert and Thierri: he afterwards reunited the different kingdoms of France under himself. He died in 628.—Clotaire III. king of Burgundy after the death of Clovis II. his father, in 655. Batilda, his mother, governed during his minority with great wisdom. Clotaire died in 670.—*Moreri.*

Clovio (George), a Sclavonian painter of history and portrait, whose works are held in high esteem. He excelled in painting figures in miniature. He died in 1578, aged 80.—*Pilkington.*

Clovis I. the founder of the French monarchy was born in 467, and succeeded Childeric his father in 481. His wife Clotilda prepared him for the reception of christianity, which however he did not embrace till after a victory obtained over the Germans, which he attributed to the effect of his prayer to the God of the Christians. He was soon after publicly baptized with three thousand of his subjects, by St. Remi, archbishop of Rheims. He was a warlike prince, defeated the Goths, and subdued several provinces. He fixed his royal residence at Paris, which ever after became the

seat of the French monarchs. He died in 511.—*Moreri. Univ. Hist.*

Clovis II. the son of Dagobert, whom he succeeded in 638. He died in 656, aged 23. He was a mild and benevolent prince, but weak and pusillanimous.—*Ibid.*

Clovis III. the son of Thierri III. king of France, whom he succeeded in 691. He reigned five years under the guardianship of Pepin Hereistel, master of the palace, and died in 695, aged 14.—*Ibid.*

Clowes (William,) an English surgeon of the 16th century. He was surgeon to Bartholomew's and Christ's hospitals: and also to queen Elizabeth. His book on the Venereal Disease was printed in 1596, and again in 1637.—*Aikin's Biog. of Medicine.*

Cluentius, a Roman, who was accused by his mother of having murdered his father, B.C. 54, and was defended by Cicero in that beautiful oration *pro Cluentio.*—*Moreri.*

Cluverius, or Cluver (Philip), an eminent greographer, was born at Dantzic, in 1580, and educated at Leyden, where instead of the law, for which he was designed, he studied geography, and was encouraged therein by Joseph Scaliger. He travelled through England, France, Germany, and Italy, and acquired the knowledge of ten languages. He died at Leyden in 1623. He wrote De Tribus Rheni Alveis; Germania Antiqua; Italia Antiqua; Sicilia, Sardinia, & Corsica; Introductio ad Universam Geographiam.—*Moreri.*

Cobb (Samuel), an English poet. He was master of the grammar school of Christ's hospital, and died in 1713. He published a collection of poems in 1700.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Cobden (Edward), an ingenious divine and poet, was rector of St. Austin in London, and of Acton in Middlesex, prebendary of St. Paul's, and archdeacon of London. Dr. Cobden was also chaplain in ordinary to king George II. but resigned that situation some years before his death, which happened in 1764, aged 80. He published a volume of poems, for the benefit of his curate's widow; and in 1757 a volume of sermons.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Coccius (Henry), a German civilian, was born at Bremen in 1644. He received his education at Leyden, and afterwards became professor of the law of nature and nations at Heidelberg; on the taking of which place he removed to Utrecht, and lastly to Frankfort on the Oder. In 1713 he was created a baron of the empire. He died in 1719. His principal works are, Juris Publici Prudentia Compendiosa exhibita; Prodromus Justitiæ Gentium; Deductiones, Consilia, &c.; Theses, 4 vols. 4to.—His son, *Samuel Coccius*, was employed by Frederic the Great of Prussia, in drawing up his famous code, and was appointed grand chancellor. He published an improved edition of Grotius on war and peace. He died in 1755.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Coccius, or Cock (John), a Dutch divine, was born at Bremen, in 1608, and became Hebrew professor. He afterwards removed to Franeker, and lastly to Leyden, where he held the theological chair. He rendered himself remarkable by turning the Old Testament history into a mystical representation of Christ and his church, and by interpreting every word and phrase of scripture in an enigmatical sense. The apocalypse was his favourite study, and he maintained the notion of the millenary reign of Christ upon earth. His notions excited a warm controversy; and he had many followers, who were called Cocceians. He died at Leyden in 1669. His works make 10 vols. folio.—*Moreri. Mosheim.*

Cocchi (Anthony), an Italian physician, was born at Mugellano in Tuscany, in 1695, and studied at Pisa. He came to England with the earl of Huntingdon, on purpose to see sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Mead, and other learned men. While here he published an edition of Xenophon's Ephesius Amoribus Anthiæ & Abrocomæ, translated from the Greek into Latin, 1726. He settled as professor of anatomy at Florence, and was appointed antiquary to the emperor. He died in 1758. He published several medical pieces, particularly one on the Advantages of the Pythagorean Mode of Life.—*Fabronii Vitæ Italior. Doct.*

Cochin (Henry), a French lawyer, was born at Paris in 1687. He pleaded his first cause before the great council when he was twenty-two, and is said to have been at the bar, what Bourdaloue was in the pulpit. He died in 1747. His works consisting of memorials, pleadings, &c. were published at Paris, in 6 vols. 4to. 1751.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Cochin (Charles Nicholas), a celebrated engraver, was a native of Paris. In his youth he practised painting, which he quitted for the burin. His works are highly esteemed for their sweetness, exactness, and spirit. The best are those after Watteau and Le Moine. He died in 1754, aged 66. His son *Charles Nicholas*, who died in 1790, aged 75, was also an excellent artist and a man of letters. He was keeper of the designs in the Louvre, chevalier of the order of St. Michael, and secretary to the academy of painting. He wrote Letters on the Pictures of Herculaneum; Dissertation on the Effect of Light and Shade; Travels in Italy, or a Collection of Observations on works of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting; Letters on the Lives of Slodz and Deshays, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Cochlæus (John), a Roman catholic divine in Germany, who wrote with great bitterness against the protestants in the 16th century. His best work is Historia Hussitarum, folio. He died in 1552, aged 72.—*Moreri.*

Cochran (Robert), an architect in Scotland, who was employed by James III. in building several great structures. That

monarch created him earl of Mar, and distinguished him by so many marks of his favour, that the other nobles rose, seized the favourite in the royal presence, and hanged him on the bridge of Lauder in 1484.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Cochran (William), a Scotch painter, was born at Strathaven in 1738, and studied at Rome under Gavin Hamilton. He then returned to his own country, where he painted portraits and historical pieces with great success. He died at Glasgow, in 1785.—*Ibid.*

Cockaine (sir Aston), an English poet, was born at Ashbourn in Derbyshire, in 1608, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, but took his degree of M. A. at Oxford. He suffered much for his loyalty in the civil wars, and died in 1684. He wrote a chain of golden poems, and some plays of no merit. —*Wood's A. O.*

Cockburn (Catharine), an ingenious lady, was the daughter of captain David Trotter, of the navy, and born in London, in 1679. She taught herself writing and French, and acquired some knowledge of the Latin. Logic was also her favourite study, and this disposition to reasoning led her to consider the arguments in favour of the Roman catholic religion, which appeared so plausible that she embraced popery. At the age of fourteen she wrote verses; and in her seventeenth year produced a tragedy entitled Agnes de Castro. In 1698 another of hers, called Fatal Friendship, was acted with applause at the theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-fields. Metaphysics, however, became her favourite; and she devoted herself assiduously to Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, which she defended against doctor Thomas Burnet, at the age of twenty-two. This brought her acquainted with Mr. Locke, who made her a present of some books. In 1707 she returned to the protestant communion, and the year following married Mr. Cockburn, a nonjuring clergyman. For some years she laid aside her pen, but took it up again in 1726, in defence of Locke, against doctor Holdsworth. This piece, however, was not printed till after her death. In 1747 appeared "Remarks upon the Principles and Reasonings in Dr. Rutherford's Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue," to which Warburton wrote an elaborate preface. Her husband having obtained the living of Long Horsley in Cumberland, Mrs. Cockburn died there in 1749. In 1751 Dr. Birch published a collection of her works, with her life prefixed.

Cocker (Edward), an industrious schoolmaster and penman. He published fourteen copy-books, a small English dictionary, a book for writing, called Cocker's Morals, and a useful treatise on arithmetic. He died in 1677.—*Granger.*

Cocles (Publius Horatius), a valiant Roman who was descended from one of the Horatii, who fought the Curiatii. When Rome was besieged by Porsenna, king of the Etruscans, he defended a wooden bridge across the Tiber, with two others, and when they retired he maintained his post till the bridge falling, he leapt into the water, and swam amidst a shower of arrows, to the city. He was rewarded with a grant of land, and a statue was erected to his honour.—*Livy.*

Codrington (Christopher), a liberal encourager of learning and religion, was born at Barbadoes, in 1668; and brought up first at Christ-church, Oxford, but afterwards he obtained a fellowship at All Souls. On leaving the university he entered into the army, and having distinguished himself in the West Indies, was made captain-general of the Leeward islands. He died at Barbadoes in 1701. His remains were brought to England, and deposited in the chapel of All Souls, to which college he bequeathed his books, and 10,000*l.* His estates in the West Indies, he left to the society for propagating the gospel. He wrote four poems in the Musæ Anglicanæ.—*Biog. Brit.*

Codrus, the last king of Athens, and the son of Melanthus, who rushed disguised into the midst of the army of the Heraclidæ and was slain, B. C. 1070, because the oracle is said to have pronounced that the leader of the conquering party must perish. After this the Athenians changed their form of government into a republic.——*Justin. Univ. Hist.*

Coeffeteau (Nicholas), a French bishop, was of the dominican order, and died in 1623, just after he had been nominated to the see of Marseilles, aged 49. He wrote a Roman History from Augustus to Constantine, and other pieces.—*Moreri.*

Coen (John Peterson), governor of the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, and founder of the city of Batavia, was born at Hoorn, in 1587. He was educated for commerce, after which he went to India, where he introduced the Italian mode of book-keeping. In 1617 he succeeded to the governorship of Bantam, from whence he removed the factory in 1619 to Batavia, which city was laid out and built by Coen. In 1623 he returned to Europe; but in 1627 he returned to Batavia, which he defended with great bravery against the emperor of Java, who lost such a number of men before the place, that their dead bodies produced a pestilence, of which Coen died in 1629.—*Univ. Hist.*

Coeur (James), a wealthy French merchant of the 15th century, who carried on a greater trade than had ever been in the hands of any person in Europe. He had 300 agents in the Mediterranean, and lent 200,000 crowns to Charles VII. which enabled him to conquer Normandy. He was, however, unjustly condemned on a false charge of peculation in his office as administrator of the finances. On obtaining his

wardon he removed to Rome, and afterwards to Cyprus. He died in the isle of Chio, in 1456.—*Moreri.*

Coffey (Charles), a dramatic writer, was a native of Ireland. He wrote nine dramatic pieces, the principal of which was the farce of the Devil to pay, still frequently performed. He was deformed in his person and once performed the part of Æsop for his own benefit at Dublin. He died in 1745 and was buried in the parish of St. Clement Danes. Besides his plays, he wrote some poems, and superintended an edition of Drayton's works.—*Biog. Dram.*

Cogan (Thomas) an English physician, was born in Somersetshire, and bred at Oriel college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He took his degree of bachelor in physic in 1574, and the year after was chosen master of the school at Manchester, where also he practised physic. He died in 1607. He wrote, 1. The Haven of Health, made for the Comfort of Students, 1586, 8vo.; 2. A Preservative from the Pestilence; 3. Epistolarum Familiarum Ciceronis Epitome, &c.—*Wood's Ath. Oxon.*

Coggeshalle (Ralph), an English cistercian monk of the 13th century. He belonged to the abbey of the same name, and was at Jerusalem when that place was besieged by Saladin. He died about 1228. He wrote a Chronicle of the Holy-land, printed in 1725 in a collection published at Paris.—*Pitsæus. Moreri.*

Cohausen (John Henry), a German physician, and the author of a singular work entitled Hermippus redivivus, sive exercitatio physico-medica curiosa de modo rara ad CXV. Annos prorogandæ senectutis per anhelitum puellarum, ex veteri monumento Romano deprompta hunc artis Medicæ fundamentis stabilita. This piece was translated into English by Dr. John Campbell, under the title of Hermippus redivivus, or the Sage's Triumph over Old Age and the Grave. Cohausen died at Munster in 1750, aged 85.—*Gen. Biog.*

Cohorn (Memnon), a Dutch engineer, was born in 1632, and entered early on the military line. He fortified Nmur and several other places, and died at the Hague in 1704. He wrote a treatise on Fortification.—*Ibid.*

Coignet (Giles), called Giles of Antwerp, from the place of his birth, a painter of eminence. He is accused of employing his disciples in copying his works, and after touching them, selling the pictures as originals of his own. He died in 1600, aged 64.—*Pilk.*

Cointe (Charles le), a French historian, was born at Troyes in 1611, and became priest of the oratory. Colbert granted him a pension for writing the Annales Ecclesiastici Francorum, in 8 vols folio. He died in 1681.—*Moreri.*

Colter (Volchard), a German anatomist, was born at Groningen in 1534, and died in 1600. He published, 1. De Cartilaginibus Tabulæ, 1566, fol.; 2. Externarum & Internarum Principalium Humani Corporis partium Tabulæ, &c. 1573, folio.—*Mor.*

Coke (Edward), an English judge, was born at Mileham, in Norfolk, in 1550, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Clifford's-inn, and afterwards to the Inner Temple. About 1578, he was chosen reader at Lyons inn. Soon after his admission at the bar he married a lady of fortune, who brought him ten children. In 1592 he was appointed solicitor-general; and, on losing his wife, he married, in 1598, the widow of sir Christopher Hatton and sister of Thomas lord Burleigh, afterwards earl of Exeter. In 1600 he prosecuted, as attorney-general, the earl of Essex, in which he behaved with uncommon asperity. Three years afterwards he received the honour of knighthood; and conducted the prosecution of sir Walter Raleigh, in a brutal manner. His speeches at the trial of father Garnett, and the other conspirators in the gunpowder plot, are deemed his masterpieces in that way. In 1606 he was appointed chief justice of the common-pleas; and in 1613 removed to the king's-bench, at which time he was sworn of the privy council. In the affair of sir Thomas Overbury's murder, he conducted himself with such spirit as to raise him many enemies, and soon afterwards he fell into disgrace for opposing the king's prerogative, and contending with the chancellor Egerton. In 1616 he was removed from his office, and to get into favour he projected a match between sir John Villiers, brother of the favourite, and his youngest daughter, which occasioned a quarrel between him and his wife. The lady left his house with her daughter, and sir Edward fetched back the latter by force, which occasioned his wife to complain of him to the privy-council. The affair was at last made up, and the marriage concluded. In the parliament of 1621 he joined the popular side; for which he was committed to the Tower, where he lay only a short time, but never recovered the good opinion of king James. In 1628 he was chosen knight of the shire for Buckingham, and distinguished himself by his zeal against the duke of Buckingham as the author of all the calamities of the nation. On the dissolution of that parliament he retired to his seat in Buckinghamshire, where he died in 1634. The first part of his reports appeared about 1660, and the last, or thirteenth, about 1655. His Institutes of the Laws of England are invaluable; the first is a translation and comment on sir Thomas Littleton's Tenures. There are also other law pieces of his in print.—*Biog. Brit.*

Colardeau (Charles Peter), a French poet, was born in 1735, and died in 1776. He translated Pope's Eloisa to Abelard, and

part of Young's Night Thoughts, into French with spirit and fidelity. He also wrote two tragedies of no particular merit. His works were printed in 2 vols. 8vo. 1779. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Colbert (John Baptist), marquis of Seguelai, and an excellent statesman. He was born at Paris in 1619. His father was a silk-merchant. In 1648 young Colbert became clerk to Le Tellier, secretary of state, whose daughter he married. He next entered into the service of cardinal Mazarine, who sent him to Rome on some important business, which he managed with great dexterity. The cardinal at his death, recommended him to his master, as the most proper person for intendant of the finances; which post he obtained. In 1664 he was appointed superintendant of the buildings; and he greatly improved Paris, by erecting elegant structures. But architectural pursuits did not engross the whole of his attention. He laboured to improve the state of the arts and to increase the French commerce and manufactures. He instituted the academy of painting and sculpture, and the academy of sciences, and by his recommendation the royal observatory was built. In 1669 he was made secretary of state, and marine minister, which offices he discharged to the satisfaction of his sovereign, and the benefit of the people. He died in 1683, leaving six sons and three daughters.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Colbert (John Baptist), marquis of Torcy, and son of the above, was born in 1665. In 1686 he was appointed secretary of state for the foreign department; and in 1699, director-general of the posts. He died in 1746. He wrote Memoirs of the negociations from the treaty of Ryswick to the Peace of Utrecht, 3 vols. 12mo. 1756. —*Ibid.*

Cole (William,) an English herbalist, was born in Oxfordshire, and educated at Merton college. He became secretary to Dr. Duppa, bishop of Winchester, and died in 1662, aged 36. He wrote, 1. The Art of Simpling, or an Introduction to the Knowledge of the gathering Plants, &c.; 2. Adam in Eden, or Nature's Paradise, containing a History of Plants, &c.—*Wood.*

Cole (Thomas), a dissenting minister, was educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected student of Christchurch, Oxford. In 1656 he became principal of St. Mary Hall, where he was tutor to the great Mr. Locke. At the restoration he was ejected for nonconformity, on which he kept an academy at Nettlebed, and afterwards settled in London, and became one of the Lecturers at Pinner's hall. He died in 1607. His works are, a Discourse of Regeneration, Faith, and Repentance, 8vo.; a Discourse of the Christian Religion in sundry points 8vo.; the incomprehensibleness of imputed Righteousness for Justification by human Reason, &c. 8vo. Dr. Pulteney relates an anecdote of a Mr. *Thomas Cole*, a dissenting minister of Gloucester, who had collected an *Herbarium*, which, in a flight of religious repentance at having mis-spent his time in accumulating, he committed to the flames; an instance of enthusiasm the most absurd, for what can be more conducive to usefulness and piety than the contemplation of the works of God in the creation?—*Palmer's Nonconformist's Memorial. Pulteney's Sketches on Botany.*

Coles (Elisha), an English lexicographer, born in Northamptonshire, and brought up at Oxford. He afterwards became usher of Merchant Taylors' school, but died in Ireland about 1680. He wrote several useful books, particularly an English-Latin Dictionary, in 8vo. His uncle, *Elisha Coles*, clerk to the East India company, wrote a famous book, entitled, a practical Discourse of God's Sovereignty; which is in great repute among the rigid calvinists. He was a zealous dissenter, and died in 1688.—*Wood's A. O.*

Colet (John), an English divine, was born in London in 1466, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of D. D. In 1502 he obtained the deanry of St. Paul's, where, by his preaching and other labours, he greatly advanced the reformation, for which he was complained of by the bishop of London to the archbishop of Canterbury; but the accusation was dismissed without a hearing. He was a great encourager of learning, particularly the Greek language. Erasmus, who did him the honour to call him his master, gives us a hint of his religious opinions in his colloquy entitled Peregrinatio Religionis ergo, in which Colet is introduced under the name of Gratianus Pullus. He founded St. Paul's school, and died in 1519. He was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, where a monument was erected to his memory, which was destroyed in the fire of 1666. He wrote some grammatical pieces for the use of his school, and was the author of religious tracts of a practical nature.—*Life of Colet, by Knight.*

Coley (Henry), an astrological writer, was born at Oxford, in 1633. He was bred a taylor, but became an assistant to the celebrated Lilly, who made him a present of the 36th impression of his Ephemeris, which Coley continued many years. He lived in Gray's-inn-lane, and was much followed as an astrologer, and a caster of urine, or a water doctor. He died about 1690. He wrote a Key to the whole Art of Astrology, in much request among the adepts.—*Life of Lilly. Granger's Biog. Hist.*

Coligni (Gaspard de), admiral of France, was born in 1516, at Chatillon sur Loing; and for his gallant services in several actions, was made admiral in 1552. On the death of Henry II. he became the chief of the calvinists against the Guises, and con-

inued formidable even after repeated de-eats. When peace was restored in 1571, e appeared at court, and was graciously eceived; but this generosity was a mask ut on to deceive him and his party. He as the first who fell in the infamous mas-cre at Paris, on St. Bartholomew's day in 572. Catherine de Medicis ordered his ead to be brought to her, and sent it to the ope. Coligni possessed all the qualities ecessary to constitute a hero, being brave, enerous, and humane. His brother, *Odet*, as archbishop of Toulouse, and a cardi-al, but having embraced the protestant ligion, he was deposed, on which he re-ed to England, where he was poisoned a domestic in 1571.—*Moreri.*

COLIGNI (Henrietta), countess de la Suze; ingenious French writer. She married st Thomas lord Hamilton of Scotland, d next the count de la Suze; from whom e was afterwards separated, and died in 73. Her songs and odes are printed th the poems of Pelisson.—*Dict. des Femmes ebres.*

COLLADO (Diego), a Spanish dominican, o was superintendant of the convents in Philippines. He was shipwrecked in his yage to Europe in 1638. He wrote Ars ammatica Japonicæ Linguæ; a Diction-of the Japanese Language, &c.—*Gen. graphy.*

COLLANGE (Gabriel de), a French writer, o, though a catholic, was murdered in massacre at Paris by mistake. He was author of a work entitled "Poly-phy, or Universal Cabalistical Writing, J. M. Trithemius," Paris, 1561. This ok being very mysterious, subjected the hor to the charge of magic.—*Moreri.*

COLLATINUS (L. Tarquinius), a nephew Tarquin the Proud, and husband of Lu-cia. He assisted Brutus in expelling the quins, but finding that the people had ceived an antipathy to all of that fa-y, he went into voluntary exile.—*Livy.*

COLLÉ (Charles), a French dramatist, and etary to the duke of Orleans; born in 9, and died in 1783. His comedies are ly, but indelicate. His songs are in d esteem. His works make 3 vols. o.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

COLLEGE (Stephen), commonly called protestant joiner, was accused of being cerned in a conspiracy against Charles nd brought to trial at Oxford, upon testimony of the most infamous im-ors. He defended himself with great t, and at the place of execution per-d in maintaining his innocence. He red in 1681. He was an excellent me-ic, and for his superior talents much ected by persons of rank. His daugh-was appointed seamstress to king Wil-.—*Granger.*

COLLEONE (Bartholomew), an Italian ad-urer, was born of a noble family at gamo in 1400. He first served under de Montone, and then entered into the army of Joan queen of Naples. After this he was in the Venetian service, for whom he destroyed, in an uncommon manner, the army of Nicholas Piccinino. Being disgusted at the treatment which he received, he with his troops joined Philip Visconti, and next served under Francis Sforza, for whom he gained the battle of Frascati over the French. The Venetians, anxious to regain him, gave him the appointment of generalissimo: and he struck terror into all the enemies of the republic. He was a liberal patron of learning, and very religious. He died in 1475, and the senate honoured his memory by an equestrian statue.—*Mor.*

COLLET (Peter), a learned French ecclesiastic, was born at Ternay in 1693, and died in 1770. He wrote Theologia Moralis Universalis, in 17 vols. 8vo.; Institutiones Theologicæ ad usum Seminiarorum, 7 vols. 12mo.; the Life of Vincent de St. Paul, 2 vols. 4to.; Lives of M. Boudon and John de la Croix, &c. He is not to be confounded with *Philibert Collet*, an advocate, who died in 1718. He wrote a treatise on Excommunications; on Usury; on Alms; on Tythes; and a volume on the Statutes and Customs of Bresse. He was also a botanist, and wrote two Letters on Tournefort's History of Plants, and a Catalogue of the Plants in the neighbourhood of Dijon.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

COLLETET (William), a French academician, and dramatic writer, born at Paris in 1598, and died there in 1659. His works were printed in 1658, in 12mo.—*Ibid.*

COLLIER (Jeremiah), a learned divine, was the son of a clergyman at Stow Qui in Cambridgeshire, where he was born in 1650. He was educated by his father, and then removed to Caius college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1676, at which time he entered into orders. In 1679 he was instituted to the rectory of Ampton, in Suffolk, which he afterwards resigned, on being chosen lecturer at Gray's-inn. At the revolution he refused the oaths, and wrote in vindication of the abdicated monarch, for which he was imprisoned in Newgate, but was discharged without being brought to trial. When sir John Friend and sir William Perkins were executed for what was called the assassination plot, Mr. Collier and two other nonjuring clergymen attended them to the place of execution, where all three joined in absolving them by the imposition of hands. This circumstance made a great noise, and two of the ministers were taken up, but Mr. Collier absconded, and was declared an outlaw. When this storm subsided he published three volumes of excellent Essays upon Miscellaneous Subjects. He next directed his attention to the immorality of the stage, which was very licentious. This drew him into a contro-

versy with several eminent poets; but Dryden made a honest confession of his fault. Mr. Collier came off in this laudable contest completely victorious; the town was on his side, and the dramatic writers began to write with more regard to decency. Our author's next work was a translation and continuation of Moreri's Dictionary, 4 vols. folio. At the accession of queen Anne he had great offers of preferment, which he steadily refused. In 1714 he published, in 2 vols. folio, "The Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain,' brought down to the death of Charles II. In 1713 he was consecrated a bishop by Dr. George Hickes, who was himself consecrated suffragan of Thetford, by the deprived bishops of Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough, in 1694. Mr. Collier suffered severely by attacks of the stone, which brought him to the grave in 1726. Besides the above works, he published a volume of Sermons, a translation of Marcus Antoninus, and numerous pamphlets.—*Biog. Brit.*

Collings (John), a nonconformist divine, was born in Essex, and brought up at Emanuel college Cambridge, where he proceeded D. D. He settled at Norwich, and at the restoration was one of the presbyterian divines in the famous Savoy conference. He died in 1690, aged 67. His works are numerous, but now obsolete, except one entitled The Weaver's Pocket Book, or Weaving Spiritualized.—*Calamy.*

Collins (John), an English mathematician, was born at Wood-Eaton, in Oxfordshire, in 1624, and became a clerk to Mr. Mar, an officer in the household of prince Charles. This gentleman was fond of the mathematics, and under him Mr. Collins made some progress in that study. He afterwards went to sea; and was engaged in the Venetian service against the Turks. At the restoration he was appointed accountant to the excise-office, and in 1667 chosen a fellow of the royal society, to whose Transactions he was a liberal contributor. He was also accountant to the royal fishery company, and was employed in settling accounts for the court of chancery. He died in 1683. Mr. Collins kept up a correspondence with the most celebrated mathematicians at home and abroad; as Barrow, Newton, Wallis, Leibnitz, &c. This correspondence appeared in 1712, in a 4to. volume, under the title of Commercium Epistolicum. Besides his papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he wrote, an Introduction to Merchants' Accounts, 4to.; the Sector on a Quadrant, or a Treatise concerning the Description of four different Quadrants, 4to.; the Mariner's Plane Scale new planed; a Treatise of Geometrical Dialling; the Doctrine of Decimal Arithmetic, Simple Interest, &c.; a Discourse on Salt and Fishery, &c.—*Biog. Brit.*

Collins (Anthony), an English writer of note. He was born near Hounslow, in Middlesex, 1676; educated first at Eton, and then at King's college, Cambridge. On leaving the university, he became a student in the Temple, but did not make the law his profession. He cultivated the acquaintance of Locke and other ingenious men. Locke left a letter to be delivered after his decease to Collins, which is full of affection and good advice. He rendered himself famous by some books against christianity, particularly one, entitled A Discourse on Free-thinking, 1713, 8vo; and a Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion, 8vo. 1724; which occasioned a considerable controversy. In 1726 appeared his Scheme of Literal Prophecy, considered in 8vo. which was attacked by several able writers, and defended by the author, who died of the stone in 1729. Besides these works, he published Priestcraft in Perfection, 1709; an historical Essay upon the 39 Articles of Religion 1724; and a philosophical Enquiry concerning human Liberty, 1717, which was answered by Dr. Samuel Clarke.—*Biog. Brit.*

Collins (Samuel), an English physician who studied at Padua, and took his degree at Oxford in 1659. He wrote the Present State of Russia, 1671, 8vo. and a book of anatomy, in folio. He was censor of the college in 1707.—*Wood Granger.*

Collins (William), an English poet, was born at Chichester about 1720, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he removed to Queen's college, Oxford. In 1741 he was chosen demy of Magdalen college, where he took his degree of B. A. and, while there, published his Oriental Eclogues. About 1744 he went to London, where he suffered extreme poverty. His uncle left him 2000*l.* which saved him from wretchedness, but he did not live to enjoy it. He died at Chichester in 1756, having been reduced to a state of mental imbecility some time. Dr. Johnson paying him a visit at Islington, found him with a book in his hand, which proved to be the New Testament, on which the poet said, "I have but one book, but that is the best." His odes are sublime, particularly that on the Passions, but they are frequently obscure.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

Collinson (Peter), an ingenious botanist, was born near Kendal, in Westmoreland, in 1694. In his youth he discovered a strong inclination to the study of natural history; and, in 1728, was elected a fellow of the royal society. He was the friend of Benjamin Franklin, and received from him his first essays on electricity. He kept up a correspondence with ingenious men in every part of the world, and thereby obtained a noble collection of plants. While Linnæus was in England, he formed a intimacy with Mr. Collinson, and gave the name to an American plant of the

ous class. He died in 1768.—*Lettsom's Memoirs of Fothergill. Biog. Br.*

Collius (Francis), doctor of the Ambrosian college at Milan, who wrote de animabus Paganorum, 2 vols. 4to. 1622, in which he holds the salvation of certain illustrious heathens, and condemns others. He also wrote De Sanguine Christi, a work of considerable erudition, but as singular as the former. He died in 1640.—*Moreri.*

Collot-d'Herbois (J. M.), a strolling player, and a ferocious actor in the French revolution, on the breaking out of which he became a member of the jacobin club, and also of the convention. He was the first who moved for the abolition of royalty, and on the trial of the king sat next to Robespierre, to whom he was a fit assistant, but when that monster was on the point of falling, Collot, as president of the convention, joined in impeaching him. Being sent to punish the royalists at Lyons, he committed unparalleled barbarities, for which he obtained the name of Tiger. In 1795 he was transported to Cayenne, where he closed his infamous career the year following. He wrote the almanack of Father Gerard, and some dramatic pieces, the best of which is an imitation from the Spanish of Calderon, entitled *Le Paysan Magistrat. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Colluthus, priest of Alexandria, who died in the 4th century, the heresy, that God was not the author of the wicked; and that he had nothing to do with the evils or calamities of life. He assumed the episcopal function without any authority, and was condemned by a council held at Alexandria in 324.—*Cave Hist. Lit.*

Colman (George), an English writer, was the son of Thomas Colman, esq. resident at the court of the grand duke of Tuscany, and born at Florence about 1733. His mother was sister to the countess of Bath. He received his education at Westminster school, and Christ-church, Oxford, where he engaged with Bonnel Thornton in conducting a periodical paper, called the Connoisseur. On leaving the university, he entered at Lincoln's-inn, and was called to the bar, but never followed that profession. His first dramatic piece, Polly Honeycomb, was performed at Drury-lane theatre, in 1760, with success; and the next year his comedy of the Jealous Wife was acted with great applause. In 1764, lord Bath died, and left him an annuity, which was enlarged by general Pulteney. In 1768 he became a patentee of Covent-garden theatre, but soon after sold his share, and purchased Foote's theatre in the Hay-market, which he held to his death in 1794. Besides the above pieces, he wrote the Clandestine Marriage, and some other dramatic performances, and translated Terence and Horace's Art of Poetry, with elegance and fidelity.—*Europ. Mag.*

Colocci (Angelo), a learned Italian, who, according to a common custom among scholars of his time, assumed the Latin name of *Angelus Colotius Bassus.* He was born at Jesi, in 1467, of a noble family. After a liberal education he settled at Rome, where he collected a magnificent library, and revived the Roman Academy. Leo X. made him bishop of Nocera, and Clement VII. appointed him governor of Ascoli. He died in 1549. His Latin poems are elegant and classical; but his Italian poetry is of inferior merit.—*Tiraboschi.*

Cologne (Peter de), a protestant divine, was born at Ghent, and educated at Paris and Geneva. At the latter place he gained the friendship of Calvin and Beza. He settled first at Metz, from whence he removed to Heidelberg, where he died in the prime of his life. He wrote on the Eucharist, and in vindication of the protestant doctrines, against the bishop of Metz.—*Bayle.*

Colombiere (Claude de la), a French jesuit, who instituted a new rite, called the service to be performed to the heart of Jesus, which he is said to have stolen from the works of Thomas Goodwin, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. He died in 1682, aged 41. His sermons were printed at Lyons, in 6 vols. 12mo. 1757.—*Moreri.*

Colomesius (Paul), a learned French protestant, was born at Rochelle in 1638. He followed Isaac Vossius to England, and took episcopal orders, after which he was appointed librarian at the palace of Lambeth. He died in 1692. He wrote Theologorum Presbyterianorum Icon; Bibliotheque Choisie, &c. He also edited the Epistles to and from the elder Vossius.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

Colonna (Prospero), a military commander of high reputation, was the son of Anthony prince of Salerno, and born in 1452. He and his relation Fabricio entered into the service of Charles VIII. king of France, and assisted him in the conquest of Naples but they afterwards left him and contributed to the recovery of that kingdom for the house of Arragon. Prospero distinguished himself in many battles, but at last was made prisoner at Villa Franca, in 1515. On regaining his liberty he attacked the French with vigour, and having defeated them at the battle of la Bicoque, relieved Milan in 1522. He died the year following.—*Guicciardini's Hist. of the Wars in Italy.*

Colonna (Pompeo), a Roman cardinal, was brought up by his uncle Prospero for the church, though his inclination lay to a military life. After he was bishop of Rieti, he had a quarrel with a Spaniard, and being prevented from fighting him on account of his profession he tore his episcopal dress to pieces. On a false rumour of the death of Pope Julius II. in 1512, Colonna with Savillo, a young nobleman, excited the Roman people to a revolt, and seized the capitol, for which he was deprived of his

preferments. He recovered the pope's favour afterwards, and Leo X. made him a cardinal. In 1526 he engaged in another conspiracy to surprise Rome, and to put the pope to death, which, however, was defeated, and the cardinal suffered deprivation. But this affair occasioned the sack of Rome by the constable Bourbon. Colonna obtained the pope his liberty, for which he was restored to his rank. He also became viceroy of Naples, and died in 1532. He wrote a poem De Laudibus Muliebrum.—*Guicciardini's Hist. of the Wars in Italy.*

Colonna (Francisco), a Venetian, who wrote a strange book, entitled *Hypnerotomachia di Polyphilo*, in which there is a mixture of all sciences and all languages, upon the subject of his disappointed passion for a lady named Lucretia Lelia. It was first printed by Aldus in 1499; and a French version appeared in 1546, but both are scarce. Colonna became a dominican monk, and died in 1527.—*Tiraboschi.*

Colonna (Victoria), an ingenious Italian lady, was the daughter of Fabricio Colonna, duke of Paliano, and born at Mariano in 1490. At the age of 17 she was married to the marquis of Piscara, after whose death, in 1525, she went into a monastery, but without taking the veil. She died at Rome in 1547. Her poems have been several times printed, and are much admired.—*Tiraboschi.*

Colonna (Fabio), of the same family as the preceding, was born at Naples about 1567. He made a great progress in philosophy, the languages, mathematics, law, and the fine arts; but applied principally to physic and botany. At the age of 24 he published an elegant work, the plates of which he executed himself. It was entitled Phytobasanios, seu plantarum aliquot historia, in qua describuntur Plantæ rariores antiquorum delineationibus respondentes, *Naples*, 1592, 4to. In 1610 appeared his "Minus cognitarum rariorumque nostro cœlo orientium stirpium ἐκφρασις qua non paucæ ab antiquioribus descript e disquiruntur et declarantur, 4to.;" it was not, however, completed till 1616. He was the first who distinguished the petals of flowers by names distinct from the leaves, and the method of arrangement afterwards adopted by Tournefort. He was also the inventor of a musical instrument called a Pentachordon. He died at the age of 80.—*Ibid. Halleri Biblioth. Botan.*

Colonna (Marc Antonio), duke of Paliano, served with such reputation in the famous battle of Lepanto, gained over the Turks in 1571, as to be honoured with a triumphal entry into Rome by the pope. He was constable of Naples and viceroy of Sicily. He died in 1584.—*Moreri.*

Colonna (Ascanio), son of the above, and a cardinal, was distinguished for his skill in the canon law. He defended the pope in his famous dispute with the republic of Venice, and died at Rome in 1608.—*Moreri.*

Colonna (Francis), an ingenious philosopher, who wrote the Natural History of the Universe, 1734, 4 vols. 12mo. He was burnt, with his house at Paris, in 1726.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Coloni (Adam and Adrian), called the *Old* and the *Young*, two Dutch painters of history and landscape. The father died in London in 1685, and Adrian in 1701, aged 33.—*Pilkington.*

Colrane (Henry Hare, lord), was born at Blechingly, in Surry, in 1693, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford, where he wrote a lyric poem inserted in the Musæ Anglicanæ. His lordship died in 1749. His collection of books and prints, pictures and curiosities, were sold after his death.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Colston (Edward), an eminent philanthropist, was born at Bristol in 1636, and carried on his father's business of a Spanish merchant, by which he acquired a large fortune, and disposed the greatest part of it in acts of charity. He built several almshouses and charity schools in his native city, and gave large sums in his life-time and by will to hospitals and other beneficent institutions. He died on his birth-day in 1721, and was buried in All Saints church, Bristol, where a sermon is yearly preached in honour of his memory.—*Biog. Brit.*

Columbus (Christopher), a celebrated navigator, was born at Genoa about 1447. His origin was humble, and it is asserted that he was bred to his father's business of a weaver, but quitted it for the sea. After making some trading voyages in the Mediterranean, he engaged in the service of a corsair, but the ship was blown up in an engagement, and he saved himself by swimming. He then went to Lisbon, where his brother Bartholomew was settled as a maker of charts. Here Christopher married the daughter of a naval commander who had been employed in voyages of discovery. From his father-in-law's journals and charts he acquired a considerable share of nautical knowledge, and traded several years to the Canary islands and the coast of Africa. By application to the study of cosmography he began to entertain the idea, that there must be a new continent beyond the Atlantic ocean. The more he considered this subject he became confirmed in the persuasion, and after corresponding with a learned Florentine named Paul Foscanelli, famous for his geographical skill, he communicated his plan to the republic of Genoa, but his proposals were rejected as extravagant. He next applied to John II. king of Portugal, but without success. He then sent his brother Bartholomew to Henry VII. of England, but on the voyage he was taken by pirates. In the mean time Columbus obtained an audience of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain

who received him favourably, and in 1492 granted him three vessels to prosecute discoveries. The conditions stipulated between him and his royal employers were, that if he made no discoveries he should have no reward; that if he did he should be viceroy by land, and admiral by sea, and have the tenths of the profits of all the countries discovered by him, and that these privileges should descend to his family." August 2d of that year, Columbus and his little squadron launched into the deep and touched at the Canaries on the 11th, from whence they sailed the 6th of September. When they were out of sight of land the crews began to be uneasy, and it required no ordinary share of prudence to prevent them from breaking into mutiny. Columbus, however, succeeded in stilling the fears and keeping alive the hopes of his men, and on the 11th of October he perceived a light from his cabin. The next morning he landed in Guana bay, and erected the royal standard. This island, which is one of the Luccas or Bahamas, he called St. Salvador. From hence he sailed to Cuba, and afterwards to Hispaniola. Having discovered other islands, and taken possession in the name of their Catholic majesties, Columbus returned to Europe, bringing with him some of the natives. January 24th he arrived at Lisbon, and was well received by the king of Portugal, who however, seemed to think that the conquests appertained to him, as Columbus had been in his service. Columbus replied, "that he knew of no such agreement, and had carefully abstained from visiting any of the Portuguese settlements." The king was satisfied, and would have sent him to Spain over-land, but the admiral chose rather to go with his ships. On the 15th of March he arrived at Seville, and immediately went to Barcelona to their majesties, who received him under a canopy of cloth of gold, made him sit beside them, and conferred on him several marks of favour. Having obtained letters patent, a larger fleet was fitted out under his command, and people were sent out to colonize Hispaniola. Columbus sailed from Cadiz Sept. 25, 1493, and in this voyage visited the islands of Dominica, St. Mary's, Guadaloupe, Montserrat, Antigua, Hispaniola, Cuba, and Jamaica. In his voyage home his men suffered much from want of provisions and sickness, and a difference among the pilots occasioned much disaffection. But Columbus preserved his temper, and by admirable prudence maintained order among his crews. In this voyage he confirmed the result of former observations on the variation of the compass. In 1498 he made a third voyage, in which he discovered the island of Trinidad, and on his arrival at Hispaniola found the colony in a state bordering on a civil war. He succeeded in restoring peace, but some of the settlers, out of envy against him and his brother Bartholomew, whom he had left there as his lieutenant, sent home such accusations, that queen Isabella revoked the appointment of Columbus, and appointed Francis de Bovadilla governor in his room. This man, on his arrival, caused the brothers to be ironed, and in that condition sent them to Europe. The captain of the ship would have taken off the fetters, but Columbus refused to be liberated except in the presence of his sovereigns. All Spain felt with indignation the insult offered to so great a man. He was instantly set at liberty, and rewarded with a considerable grant. Columbus, however, always kept the fetters, and ordered that they should be buried with him. In 1502 he made another voyage, in which he traced the coast of Darien, thinking to find a passage to the East Indies. He returned to Spain in 1504, and found queen Isabella dead, and the king prejudiced against him. This great man died at Valladolid, in 1506. His remains were interred in the cathedral of Seville, where a monument was erected to his memory, bearing this inscription: "To Castile and Leon Columbus has given a new world." Yet this brave adventurer had not the honour of giving his name to the world he discovered, but was robbed of it by Amerigo, or Americus Vesputius, a Florentine. Of Columbus's singular sagacity and prudence the following anecdote is related. While he lay off Hispaniola, the Indians neglected to bring him the provisions which he had agreed for: on this Columbus sent for the chiefs, and told them that the God of the Christians was angry at their breach of faith, and as a proof of it, the ensuing night the moon would rise with a threatening and bloody aspect. He knew that there would be an eclipse that night, but the Indians made light of the prediction, till they saw it verified, on which, in great agony, they supplicated his forgiveness, and ever after continued to bring in the stipulated supplies. *Bartholomew Columbus* died in 1514. *Diego*, the son of Christopher, was ennobled and obtained his father's honours and grants. *Ferdinand*, another son, embraced the ecclesiastical state, and formed a rich library, which he left to the cathedral of Seville. He wrote the life of his father, and died about 1530.—*Moreri. Life of Columbus in Churchill's Voyages.*

Columbus (Realdus), an Italian anatomist, was a native of Cremona, and a disciple of Vesalius, whom he succeeded as anatomical professor at Padua in 1542. He afterwards settled at Rome, where he died in 1577. He published in 1559 a work, entitled, De Re Anatomica, in which are excellent observations and some discoveries. He approached very near to the true doc-

trine on the circulation of the blood, afterwards found out by Harvey.—*Tiraboschi. Haller Bibl. Anat.*

Columella, a Latin writer of the first century. He was a native of Spain, and resided at Rome under Claudius. He wrote some books on agriculture and trees, which are extant, and were published by Gesner, 1735.—*Moreri.*

Columma (Guy), a Sicilian, who accompanied Edward I. to England, on his return from Palestine, and wrote a history of the siege of Troy, printed first at Cologne in 1477, in 4to.; and several times since.—*Ib.*

Coluthus, a Greek poet of the 6th century, whose poem on the Rape of Helen is still extant.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc.*

Colvius (Andrew), a Dutch divine, was born at Dort in 1594 and died in 1671. He accompanied the embassy from the states general to Venice, where he contracted an intimacy with father Paul, and translated his treatise on the Inquisition into Latin. Colvius was a good astronomer and a Latin poet. He collected a museum of curiosities, of which a catalogue was printed in 1655. His son Nicholas was a learned divine, and died in 1717.—*Moreri.*

Colwil (Alexander), a Scotch episcopalian divine, and principal of the university at Edinburgh, who wrote the Scotch Hudibras, to ridicule the presbyterians. He died in 1676, aged 58.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Combefis (Francis), a French dominican, who distinguished himself by publishing editions of some of the Greek fathers, and died in 1679, aged 74.—*Moreri.*

Comber (Thomas), a learned divine, was born at Shermanbury in Sussex, of an ancient family, in 1575. He was the twelfth child, and surviving all his elder brothers, inherited the estate. He was educated at Horsham school, from whence he removed to Trinity college Cambridge, where he made a great progress in learning, but especially in the Oriental languages. In 1596 he became fellow of his college, and in 1598 took his master's degree. He took his doctor's degree in 1616, and about the same time became chaplain to the king. Charles I. sent him to Scotland to confer with the presbyterian divines about the form of church government; and though nothing was done, the Scotch admired him for his learning. In 1630 he was promoted to the deanry of Carlisle, and the year following appointed master of Trinity college; at which time he served the office of vice-chancellor. As master of his college he acquired a great reputation; but in the rebellion he was deprived of that and his deanry. He was also imprisoned for his loyalty, and otherwise ill-treated, but bore all his sufferings with resignation. He died in 1654, and was buried in the church of St Botolph, Cambridge —*MS. Memoirs of Dr. Comber, communicated by the Rev. T. Comber, his descendant.*

Comber (Thomas), a learned divine, was of the same family as the preceding, but born at Westerham in Kent, in 1645. After receiving a grammatical education, he was sent to Sidney college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, but received that of doctor in divinity from the archbishop of Canterbury. After obtaining different preferments in the church of York, he was promoted to the deanry of Durham in 1691. He wrote several esteemed works, the principal of which are, A Scholastical History of the Use of Liturgies; a Companion to the Temple, 2 vols 8vo. a Companion to the Altar; Discourses upon the whole Common Prayer, 8vo.; Roman Forgeries in the Councils during the first four centuries, 4to. He died in 1699.—*Life of Dean Comber by the Rev. Thomas Comber*, 8vo. *Biog. Brit.*

Comenius (John Amos), a grammarian and divine, was born in Moravia in 1592; and ordained pastor in 1616, at Fulnec, where also he superintended the school. When the persecution broke out against the protestants he fled to Lesna, in Poland, where he wrote his Janua Linguarum. After visiting England and Sweden, he returned to Lesna, which he left when it was burnt by the Poles. After rambling from place to place, he settled at Amsterdam, where he printed his New Method of Teaching. Here he applied to the study of the Revelations, and began to prophesy the destruction of Antichrist and the commencement of the millennium, which he fixed for the year 1672, but luckily he died the year preceding. He had the highest regard for the famous enthusiast madame Bourignon.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Comes (Natalis), an Italian writer, whose real name was Natal Conti. He was born at Milan, and died about 1590. His Greek and Latin poems were printed at Venice in 1550: but his principal work is a system of mythology, entitled "Mythologiæ sive Explicationis Fabularum," 1564.—*Tiraboschi.*

Comiers (Claude), canon of Embrun and professor of mathematics at Paris, died in 1698. He wrote two treatises on the Nature of Comets, another on Spectacles and some other curious pieces.—*Moreri.*

Commandine (Frederic), an Italian mathematician of a noble family, was born at Urbino in 1509, and died in 1575. He translated several of the ancient mathematicians into Latin, with notes, particularly Archimedes, Apollonius, Ptolemy, and Euclid; besides which, he published some books of his own composition.—*Ibid.*

Commelin (Jerome), a French printer born at Douay, and settled first at Geneva and next at Heidelberg, where he died in 1598. He printed several of the Greek and Latin fathers, with learned notes of his own.—*Ibid.*

Commendone (John Francis), a cardinal was born at Venice in 1524. He wro

Latin verses at the age of ten. Pope Julius III. made him his chamberlain, and employed him in several important embassies. Paul IV. gave him a bishopric, and Pius IV. made him a cardinal in 1565, when he was nuncio in Poland. He was legate at the diet at Augsburg, where he was zealous against the Lutherans. He died in 1584. Some of his Latin poems and letters are in print.—*Moreri.*

Commerson (Philibert), physician and botanist to the king of France, was born at Chatillon les Dombes, in Bresse, in 1727, and educated at Montpellier. He died at the isle of France, whither he accompanied Bougainville in his voyage round the world in 1773. His botanical collections were immense, and his application prodigious. He published Ichthyology in 2 vols. 4to. and a treatise entitled the Martyrology of Botany, giving accounts of those who have lost their lives in their botanical researches, in which his own name was intended to be placed, and to which doubtless it is entitled. His botanical collections, amounting to thirty-two large cases, he left to the king's cabinet.—*Eloge de Commerson par la Lande.*

Commines (Philip de), an historian, was born in Flanders, of a noble family, in 1445, and became eminent as a statesman at the court of Lewis XI. of France. On the death of that monarch he was sent to prison, and was treated with great severity. He was at last liberated, and died in 1509. His Memoirs of his own Times shew a great knowledge of men and things, an acuteness of judgment in tracing circumstances to their causes, and are enriched with a variety of excellent observations. The best edition of the original is that of Fresnoy, 1747, 4 vols. 4to.; and in English the translation of Uvedale, with curious notes, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

Commire (John), a French jesuit, and distinguished for his Latin poetry, was born at Amboise in 1625, and died at Paris in 1702. His fables are accounted equal to Phædrus. An edition of all his poems was published in 2 vols. 12mo. 1754.—*Moreri.*

Commodi (Andrea), an historical painter of Florence. He painted a fine picture for pope Paul V. of the angels falling from heaven. He died in 1638, aged 73.—*Pilkington.*

Commodus (Lucius Aurelius Antoninus), a Roman emperor, was the son of Antoninus the philosopher, whom he succeeded in 180. His disposition was naturally cruel and vicious. He seduced his own sisters, and kept a number of concubines and catamites. He used also to fight as a common gladiator in the amphitheatre. Having resolved to put his concubine Marcia to death, she poisoned him A. D. 192.—*Herodian. Crevier. Gibbon.*

Compte (Lewis le), a French jesuit, who was sent to China as a missionary and mathematician, in 1685, and published on his return to Europe, his Memoirs of that country, which is a respectable book. He died at Bourdeaux, in 1729.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Compton (Spencer), the gallant earl of Northampton, who was slain at the battle of Hopton-heath, in Staffordshire, March 19, 1643, aged 42. His lordship was offered quarter, but he indignantly replied, "that he scorned to accept quarter from such base rogues and rebels as they were;" on which he was basely slain with a halbert. He left six sons and two daughters.—*Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion.*

Compton (Henry), an English prelate, was the son of the above, and born in 1632. He received his education at Queen's college, Oxford; and at the restoration, had a cornetcy in the horse; but he quitted the military life, entered into orders, and was appointed canon of Christ church, Oxford, with the rectory of Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire. In 1674 he was preferred to the bishopric of Oxford, and the year following translated to London. At this time he was sworn of the privy council, and had the charge of educating the princesses Mary and Anne, afterwards queens of England. He resisted popery with great spirit in the reign of James II. and when that monarch ordered him to suspend Dr. Sharpe, rector of St. Giles's in the Fields, he refused, for which he was suspended from his episcopal functions; but a little before the revolution, he was restored. On the landing of the prince of Orange, he conveyed the princess Anne from London to Nottingham. He was zealous in placing William and Mary on the throne, and performed the office of coronation instead of archbishop Sancroft. He died at Fulham in 1713, and was buried in the church-yard of that parish. He translated the Life of Donna Olympia Maldachini from the Italian; and wrote a treatise on the Holy Communion, besides sermons and letters. He was fond of botany, and had the finest garden of exotics in England. He was also a great encourager of Mr. Ray, Plukenet, and other naturalists.—*Biog. Br. Pulteney's Sketches on Botany.*

Conant (John), an English divine, was born in 1608, at Heanton in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford; where he was chosen fellow, and proceeded to the degree of D. D. He was one of the assembly of divines; and in 1647 was chosen rector of his college; and shortly after, professor of divinity. He was one of the commissioners on the side of the nonconformists at the Savoy conference; but in 1670 he conformed, and became minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury, London, which he exchanged for that of All Saints, Northampton, to which was added the arch-deaconry of Norwich, and in 1681, a prebend of Worcester. He died in 1693, and was buried in the church of

All Saints, Northampton. Six volumes of his sermons have been published.—*Biog. Br. Prince's Worthies of Devon.*

Conca (Sebastian), an eminent historical painter, was born at Gaëta in 1679, and died in 1761. He painted several fine pictures for the king of Naples.—*Pilkington.*

Concanen (Matthew), a writer who is chiefly noted by the place he occupies in Pope's Dunciad, and by a letter to him from bishop Warburton. He was born in Ireland, and bred to the law. On settling in London, he became a party writer, in defence of the ministry, for which he was rewarded with the post of attorney-general of Jamaica, where he acquired a good fortune. He died in London in 1749. Some of his poems have merit.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Concina (Daniel), a dominican monk, was born in the territory of Venice, about 1686. His fame as a preacher was so great that he drew hearers from all parts of Italy. Pope Benedict XIV. consulted him frequently on difficult cases of the canon law. He died at Venice in 1756. He wrote a system of Christian Theology, in 12 vols. 4to.; and numerous pieces on casuistical and practical subjects.—*Moreri.*

Concino Concini, more celebrated by the title of marshal d'Ancre, was a Florentine by birth, and went to France with Mary de Medicis, wife of Henry IV. He afterwards obtained a marquisate, and some considerable places, which favours he abused, and was assassinated by the king's directions in 1617, and his body was infamously treated by the mob. His wife Galigai was also made a sharer of his misfortunes, and was accused of witchcraft. When the judges asked her by what arts she had gained an ascendancy over the queen, she replied, "My sorcery has only been the influence of a strong mind over a weak one." She was burnt to death the same year her husband was murdered.—*Moreri.*

Condamine (Charles Marie de la), a French mathematician, and chevalier of the order of St. Lazaré, was born at Paris in 1701. He was sent in 1736 with Godin and Bouguer to Peru, to measure a degree at the equator, where he suffered great hardships. On his return to Europe he married his niece, by dispensation from the pope. He died in 1774. He wrote a journal of the abovementioned voyage; Travels in Italy, and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Conde (Lewis, the first prince of), was the son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendome, and born in 1530. He signalized himself when young, at the battle of St. Quintin, and behaved with great gallantry till the death of Henry II. when he became a leader of the discontented hugonots. He was wounded at the battle of Dreux, in 1562, and slain in that of Jarnac, in 1569. His Memoirs of his own Times were printed after his death. The last edition is that of 1743, in 6 vols.—*Moreri.*

Conde (Henry, prince of), was born in 1588. He turned catholic at the request of Henry IV. In 1616 he was committed to the Bastille, and remained there three years. After the death of Lewis XIII. he recovered favour at court, and was minister of state under the regent. He served his country with fidelity, and died at Paris in 1646. —*Ibid.*

Conde (Lewis, prince of), duke of Enghien, the illustrious son of the preceding, and commonly called the great, was born at Paris in 1621. Cardinal Richelieu entering into conversation with him when he was a boy, said, "that he certainly would be the first general in Europe, and the greatest man of his time." At the age of 22 he gained the battle of Rocroi against the Spaniards, which victory was followed by the capture of Thionville, and other places. He next entered Germany, where he gathered innumerable laurels. Being recalled from thence, he was sent into Catalonia, but failed in his attempt to take Lerida. In 1641 he defeated the Imperialists in Flanders with prodigious slaughter. In the civil war, occasioned by the maladministration of Cardinal Mazarine, and the conduct of the queen mother, Condé adhered to the court, and effected a reconciliation. He afterwards joined the malcontents, in consequence of the ungrateful treatment he experienced from the cardinal, and in 1652 a civil war broke out, in which Condé opposed the court, but without success. Peace was concluded, but the prince refusing to accede to it, entered into the service of the Spaniards in the Low Countries; and though his military exploits were uncommonly splendid in this new relation, yet the circumstance of his joining the enemies of his country is a stain on his memory. At the peace of the Pyrennees, in 1659, he obtained his pardon, and he served his country with his wonted activity and success. He contended with the prince of Orange in the Netherlands, and was wounded at the famous passage of the Rhine. The conquest of Franche Compté was also chiefly owing to him. After the death of Turenne, he carried on the war against Germany with advantage. At last the gout obliged him to retire to Chantilly, where he died in 1686, leaving by his wife, niece of Richelieu, two sons.——*Moreri, Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Conder (John), a dissenting minister, and D. D. was born in Cambridgeshire in 1714. In 1755 he became principal of the academy at Mile-end; and in 1761, pastor of the congregation in Moorfields. He died in 1781. Dr. Conder wrote an essay on the Ministerial Character, and some sermons.—*Gent. Mag.*

Condillac (Stephen), a French metaphysician, member of the academy, and

tutor to Ferdinand, prince of Parma. He died in 1780. He wrote, 1. an Essay on the Origin of Human Knowledge; 2. a Treatise on the Sensations, 2 vols. 12mo.; 3. a Treatise on Animals, 12mo.; 4. a Course of Study drawn up for the Instruction of the Prince of Parma, 16 vols. 12mo.; 5. Commerce and Government considered relatively to each other, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Condorcet (John Anthony Nicholas Caritat, marquis of), a French philosopher, was born at Ribemont, in Picardy, in 1743. He was educated at the college of Navarre, where he studied mathematics, and soon distinguished himself among the geometricians. In 1765 appeared his first work On Integral Calculations, which was received with approbation by the academy. In 1767 he published a treatise, Of the Problem of the Three Bodies; and the year following, his analytical Essays. In 1769 he was chosen member of the academy, and in 1773 secretary, in which capacity he distinguished himself by the elegance of his eulogies. His Life of Turgot is reckoned an admirable piece of biography; but that of Voltaire is bombastic and flattering beyond bounds. In 1791 he became a member of the national assembly, and of the Jacobin club. He offered many gross insults to the king, though he was against his being brought to trial. When Robespierre established his authority, Condorcet was marked as a victim, and concealed himself in Paris for some days. He then went to an acquaintance in Fontenai, but his friend was not at home. In this state of suspense, he spent one night in a quarry, and another in an open field. On the third day he was seized and committed to prison, as a suspicious person, but was found dead in his bed the next morning, March 28, 1794. He left, a Sketch of the Progress of the Human Mind; a Tract on Calculation; and an Elementary Treatise on Arithmetic. Condorcet was a good analyst, and an ingenious man, but weak and indecisive, and, what was worse, he had neither feelings of humanity, nor respect for religion.—*Life by La Lande. Anecd. of the Founders of the French Repub. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Condren (Charles de), a priest of the congregation of the oratory and doctor of the Sorbonne, was confessor to the duke of Orleans, in which capacity he did essential service, by effecting a reconciliation between that prince and the king. He was offered an archbishopric and a cardinalship, both which he refused, and accepted only the dignity of general of his order. He died in 1641. He wrote Discourses and Letters, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Confucius, or Cong-fu-tse, a Chinese philosopher, was born in the province of Lu-an-long, about 551 years B. C. Wonderful things are told of the precocity of his talents, and of his extraordinary virtue, particularly his dutifulness to his ancestors, a point of the highest consequence in the moral system of the Chinese. He lost his father, who was a mandarin, at the age of three years; but his grandfather, a learned and holy man, lived long enough to impart his instructions to his grandson. When he was nineteen he took a wife, by whom he had a son, who died at the age of 50, and left a son called Tson-tse, whose character stood high for wisdom and virtue. Confucius never kept any concubines, though it was the custom of his country. At the age of 28 he formed the project of a general reformation, and with success, being equally respected by king and people. A great change was brought about in the kingdom of Lu, where he lived, which alarmed the neighbouring princes, who sent the king several tempting girls to allure him from virtue and Confucius. The scheme succeeded, and the philosopher withdrew from court in disgust. He then travelled in search of a country disposed to attend to his maxims. He went through several countries spreading his doctrines, and endeavouring to make men wise and happy. His followers became numerous; out of whom he selected ten as his chosen disciples, to whom he imparted the treasures of wisdom. He died in the 73d year of his age. The king of Lu, when he heard of his death, burst into tears, and said, "that heaven being displeased with him, had taken away Confucius." From that time his memory was cherished as that of a saint, and several magnificent structures were raised to his honour. His books are regarded by the Chinese as the fountain of wisdom, and they appear to deserve the praise bestowed upon them, as far as they regard pure morality. His descendants enjoy the title of mandarins of the first order to this day.—*Du Halde's Hist. of China. Moreri.*

Congreve (William), a dramatic poet, was born in Staffordshire in 1672, but brought up in Ireland, first at Kilkenny school, and next at Trinity college, Dublin; after which, he entered of the Middle Temple, but never followed the law. His first literary production was a romance called Incognita, or Love and Duty reconciled, written at the age of seventeen. In 1693 appeared his comedy of the Old Batchelor, which was received with applause, and recommended to the earl of Halifax, who made him a commissioner of the Hackney-coach office. His next performance was the Double Dealer; and in 1695 he brought out his Love for Love. About this time he was engaged in a controversy with Collier respecting the immorality of his pieces, in which Congreve was completely foiled. He died in 1729. His remains were interred in Westminster abbey. Besides the above pieces, he wrote the Mourning Bride, a tragedy; the Way of the World, a comedy; and poems. He left his fortune

to Henrietta, duchess of Marlborough.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

Connor (Bernard), an Irish physician, was born in the county of Kerry about 1666, and brought up at Montpellier and Paris. He resided some time at Warsaw, which enabled him to write the History of Poland, in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1695 he came to England, and became a fellow of the royal society. In 1697 he printed a book in Latin, on the Miracles of our Saviour, which made a great noise, as being unfavourable to christianity. But he died the year following in the communion of the church of England.—*Funeral Sermon for Dr. Connor, by Dr. Hoyley. Biog. Br.*

Conon, an Athenian general, who was defeated in a naval engagement by Lysander. He then went into exile, and put himself under the protection of Artaxerxes, king of Persia, by whose aid he was enabled to defeat the Spartans near Cnidos, where their commander was slain. After having fortified Athens, and restored its liberty, he was betrayed to Tiribazus, a Persian, who put him to death, B. C. 393.——*Plutarch. Xenophon.*

Conon, an astronomer of Samos, who to gain the favour of Ptolemy Eruegetes affirmed that his queen Berenice's locks were formed into a constellation. He was the friend of Archimedes, and flourished 247 B. C.—*Vossius de Mathem.*

Conrad I. count of Franconia, elected king of Germany in 912. His title was acknowledged by all, except Arnoul duke of Bavaria, who engaged the Huns to ravage Germany. Conrad got rid of the invaders by the promise of a yearly tribute, and died in 918.—*Univ. Hist.*

Conrad II. son of Herman duke of Franconia, was elected king of Germany in 1024. Several of the princes revolted against him but were defeated. In 1027 Conrad went to Rome, where he was crowned emperor. He also obtained the kingdom of Burgundy by the will of king Rodolphus, in 1033. He died in 1039.—*Ibid.*

Conrad III. emperor, was before his election duke of Franconia, and the son of Frederick duke of Suabia. His election was attended with civil wars, which raged a long time. When peace was restored, Conrad made an expedition to the Holy Land, where he nearly lost the whole of his army, through the Greeks poisoning the fountains. He returned to Germany, and died in 1152.—*Ibid.*

Conrad IV. duke of Suabia, was elected emperor of Germany after the death of his father Frederick II. in 1250. Pope Innocent IV. who claimed the right of disposing of the crown preached a crusade against him. Conrad marched into Italy, took Naples, Capua, and other places, but died soon after, not without suspicion of poison, in 1254.—*Ibid.*

Conradin, or Conrad the Younger, the son of the last-mentioned, was but three years old at the death of his father, who left the regency of the kingdom of Naples to Mainfroi his uncle. Urban IV. gave that crown to Charles of Anjou, who defeated Conradin in 1268, and caused him to be beheaded at the age of 16 years.—*Ibid.*

Conrart (Valentin), one of the founders of the French academy, was born at Paris in 1603, and died in 1675. He was a liberal man, and an encourager of letters, though not learned himself. He printed some letters and tracts.—*Moreri.*

Conri (Florence), a franciscan, was born in the province of Connaught in Ireland in 1560. He was educated in Spain, and when Philip III. attempted the conquest of Ireland, Conri was sent thither, and to give him the greater influence, the pope made him titular archbishop of Tuam. The design however failed, and he returned to Madrid, where he died in 1629. He wrote, the Mirror of the Christian Life; an Irish Catechism, printed at Louvain in 1626; and some pieces in Latin, on the works of Augustine.—*Moreri.*

Conringius (Hermannus), a learned physician and antiquary, was born in East Friesland, in 1606, and studied at Leyden. He was professor of physic and politics at Helmstadt, and died senior of that university in 1681. He wrote treatises on the Aristotelian System; others on Law, and German Antiquities; all of which were collected in 7 vols folio, 1730.—*Ibid.*

Constant (David), a learned divine, was born at Lausanne in Switzerland in 1638, and after studying at various universities, settled at his native place, as professor of moral philosophy and Greek, and afterwards of theology. He died in 1733. He published an Abridgment of Politics: on the Passage through the Red Sea; De Uxore Lothi, rubo Mosis & Serpento æreo; Systema Ethico-Theologicum, and some editions of ancient authors.—*Ibid.*

Constantine the great, emperor of the Romans was the son of Constantius Chlorus, by Helena, and born about the year 274. On the death of his father, in 306, he was proclaimed emperor by the army. He defeated the Franks, after which he crossed the Rhine and committed great ravages in Belgium. He married Fausta, the daughter of Maximian, in 307. His father-in-law taking advantage of his absence from Arles, where he held his court, seized the treasury and assumed the imperial title, but shortly after he was taken prisoner by Constantine, and strangled himself. A war now broke out between Constantine and Maxentius, the son of Maximian, on which the former marched into Italy, which he completely reduced, and in a battle near Rome, Maxentius was defeated and drowned in the Tiber. It is at

this period that the æra of Constantine's conversion to christianity by the supernatural appearance of a luminous cross in the heavens is fixed. But though the emperor himself related the circumstance to Eusebius, it stands on a weak foundation. After the death of Maxentius, he entered Rome in triumph, and received from the senate the rank of Augustus, in conjunction with Licinius and Maximin, the former of whom married his sister Constantia. A civil war shortly after broke out between Licinius and Maximin, in which the latter was slain. Licinius then formed a conspiracy against Constantine, which being discovered, war ensued between them, in which Constantine was successful, and peace was concluded. A second war broke out in 323, and terminated the defeat of Licinius, and his resignation of the Imperial dignity. Not long afterwards he was strangled. Having obtained possession of the empire, Constantine began to shew his regard for the religion which he had adopted, by building numerous churches, and taking a journey to Jerusalem to visit the holy sepulchre. While in the Holy Land he erected a magnificent church at Bethlehem. At this time the christian world was disturbed by the disputes between the orthodox and the arians. At the head of the first stood Athanasius, to whom Constantine shewed but little favour, and consented to his banishment; but afterwards he condemned the doctrines of Arius, and adhered to the Nicene confession. With this zeal for religion he blended courage and justice. He conquered the Goths, and gave an asylum in his dominions to a number of Samaritans who had been driven from their own country. He founded Constantinople and performed many actions that entitle him to the name of *Great*. Yet he sullied his character by the murder of his son Crispus. He died in 337, aged 66.—*Crevier. Univ. Hist.*

Constantine II. son of the above, was born at Arles in 316. On the death of his father he obtained Gaul, Spain, and Britain, for his share; but envying the part possessed by his brother Constans, he marched against him, and was slain at Aquilæia, in 3[illegible].—*Ibid.*

Constantine IV surnamed *Pogonatus*, or the *bearded*, was the son of Constans II. and succeeded him in 668. His first act was an expedition to Sicily, to avenge the murder of his father, and to depose the usurper, in which he succeeded. The army having set up his two brothers as coadjutors with him in the empire, he caused their noses to be cut off. He defeated the Saracens, and called a council at Constantinople in 680, in which the heresy of the monothelites was condemned. He died in 685.—*Ibid.*

Constantine V. was the son of the emperor Leo the Isaurian, whom he succeeded in 752. He was a great enemy to image-worship, for which his memory has been ill treated by the Romanists. He defeated the Saracens, and his brother-in-law, Artavasdes, who assumed the title of emperor. Constantine was afterwards defeated by the Bulgarians, whom, in another battle, he completely routed. He died in 775.—*Crevier. Univ. Hist.*

Constantine VI. son of Leo IV. by Irene, was born in 770, and succeeded his father in 780, under the guardianship of his mother. Irene was ambitious, and wished to keep the power from her son who struggled hard to assume the reins of government. After many contests, she was obliged to yield, and retired to a private station; still however intriguing in secret for the resumption of authority. An invasion of the empire by the Bulgarians aided her views, and she caused her son to be deprived of his eyes in 792. He lived in obscurity some years after this, leaving the throne to his unnatural mother.—*Ibid.*

Constantine VII. (Porphyrogenitus), son of Leo the Wise, was born in 905, and came to the throne, at the age of seven years, under the guardianship of his mother Zoe. He defeated the Lombards, and obliged the Turks to quit Italy. He was poisoned by his son Romanus in 959. Constantine wrote the Life of the Emperor Basilius the Macedonian; the Geography of the empire; on State Affairs, &c.—*Ibid.*

Constantine IX. was the son of the emperor Romanus, and succeeded to the imperial title, with his brother Basil II. on the death of John Rimisces in 976. The power, however, was principally possessed by Constantine, who died in 1028.—*Ibid.*

Constantine X. surnamed *Monomachus*, or the gladiator, was a noble Greek, and the husband of Zoe, daughter of Constantine IX. He ascended the throne in 1042. His reign was disturbed by insurrections, which he quelled; but the Turks took from him several places. He died in 1054.—*Ibid.*

Constantine XI. surnamed *Ducas*, was adopted by Isaac Comnenus as his successor in 1059. The Scythians ravaged the empire in his reign, and several cities were destroyed by an earthquake. He died in 1067.—*Ibid.*

Constantine XIII. was the son of the emperor John Paleologus, and succeeded his brother John in 1448. He was killed in bravely defending Constantinople against the Turks in 1453, and with him ended the Greek empire.—*Ibid.*

Constantine (Flavius Julius), a private soldier, who was raised by the army in Britain to the imperial dignity in 407, on which he crossed over to Gaul and conquered that country and Spain. He fixed his court at Arles, where he was besieged by Constantius, the general of the emperor Honorius. Constantine surrendered on the promise that his life should be spared, which, however, was basely violated, and he and his son were put to death A. D. 411.—*Ibid.*

Constantine, pope, was born in Syria, and elected to the papal chair in 708. He made a voyage into the east, where he was received with great splendour, and died in 715. There was an antipope of the same name, who opposed Stephen III. but being driven from Rome, retired into a monastery.—*Bower. Platina.*

Constantine, called the *African*, a physician, was a native of Carthage, and well versed in the oriental languages. He settled at Salerno, where he entered into a monastery, and composed several medical pieces, chiefly translations from the Arabic writers. He died in 1087. His works were printed at Basil in 1532, folio.——*Moreri.*

Constantine (Robert), a learned French physician, and professor of the belles lettres at Caen, was born in 1502, and died in 1605. He wrote a Greek and Latin Lexicon, and some books on Grecian Antiquities.—*Ibid.*

Constantius (Chlorus), the son of Eutropius, and the father of Constantine the Great. He obtained the title of Cæsar, from his victories in Germany and Britain; and on the abdication of Dioclesian was chosen the colleague of Galerius. He died at York in 306.—*Univ. Hist.*

Constantius (Flavius Julius), the second son of Constantine the Great, was born in 317, made Cæsar in 323, and elected emperor in 337. The soldiers, to secure the throne to the three sons of Constantine, massacred the uncles and cousins of those princes, with the exception of Julian the apostate, and his brother Gallus. After this the sons of Constantine divided the empire, Constantius taking the east to his share. Magnentius, governor of Rhætia, murdered Constans, who had reigned over Italy thirteen years, on which Constantius marched against the murderer, whom he defeated, and his elder brother being also dead, he became sole emperor. He died on his march against Julian, who had assumed the purple in 361.—*Univ. Hist.*

Contarini (Gaspard), a cardinal, was born at Venice, the senate of which employed him in several embassies. He obtained the cardinalship in 1538, and in 1541 was appointed legate to the council of Trent. He died in 1542. He wrote De immortalitate Aminæ; De Septem Ecclesiæ Sacramentis; De optimi antistitis officio; Confutatio Articulorum Lutheri, &c. His works are written with elegance.—*Moreri.*

Contarini (Giovanni), a Venetian painter of great merit, who died in 1605, aged 56. He imitated Titian with success.——*Pilkington.*

Contarini (Vincent), professor of eloquence at Padua. He died in 1617, aged 40. His works are, 1. De re Frumentaria; 2. De Militari Romanorum Stipendio; 3. Variæ Lectiones; all in 4to.—*Moreri.*

Conte (Jacopino dal), a painter of Florence, who was patronized by pope Paul III. He excelled in portraits, and died in 1598, aged 88.—*Pilkington.*

Conti (Armand de Bourbon, prince of). He was born in 1629, and brought up to the church, but on the death of his father he quitted the ecclesiastical state, for a military life; and in the dissensions which broke out in France he sided with the malcontents, in opposition to his brother the great Condé. Afterwards these two princes were sent to the prison of Vincennes, by Mazarine. In 1654 Conti was made governor of Guienne, general of the armies in Catalonia, and in 1662 governor of Languedoc. He died in 1668. He wrote, Traité de la Comedie & des Spectacles selon la Tradition de l'Eglise; Devoirs des Grands, avec un Testament; Devoirs des Gouverneurs de Provence, Paris 1667, 3 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Conti (Giusto di), an Italian poet of the 16th century, whose poems were printed by Salvini at Florence, in 1715, and in 1753 at Verona.—*Tiraboschi.*

Conti (Anthony), a Venetian writer, who died in 1749, aged 81. He was personally acquainted with sir Isaac Newton, and ever retained a profound admiration for that great man. His works in verse and prose were printed at Venice in 2 vols. 4to. 1739 and his posthumous pieces in 1756.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Conto-Pertana (don Joseph), a Portuguese poet, who died at Lisbon in 1735. He ranks next to Camoens.—*Ibid.*

Conybrare (John), a learned bishop, was born at Pinhoe, in Devonshire, in 1692, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, obtained a fellowship, and in 1730 was chosen rector. In 1732 he published an answer to Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation, for which he was rewarded the same year with the deanry of Christ-church, Oxford. In 1750 he was made bishop of Bristol, and died in 1755. His remains were interred at Bristol cathedral. Two volumes of his sermons were published after his death.—*Biog. Br.*

Cook (James), a celebrated navigator, was born at Marton in Yorkshire, in 1728. His parents were in humble circumstances and at an early age he was apprenticed to a shopkeeper at Snaith, but having an inclination to the sea his master gave up his indentures, and he bound himself to Mr. Walker, a ship-owner in the coal trade at Whitby. He served near seven years in this line, after which he became mate in the same employ. On the breaking out of the war in 1755 he entered on board the Eagle man of war, and distinguishing himself by his sobriety and diligence, obtained, in 1759, a warrant as master. He served in that capacity at the reduction of Quebec, and while on that station was employed in taking the soundings of the river

St. Lawrence; afterwards he was engaged in making a chart of the same river, which he executed with great accuracy. He was next with lord Colvil, in the Northumberland, at the retaking of Newfoundland, of which coast he made a survey. On his return to England in 1762 he married a respectable young woman at Barking, in Essex, for whom he had always the tenderest regard. The year following he accompanied captain Graves, governor of Newfoundland, where he made many curious researches, and observed a solar eclipse, an account of which he transmitted to the royal society. It being resolved to send out persons to Otaheite, in the South sea, for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus, in 1769, Mr. Cook was selected for the command, and raised to the rank of lieutenant. In August 1768, he sailed in the Endeavour, accompanied by Mr. Green, as astronomer, Mr. now sir Joseph Banks, and doctor Solander. The transit was accurately observed, and July 13th our navigator left Otaheite on a voyage of discovery, in which he discovered a number of islands, to which he gave the name of Society islands. October 6th he anchored at New Zealand, which he circumnavigated. From thence he sailed to New Holland, his account of which occasioned a settlement there, named by him Botany Bay, and which colony will, in all probability, be attended with vast effects in those regions. He arrived, after many dangers, June 12, 1771, and in August following was appointed a commander in the navy. An account of this voyage was published from the captain's journals and those of Mr. Banks by Dr. Hawkesworth. The existence of a southern continent being still an undecided question, captain Cook was employed in another voyage to ascertain the point, and he accordingly sailed with two ships, the Resolution, commanded by himself, and the Adventure, by captain Furneaux, July 13, 1772. In this voyage they explored the southern hemisphere as high as latitude 71° 10′, amidst immense fields and mountains of ice, where a ship had never been; but in the course of it the two vessels parted, and never joined each other again. Captain Cook, after refreshing at Otaheite, sailed to the westward, and discovered a groupe, which he called the Friendly isles. He next fell in with the islands discovered by Quiros, and having surveyed them all, denominated them the New Hebrides. He next discovered a large island, which he called New Caledonia; and another, named by him Norfolk island, which has since been colonized. After many other additions to our geographical knowledge, but without attaining the main object, he arrived safe at Spithead, July 30, 1775, during which perilous voyage, only one man had died out of 118 on board the Resolution, owing to the excellent means adopted by him for preserving the health of his crew. Of these he gave an account in a paper transmitted to the royal society, of which body he was chosen a member, and had the gold medal awarded him in 1776. He was now raised to the rank of post captain, and appointed to a post in Greenwich hospital. The admiralty having resolved to determine the disputed question, whether there be a northern communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, Captain Cook willingly volunteered his services on the occasion, and July 12, 1776 sailed from Plymouth in the Resolution, accompanied by another vessel called the Discovery. He carried out with him a native of the Society islands, named Omai, whom he had brought to England at his own request. After touching at Otaheite, the captain's favourite spot, he sailed to Huaheine, where Omai was landed with his presents, which he had received in England. Sailing from thence our navigators fell in with a groupe of islands, to which, out of compliment to the first lord of the admiralty, was given the appellation of the Sandwich islands. Then steering for the north-west coast of America, they arrived at a place called Nootka Sound. On this coast they discovered a vast inlet, which at first seemed to indicate the opening of communication they were in search of, but it proved to be only a large river, which was called Cook's river. After sailing as high as lat. 74° 44′ N. and being opposed by an impenetrable mass of ice, the ships were obliged to shift their course to the south, and November 26, 1778, reached the Sandwich islands. Here they met at first with a kind reception from the natives, but the daring thefts committed by the savages produced quarrels, and threatened hostilities. At length the islanders proceeded so far as to steal the cutter belonging to the Resolution, which being a serious object, captain Cook armed two boats, and went on shore with a design of seizing the person of the king, which had been his custom on these occasions. But in the present instance it proved fatal, for the natives armed themselves, and gathered in such numbers, that the captain renounced his purpose, and hastened to his boats. The savages, however, pressed on, throwing stones; the marines then fired, but four of them were knocked down and killed. In this scene of confusion captain Cook preserved his wonted coolness, and remained the last man on shore; but just as he reached the water-side he received a blow from a club, which brought him down on one knee, and as he was rising he received a stab with a dagger and fell prostrate. He was soon dispatched by the savages, who carried off his body in triumph. Some of his bones were afterwards recovered, the flesh in all probability having been feasted on by the savages who are known to eat the dead bodies of their enemies. Such was the me-

lancholy fate of this great man, February 14, 1779. He left a widow and several children who were provided for by the royal bounty. Captain Cook was a tall robust man of placid temper; modest, affable, and persevering; and a father to his crew, by whom he was regarded with veneration. His name is revered for having enlarged the stock of valuable knowledge, and he will ever be regarded as a honour to his country.—*Biog. Brit.*

Cook (sir Anthony), tutor to Edward VI. was a native of Essex, and supposed to have been educated at Cambridge. In Mary's reign he lived abroad, but returned on the accession of Elizabeth, and died full of age and honour at his seat in 1576. His daughters were eminently learned. One was united to lord Burleigh, a second to sir Nicholas Bacon, a third to sir John Russel, and a fourth to sir Henry Killegrew.—*Biog. Brit.*

Cooke (Thomas), an English poet, was born at Braintree in Essex, about 1707. He was patronized by the earl of Pembroke, who assisted him in his translation of Hesiod. Cook also translated Cicero de Natura Deorum; and Terence, with part of Plautus. He wrote the life of Andrew Marvel, and was honoured by Pope with a place in the Dunciad. He died very indigent, about 1750.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Cooper (Anthony Ashley), earl of Shaftesbury, was born at Winborne in Dorsetshire, 1621, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. In 1640 he was elected into parliament for Tewkesbury. At the beginning of the troubles he inclined to the side of royalty, but quitted it for the other party, and accepted a commission in its service. When Cromwell assumed the government, he opposed him with warmth, and contributed much to the restoration of the king. Soon after that event he was sworn of the privy-council, and created lord Ashley; appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and one of the commissioners of the treasury. In 1672 he was created earl of Shaftesbury, and the same year was made lord chancellor, which office he resigned the year following. He opposed the Test Bill, brought into the house of lords by the earl of Danby, on which account the parliament was prorogued. The earl contended in the next session that the parliament ought to be considered as dissolved, for which he was sent to the Tower, where he continued thirteen months. On the change of ministry, in 1679, he was made president of the council, but resigned the place shortly after. In 1681 he was tried for high treason, and acquitted. On this he went to Holland, where he died in 1683. His private life did not answer his great talents, and Charles II. once said to him, "I believe, Shaftesbury, thou art the wickedest fellow in my dominions:" to which his lordship gravely replied, "May it please your majesty, of *a subject*, I believe I am;" at which the king laughed heartily.—*Biog. Br*

Cooper (Anthony Ashley), earl of Shaftesbury, grandson of the above, was born in 1671. He was educated under the inspection of his grandfather, and then went on his travels. In 1693 he was elected member of parliament for Poole, in which capacity he distinguished himself by a memorable speech for granting counsel to prisoners in cases of treason. The ill-state of his health obliged him to decline the honour of a seat in the ensuing parliament. He then went to Holland, where he pursued his studies under a borrowed name. Shortly after his return he succeeded to the family title, but rarely attended the house of lords. In 1704, the French prophets occasioned so much disturbance, that steps were proposed for suppressing them, which occasioned his lordship, who was an enemy to persecution, to write his letter concerning Enthusiasm. In 1709 appeared his Moralists, a philosophical rhapsody. The year following he married, and in 1711 he went to Italy for the recovery of his health, but died the year following at Naples, in the 42d year of his age. His lordship left one son. The complete edition of his Characteristics, which appeared after his death, comprizes all that he intended for the press; but in 1716 came out his Letters, written to a young Man at the university; and in 1721, Toland published Letters from the Earl of Shaftesbury to Robert Molesworth, Esq. His style is in general clear and strong; but though he professed himself a believer of christianity, he was a sceptic, and endeavoured to undermine revealed religion by the most insidious means. His brother *Maurice Ashley* Cooper translated Xenophon's Cyropædia into English.—*Ibid.*

Cooper (Thomas), an English prelate, was born at Oxford, and educated at Merton college, of which he was elected fellow in 1540. In 1546 he quitted his fellowship, and in the reign of Mary practised physic; but on the accession of Elizabeth, he returned to his former profession, and was made bishop of Lincoln, from whence he was translated to Winchester, where he died in 1594. He wrote a Chronicle from the 17th year after Christ to 1540, and thence to 1560; Thesaurus Linguæ Romanæ Britannicæ; sermons, and controversial pieces against the puritans.—*Biog. Brit.*

Cooper (Samuel), a celebrated English painter, who excelled in miniature portraits, insomuch that the French king offered 150*l.* for his picture of Oliver Cromwell. He was called Van Dyck in little; and died in London, 1672, aged 73. His brother Alexander Cooper became painter to queen Christina of Sweden.—*Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

Cooper (John Gilbert), an English writer, was born in Nottinghamshire, in 1723, and educated at Westminster-school, from whence he removed to Trinity college Cambridge. On leaving the university he went to reside at his country seat, and died in 1769. He wrote a Life of Socrates, printed in 1759; some papers in the World; Letters on Taste; and poems.—*Biog. Brit.*

Cooper (Miles), an ingenious divine, was brought up at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degree of LL. D. He became president of the college at New York, which place he quitted on the breaking out of the disturbances, and settled at Edinburgh as minister of the episcopal chapel. He died in 1785. He printed a volume of poems in 1758, and some sermons. —*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Coote (sir Eyre), an eminent general, was born in 1726. He served against the rebels in 1745; and in 1754 went to the East Indies, where he distinguished himself in many important actions, particularly at the siege of Pondicherry, for which the directors presented him with a diamond-hilted sword. In 1769 he was made commander-in-chief of the company's forces; but he quitted Madras at the end of the following year, and returned to England, where he was appointed governor of fort St. George, and made knight of the bath. He went again to India as commander-in-chief in 1781, and defeated Hyder Ally with 10,000 men, though Hyder's forces amounted to 150,000. He died at Madras in 1783, and his body was brought to England, and interred at Rockwood in Hampshire. There is a fine monument to his memory in Westminster abbey, erected by the India company.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Copernicus (Nicholas), a famous astronomer, was born at Thorn in Prussia, in 1472. At the age of twenty-three he went to Italy, where he improved himself in astronomy and painting and at Rome he obtained the professorship of mathematics. He returned to his own country after an absence of some years, and then set about reforming the system of astronomy, and the result was, that he completely overthrew the Ptolemaic system. His great work is entitled De Revolutionibus Orbium Cælestium. He died soon after its publication in 1543, aged 70. Copernicus was a canon of Worms, and well versed in the Greek and Latin languages, and in mathematics and philosophy.—*Life by Gassendi.*

Coq (Peter le), a French ecclesiastic, was born in 1728, and died in 1777, leaving a respectable character for humility, learning, and industry. He wrote on the Usury of commercial Loans, 12mo.; Letters on ecclesiastical Discipline, 12mo.; a Treatise on different Kinds of Property; another on Funds, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Coques (Gonzalo), a Flemish painter of portraits and conversations, was born in 1618, and died in 1634. He imitated Vandyck with great success, and he acquired both riches and fame.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Coram (Thomas), an English philanthropist. He was born about 1618, and was bred to the sea in the merchants' service. The foundling hospital owes its institution to his exertions, besides which he procured an establishment to be formed in North America, for the education of Indian girls. Captain Coram spent all that he had on these and other benevolent schemes, so that in his old age he was obliged to be supported by the contribution of several noble patrons, among whom was Frederic prince of Wales. He died in 1751, and was buried in the foundling hospital.—— *Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Coras (John de), a French lawyer, was born in 1513. He studied at Toulouse, where he read lectures at the age of eighteen; and afterwards became professor. The queen of Navarre appointed him her chancellor, and he was also made a counsellor of the parliament of Toulouse. On the breaking out of the war of religion, he and some other protestant counsellors were thrown into prison. The king's orders were, to put them to death; but while the parliament were deliberating upon the inhuman decree, a band of assassins broke open the prison and put all the protestants to death, amounting to above two hundred. His works on the Civil Law were printed at Lyons in 1558, in 2 vols. fol.—*Moreri.*

Corbet (Richard), an English divine, and poet, was born in Surrey, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford James I. made him one of his chaplains, and in 1620 gave him the deanry of Christchurch. In 1629 he obtained the bishopric of Oxford, from whence in 1632 he was translated to Norwich, where he died in 1632. A collection of his poems were printed in 1648, 8vo. and again in 1672 in 12mo.—*Biog. Br.*

Corbet (John), a nonconformist divine, was born at Gloucester, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, after which he settled in his native country. He next obtained the living of Bramshot in Hampshire, from whence he was ejected in 1662. He had a conference with bishop Gunning at Chichester, on the terms of conformity, which ended without affording satisfaction to either side. He died at London, in 1680. He wrote an Historical Relation of the Military Government of Gloucester, in the Time of the Rebellion, 4to.: but his principal performance is entitled Self-Employment in Secret, 12mo. 1681. It is a good practical book.—*Calamy.*

Corbulo (Domitius), a Roman general, who took several places from the Armenians, destroyed Artaxata their capital, and set Tigranes on the throne of Armenia. He also subdued the Parthians. Ner-

jealous of his reputation, directed him to be murdered; Corbulo hearing of it, fell upon his own sword, A.D. 67.—*Tacitus.*

Cordemoi (Gerard de), a French academician, and reader to the dauphin: died in 1684 at an advanced age. He wrote the General History of France, in 2 vols. folio. His son, *Lewis Gerard*, was abbot of the cistercian monastery at Femieres, in the diocese of Clermont in Auvergne. He was a zealous defender of the Romish tenets, and wrote a great number of controversial pieces. He also assisted his father in the History of France. He died in 1722. —*Moreri.*

Cordey (Charlotte), an extraordinary young woman, was born of a good family near Sez in Normandy in 1768, and lived chiefly at Caen, where she was greatly admired for her beauty and spirit. She had a lover named Belsunce, a major in the army, who being massacred by the soldiers, his fate animated Charlotte with sentiments of vengeance against Marat, whom she regarded as the oppressor of her country. She hastened to Paris, and on being introduced to his presence, while he was reading a paper she had given to him, stabbed him to the heart with a dagger, July 12, 1793. Far from attempting to escape, she confessed the fact, was condemned and guillotined. This circumstance was attended by another equally extraordinary, for as she was conducting to the scaffold, a deputy of the city of Mayence, named Adam Lux, was so transported with admiration of her beauty, that he hastened to the tribunal and demanded to suffer death under the same instrument, and he was accordingly condemned and executed.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Cordus (Aulus Cremutius), a Roman senator and historian, who lived under Augustus and Tiberius. He wrote the History of the Civil Wars of Rome; for some free opinions in which, he was accused to Tiberius, by Sejanus, and finding his condemnation certain, he starved himself to death. The senate caused his books to be burnt. He is highly spoken of by Tacitus and Seneca.—*Voss. de Hist. Lat*

Cordus (Euricius), a German physician and botanist, was born at Simmershuys, in Hesse. He took his doctor's degree at Ferrara, and settled at Bremen, where he died about 1536. He wrote, a Botanologia, *Cologne*, 1534, 8vo. and *Paris*, 1551, 12mo. He was also the author of some medical pieces and Latin poems. His son *Valerius* devoted himself to the study of physic and botany, on which he wrote several valuable works, as Dispensatorium, seu Pharmacorum Conficiendorum ratio; Adnotationum in Dioscoriden; Historia Plantarum, &c. He died in 1544, aged 29.—*Moreri.*

Corelli (Arcangelo), a celebrated musician, was born at Fusignano, a town of Bologna, in 1653. His principal instrument was the violin, on which he was supposed to be the first player in the world. After visiting several places he settled at Rome, where he was patronized by cardinal Ottoboni. He died in 1713. He left his pictures, and about 6000*l.* in money, to his patron, who kept the collection, but distributed the cash to Corelli's relations. His solos and concertos are in high esteem among the lovers of music.—*Burney. Hawkins.*

Corinna, a Grecian poetess, was born in Bœotia, and called by the Greeks the lyric muse. She gained the prize of lyric poetry five times from Pindar. Only some fragments have come down to us, to be found in *Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*

Corio (Bernardine), an Italian historian, born at Milan, of which country he wrote the history, and died in 500. The best edition of that work is that of Milan in 1503, folio.—*Tiraboschi.*

Coriolanus (Caius Martius), an illustrious Roman, who obtained that name from his valour at Corioli, where from a private soldier he was raised to military honour. When Gelo king of Sicily sent a quantity of grain to Rome as a present, Coriolanus imprudently advised that it should be sold, and not distributed gratis. For this he was tried and banished. He then went to Tullus king of the Volsci, whom he advised to make war upon the Romans. He became the general of the Volscian army, and upon his march was met by several ambassadors from Rome, who offered him liberal terms if he would return to his country; but he was inexorable, till his mother and wife, attended by the matrons of Rome, came to him in deep mourning. Their tears and entreaties prevailed, and he marched from the neighbourhood of Rome for which Tullus caused him to be murdered, B. C. 488.—— *Plutarch.*

Cornarius, or Haguenbot (John), a German physician, born at Zwickow in Saxony. He employed himself in restoring the Greek physicians, and translating them into Latin. He also practised physic with great success, and died in 1558, aged 58.—*Moreri.*

Cornaro (Lewis), a noble Venetian, who rendered himself remarkable by protracting his life to a considerable length, by a course of regimen. He was born in 1467, and in his youth lived freely, which brought him into a bad state of health. On this, he formed the resolution of confining himself to twelve ounces of food and fourteen of wine daily, by which means and exercise he acquired a vigorous constitution. At an advanced age he wrote his popular book on Health and Long life, which has been translated into most languages; he also wrote a treatise on Waters, particularly the Lagunes about Venice. He died at Padua, in 1565, aged

98. His wife, who survived him, lived to about the same age.—*Tiraboschi.*

Cornaro (Helena Lucretia), a learned lady of the same family, was educated at Padua, where she obtained the degree of doctor. She divided her time between intense study and the most mortified devotion; and died in 1685, aged 38. A funeral solemnity was celebrated in honour of her at Rome, of which a pompous description was printed at Padua in 1686. Her works were printed at Parma in 1688, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

Cornazzani (Antony), an Italian poet, was born at Placentia in the 15th century. He died at Ferrara, but the time is not ascertained. He wrote the Lives of the Virgin Mary and Jesus Christ, in verse; but his sonnets are most valued.—*Tiraboschi.*

Corneille (Peter), a French poet of eminence, was born at Rouen in 1606, and brought up to the bar, which he quitted. His first dramatic piece was called Melite, after which he produced several celebrated performances, the most famous of which is the Cid, in 1637. In 1647 he was chosen member of the French academy. He died in 1684.—*Moreri.*

Corneille (Thomas), brother of the above, and also a poet, a member of the French academy, and of that of inscriptions. He wrote several plays which were well received. They were published with those of his brother in 1738, in 11 vols. 12mo. He died in 1709, aged 84. He likewise wrote a Dictionary of Arts, in 2 vols. folio, and a Geographical and Historical Dictionary, in 3 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

Corneille (Michael), a French painter, was born at Paris in 1642. He had the king's pension, and went to Rome, where he studied with success. On his return he was chosen professor in the academy at Paris, and was employed in the great works at Versailles and Trianon. He died in 1708. His brother, *John Baptist*, was also a good painter, and a member of the academy.—*D'Argenville.*

Cornelia, a celebrated Roman lady, was the daughter of Scipio Africanus the elder, and the wife of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, who was consul B. C. 177. On being left a widow, with twelve children, she devoted herself solely to their education, and rejected the most splendid offers of marriage. All her children died young except the two famous tribunes Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, and a daughter, who married Scipio the younger. A pleasing anecdote is related of her: on being visited by a lady of high rank, the stranger displayed to her with much ostentation her jewels and other ornaments, expecting that Cornelia would do the same, but the Roman matron brought out her children as her brightest jewels. She bore the death of her sons with heroic fortitude, and said that she was a woman who was mother of the Gracchi could not be called unfortunate. The Roman people erected a statue to her honour.—*Plutarch.*

Cornelisz (Lucas), an eminent painter of Leyden in the 16th century. He came to England in the reign of Henry VIII. and was appointed principal painter to that monarch. At Penshurst in Kent are the portraits of the constables of Queenborough castle, from the reign of Edward III. to Henry VIII. painted by him.—*Pilkington.*

Cornelisz (James), a Dutch painter of the 16th century. In the old church at Amsterdam is a picture of his, representing the descent from the cross, admirably executed.—*Pilkington.*

Cornelisz (Cornelius), a native of Haerlem. His colouring in portraits as well as in history was very fine.—*Ibid.*

Cornelius, bishop or pope of Rome, who succeeded Fabian, in 251, was opposed by Novatian, which gave rise to a schism which long disturbed the peace of the church. On the persecution of the christians by Gallus, Cornelius was banished, but died soon after in 252.—*Eusebius. Mosheim. Bower.*

Corneto (Adrian), a Roman cardinal, who was sent by Innocent VII. in the quality of nuncio to England, where he became so great a favourite with Henry VII. as to be promoted by him to the bishopricks of Hereford and Bath and Wells. He was afterwards nuncio at the court of France. On his return to Rome he was raised to the cardinalate by Alexander VI. who, however, in a few months, laid a scheme for poisoning him at supper, in which the pope himself fell a victim. On the advancement of Julius II. Corneto retired from Rome, but was recalled by Leo X. against whom he intrigued, and was sent into exile. When he died is unknown. He was one of the restorers of the Latin language to its purity, on which subject he wrote an elaborate work, entitled De Sermone Latino. He was also the author of another, De vera Philosophia, a poem on the chace, &c.—*Moreri.*

Cornutus, a stoic philosopher, who was put to death by Nero, A.D. 44. He was the tutor of the poet Persius, and is himself ranked among the poets and grammarians.—*Moreri.*

Cornwallis (sir Charles), an ingenious English gentleman, was the second son of sir William Cornwallis, and a man of distinguished abilities. He was sent by James I. ambassador to Spain, where he reisded several years. He was afterwards treasurer to Henry, prince of Wales, whose life he wrote with elegance. He died about 1680. His son, sir William Cornwallis, was the author of a small volume of "Essays," 1632, 8vo.—*Granger.*

Cornwallis (Charles marquis), was born in 1731, and from his infancy was designed

for the military life. He accordingly entered into the army at a very early age, and was made a captain in the light infantry in 1758. Three years afterwards he was aid-du-camp to the marquis of Granby, whom he accompanied in Germany till the end of the war. In 1761 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and the year following succeeded, on the death of his father, to the title of Earl Cornwallis. In 1765 he was appointed one of the lords of the bed chamber, and aid-du-camp to the king. The year following he obtained the command of the 33d regiment of foot; and in 1768 he married miss Jones, a lady of considerable fortune, who brought him a son and a daughter. On the breaking out of the war in America he was called upon to embark for that country; and his lady not being able to prevail with him to relinquish the service, died of grief. In that contest his lordship displayed great military talents, took possession of Philadelphia, contributed to the reduction of South Carolina, and defeated general Gates with an inferior force. But in 1781 he was under the necessity of surrendering at York town, to the united American and French army, soon after which he returned to England. The affairs of British India wearing a critical aspect, he was appointed governor-general at Bengal, where in December 1790 he took Bangalore, which was followed by the defeat of Tippoo Saib, who delivered to his lordship his two sons as hostages. This important war being thus honourably ended, he returned to England, and was created a marquis, and appointed master-general of the ordnance. The next service in which he was engaged was as lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he quelled an insurrection, defeated an invading army, and succeeded in effecting the important measure of a union betwen the two kingdoms. In 1801 he was employed as minister plenipotentiary in France, in which capacity he signed the preliminary treaty of peace at Amiens. His lordship again accepted the governorship of India in the summer of 1805, but soon after his arrival he died of a fever on his march to join the army at Ghazeepore, in the province of Benares.—*Monthly Mag.*

Coronel (Paul), a learned Spanish divine, was born at Segovia, and became professor at Salamanca. He was employed by cardinal Ximenes in publishing his famous Polyglot Bible. He died in 1524.—*Moreri.*

Coronelli (Vincent), a Venetian geographer, who acquired a great reputation by making globes. In 1685 he became cosmographer to Lewis XIV. of France; and died at Venice in 1718. He published many geographical books and charts.—*Tiraboschi.*

Corradini de Sezza (Peter Marcellus), a cardinal, was born in Sezza in 1658, and died at Rome in 1745. He wrote a book entitled Vetus Latium profanum et sacrum, 2 vols. folio; and a History of Sezza, 4to.—*Moreri.*

Corradus (Sebastian), a grammarian of the 16th century. He was professor of belles-lettres at Bologna, and died in 1556. He wrote, 1. Quæstura in qua Ciceronis vita refertur; 2. De Lingua Latina.—*Ibid.*

Correggio (Antonio Allegri da), a famous painter, so called from the place of his birth in the Modenese, 1494. His real name was Allegri. It is not known under whom he studied, and it is supposed that he was principally self-taught. He lived in obscure circumstances, and never visited Rome or Venice; yet his manner is beautiful, and his ideas uncommonly grand. No one ever excelled him in expressing the delicacy of flesh, and his knowledge of the clair-obscure was surprising. The occasion of his death was remarkable. Having received at Parma a payment of sixty crowns in copper money, he carried it home on his back, about twelve miles, in the heat of the day, which, with drinking cold water, threw him into a fever, of which he died in 1534.—*D'Argenville.*

Corsini (Edward), an Italian monk, was born at Fanano in 1702, and died in 1765, at Pisa, where he was professor of philosophy. He wrote, 1. Philosophical and Mathematical Institutions, 6 vols. 8vo.; 2. Elements of Practical Geometry, 2 vols. 8vo.; 3. Fasti of the Archons of Athens; 4. A Course of Metaphysics; 5. Some tracts on Grecian Antiquities.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Cortes (Ferdinand), a celebrated Spanish adventurer, was born in Estremadura in 1485. His family was respectable but not opulent, and he was bred at Salamanca to the law, which he renounced for the military life. The governor of Hispaniola was his relation; and Cortes in 1504 went to St. Domingo, where he was appointed to several valuable posts. In 1511 he accompanied Velasquez in his expedition to Cuba, and displayed so much skill and bravery as to be rewarded with the grant of a quantity of land. The conquest of Mexico being resolved upon, Cortes was chosen to conduct the enterprise, and he embraced it with ardour. He left Cuba on this great design in 1519, with a fleet of eleven small vessels, and 617 men, soldiers and sailors. Thirteen soldiers only were armed with firelocks, but they had ten small field-pieces, and sixteen horses; such was the army for the conquest of an extensive and populous empire. The Spaniards first landed at Tabasco, where, after several bloody battles, they compelled the natives to submit to their yoke. From thence they sailed to St. Juan de Ulva, in the bay of Mexico, where Cortes was met by several messengers from the governors of the province; but he assumed to himself the title of ambassador of the king of Castile, and in-

sisted on being introduced to Montezuma, the emperor, for which purpose he intended to march to the capital. The governors, alarmed, endeavoured to dissuade him from this purpose, but in vain, and the present sent by the emperor only served to inflame the avarice of the Spaniards still more. After several negotiations, Montezuma perceiving their treacherous designs broke off all intercourse with them. Cortes in the mean time had erected a settlement on the coast, to which was given the name of *Vera Cruz*. Here he formed a civil government, and declared himself independent of the governor of Cuba. The Zempoallans and other tribes of Indians being dissatisfied with the government of Montezuma, courted an alliance with the strangers. Thus strengthened, Cortes destroyed his ships, thereby compelling his men to exercise their fortitude and valour, as well as confidence in the skill and courage of their leader. At the head of five hundred Spaniards indifferently armed, with fifteen horses, Cortes marched up the country, where he was opposed by the Tlascans, a warlike nation, who were the enemies of Montezuma, but resolved to defend their country against these invaders. After several battles, in which the Spaniards met with no loss, peace was concluded, by which the Tlascalans acknowledged themselves vassals to Spain. Cortes, flushed with this success, proceeded to Cholula, in the Mexican empire, where he was received with hospitality, which he rewarded by massacring the inhabitants. From thence the Spaniards pushed on to Mexico, and at the gates were met by Montezuma himself splendidly arrayed, who gave them an amiable reception. Soon after, Cortes adopted the plan of seizing the emperor, and actually carried it into effect. For five months Montezuma was kept prisoner in his capital, by a handful of men, who compelled him to acknowledge himself a vassal of the king of Castile. While Cortes was at Mexico, Velasquez sent out an armament under Narvaez, with orders to send him prisoner to Cuba. When Cortes heard that Narvaez was landed he left a small force under Alvarado, to take charge of the emperor, and hastened to Vera Cruz, where, by a stratagem, he took the army sent against him prisoners. By his lenient conduct on this occasion he prevailed upon these men to enter into his service, and thus acquired a great accession of strength. During his absence from Mexico, Alvarado massacred a number of Mexicans, at a religious festival, which occasioned hostilities, and several of the Spaniards were killed. Cortes hasted to his old quarters, and the war raged with the greatest fury. Though the artillery swept off prodigious numbers, the Mexicans attacked the Spaniards with so much fury, that Cortes began to be alarmed, and used the emperor in his royal robes to appear upon the battlements, in hopes that the assailants, out of reverence to their monarch, would yield or retire. But this sight served the more to encourage them, and they renewed the attack with additional fury, in which Montezuma received a mortal wound. In the night Cortes retreated from Mexico, but the Mexicans sallied after the Spaniards, and committed a dreadful slaughter. Reduced to half his men, and having lost most of his baggage, Cortes retreated to Tlascala, but by the way met with a prodigious army, which he charged with impetuosity, and completely routed. This is called the battle of Otumba. The disasters he had experienced did not damp the ardent spirit of Cortes, who, having collected 550 infantry and forty horse, with a large body of Tlascalans, began his march towards Mexico in December 1520. Montezuma was succeeded by Guatimozin, his son-in-law, a brave young prince, who made every preparation against the expected return of the Spaniards. After taking Texeuco, the second city of the empire, Cortes sat down before Mexico, and proceeded by a regular siege; during which, he received a considerable reinforcement from Vera Cruz. The Mexicans were driven to a hopeless state, and Guatimozin was taken in a canoe, in the act of making an escape. On this the capital surrendered, and the empire of Mexico ended. Though the plunder was immense, the avarice of the Spaniards was not satisfied, and Cortes put the unhappy emperor to the torture, to make him confess where he had concealed his treasures. Guatimozin, however, endured his sufferings with fortitude, and nothing could wrest from him a complaint or a discovery. He was afterwards hung with two of his officers on a pretended charge of a conspiracy. While Cortes was thus engaged, a commission came from Spain to deprive him of his command, but this he contrived to elude, and afterwards obtained from Charles V. the appointment of governor of New Spain. His conduct to the natives was infamous, and in one execution he committed sixty caciques and 400 other principal persons to the flames. A new commission at last arrived against him, on which he returned to Spain to vindicate himself in 1528. Having made his defence to the satisfaction of Charles, he was created a marquis, and obtained a large grant of land in New Spain, whither he made a new voyage in 1530. He returned to his own country in 1540, and died in 1547, leaving several legitimate children, and some by his two Indian mistresses, Marina, and a daughter of Montezuma.—*D' Herrera's Hist. of the Conquest of Mexico. Moreri. Robertson's Hist. of America.*

CORTESI (William), a French painter, was born in Franche Comté in 1628, and died in 1679. He composed historical subjects in an excellent style. Pope Alexander

VIII. employed him in painting the gallery of his palace.—*Pilkington.*

Cortesi (Giovanna), a paintress of Florence, was born in 1670, and died in 1736. She was very excellent in painting portraits in miniature.—*Ibid.*

Corti (Matthew), an Italian physician, was born at Pavia in 1475. He was professor of physic at his native place many years; after which he removed to Pisa, and lastly to Padua, where he gained so great a reputation, that Clement VII. invited him to Rome to be his physician. After the death of that pontiff he went to Bologna, and finally became professor at Pisa, where he died in 1544. He wrote, De Curandis Febribus; De Venæ Sectione, tum in aliis Affectibus, tum vel maxime in Pleuritide, and other works.—*Tiraboschi.*

Corticelli (Salvatore), an eminent philologer of the last century. He was a Bolognese and a Barnabite monk. He was also professor of belles lettres in the college of St. Paul in Bologna, member of the academy at Crusca, and provincial of his order. In 1745 he published his Italian Grammar, accounted the best work of the kind in Italy, for which Benedict XIV., his townsman, alluding to the bad pronunciation of the inhabitants of Bologna, said in a letter to him, *It is strange that our country should speak Italian so ill and teach it so well.* Corticelli published some other valuable works in the same line, and died about 1770.—*Nuovo Giornale d' Litterati, Modena*, 1788.

Coryate (Thomas), an English traveller, was born at Odcombe in Somersetshire, in 1577, and educated at Gloucester-hall, Oxford. He became a servant to the prince of Wales, and in 1608 went on his travels, an account of which he printed after his return, under the title of Coryate's Crudities, reprinted in 1776, in three vols. 8vo. In 1612 he set out again with a design of spending ten years in the east. He rambled through Greece, Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Persia, and died at Surat in 1617.—*Wood. Granger.*

Cosiers (John), an historical painter, was born at Antwerp in 1603. His compositions are in a masterly style, and his figures well designed and grouped.—*Pilkington.*

Cosimo (Andrew and Peter), two Italian painters. The first excelled in clara obscuro, and the other in whimsical compositions. Peter had for a disciple Andrea del Sarto, and died in 1521, aged 80.—*De Piles.*

Cosin (John), a learned prelate, was born at Norwich in 1594, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge. In 1627 he became prebendary of Durham, and soon after fell under the displeasure of the puritan party, for publishing a collection of devotions, which they said favoured popery. In 1634 he was chosen master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and in 1640 became dean of Peterborough; but in 1642 he was sequestered by the house of commons, and ejected from the mastership of Peterhouse, on which he went to Paris, where he remained during the civil wars, and had liberty to officiate to the protestants of the queen of England's household. At the Restoration he was made bishop of Durham, in which see he behaved with great liberality, and spent yearly above 2000*l.* in pious and charitable uses. He died in 1672. He wrote a scholastical history of the Canon of the Holy Scripture, a History of Transubstantiation; and other learned works.—*Biog. Brit.*

Cosme (Frere), a feuillant friar, whose family name was John Baseillac. He was the son of a surgeon, and though he embraced a religious life, distinguished himself by his skill in lithotomy. He invented the *lithotome cache* for dividing the neck of the bladder in the lateral operation, which instrument was first described in the Journal des Savans for 1748; it is now laid aside. He also invented a forceps for breaking stones in the bladder. The surgeons, out of envy, solicited the king to banish him. He died at Paris in 1786.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Cosmo I. grand duke of Tuscany, was the son of John de Medici, and born in 1519. On the murder of Alexander, head of the house of Medici, Cosmo hastened to Florence, where, with the aid of the soldiers, he procured himself to be elected chief of the republic. In 1553 he assisted the emperor in reducing Sienna, which country Philip II. annexed to Cosmo's territories. Several conspiracies were formed against him, which by his prudence and bravery he suppressed. He revived the university of Pisa, and encouraged letters and the arts. In 1569 Pius V. created him grand duke of Tuscany. But though he was fortunate in public life, he was not so in his family. He had two sons, John and Garcia; the former was a cardinal, and remarkable for his attachment to learning; the other was violent and revengeful. One day, in hunting, and separated from their attendants, Garcia stabbed his brother to the heart, and afterwards rejoined his company. The dead body being found was taken to the palace; and the father suspecting the truth, charged Garcia with the murder, which for some time he denied, but at last confessed it; Cosmo then stabbed him with the same dagger. The mother of the youths survived this tragic scene but a few days. Cosmo died in 1574, leaving several children.—*Mod. Univ. Hist. Moreri.*

Cosmo II. grand duke of Tuscany, was the grandson of the above, and succeeded his father Ferdinand in 1609. He was a mild and benevolent prince, and expended large sums in the encouragement of the fine arts. He died in 1621.—*Ibid.*

Cosmo III. grand duke of Tuscany, was the son of Ferdinand II. whom he succeeded in 1673, at the age of 32. He married

the daughter of the duke of Orleans, from whom he was afterwards separated. He obtained from the emperor the title of royal highness, which was confirmed by the pope. He was very superstitious, and when at the jubilee at Rome, entered into orders for the sake of saluting the pretended handkerchief which our Saviour gave to Veronica, impressed with his image. Cosmo was one of the richest princes in Europe, and very fond of chemistry. He died in 1723.—*Moreri.*

Cosse (Charles de), marshal de Brissac, a celebrated French commander, was born of a noble family in Anjou in 1506. He greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Perpignan in 1541, and acquired so high a reputation, that nobles and princes volunteered themselves under him to learn the art of war. For his exploits he was made grand master of the artillery, governor of Piedmont, and marshal of France. He died in 1563. He was as generous as brave; and when the tradesmen who had advanced supplies for the army were refused payment by the government, Brissac sold a great part of his property to discharge the debt.——*Moreri.*

Costanzo (Angelo di), an Italian nobleman, who wrote the history of Naples, which was printed in 1582, folio. He was the author of some elegant sonnets in Italian, printed in 1572. He died in 1591.—*Moreri.*

Costard (George), a learned English divine, was born about 1710, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1733 he took his degree of M. A. and the same year published Critical Observations on the Psalms, 8vo. In 1746 appeared his Letter to Martin Folkes, esq. president of the royal society, concerning the rise and progress of astronomy among the ancients, 4to; to this work he added a Supplement, in three letters to the same gentleman in 1748. About the same time he also published Observations to illustrate the book of Job, which he makes to be no older than the Babylonish captivity. This was also the hypothesis of the learned Warburton. His other works are, Two Dissertations, 1. on the word Kesitah, 2. on the signification of the word Ieruez, 8vo.; Dissertationes II. Criticoacræ quarum prima explicatur Ezek. xiii. 18. altera vero, 2 Reg. x. 22, 8vo.; an edition of Hyde's Historia Religionis Veterum Persarum, 4to.; the Use of Astronomy, History, and Chronology, 4to.; Philological Conjectures on a Passage in Homer, 4to.; a Letter to Mr. Halhed, containing Remarks on his Preface to the Code of Gentoo Laws, 8vo. Mr. Costard was presented to the vicarage of Twickenham in Middlesex in 1764, and died there in 1782. He was a man of learning and benevolence.—*Biog. Br.*

Coste (Peter), a learned French protestant, who resided many years in England, and translated into French Locke on the Human Understanding, on the Reasonableness of Christianity, and Newton's Optics. He also wrote the Life of the great Condé and other works. He died at Paris in 1747.—*Ibid.*

Coster (Lawrence), a Dutch printer, was born at Hærlem, and died about 1440. The Dutch pretend that he discovered printing ten years before his death, but this is controverted by the Germans.——*Moreri.*

Cota (Rodriguez), a Spanish poet, who flourished about 1540. He was a native of Toledo, and wrote an esteemed work entitled Tragicomedia de Calisto & Melibœa, which has been translated into Latin and French.—*Ibid.*

Cotelerius (John Baptist), a learned Frenchman, and professor of Greek at Paris, was born at Nismes in 1627, and honoured with the degree of M. A. at the age of 16, in consideration of his uncommon talents. In 1649 he became a member of the Sorbonne. He published the works of the Greek fathers who lived in the apostolic age in 2 vols. folio, 1672. In 1675 appeared the first volume of a Greek work, entitled Monumenta Ecclesiæ Græcæ; but he did not live to finish it, being carried off by an inflammatory disease in 1686.—*Ibid.*

Cotes (Roger), a mathematician, was born in 1682 at Burbage in Leicestershire. After receiving a preparatory education, he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which society he became fellow in 1705, and at the same time was tutor to the sons of the marquis of Kent, to which family he was allied. The next year he was chosen Plumian Professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy. In 1706 he took his degree of M. A. and in 1713 entered into orders. The same year he published a new edition of Newton's Principia, with a learned Preface. He died in 1716, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity college. His Harmonia Mensurarum was printed at Cambridge in 1722, 4to.; and his Hydrostatical and Pneumatical Lectures in 1737.—*Biog. Brit.*

Cotes (Francis), an English painter, was the scholar of Knapton, and painted portraits in a good style, both in oil and crayons. He died in 1770, aged 45——*Pilkington.*

Cotin (Charles) a French divine, and member of the academy, who wrote some tolerable pieces in prose and verse; but he was severely satirised by Boileau and Moliere. He died at Paris in 1682.—*Moreri.*

Cotolendi (Charles), a French author at the beginning of the 18th century, who wrote the Life of St. Francis de Sales, 4to.; the Life of the Duchess of Montmorenci; and other works of merit.—*Ibid.*

Cotta (John), a modern Latin poet

born near Verona, and died at Viterbo in 1611, aged 28. Some of his effusions are in a collection, entitled Carmina quinque Poetarum, Venice, 1548, 8vo.—*Tir.*

Cotte (Robert de), a French architect, was born at Paris in 1656. He was vice-president of the academy of painting and architect to the king. He built a number of superb edifices, the chief of which are, the grand altar of the cathedral of Paris; the Ionic colonnade of Trianon; and the chapel of Versailles. He died in 1785, and was succeeded by his son Jules Robert.—*D'Argenville Vies des Archit.*

Cotterel (Sir Charles), an ingenious English gentleman, who was master of the ceremonies to Charles II. which he resigned in 1686 to his son Charles Lodowick Cotterel. He translated the romance of Cassandra into English, and other books, and died about 1687.—*Granger. Wood.*

Cottington (Francis, lord), chancellor of the exchequer, and high treasurer in the reign of Charles I. He was for several years minister at the court of Spain, where he acquired the Spanish solemnity with no small degree of political dissimulation. On the breaking out of the rebellion he retired to that country, and died at Valladolid in 1651 aged 77.—*Birch's Lives of Illustrious Persons.*

Cotton, or Coton (Peter), a French jesuit, born in 1564. He became Confessor to Henry IV. who put so much confidence in him that it became a saying among the courtiers, "Our king is good, but he has *Cotton* in his ears." He died in 1626. He wrote some controversial books, and a volume of sermons.—*Moreri.*

Cotton (sir Robert Bruce), a famous antiquary, was born at Denton in Huntingdonshire in 1570, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to London, and became a member of the society of antiquaries, then just formed. James I. honoured him with knighthood; and in 1608 he was made one of the commissioners to enquire into the state of the navy. In 1611 he was created a baronet. He was a member of the first parliament of Charles I. and joined the opposition party. In 1629 he was brought before the privy council on a charge of having lent a dangerous manuscript, in which a method was laid down how the kings of England might oppress the liberties of their subjects. This MS. was, in fact, in his library, and had been lent by his librarian without his knowledge. His library, however, was sealed up, and he was sent to the Tower; but soon released. He died in 1621. His inestimable library is now in the British Museum.—*Biog. Brit.*

Cotton (Charles), an English writer, was born in Staffordshire of a good family in 1630. He rendered himself remarkable by a Travesty of Virgil; a Burlesque of Lucian; a Poem on the Wonders of the Peak in Derbyshire; and a Translation of Montaign's Essays. He died about 1687.—*Ibid.*

Cotton (Nathaniel), an eminent physician and poet, who kept an asylum for lunatics many years at St. Albans, where he died at a very advanced age in 1788. He wrote Visions in verse for younger minds; which have been frequently printed. He was also the author of Poems in Dodsley's collection; and observations upon a particular kind of scarlet fever which lately prevailed at St. Albans, 4to. 1749.—*Europ. Mag.*

Cotys, the name of four kings of Thrace. The first, contemporary with Philip father of Alexander, was slain for his cruelties about 356 B. C. The second sent his son with 500 horse to the assistance of Pompey. The third lived in the time of Augustus, and was murdered by his uncle Rescuporis. Ovid addressed to him one of his elegies. The fourth was the son of the last-mentioned, and ceded the kingdom to his cousin Rhœtalces by order of Caligula, and had in exchange Little Armenia, and part of Arabia, A. D. 38.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Coudrette (Christopher), a French ecclesiastic, who defended the fathers of the Port Royal against the Jesuits, for which he was thrown into the Bastille in 1738. He wrote, Memoirs relating to the Formulary, 2 vols. 12mo.; History and Analysis of the Action of God on the Creatures, &c.; but his greatest work is a general History of the Jesuits, 6 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Covel (John), an English divine, was born in Suffolk, in 1638, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. In 1670 he went to Constantinople as chaplain to the embassy. On his return in 1679 he became D. D. and lady Margaret's professor of divinity at Cambridge. He also obtained the rectory of Littlebury, in Essex: and the chancellorship of York. He died master of Christ's college in 1722. He wrote the Antient and Present State of the Greek Church, folio.—*Biog. Br.*

Coverdale (Miles), an English prelate, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Cambridge. Edward VI. made him bishop of Exeter, but in the reign of Mary he went abroad. At the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, but refused the bishopric. However he accepted the living of St. Magnus, London, but was at last deprived of it for nonconformity. He died in 1667, aged 81. He assisted Tindal in his translation of the Bible, and the edition of 1540 goes under his name.—*Biog. Br.*

Coulon (Lewis), a French priest, who left the society of jesuits in 1640, and died in 1664. He wrote an Historical Treatise of all the Rivers in France, 2 vols. 8vo. 1644, and several other books.—*Moreri.*

Couperin (Francis), a French musician,

who excelled on the organ and harpsichord. He became organist in the chapel of Lewis XIV. and died in 1733. He composed pieces for the harpsichord, 4 vols. folio. His brothers, Lewis and Charles, were also good performers; and his two daughters were proficients in music.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Couplet (Philip), a French jesuit, who went to China as a missionary in 1659, and returned in 1680. He died on a second voyage in 1693. He wrote a curious book entitled Confucius Sinarum Philosophus; sive Scientia Sinica Latine exposita, 1687, folio; and some other works.—*Moreri.*

Courayer (Peter Francis), a French divine, was born at Vernon in Normandy, in 1681. He became canon regular and librarian of the abbey of St. Genevieve, at Paris; and in 1727 published a Defence of English ordinations, which made a great noise, and brought upon him a severe persecution, in consequence of which he fled to England, where he was well received, honoured with a doctor's degree by the university of Oxford, and obtained a pension from the crown. He died in 1776. This learned and amiable man did not absolutely renounce the Roman church, though he approved the liturgy and principles of that of England, and used to attend her service occasionally. He translated father Paul's history of the Council of Trent into French, 2 vols. folio; and after his death was published, in the same language, Declaration des mes dernieres Sentimens sur les differens dogmes de la Religion; which sentiments are not very orthodox.—*Biog. Br.*

Courcelles (Stephen de), a protestant divine, born at Geneva in 1536. He succeeded Episcopius in the theological professorship at Amsterdam, and published his works with his life prefixed. He was also the author of several pieces of divinity, printed by Daniel Elzevir in 1675, in one vol. folio. He died in 1658.—*Moreri.*

Court de Gebelin (N.), a French protestant divine, was born at Nismes in 1725. He was for some time a minister at Lausanne, but quitted that place for Paris, where he became superintendant of one of the museums, and died in 1784. He is known as the author of a singular work entitled the Primitive World analized and compared with the Modern World, 9 vols. He was an enthusiast for the imposture of animal magnetism.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Courten (William), an eminent merchant of the 16th century, who fled from the Netherlands with his family at the time of Alva's tyranny, and settled in London, where he carried on an extensive trade, and died at the beginning of the reign of James I. leaving two sons, William and Peter, who carried on the concern in partnership with such success, as to receive the honour of knighthood. Sir William experienced considerable losses by the murder of his factors at Amboyna, and by the seizure of his plantations in the West Indies, and died in distressed circumstances in 1626.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Courten (William), an ingenious naturalist, was the last male descendant of the above family, and was born in London in 1642. His father was obliged to go abroad, and died at Florence in 1655. This son, when he came of age, returned to London, where he had a long lawsuit; after settling which, he altered his name to Charleton, and then went to Montpellier, where he studied natural history, and collected a cabinet of curiosities. He returned to England, and died in 1702. His collection was purchased for 20,000*l.* and added to the British museum.—*Ibid. Biog. Br.*

Courtilz (Garien de), a French soldier and author, of a noble family, who wrote the Life of Coligni, 12mo.; Memoirs of Rochfort, 12mo.; History of the Dutch War; and other works. He was confined in the Bastille nine years, and died in 1712, aged 98.—*Moreri.*

Courtivron (Gaspard), a French marquis, who distinguished himself as a soldier and mathematician. He wrote a treatise on Optics in 1752, 4to. and other works; and died in 1785, aged 70.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Courtney (William), archbishop of Canterbury, was the fourth son of Hugh Courtney, earl of Devonshire, by Margaret, granddaughter of Edward I. and born 1341. He received his education at Oxford, and on entering into orders obtained several valuable preferments. At the age of twenty-eight he was promoted to the bishoprick of Hereford, from whence he was translated to London, in which see he distinguished himself by his zeal for the papal authority, and in opposition to some court measures: but was particularly noticed by citing Wickliffe before him in St. Paul's cathedral in 1377. That divine appeared, supported by John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, and lord Percy, who behaved with such rudeness to the bishop, that the citizens of London were exasperated, and a tumult ensued. In 1381, he was made lord chancellor, and raised to the archiepiscopal chair, in which he conducted himself with severity. He caused Wickliffe's tenets to be condemned in a synod, and persecuted his followers. He died in 1396.—*Biog. Brit.*

Courtois (James), a celebrated painter, commonly known by the name of *le Bourguignon*, was born in Franche Comté in 1621. He studied under his father; after which he followed the French army in Italy, and painted battle-pieces from designs taken by him when the actions happened. After this Guido took him to Bologna, and introduced him to Albano, and both those great artists readily gave him instructions. He next settled at Florence, where he married the daughter of a painter, of whom

he was very jealous. On her death he fell under a suspicion of having poisoned her, which induced him to enter among the jesuits at Rome. He died in 1676.—*D'Argenville.*

Courtois (William), brother of the above, was born in 1628, and on going to Rome became the disciple of Pietro di Cortona, whose manner he equalled. He painted some fine pictures for pope Alexander VII., particularly one of the battles of Joshua. He died by taking a quack medicine for the gout in 1678.—*Ibid.*

Cousin (John), an eminent French painter of history, who excelled chiefly in painting on glass. He was also a good sculptor and mathematician, and wrote treatises on Geometry and Optics. He died about 1593.—*Ibid.*

Coustou (Nicholas), a French sculptor, born at Lyons in 1658, and died at Paris in 1733. He executed several great works, particularly a marble groupe in the sanctuary of Notre Dame, representing the Virgin with the infant Jesus, and a number of angels.—*D'Argenville Vies des Architectes.*

Coustou (William), brother of the above, and director of the royal academy of painting and sculpture, died at Paris in 1746, aged 69. Several capital pieces by him abound in France, the finest of which are, two horses on the terrace of Marli. His son William succeeded him in his honours in the academy, and gained a great reputation in the same line. He died in 1777.—*Ibid.*

Couvreur (Adrienne le), a French actress, was born at Frismes in Champagne in 1700. She made her first appearance on the stage at Paris in 1715, in the character of Electra, and distinguished herself by her uncommon force of expression. She was the mistress of marshal Saxe, whom she once relieved from embarrassment by pawning her jewels. She died in 1730.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Coward (William), an English physician, was born at Winchester about 1657. After taking his degree at Oxford, he settled in London. He brought himself into note by a book entitled Second Thoughts on the Human Soul, in which he denied its immateriality. This work was ordered, by the house of commons, to be burnt by the hangman. Coward also wrote Ophthalmiatia, or a treatise on the Organs of Vision. He died about 1725.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Cowell (John), an English civilian, was born in Devonshire about 1554, and brought up at Cambridge, where he became professor of civil law, and master of Trinity hall. In 1607 he published his Interpreter, or an Explanation of Law Terms. The house of commons caused this book to be burnt on account of its being too favourable to the regal prerogative. He died in 1611. He also wrote Institutes of the Laws of England, 1605.—*Prince's Worthies of Devon.*

Cowley (Abraham), an English poet, was born in London in 1618, and educated at Westminster school. At the age of 15 he published a small collection of poems, entitled Poetical Blossoms. From Westminster he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he wrote several of his pieces. In 1643 he was ejected from the college for his loyalty, and then went to Oxford, where he materially served the royal cause. He afterwards removed to France in the family of the earl of St. Albans. In 1656 he returned to England, and was soon after committed to prison, from whence he was bailed by Dr. Scarborough. Next year he went to Oxford, and obtained the degree of M.D. On the death of Cromwell he again visited France, but returned at the Restoration, and obtained a lease of a farm at Chertsey, valued about 300*l.* a year, where he died in 1667. His remains were deposited in Westminster abbey, where is a monument to his memory. Dr. Johnson places Cowley at the head of those whom he calls metaphysical poets; but though he is sometimes sublime, always moral, and frequently witty, yet his poems are tedious and affected. The anacreontics are reckoned the best. He also wrote a comedy called the Cutter of Colman-street, and some pieces in prose, particularly a Discourse on the Government of Cromwell, and a Proposition for the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy.—*Johnson's Lives of the Poets. Biog. Br.*

Cowper (William), a Scotch divine, who after being a violent presbyterian, became bishop of Galloway. He died in 1617, aged 53.—*Life prefixed to his Works, in folio.*

Cowper (Spencer), an English divine, was the son of earl Cowper, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he proceeded D.D. After obtaining several benefices, he became dean of Durham, and died in 1774. He was a good astronomer, and compiled lunar tables; he was also the author of some sermons.—*Gent. Mag.*

Cowper (William), an English physician, who made some collections towards a History of Chester, his native city, and published a few tracts on the subject. He died in 1767.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Cowper (William), an excellent English poet, was the son of Dr. Cowper, chaplain to George II. rector of Berkhamstead in Herefordshire, and nephew to lord chancellor Cowper. He was born in 1731, at Berkhamstead, and lost his mother when he was only six years old. His constitution was remarkably delicate from his infancy, and his mind was so tender as to be easily depressed into melancholy. He received the rudiments of learning at Market-street, Hertfordshire, from whence he was removed to Westminster school, which he quitted at the age of eighteen. Being designed for the law, he was placed under an eminent attorney: on quitting whom

e entered of the Inner Temple, where he enewed an intimacy with his school-llows, Colman, Thornton, and Lloyd, and ntributed three papers to the Connois-ur, conducted by the two former. At e age of thirty-one he was nominated a lerk in the house of lords; but an un-onquerable timidity prevented him from king it. He was next appointed clerk of he journals, a situation which, it was sup-osed, would require no personal attend-nce; but an occasion occurring which endered it necessary for the clerk to ap-ear at the bar of the house, it had such n effect on his nerves, that he was obliged o resign the place. A morbid melancholy ized him, and it was found necessary to lace him under the care of Dr. Cotton, at t. Albans. By the care of that benevo-nt physician he recovered his mental fa-ulties; and from this time his ideas of re-gion were changed to a system of serenity. 1765 he settled at Huntingdon, where he rmed an acquaintance with a clergyman f the name of Unwin, in whose family he ecame an inmate. That gentleman being illed by a fall from his horse in 1767, owper and Mrs. Unwin went and settled Olney in Buckinghamshire, where they ntracted an intimacy with Mr. Newton, en curate of that parish, and well known a popular preacher and calvinistic riter. To a collection of hymns publish-l by that gentleman, our poet contributed xty-eight. In 1782 appeared a volume of is poems, which did not excite much at-ntion; but the second volume, in 1785, amped his reputation as a first-rate poet, articularly by that exquisite piece "the ask." Lady Austin, for whom the poet id a tender regard, being a great admirer Milton, requested him to try his powers blank verse; and, on his asking her for subject, she said, "Oh, you can write on any; let it be this SOFA." Thus ori-nated one of the finest poems in our nguage. The same lady was also the oc-sion of the popular ballad of John Gil-n, which story she related to amuse owper in one of his gloomy moments; d it had such an effect upon him, that he rned it into verse. About this time he gaged in translating Homer into Mil-nic verse; and though the version is not pleasing as that of Pope, it exhibits ore of the original. In 1786 he removed Weston in Northamptonshire, with Mrs. nwin, whom he regarded as a mother. fter the publication of his Homer he was rsuaded to undertake the life of Milton, d a complete edition of his poetical orks. Mr. Hayley was engaged in a nilar design, which produced an intimacy tween them, which continued till Cow-r's death. In consequence of this con-ction and increased infirmities our au-or abandoned this project. In 1794 his ajesty granted him a pension of 300*l.* per annum, but the royal bounty yielded plea-sure only to his friends, for he was now sunk into a state of complete dejection, from which he never fully emerged. He continued, however, occasionally to write, and also finished a revisal of his Homer, which has since been printed. This amia-able man and extraordinary genius died at Dereham in Norfolk, April 25, 1800, and lies buried in the parish church, where a monument is about to be erected to his memory.—*Life of Cowper by Hayley.*

Cox (Richard), an English prelate, was born at Whaddon in Buckinghamshire, about 1500. He was educated at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's col-lege, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow, but afterwards he removed to Wol-sey's new college at Oxford. Here he em-braced the principles of the Reformation, for which he was thrown into prison, but obtained his release by means of Cranmer. He was then chosen master of Eton school, and in 1545 obtained the deanry of Christ-church, Oxford. On the accession of Ed-ward VI. to whom he had been tutor, he was made privy counsellor, and dean of Westminster: but when Mary came to the throne he was deprived of his preferments, and imprisoned. How he obtained his re-lease does not appear; but he immediately went abroad and settled at Strasburgh. There was another English congregation at Frankfort, where Knox prevailed in setting aside the liturgy, on which Doctor Cox went thither, and by his spirited exer-tions restored conformity. At the acces-sion of queen Elizabeth he returned home, and was made bishop of Ely, in which sta-tion he conducted himself in a most exem-plary manner. He died in 1581. He as-sisted in forming the first liturgy, and in the review of it in 1559. He also had a considerable share in the Bishops Bible.—*Biog. Br.*

Cox (sir Richard), chancellor of Ireland, was born at Bandon, in the county of Cork, in 1650. He was at first an attorney, which profession he quitted for the bar. In 1690 he was made a judge of the Irish court of common pleas, and about the same time was appointed by king William governor of Cork. In 1703 he was raised to the chancellorship, and in 1706 created a baronet. The year following he was de-prived of his office, on which he retired to private life, but afterwards accepted the place of chief justice of the queen's bench. On the accession of George I. he was dis-missed from his post, and from the privy council. He died in 1733. He wrote Hi-bernia Anglicana, or the History of Ireland, folio; An Address to those of the Roman Communion in England, 12mo.: An En-quiry into Religion, and the Use of Rea-son in reference to it, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

Cox (Leonard), a grammarian of the 16th century, was a native of Wales, and edu-

sated at Cambridge, after which he became schoolmaster at Reading. He died in 1549. He wrote a Commentary on Lily's Grammar.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

COXETER (Thomas), an English critic, was born at Lechlade in Gloucestershire, in 1682, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, but never adopted any profession. He was a great collector of old books, and in 1739 published a new edition of Bailey's Life of Bishop Fisher. He engaged in publishing a collection of old plays, which scheme was adopted by Dodsley. He died in 1747.—*Ibid.*

COXIS (Michael), an historical and portrait painter of Mechlin, born in 1497, and died in 1592. He studied under Raphael, whose manner he imitated with success.—*Pilkington.*

COYER (Gabriel Francis), a French writer, was born in 1707. He was a jesuit, but quitted the society in 1736, and became tutor to the prince of Turenne, afterwards duke of Bouillon. His principal works are the History of John Sobieski, 3 vols. 12mo.; Travels into Italy and Holland, 2 vols. 12mo.; Treatise of Public Education, 12mo.; he also translated Blackstone's Commentaries into French. He died at Paris in 1782.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

COYPEL, a celebrated family of painters in France. 1. *Noel* COYPEL was born in 1628, and became the disciple of Quilletier. In 1663 he was admitted into the academy, of which he was chosen professor. The king gave him apartments in the Louvre, and nominated him director of the French academy at Rome, which institution flourished greatly under his care. He executed a number of great works, and died in 1707. 2. *Anthony* COYPEL, eldest son of the above, was born at Paris in 1661. He accompanied his father to Rome, where he greatly improved himself. He succeeded his father in his honours, and in 1715 was appointed first painter to the king. Besides his professional talents he had a taste for literature, and wrote a poetical epistle on painting in a style of elegance. He died in 1722. 3. His son *Charles* was an eminent artist, and a dramatic poet. He died in 1752, aged 58. 4. *Noel Nicholas* COYPEL, another son of *Noel Coypel*, and brother of Antony, was born at Paris in 1692. He had not the same advantages of instruction as his brother, owing to his father's dying while he was young; but he acquired great knowledge by his own application, and produced a picture for a royal prize, which was highly admired. He also painted some fine church pieces. In 1733 he was appointed a professor in the academy, and died in 1735.—*D'Argenville.*

COYSEVOX (Anthony), a French sculptor, was born at Lyons in 1640, and died in 1720. There were many of his works at Versailles; besides which he executed the tomb of the great Colbert.—*Ibid.*

COYTIER (James), physician to Lewis XI. king of France. He acquired a great ascendancy over the mind of that weak monarch, who was afraid of dying; and this timidity Coytier turned to his own advantage, by procuring several grants for himself.—*Moreri.*

COZZA (Francesco), a disciple of Domenichino. He was a native of Palermo in Sicily, and was employed in several great works at Rome, as well in oil painting as in fresco, and died there in 1664.—*Pilk.*

CRAASBECK (Joseph van), a Flemish painter, was born at Brussels in 1608, and died in 1668. He was the disciple of Brouwer, and painted scenes in public houses, which he executed very happily.—*Ibid.*

CRABB (Habakkuk), a dissenting minister, was born at Wattisfield in Suffolk, and educated under Dr. Ashworth at Daventry. After officiating at different places, he settled in his native village; from whence he removed to Royston. He died in 1795. His sermons were published after his death. —*Gent. Mag.*

CRADOCK (Samuel), a nonconformist divine, who was ejected from the living of North Cadbury, in Somersetshire, in 1662. He died in 1705, aged 86. He wrote a History of the Old and New Testament; a Harmony of the Four Evangelists, and other works.—*Calamy.*

CRADDOCK (Luke), an English painter, whose pictures once sold for a good price. His birds were much valued. He died in 1717.—*Pilkington.*

CRAIG (Nicholas), a learned Dane, was born in 1541, and died in 1602. He wrote an esteemed book on the Republic of the Lacedemonians, in Latin, reprinted at Leyden, in 1670, 8vo.; also the Annals of Denmark, reprinted at Copenhagen in 1737, folio.—*Moreri.*

CRAIG (sir Thomas), an eminent Scotch lawyer. He was born at Edinburgh in 1548, and died there in 1608. His book on the feudal law has been often printed, and is still held in high repute.—*Gen. B. D.*

CRAIG (James), a Scotch divine, born at Clifford in East Lothian, 1682, and educated at Edinburgh, where he became a popular preacher. He published 3 vols. of Sermons, and died in 1744.—*Ibid.*

CRAIG (John), a Scotch mathematician, who settled at Cambridge about 1680, and in 1685 had a dispute with John Bernouilli on the method of the quadrature of curved lines, and curvilinear figures. He had another difference with that great mathematician on an algebraic question, but finding himself wrong he candidly acknowledged it in the Philosophical Transactions. He wrote several able pieces on mathematical subjects: but the most extraordinary one is entitled, Theologiæ Christianæ principia Mathematica, first printed in 1699, at London, and at Leipsic, with a learned preface, in 1755, 4to. The object of this cu-

ious tract is to apply mathematical calcu-
ation to the credibility of the gospel his-
ory; and he maintains on this principle
hat the christian religion must end, ac-
ording to the doctrine of chances, A. D.
50, at which time our Lord will make
s second appearance. This work was
nswered by the abbe Hauteville, in a work
ntitled, the Christian Religion proved by
acts. It is not known when Craig died.—
Nouv. Dict. Hist. Gen. Biog.

CRAIG (William), a Scotch divine, was
orn at Glasgow in 1709, and educated in
he university there. In 1734 he com-
enced preacher, and in 1737 settled as
inister of Cambusnethan, from whence
e afterwards removed to Glasgow, where
e officiated as minister of St. Andrew's
urch. He died in 1783. Dr. Craig wrote
n Essay on the Life of Jesus Christ; and a
olume of sermons.—*Biog Br.*

CRAKANTHORPE (Richard), an English
vine of considerable learning, was born
Westmoreland, and educated in Queen's
ollege, Oxford. He died at his rectory of
ack Notley in Essex, in 1624. He wrote
me able pieces against the Romanists, par-
ularly Baronius.—*Wood's A. O.*

CRAMER (Daniel), a learned German di-
ne, was born at Retz, in Brandenburgh,
1568. He was professor of eloquence
Wittemberg, and afterwards dean and
nsistorial professor at Stettin, where he
d in 1598. He wrote on the logic and
etaphysics of Aristotle: Scholæ Propheti-
; Arbor Hereticæ Consanguinitatis, &c.
Moreri.

CRAMER (John James), a Swiss divine,
d professor of the Oriental languages at
rich, from whence he removed to Her-
rn, where he held the professorships of
eology and ecclesiastical history. He
d in 1702. His principal works are,
ercitationes de Ara Exteriori Templi
undi, 4to.; Theologia Israelis, 4to.——
s brother *John Rodolphus* was professor of
ebrew and divinity at Zurich, and dean
the college of Canons. He wrote some
rks on Hebrew antiquities, and died at
rich in 1737.—*Moreri.*

CRAMER (John Andrew), a famous me-
lurgist, was born at Quedlinburg in 1710,
d died near Dresden in 1777. He was the
st who formed the art of assaying into
ystem: on which subject he wrote an
eemed work, entitled, Elementa Artis
cimasticæ, 1739, 8vo. He was also the
hor of an Introduction to the Care and
nagement of Forests, with a Description
the Method of burning Charcoal, 1766,
the Elements of Metallurgy, 2 parts,
o.—*Gen. Biog.*

CRAMER (John Andrew), a German
iter, was born in 1723. He studied at
ipsic, where he gave lectures, and pub-
ed a weekly paper, called the "Guar-
n Spirit." In 1754, he removed to Co-
hagen as chaplain to the court, and in
1765 was appointed professor of theology;
but when Struensee fell into disgrace, Cra-
mer was deprived of his places, on which
he retired to Lubec; but in 1774 he was
re-established in Denmark, and appointed
divinity professor at Keil. He died there
in 1788. He translated some of the works
of Chrysostom into German; and Bossuet's
Universal History, with Dissertations. He
also published an animated poetic version
of the Psalms: sermons; odes: the Life of
Gellert, and a number of miscellaneous
pieces. His poems are much admired.—
Ibid.

CRAMER (N.), a Flemish painter, was
born in 1670, and died in 1710. He had a
good taste for design, and his portraits have
a great resemblance to nature.—*Pilkington.*

CRAMER (John Frederic), a learned man,
who was professor at Duisbourg, and resi-
dent for the king of Prussia at the Hague,
where he died in 1717. He wrote Vindi-
ciæ nominis Germanici contra quosdam ob-
trectatores Gallos.—*Moreri.*

CRAMER (Gabriel), a mathematician of
Geneva, was born in 1694. He became
professor of mathematics, and a member of
most of the learned societies in Europe.
He died in 1752. He wrote some pieces,
and edited the works of James and John
Bernouilli.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CRANE (Thomas), a nonconformist di-
vine, was born at Plymouth, and educated
at Exeter college, Oxford, after which he
had a living in Dorsetshire, from which he
was ejected in 1662. He died in 1714.
There is by him a treatise on Divine Pro-
vidence.—*Calamy.*

CRANIUS (Luca), a painter, was born in
Bamberg in 1470, and died in 1553. He
painted historical subjects and portraits,
but his pieces are not held in high esteem.
He had a son who painted in the same
manner. He died in 1586, aged 76.—*Pilk-
ington.*

CRANMER (Thomas), archbishop of Can-
terbury, was born at Aslacton, in Notting-
hamshire, in 1489, and educated at Jesus
college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to
the degree of D.D. The opinion which he
gave on the question of Henry VIIIth's
divorce recommended him to that monarch,
who employed him to vindicate the mea-
sure, and sent him to the foreign universi-
ties to obtain their opinion upon the point.
At Rome he presented his book on the di-
vorce to the pope, and offered to justify
it in a public disputation, but none was
appointed. In Germany he married a niece
of Osiander: and during his abode there,
archbishop Warham died, on which the
king nominated Cranmer to that dignity,
which he endeavoured to decline. In 1533
he was consecrated, and though he received
the customary bulls from the pope, he pro-
tested against submission to his authority.
The first service in which he was employed
was to pronounce the divorce between the

king and Catherine. He furthered the Reformation with zeal, tempered with judgment and moderation. That valuable work, the Erudition of a Christian Man, was set forth by him, and by his means the Bible was translated and read in churches. Though he was esteemed by the king for his piety and integrity, he occasionally offended him by his opposition to the six bloody articles, and to the alienation of the abbey lands to secular uses. The archbishop wished to appropriate them to the advancement of learning and religion. Bishop Gardiner, and others, accused him to the privy council of heresy and faction, and after being ignominiously suffered to remain among the footmen for some time, he was called in, and the lords were about to send him to the Tower, when the archbishop confounded them, by producing the king's own ring, given him for that purpose. By Henry's will he was appointed one of the regency, and as Edward VI. was brought up chiefly under the archbishop's care, the Reformation in his reign assumed a consistent form; the liturgy, homilies, and articles of religion, were framed; in all of which Cranmer had a principal hand. He also published an excellent work, entitled, "The true and Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrament of the Body of our Lord Jesus Christ." When Edward was prevailed on to alter the succession in favour of lady Jane Grey, the archbishop opposed it for a considerable time, and it was not till the judges had given their opinion in favour of its legality, that he subscribed his name, with the other members of the council, to the deed. On the accession of Mary, our prelate was condemned, first for treason, and pardoned; but another charge was brought against him of heresy, and he was sent to the Tower, from whence, with Ridley and Latimer, he was removed to Oxford, to hold a public disputation. This was a solemn mockery, for the fate of these holy men was already fixed. The archbishop was tried by the pope's commissioners, and convicted, after which he was degraded by Bonner and Thirlby with insolent rudeness. He was kept in prison three years, and after the most rigorous measures had been made use of to prevail upon him to abjure his errors, more lenient ones were adopted. These were again changed, and he was removed to a filthy prison, where he suffered such uncommon hardships, that he was induced to sign the instrument of abjuration on the promise of life. But this was an act of treachery, to procure the papists a momentary triumph, which turned to their own disgrace. The archbishop was brought into St. Mary's church to read his recantation in public, where, after a long sermon preached by Dr. Cole, a noted persecutor of that reign, Cranmer, instead of doing what was required, with many tears beseeched God's forgiveness for the apostacy of which he had been guilty, and exhorted the people against the errors of Rome. This greatly enraged his adversaries; who, after vilifying him as a hypocrite and heretic, dragged him to the stake, opposite Baliol college, which he approached with a cheerful countenance, and endured the fire with patience and fortitude, holding his hand in the flame, and often exclaiming, "This unworthy hand!" and raising his eyes to heaven, expired with the dying prayer of the first martyr of the christian church, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit," March 21, 1555. He was a man of great learning, deeply read in the canon law, of unimpeachable integrity, and of so meek and generous a temper, that it was a common saying, "Do my lord of Canterbury an ill turn, and he will be your friend ever after."—*Strype's Memorials of Cranmer. Life of Cranmer by Gilpin.*

CRASHAW (Richard), an English poet, was born in London, and educated at Cambridge; but being inveigled to popery he went to Paris, where he was in great distress when Cowley met with him, in 1646, and relieved his necessities. He afterwards became secretary to a cardinal, and a canon of the church at Loretto, where he died about 1650. He wrote several poems, chiefly religious, which were much esteemed, and sometimes imitated by Pope. They were reprinted in 1785.—*Biog. Brit.*

CRASSUS (Lucius Licinius), a famous Roman orator, was born of a noble family, about B. C. 140. He distinguished himself by his eloquence in the impeachment of the consul Papinius Carbo; but his modesty was so great, that he always turned pale and trembled at the commencement of his speeches. Cicero gives him a noble character. He was consul B. C. 95, and lastly censor. He died at the age of 48.—*Cicero de Oratore. Univ. Hist.*

CRASSUS (Marcus Licinius), of the same family with the preceding. He acquired immense riches by dealing in slaves. When Cinna filled Rome with his cruelties, he went to Spain, and from thence to Africa, where he served under Sylla. He was sent against the revolted gladiators, who were headed by Spartacus. In this battle 12,000 of the slaves were killed, and Crassus was honoured with an ovation. He served as consul with Pompey, and entertained the Roman populace at 10,000 tables. He accepted the government of Syria, where he was slain by the Parthians, B. C. 53.—*Plutarch.*

CRATES, the disciple of Diogenes the cynic. He is said to have sold his estate, the produce of which he gave to the poor, that he might study philosophy without disturbance. Though excessively ugly and filthy, a lady of family, named Hipparchia, fell in love with him, and became his wife. Some of his apophthegms and letters are

tant. He flourished B. C. 328.—*Stanley's Hist. Phil.*

Crates, an academic philosopher, who urished 272 B.C. He was greatly esemed by the Athenians, who sent him on veral embassies.—*Ibid.*

Cratesipolis, queen of Sicyon, who malized herself by her valour after the ath of her husband Alexander. She rched with an army against her revolted bjects, and restored subjection after serely punishing the leaders. This was C. 314.—*Moreri.*

Cratinus, a poet of Athens, who inted or improved comic poetry. He rote 21 plays, and was very satirical on blic characters. Though intemperate in s life, he attained the age of 97, and died C. 431.—*Vost. de Poet. Grac.*

Cratippus, a peripatetic philosopher, d tutor to the younger Cicero at Athens, here his lectures were attended by the ost eminent persons. He wrote some eatises, which are lost.—*Bayle.*

Crato, or de Craftheim (John), phyian to the emperor Ferdinand I. He was native of Breslaw, where he died in 1585, ed 66. He wrote some medical works d Latin poems. From his notes was colcted the work entitled, Luther's Table alk; he having been an inmate in the fay of that reformer.—*Moreri.*

Crawford (David), a Scotch lawyer, d historiographer royal of Scotland. He rote Memoirs of that kingdom under the ur regents; the History of the Stuart mily; a Topographical Description of enfrew: and a Peerage of Scotland. He d in 1726, aged 61.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Crawford (William), a Scotch divine, s born at Kelso in 1676, and educated at inburgh, after which he became a miter. He died in 1742. His sermons have en printed in 2 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

Crayer (Gaspard de), a Flemish painter, s born at Antwerp in 1585. He was the ciple of Coxis the Younger, whom he rpassed. The king of Spain gave him a nsion; and Rubens held his talents in gh esteem. He painted a number of fine ctures for churches, and he was also exlent in portraits. He died in 1669.—*Argenville.*

Crebillon (Prosper Joliot de), a French matic poet, was born at Dijon in 1674. was placed under a solicitor, but being d of attending theatrical exhibitions, his ster advised him to commence dramatic iter. He did so, and succeeded, rank; till Voltaire distinguished himself, next Corneille and Racine. His first popular rformance was Atreus, which had a proious success: as also had his Electra and adamistus. He died in 1762, having led several years a secluded life. His works ve been published in 12 vols. 4 o. His , *Claude Prosper Joliot* de Crebillon, n in 1707, and died in 1771, was also a man of letters, and wrote several esteemed novels, the principal of which is entitled, Les Egaremens du Cœur et de l'Esprit.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Credi (Lorenzo di), an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1452, and died in 1530. He had for a fellow-pupil, under Verocchio, the celebrated da Vinci, whose manner he adopted with great success.—*Pilkington.*

Creech (Thomas), an English poet, was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, in 1659, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. and in 1696 that of B.D. In 1699 he obtained the living of Welwyn in Hertfordshire, but the following year he put an end to himself at Oxford, the cause of which is not known. He transfated Lucretius into English verse, 1682; Horace, in 1684; Theocritus, in the same year; and various other authors.—*Biog. Brit.*

Crell (Lewis Christian), a German divine, was born at Neustadt in 1671. He studied at Leipsic, and became rector of the school of St. Nicholas, and professor of philosophy. He died in 1735. He wrote De Civis Innocentis in manus hostium ad nervum traditione; De Scytala Raconica; De Providentia Dei circa Reges Constituendos, &c.—*Moreri.*

Crellius (John), a socinian writer, was born in Franconia in 1590. He received his education at Nuremberg and Altdorf, but having embraced notions different from Lutheranism, he withdrew to Cracow in Poland, where he became professor of Greek, and wrote a number of books in defence of Socinianism, which make 2 vols. folio. He died in 1633.—*Moreri.*

Cremonini (Cæsar), an Italian philosopher and professor at Ferrara and Padua, was born at Cento in the Modenese in 1550, and died at Padua in 1630. He wrote some philosophical treatises on the Aristotelian system.—*Moreri.*

Crenius (Thomas), a voluminous writer of Brandenburg, who died at Leyden in 1728, aged 89. He wrote chiefly on philological subjects.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Crequi (Charles de), prince of Foix and duke de Lesdigaieres. He rendered himself remarkable by his exploits in Savoy and against the Spaniards. He was killed at the siege of Bremen in 1638, aged 60.—*Moreri.*

Crequi (Francis, marquis of), great grandson of the above, was a man of courage and activity. He defeated Charles V. duke of Lorrain, in Alsace; took Luxemburgh, and several other important places. He died in 1687, aged 63.—*Ibid.*

Crescembeni (John Mario), an Italian poet, was born at Mecerata in Ancona, 1663. He was the founder of the Arcadian society. Having entered into orders, he obtained some ecclesiastical preferments, and died in 1728. He wrote a number of

works, the principal of which are, 1. Istoria della Volgar Poesia, 7 vols. 4to., which contains much interesting and curious biographical matter. 2. History of the Academy of Arcadi, with the Lives of its principal members, 7 vols. 4to. His principal work is a History of Italian Poetry, Venice, 1731, 6 vols. 4to.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

Crescens, a cynic philosopher of the second century, who wrote some infamous calumnies against the christians, and was answered by Justin, for which Crescens prevailed with the magistrates to put him to death.—*Eusebius Eccl. Hist.*

Crescentius (Peter de), a French advocate, who at the age of 70 retired from his profession for a country life. He wrote a work on Agriculture, entitled Opus Ruralium Commodorum, printed at Louvain in 1474, at Florence 1481, fol. It is also in the Rei Rusticæ Scriptores, by Gesner, in 2 vols. 4to. The author lived in the 14th century.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Crespi (Daniel), an Italian painter, was born at Bologna in 1592, and died in 1630. His portraits are painted in an admirable style; and there are several church paintings by him of great merit.—*Pilkington.*

Crespi (Joseph Maria), a painter of Bologna, born in 1665, and died in 1747. He accustomed himself to paint in a chamber, so contrived as to admit only a ray of the sun, or the light of a flambeau, to enable him to give greater roundness and relief to his paintings, by a nice observation of the force of light and shadow.—*Ibid.*

Cressy (Hugh Talin, or Serenus), a catholic divine, was born at Wakefield in Yorkshire, in 1605, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and became fellow. Afterwards he was chaplain to lord Falkland, whom he attended to Ireland, and obtained the deanry of Leighlin, to which was added a canonry of Windsor. In 1644 he went to Rome, where he renounced the protestant religion. He entered among the benedictines at Douay, on which occasion he changed his christian name to Serenus. At the Restoration he returned to England, and became chaplain to the queen of Charles II. He died at East Grinstead in Sussex in 1674. He wrote controversial pieces in defence of the Romish faith, one of which was answered by lord Clarendon. He was also the author of "The Church History of Brittany," folio, 1668. It exhibits great labour and learning, but is full of legendary fables.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

Cresti (Dominico), a painter who received the name of Passignano, from the place of his birth, a village near Florence. He was a disciple of Zucchero, and painted history and portrait. He died in 1638, aged 80.—*Pilkington.*

Crevier (John Baptist Lewis), a French historian, was born at Paris in 1693. He studied under Rollin, whose Roman history he completed; but his principal work is the History of the Roman Emperors to Constantine, 12 vols. 12mo. He was also the author of a History of the University of Paris, 7 vols. 12mo.; French Rhetoric, 2 vols. 12mo.: and he published an edition of Livy. He died in 1765.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Crew (Nathaniel), an English prelate, was the son of John lord Crew, and born in Northamptonshire in 1633. He received his education at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and complied with the presbyterian party; but at the Restoration he entered into orders, and in 1669 was made dean of Chichester. In 1671 he was advanced to the bishopric of Oxford, from whence he was translated to Durham, for which preferment he was indebted to James duke of York, all of whose measures, after his accession to the throne, he supported, and sat in the ecclesiastical commission in 1686. But when the bishop saw that his master's ruin was approaching, he began to alter his conduct, and in the convention parliament was one of those who voted that James had abdicated the throne. Notwithstanding this he was excepted out of the pardon granted by William and Mary. On this he absconded for some time; at last he obtained his pardon, and was suffered to retain his dignity. In 1691 he succeeded to the family title by the death of his brother. He died in 1721. With all his faults he was liberal and munificent, and bestowed considerable sums in works of charity. —*Wood. Biog. Br.*

Crichton (James), a celebrated Scotchman, of whom so many wonderful things are related as to have procured him the name of "the admirable Crichton." He was born about 1550, in the county of Perth, of a good family, and educated at St. Andrews, where he made a rapid progress in the languages and sciences. At the age of twenty he visited Paris, and acquired uncommon reputation as a disputant, and for his skill and activity in games of all sorts, as well as martial exercises. He next went to Rome, and displayed his talents in the presence of the pope and cardinals. From thence he travelled to Venice, where he became intimate with the learned Aldus Manutius, who dedicated to him the paradoxes of Cicero, in a strain of panegyric which borders on the ridiculous. At Padua he held disputations with the most learned professors, on a number of subjects, but particularly on the Aristotelian philosophy. We next find him at Mantua, where he is reported to have slain a famous fencing master in a duel. The duke of Mantua was so pleased with Crichton as to appoint him tutor to his son, who was a very licentious young man. This appointment, however, proved fatal to him; for one night, as he was walking through the streets in carnival time, he

as attacked by six assassins, and after a llant defence lost his life. It is said that e person who gave him the fatal stroke s the prince, his pupil. This event is aced in the year 1583. Four of his Latin ems are extant, but so very wretched as stamp the marvellous character of him, ven by some biographers, with the arge of imposture.—*Biog. Br.*

Crillon (Lewis de Berthon de), a cele- ated French general, and knight of Mal- , was born in 1541. He was present at veral battles, particularly that of Lepanto, here he was wounded. Henry IV. called m the brave Crillon. His generosity was ual to his courage. He died in 1615.— *loreri.*

Crillon-Mahon (the duke de), a cele- ated general, who distinguished himself the seven years war, and afterwards uitted the French service for that of Spain, here he was made a grandee of the first nk. He was general in chief of the Spa- sh armies in 1780, and commanded at e famous siege of Gibraltar, where after his formidable exertions and skill, he was feated by the superior talents of general liot. In 1782 he took Minorca, and om thence assumed the surname of Ma- n, the name of the capital of that island. e died at Madrid in 1796, aged 80.— *ouv. Dict. Hist.*

Crinesius (Christopher), a Bohemian di- ne, was born in 1584, and died in 1626. e wrote on the Confusion of Tongues; xercitationes Hebraicæ; Gymnasium, & exicon Syriacum; Lingua Samaritica, &c. —*Ibid.*

Crinitus (Peter), professor of the belles- tres at Florence, was born in 1465. He s a learned man, but very profligate, d died in 1505. He wrote the Lives of e Latin Poets, and a piece entitled De onesta Disciplina.—*Moreri.*

Crisp (Tobias), an English divine, was rn in London in 1600, and educated first Eton, and next at Cambridge, from nence, after taking the degree of B.A. removed to Baliol college, Oxford, where proceeded to his degree of D.D. In 27 he obtained the rectory of Brink- orth in Wiltshire. On the breaking out the rebellion he went to London, where died in 1643. The name of this divine famous, by his being the leader of a sect antinomians, who adhere to the danger- s tenet laid down by him in his sermons, itled Christ alone exalted, that the work salvation was completed for the elect on the cross, and that they have nothing erefore to do but simply to believe. ese sermons have been often printed d occasioned frequent controversies.— od's *A. O.*

Crispus (John Baptist), an Italian divine, o died in the kingdom of Naples in 1595. wrote the Life of Sannazarius, and De Ethnicis Philosophis cautè legendis, folio, 1594.—*Moreri.*

Critias, one of the thirty tyrants of Athens. He was an eloquent and spirited man, but insidious and cruel. He had been the disciple of Socrates, whom, however, he persecuted and prohibited from teaching. He was slain in battle 400 B. C.— *Ibid.*

Crito, one of the disciples of Socrates, who was with that great man at his death, and composed Dialogues, which are now lost.—*Diog. Laert. Xenophon.*

Critobulus, an ancient physician, who drew an arrow so dextrously out of the eye of Philip of Macedon, that the wound could not be perceived.—*Pliny Nat. Hist.*

Critolaus, a Greek historian, who wrote a treatise on the Epirots, mentioned by Plutarch; also one on astronomy.— *Moreri.*

Critolaus, a citizen of Tegea, in Arcadia, who with his two brothers fought against an equal number of Pheneans, to put an end to the war between the two nations. His brothers were slain, and yet he vanquished his antagonists. On his return from the combat, he was met by his sister, who lamented the death of one of the persons whom he had slain, as he was her lover. This provoked Critolaus, and he killed her: for this offence he was pardoned. He afterwards became general of the Achæans, but being defeated by the Romans, he poisoned himself, 146 B. C.— *Plutarch. Livy.*

Croese (Gerard), a Dutch divine, who wrote the History of the Quakers, and other works. He died in 1710, aged 68. —*Moreri.*

Crœsus, king of Lydia, who brought the Greeks into subjection to the Lydians. He was a great patron of learned men, and entertained Æsop the fabulist. He amassed prodigious wealth, and thereby rendered his name proverbial. Cyrus, king of Persia, defeated him, B. C. 548, and commanded him to be burnt alive. When on the pile, the unfortunate monarch thrice repeated the name of Solon, on which Cyrus had the curiosity to ask him the meaning. He told the conqueror, that Solon had maintained that poverty was a happier state than riches, and that he found now his words were true. Cyrus gave him his life, and made him his friend.—*Plutarch. Herodotus.*

Croft (Herbert), an English bishop, was born in Oxfordshire, of a good family, in 1603. His father turned papist, and took his son with him to St. Omers, where he placed him in the English college of jesuits. A little before his death he was sent to England, to settle some affairs, and becoming acquainted with Dr. Morton, bishop of Durham, was brought back to the protestant communion. He then went

to Oxford, and was admitted of Christ-church. On entering into orders, he obtained a living in Gloucestershire, and in 1639 was presented to a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury. In 1644 he was made dean of Hereford; but the troubles coming on he suffered much for his loyalty. At the Restoration he was made bishop of Hereford; and in 1667 dean of the chapel royal, which place he resigned, and retired to his diocese. In 1675 he printed, but without his name, a tract entitled Naked Truth pleading for Toleration of Protestant Dissenters; which was answered by several writers. In 1685 he wrote Animadversions on Dr. Burnet's Theory of the Earth. He died at Hereford in 1691, and was buried in the cathedral. Besides the above pieces he printed some sermons and religious tracts. His son Herbert was created a baronet in 1671, and died in 1710. —*Biog. Brit.*

Croft (William), an English musician, was born at Nether-Eatington in Warwickshire, in 1677, and educated under Dr. Blow, whom he succeeded as master of the children, composer to the chapel royal, and organist of Westminster abbey. In 1712 he published his Divine Harmony; and in 1715 was created Dr. in music by the university of Oxford. In 1724 appeared his Musica Sacra, in 2 vols. He died in 1727, and was buried in Westminster abbey.—*Burney. Hawkins.*

Crofton (Zachary), a nonconformist divine, was born in Ireland, and educated at Dublin. In the Irish rebellion he removed to England, and obtained the living of Wrensbury in Cheshire, of which he was afterwards deprived for refusing to subscribe the engagement. He then went to London and had the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate, from whence he was ejected by the act of conformity. After the Restoration he wrote in defence of the solemn league and covenant, for which he was sent to the Tower, but recovered his liberty by petitioning the king. In 1667 he set up a school in Aldgate, and died about 1672. He printed several controversial pieces.—*Calamy.*

Croius, or de Croi (John), a learned French protestant, was born at Usez, where he became a minister, and died in 1659. He wrote, Specimen Conjecturarum & Observationum in quædam Originis, Irenæi & Tertulliani loca, 1632; Observationes sacræ & historicæ in Novum Testamentum, 1644; and other works.—*Bayle.*

Croix du Maine (Francis Grudé de la), a French writer, who published, in 1583, the French Library, or an Account of all the Authors in that language. He was assassinated at Tours, in 1592.—*Moreri.*

Croix (Francis Petit de la), a learned Frenchman, who prepared for the press Thevenot's Voyages to the East Indies. He also wrote a Catalogue of the Turkish and Persian books in the king's library, and two Dictionaries of the French and Turkish languages. He died in 1713.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Croke (sir George), an English judge, was born at Chilton, in Buckinghamshire, about 1561, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. He rose to the rank of chief justice of the king's bench, and died at his seat in Oxfordshire in 1641. His reports were published by his son-in-law, sir Harbottle Grimston, in 3 vols. fol. —*Wood. Granger.*

Crompton (William), a nonconformist divine, was born at Barnstaple, in Devonshire, and educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. He obtained the living of Columpton in his native county, from which he was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity, but continued to preach till his death in 1696. He wrote a Remedy against Superstition, and other pieces.——*Calamy.*

Cromwell (Thomas), earl of Essex, was the son of a blacksmith at Putney, in Surrey, and born about 1490. Early in life he became clerk to the English factory at Antwerp, which situation he soon left, and went into several countries as the secret agent of his sovereign. On his return to England, he was taken into the service of cardinal Wolsey, who obtained him a seat in the house of commons, where he defended his master with great spirit. On the fall of the cardinal, the king took Cromwell into his service, and gave him several important places. He was very instrumental in the dissolution of the monasteries, and greatly promoted the Reformation. For these services he obtained the title of earl of Essex, with many manors and estates, chiefly the spoils of the church. At length his affairs took an adverse turn. He had the imprudence to advise the marriage of the king with Anne of Cleves, which not proving agreeable to the tyrant, he wreaked his vengeance on the adviser of the marriage, and caused him to be tried for high treason and heresy. To be so accused was certain death; and he accordingly suffered decapitation on Tower-hill in 1540. He was a man of a grateful and liberal mind, and promoted more men of merit while he was in power than any of his predecessors. He left a son who was created lord Cromwell, which title continued in the family many years.—*Biog. Brit.*

Cromwell (Oliver), a character of considerable note in the English history, was born of a good family at Huntingdon, in 1599, and educated first at the grammar school in that town, and then at Sidney college, Cambridge, where his conduct was very dissipated. From the university he removed to Lincoln's inn, where he ad-

dicted himself to gaming and pleasure. At the age of 21 he married Elizabeth, daughter of sir James Bouchier of Essex, and about the same time turned puritan. That this change was merely hypocritical appears from an attempt of his to get into his hands the estate of his maternal uncle sir Thomas Stuart, by soliciting a commission of lunacy against him. The project, however, failed; and though sir Thomas was justly provoked at such infamous conduct, he left his nephew, at his death, an estate of about 500*l.* a year. In 1625 he was elected into parliament, and in that which met in 1628, where he distinguished himself by his zeal against the bishops. When the parliament was dissolved, he retired into the country, and took a farm, which did not answer. His circumstances becoming indifferent, he resolved to go to New England, from the execution of which he was prevented by a proclamation restraining those migrations. Afterwards he removed to Ely, where he acquired celebrity by his gifts in prayer and preaching. In 1640 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Cambridge by the puritan interest. In the house he was a frequent speaker, vulgar and vehement, always opposing the court, and attacking the church. He was in a great measure the cause of the war, as he was continually by his plots and contrivances urging matters to that extremity. In 1642, when parliament determined upon hostilities, Cromwell went to Cambridge, where he raised his troop of horse, and behaved with great inhumanity to the loyal members of the university. He soon acquired the rank of colonel, and a great reputation for military skill and valour. His men were well disciplined, and animated with a strong portion of religious enthusiasm, which their commander encouraged in such a manner that they acquired at the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644, the name of *Ironsides*. At the second battle of Newbury, Cromwell's behaviour obtained for him from his party the title of *saviour of the Nation*. This party consisted of the independents, who had gained so great an influence in parliament as to pass the famous *self-denying ordinance*, by which all members of either house were excluded from commands in the army, with the particular exception of Cromwell, who, by this masterpiece of policy, acquired an ascendancy over the army, and thus paved the way for his future advancement. He was now constituted lieutenant-general, and by his management the battle of Naseby was gained in 1645, which decided the fate of the royalists. This victory was followed by a series of successes, for which he was voted a pension of 2500*l.* per annum, and the thanks of the house. When the king was betrayed by the Scotch to the parliament, Cromwell determined to get him into his own power. This he effected by means of cornet Joyce in 1647. The same year he purged the house of commons, that is, he turned out those members who were not likely to be gained over to his purpose. The share he had in the murder of the king is too plain to need detail. He acted in it with his wonted hypocrisy, was present at the trial, and signed the warrant of execution. Soon after this a mutiny broke out in the army, which threatened dangerous consequences; but Cromwell, by punishing the ringleaders, put an end to it. In 1649 he went to Ireland, which he subdued, and, leaving Ireton as deputy, returned to England in 1650; but his cruelties are regarded with horror and detestation in that kingdom to this day. He was now appointed commander-in-chief against the Scots, who had armed to restore Charles II. September 3, 1650, he gained the battle of Dunbar; and that day twelvemonth he defeated the king at Worcester. From this time he kept his eye on the sovereign power. He began this favourite project by moulding the army to his will; and having a party subservient to his wishes, he struck a bold stroke by dismissing the parliament and locking the door of the house. He then dissolved the council of state; after which, he called a council, composed of his officers. He next convened a mock representation of the nation, consisting of 142 persons, called, from one of the members, *Barebone's parliament*. This assemblage being a motley crew of ignorant fanatics, and the creatures of Cromwell, agreed to resign their authority; on which the council of officers assembled, and drew up an instrument declaring him protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland; accordingly, Dec. 16, 1653, he was invested with this dignity in the court of chancery. The following year he called a parliament, but finding that the members began with questioning his authority, he placed a guard at their door, and then made each member as he entered take an oath of allegiance to him. This parliament still continuing refractory, he dissolved them after sitting five months. A war broke out between England and Spain in 1655, in which Jamaica was taken, and Blake gained several splendid victories, and caused the English flag to be respected in the Mediterranean. One consequence was an alliance between the protector and France, and the delivery of Dunkirk to England, after its being taken by the united forces of the two countries. In 1656 he called another parliament, which gratified the protector by confirming his title and sanctioning his proceedings. He wanted now the title of *king*, but this was rejected by his most zealous friends; and finding the object unattainable, he abandoned it. However, he had the privilege granted him to make a sort of lords; and the title of protector being recognized, he was inaugurated with

the pomp of a coronation in Westminster-hall. In 1658 he convened the two houses, and addressed them in the language usual for the kings of England; but none of the hereditary nobles would attend his mock parliament. Finding that he could not form any thing like a regular establishment, he dissolved the assembly. In August of that year his favourite daughter, Mrs. Claypole, died, bitterly reproaching him for his conduct, which, with the publication of a pamphlet, by colonel Titus, entitled Killing no Murder, tending to prove the assassination of the tyrant a public duty, produced a slow fever, of which he died September 3, 1658. His corpse was interred in Henry VIIth's chapel, from whence at the Restoration it was taken and exposed on, and afterwards buried under, the gallows at Tyburn. He had six children, viz. Richard, Henry, Bridget, Elizabeth, Mary, and Frances. Richard succeeded him in the protectorate, but when affairs turned, and he found his post no longer tenable, he resigned, and went abroad. He died at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, in 1712. Henry went to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, and bore a good character: he died in 1674. Bridget married first Ireton, and afterwards Fleetwood. Elizabeth, his favourite daughter, married John Claypole, esq. of Northamptonshire. Mary married lord Fauconberg, and is supposed to have assisted in the restoration of Charles II. She died in 1712. Frances married first a grandson of the earl of Warwick, and secondly sir John Russel of Cambridgeshire. Elizabeth the wife of Cromwell, was a woman of strong mind, and a constant spur to her husband in the career of his ambition. She also governed her household with great address. She died in 1672.—*Biog. Brit. Noble's Memoirs of the House of Cromwell.*

Cronegk (John Frederic baron de), a German poet, was born at Anspach in 1731, and died in 1758. His works were printed at Leipsic in 1760.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Cronstedt (Axel Frederic), a Swedish mineralogist, was born in Sudermania in 1722, and educated at Upsal, where he principally studied natural history. In 1742 he entered into the college of Mines, and in 1744 was employed to inspect the mines of Sweden. In 1753 he was admitted a member of the royal academy of sciences at Stockholm, and in 1758 was appointed inspector of the western mines of the kingdom. He died in 1765. He published an attempt towards an arrangement of minerals, or of the different substances of the mineral kingdom, and other works on that subject.—*Gen. Biog.*

Crosby (Brass), lord-mayor of London, was born at Stockton-upon-Tees in 1725, and bred to the law, which profession he practised in London with success. In 1758 he became a common-council-man. In 1764 he served the office of sheriff, and the year following was elected alderman. In 1770 he was chosen mayor, in which office he distinguished himself by his opposition to the court in the affair of Wheble and other printers, for which he was sent to the Tower. After his release he was complimented by the corporation with a vote of thanks, and a cup of 100*l.* value. He died in 1793.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Cross (Michael), an English painter, who is said to have been sent by Charles I. to copy several pieces in Italy, and that having obtained leave from the doge of Venice to copy Raphael's madonna in St. Mark's church, he left his own piece behind him, and carried off the original, which was bought when the king's furniture was sold by the Spanish ambassador, and is now in the Escurial. Lewis Cross was also a good copyist, and died in 1724. —*Walpole's Anecdotes of Painters.*

Crousaz (John Peter de), a Swiss philosopher and divine, was born at Lausanne in 1663. He received an excellent education in his own country, and then went on his travels. In 1706 he became rector of the academy of Lausanne; and was afterwards appointed tutor to prince Frederic of Hesse Cassel. He died in 1748. He wrote a treatise on logic; another on education; a Commentary on Pope's Essay on Man; and several pieces on philosophy and mathematics.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Crowne (John), an American poet, was born in Nova Scotia, and came to England in the reign of Charles II. He wrote several comedies, particularly Sir Courtly Nice, the plot of which was dictated to him by that monarch; but just as the piece was ready for performance, the king died and Crowne was ruined. His death happened at the beginning of the 18th century.—*Biog. Dram.*

Croxall (Samuel), an English divine was born at Walton-upon-Thames, in Surrey, and educated at St. John's college Cambridge. At the university he wrote the Fair Circassian, a poem, which is a licentious imitation of Solomon's Song. On entering into orders he obtained the living of Hampton, in Middlesex, several preferments in Hereford cathedral, and the united livings of St. Mary Somerset and St. Mary Mountshaw, London. He died in 1752. Dr. Croxall was a strenuous whig and wrote a book called Scripture Politics. He also translated Æsop's Fables, and wrote some poems.—*Biog. Brit.*

Croze (Mathurin Veyssiere la), a French benedictine, which order he renounced and became a protestant in 1696. The king of Prussia made him his librarian, and professor of philosophy at Berlin, where he died in 1739, aged 78. He wrote an Armenian Dictionary, and several other learned works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Crucider (Gaspard), a protestant divi-

of Leipsic, who died in 1548 at Wirtemberg, aged 45. He wrote commentaries on several books of the scripture.—*Moreri.*

Cruden (Alexander), an industrious compiler, was educated at Aberdeen, where he obtained the degree of M. A. In 1728 he came to London, and settled as a bookseller. In 1737 he published his Concordance to the Bible, a book of great merit. Cruden was a very pious man, but at times deranged in his mind. He died in the act of prayer in 1774, aged 70.—*Biog. Brit.*

Cruikshanks (William), a celebrated surgeon, was born at Glasgow in 1745. He was educated at Edinburgh, and was designed for the church, but his inclination led him to the study of medicine and surgery. In his twenty-sixth year he repaired to London, and was patronized by Dr. Pitcairne. He also became librarian, pupil, and finally partner with John Hunter. He practised and read lectures with Dr. Baillie, in Windmill-street, with the greatest reputation till his death in 1800. Mr. Cruikshanks published Experiments on the Insensible Perspiration of the Human Body, 8vo.; the Anatomy of the absorbent vessels in the Human Body, 4to.; and several papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Gent. Mag. Europ. Mag.*

Crusius, or Kraus (Martin), a learned German, was born in the diocese of Bamberg in 1526; chosen professor of belles-lettres at Tubingen, and died at Eslingen in 1607. He wrote, 1. Turco Græcia libri octo, Basil, 1584; 2. Annales Sueveci ab initio rerum ad annum, 1549; 3. Germano Græcia libri vi., 1585.—*Moreri.*

Cruz (Juana Inez de la), an ingenious lady, was born in Mexico in 1651. She displayed, when young, an uncommon taste for learning, and studied, with avidity, philosophy, mathematics, history, and poetry. She was also remarkably modest and devout, and died at the age of 44, in the convent of St. Geronimo, where she had lived twenty-seven years. Her poetic compositions are highly spoken of by the Spanish critic, father Feyjoo.—*Sketches on the Genius of Women.*

Crytopylus (Metrophanes), a Greek, who came to England, and was entered of Baliol college, Oxford, where he studied divinity and the Latin and English languages. About 1622 he returned to his own country, and became chancellor to the patriarch of Constantinople. On the translation of Cyril Lucar he was made patriarch of Alexandria, and is supposed to have written *The Confession of Faith* which goes under Cyril's name, published in Greek in 1629. He was living in 1640.—*Wood.*

Ctesias, a Greek physician, who accompanied Cyrus, the son of Darius, in his expedition against Artaxerxes, by whom he was taken prisoner, and who treated him with great respect. He wrote the History of Persia, and the History of the Indies, of which we have only an abridgment remaining, by Photius.—*Vossii Hist. Græc.*

Ctesibius, a mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished 135 B. C. He invented the pump, and a clepsydra, or water-clock. He is not to be confounded with Ctesibius of Chalcis, a cynic philosopher.—*Vossius de Mathem.*

Ctesiphon, an Athenian, who proposed that a golden crown should be given to Demosthenes for his public conduct. This was opposed by Æschines, who charged Ctesiphon with seditious motives. Demosthenes vindicated his friend, and Æschines was banished. There was an architect of the same name, who drew the plan of Diana's temple at Ephesus.—*Moreri.*

Cudworth (Ralph), a learned divine, was born at Aller in Somersetshire, in 1617, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. About 1641 he obtained the rectory of North Cadbury, in his native county, and in 1742 appeared his Discourse on the Lord's Supper. Two years afterwards he was appointed master of Clare hall, Cambridge, to which was added the Hebrew professorship. In 1651 he took the degree of D. D. and in 1654 was chosen master of Christ's college. At the Restoration he was presented to the vicarage of Ashwell in Hertfordshire: and in 1678 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Gloucester. The same year came out his famous book entitled The true Intellectual System of the Universe, in which he has completely overthrown atheism. He died at Cambridge in 1688. In 1731 bishop Chandler published Dr. Cudworth's treatise concerning Eternal and Immutable Morality; and in 1743 appeared a complete edition of his Intellectual System, with some additional pieces, edited by Dr. Birch. His daughter married sir Francis Masham, and died in 1708.—*Biog. Brit.*

Cuerenkert (Theodore van), a Dutch engraver of great merit. He fell into some strange notions concerning religion, and maintained it unlawful to attend public worship, for which he was sent to prison, and afterwards banished from Haerlem. He died at Tergout in 1590, aged 68.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Cueva (Alphonsus de la), commonly called Bedmar, ambassador of Philip III. of Spain to the state of Venice. In 1618 a conspiracy was discovered to seize on that city for the Spaniards, and Bedmar being suspected of it, was forced to quit Venice secretly, for fear of being torn in pieces by the populace. He became president of the council in Flanders, and obtained a cardinalship. He died in 1665.—*Moreri.*

Cuff (Henry), an unfortunate gentleman, was born in Somersetshire in 1560, and educated at Oxford, where he was chosen fellow of Merton college. Afterwards he obtained the Greek professor-

ship, and served the office of proctor, but quitted the university, and became secretary to Robert earl of Essex; and when his patron was condemned, Cuff was apprehended and executed at Tyburn in 1601. He wrote a book entitled the Differences of the Ages of Man's Life, together with the Original Causes, Progress, and End thereof, 1607, 8vo.—*Wood.*

Cujacius, or Cujas (James), a French lawyer, was born at Toulouse in 1520. He became professor at Bourges, where his lectures were attended by students from all parts. He was called the father of his scholars, because he treated them with kindness and familiarity. He died in 1590. His works were printed at Paris in 1659, in 10 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

Cullen (William), an eminent physician, was born in the county of Lanark in Scotland in 1712, and served his apprenticeship to a surgeon at Glasgow. On the expiration of his time he went surgeon in a merchant-ship to the West Indies, and on his return, he established himself in business, and had Dr. William Hunter for a partner. In 1740 he took his degree of M. D. and in 1746 he was chosen lecturer in chemistry at Glasgow. In 1761 he was appointed king's professor of medicine in the same university. In 1756 he was elected professor of chemistry at Edinburgh, where, in 1766, he was chosen to the medical chair, in which he raised the reputation of that university to an unequalled height in physical science. He died in 1790. His First Lines of Physic, 4 vols. 8vo. are too well known to need praise in this place; besides which, he was the author of Synopsis Nosologiæ Methodicæ, 2 vols. 8vo., a class book for medical students; Lectures on Materia Medica, 2 vols. 4to.; and a pamphlet on the recovery of persons drowned and seemingly dead, 8vo.—*Encyclop. Brit.*

Cullum (John), an English baronet and divine, was born at Bury in Suffolk in 1733, and educated at Catharine hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and was chosen fellow. In 1774 he was instituted to the living of Great Thurlow in Suffolk. He died in 1785. He was the author of the History and Antiquities of Hawsted in Suffolk.—*Gent. Mag.*

Culmer (Richard), a fanatical divine, was of Magdalen college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of M. A. after which he became minister of Goodneston in Kent, from whence he was ejected for refusing to read the Book of Sports. He was afterwards a lecturer at Canterbury, and on the breaking out of the rebellion was appointed to purge the churches of idolatrous images and pictures, which commission he discharged with the fury of a zealot. He broke in pieces the fine painted window in Canterbury cathedral, of which proceedings he published an account. For these services he obtained the living of Minster in Kent, of which he was deprived in 1660. When he died does not appear. He was a quarrelsome fellow, and much given to fighting, on which account the country people called him *Fluellin Dick.*—*Calamy. Grey's Answer to Neale.*

Culpepper (Nicholas), an English astrologer and herbalist, was the son of a clergyman, and bred an apothecary; after which he settled in Spitalfields, where he practised physic and astrology with great success. He died in 1654. He wrote several books, the most celebrated of which is a Herbal, wherein he describes the good and bad qualities of plants according to the sidereal influence.—*Granger.*

Cumberland (Richard), a learned English prelate, was born in London in 1632, and educated at St. Paul's school, from whence he was removed to Magdalen college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders. In 1658 he obtained the rectory of Brampton in Northamptonshire, and in 1667 was presented to the living of Allhallows, Stamford. In 1672 he published a work entitled De Legibus Naturæ Disquisitio Philosophica, &c. of which two translations have appeared in English. In 1680 he took his degree of D. D. In 1686 appeared his Essay on Jewish Weights and Measures. In 1691 he was made bishop of Peterborough. He discharged the duties of the episcopal function in the most exemplary manner; and when he was desired to relax a little from his labours on account of his infirmities, he made this reply, "it is better to *wear* out than to *rust* out." He died in 1718, and lies buried in the cathedral of Peterborough. After his death were published two books by him, one entitled Sanchoniathon's Phœnician History, translated from the first book of Eusebius de Preparatione Evangelica, &c. and the other, Origines gentium antiquissimæ, or Attempts for discovering the Times of the first Planting of Nations.—*Biog. Brit.*

Cumberland (William duke of), second son of George II. was born in 1721. He was with his father at the battle of Dettingen, where he was wounded in the leg. When young, some officers, as he passed, said, "What a charming boy!" The young hero, thinking they said a *German* boy, exclaimed, "I am not a *German* but an *English* boy; and I desire, gentlemen, that you will never call me so any more." He commanded the British army at the battle of Fontenoy, where he would have gained a victory if the Dutch troops had behaved as they ought to have done. He put an end to the rebellion in 1746, by defeating the pretender at Culloden, for which he received the thanks of both houses. The year following he lost the battle of Val, owing to the treachery of the Dutch. He died in the year 1765.—*Annual Register.*

Cumberland (Henry Frederick duke

of), the son of Frederick prince of Wales, was born in 1745, and created duke in 1766. In 1771 he married the hon. Anne Horton, widow of Mr. Horton, and daughter of the earl of Carhampton. He became grand-master of freemasons, and died in 1790.—*Europ. Mag. Gent. Mag.*

Cuming (William), a learned physician, was born at Edinburgh in 1714. On taking his degree, he removed to London, and from thence went to Dorchester, where he continued to his death in 1788. Dr. Cuming was a man of learning and integrity, and assisted Hutchins in compiling the History of Dorsetshire.—*Gent. Mag.*

Cunæus (Peter), professor of law in the university of Leyden, was born at Flushing in 1585, and died in 1638. He wrote, 1. De Republica Hebræorum; 2. Satyra Menippœa in sui Seculi homines inepte eruditos; 3. Remarks on Nonius's Dionysiaca.—*Moreri.*

Cuningham (William), an English physician. In 1559 he resided at Norwich, but in 1563 he read lectures in Surgeons' hall, London. He was a man of eminence in his profession, and also ingenious in engraving upon copper.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Cunitia (Maria), an extraordinary female of the 17th century, was born in Silesia, and attained great eminence in astronomy. In 1650 she published astronomical tables under the title of Urania Propitia. She was also well acquainted with the learned languages, and several of the modern. She married a Dr. Lewen, and died in 1664.—*Martin's Biog. Philosophica.*

Cunningham (Alexander), a Scotch writer, was born at Ettrick, near Selkirk, in 1654, and educated in Holland, from whence he came to England with the prince of Orange. He became travelling tutor to several noblemen and gentlemen; by which means he obtained the appointment of resident envoy at Venice, where he continued five years. He died in London in 1737. In 1737 appeared his History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Accession of George I. two vols. translated from the Latin MS. by Dr. William Thompson. There was one Alexander Cunningham who published an edition of Horace at the Hague, in 2 vols, 8vo. 1721, which is held in great esteem. It is not certain whether he be the same person with the preceding or not; but the particulars in the character of the one import with those of the other.—*Biog. Br.*

Cunningham (John), an Irish poet, was born in Dublin, and became a strolling player. He died at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1773, aged 42. He wrote a farce called Love in a Mist, from which Garrick made his Lying Valet.—*Biog. Dram.*

Cuper (Gilbert), a learned burgomaster of Daventer, and professor of history, who wrote a History of the three Gordians; Apotheosis of Homer; and other works. He died in 1716, aged 72.—*Moreri.*

Curæus (Joachim), a German physician, born in Silesia. He visited most parts of Europe, and on his return to his own country practised physic with reputation. He died in 1573, aged 41. He wrote in Latin the Annals of Silesia and Breslaw, in folio. —*Melch. Adami Vit. Med.*

Curcellæus (Stephen), a learned divine of Geneva, was born in 1586, and died at Amsterdam in 1658. Being an Armenian, he succeeded Episcopius in the divinity professorship. He published an edition of the New Testament in Greek, with various readings from ancient MSS. He also wrote several theological pieces.—*Moreri.*

Curio, a Roman orator, who called Cæsar, in the senate, "the man of all the women, and the woman of all the men." His son *Caius Scribonius* Curio was tribune of Rome, and likewise an eminent orator. He courted the favour of the people by public shows. He was the intimate friend of Cæsar, whom he defended against the senate. Being sent to command in Africa, he defeated Varus, but afterwards fell in an ambuscade B. C. 48.—*Plutarch. Moreri.*

Curio (Cælius Secundus), a learned man of the 16th century, was born at San Chirico in Piedmont, and having embraced lutheranism, underwent considerable persecution on that account. He escaped from the inquisition at Turin, and settled at Basle, where he died in 1569, aged 67. He wrote, De Amplitudine Beati regni Dei, 1550, 8vo. and other works.—*Moreri.*

Curius Dentatus Marcus Annius, a Roman consul famous for his fortitude and frugality. He gained several victories, and defeated Pyrrhus. The Samnites sent ambassadors to tempt him into their service. When they came to his cottage they found him boiling some vegetables for his dinner, yet he refused all their offers, choosing poverty and honesty rather than wealth and infamy. He lived 272 B. C.—*Livy. Plutarch.*

Curl (Edmund), a noted bookseller, rendered memorable by Mr. Pope. He kept a shop in the purlieus of Covent garden, and had his ears cut off in the pillory for publishing some obscene books. He died in 1748.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Curopalate (John), a Greek author, who was a domestic in the imperial palace. He wrote a History of the Empire from 813 to 1081, which has been pillaged by Cedenus, Syncellus, and Theophanes, without acknowledgment.—*Moreri.*

Curradi (Francesco), an historical and portrait painter of Italy, born in 1570, and died in 1660. He had a delightful manner, great correctness of design, and a complete knowledge of the chiaro-obscuro.—*Pilk.*

Currie (James), a physician, was born at Kirkpatrick-Fleming, in Dumfriesshire,

in 1756. He received his education at the school of Dumfries, and being destined for a commercial life, was sent to Virginia in a mercantile station. Disliking this profession, he returned to his native country, and commenced his medical studies at Edinburgh, which he ardently pursued three years. After taking his doctor's degree, he settled at Liverpool, where he obtained extensive practice, and was universally respected. Notwithstanding his professional engagements, he devoted some of his time to literary, and even political studies. He contributed papers to the Manchester transactions, the collections of the London medical society, and the philosopical transactions. A pamphlet published by him under the fictitious name of Jasper Wilson in 1793, entitled, "A Letter Commercial and Political to Mr. Pitt," went through several editions, and was answered from various quarters. In his proper character, Dr. Currie acquired reputation by his Medical Reports on the Effects of Water, cold and warm, as a remedy in Febrile Diseases, 8vo. 1797. A new volume was added in 1804, consisting of much interesting matter on different topics. In 1800 Dr. Currie published the Works of Robert Burns, with an account of his Life, and a criticism on his writings. He died at Sidmouth in Devonshire, Aug. 13, 1805.—*Monthly Mag. Oct.* 1805.

Curson, or Corcdone (Robert), a cardinal, was an Englishman by birth, and studied at Oxford and Paris, of which last university he became chancellor. Innocent III. created him a cardinal in 1212. He was very zealous in promoting the crusades, and died at Damietta in 1218. He wrote a book, now lost, on the question, Whether Origen be saved or not?—*Moreri.*

Curtius (M.), a famous Roman, who is said to have sacrificed his life for his country, B. C 362. The ground in the forum being opened, as it is to be supposed, by an earthquake, the oracle declared that the Roman state would be immortal if that was thrown into the gulph in which the Roman strength consisted. While the people were consulting on this mysterious response, Curtius, completely armed, mounted his horse and leaped into the chasm, which immediately closed upon him.—*Livy.*

Curtius (Quintus Rufus), a Latin historian, who wrote the History of Alexander the Great, in ten books, of which the two first are lost. His age is very uncertain; some authors placing him under Vespasian, and others under Trajan. His style is excellent, and he writes with impartiality. Freinshemius has supplied the two books that were wanting, in an admirable manner.—*Vossius Hist. Lat.*

Cusa (Nicholas de), a Roman cardinal, who rose from a mean condition by his merit. Nicholas V. made him a cardinal in 1448, and in 1451 he was sent legate into Germany to preach up a crusade against the Turks. He died at Todi in Umbria, in 1464, aged 63. His works were printed at Basil in 1565, in 8 vols folio.—*Moreri.*

Cuspinian (John), a German physician, who was employed by the emperor Maximilian I. in several important negociations. He died at Vienna in 1529, aged 56. He wrote a History of the Roman emperors from Julius Cæsar to the death of Maximilian I. and other able works.—*Ibid.*

Cuthbert (St.), an English saint. He was born in the north and brought up under the Scottish monks at Icolmkill, after which he went to Lindisfarn, or Holy-island, near Berwick, from whence he removed to the court of Egfred, king of Northumberland, whom he baptised; and was made bishop of that district. He returned to Lindisfarn, where he founded a monastery, and died in 686.—*Bedæ Vit. St. Cuthberti.*

Cutts (John lord), an English general, was born at Matching in Essex, and entered early into the army under the duke of Monmouth. He afterwards went into the service of the duke of Lorraine in Hungary, and was at the taking of Buda. He returned to England soon after the Restoration, and was created an Irish peer. On the accession of queen Anne he was made lieutenant-general of the forces in Holland. In 1705 he served in Ireland, but soon after he was deprived of his military command, which broke his heart, and he died in 1707. His lordship had also a genius for poetry, and wrote Poetical Exercises, printed in 1687.—*Granger. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Cyaxares I. king of the Medes, succeeded his father Phraortes, 635 B. C. He became very powerful, and subdued all Asia beyond the river Halys. He died B. C. 585.—*Herodotus.*

Cyaxeres II. is supposed to have been Darius the Mede, and died B. C. 536.—*Xenophon.*

Cynægiras, an Athenian soldier, who distinguished himself at the battle of Marathon by an act of madness, which some may call courage. He followed the fugitive Persians to their ships, and seized one of their vessels with his right hand, which was instantly cut off; he then seized her with his left hand, which was also severed in two. He lastly laid hold of the vessel with his teeth, on which a Persian soldier cut off his head. He was brother to Æschylus the poet.—*Justin. Valerius Maximus.*

Cyneas, an eminent philosopher and orator of Thessaly. He was the disciple of Demosthenes, and minister of Pyrrhus. Extraordinary things are told of his memory, and it is said that the day after his arrival at Rome as ambassador from Pyrrhus, he saluted all the senators and knights by their names. He abridged the

ook of Æneas on the Defence of Places, ublished by Casaubon in his edition of olybius.—*Plutarch. Moreri.*

Cyprian (Thascius Cæcilius), a learned ther of the church, was born at Carthage, nd embraced christianity in 246, on which e wrote his book, de Gratia Dei, addressed o Donatus. The bishop of Carthage con- rred on him the order of priesthood, and hen that prelate died he was chosen to ucceed him: soon after which, the Decian ersecution commenced, and Cyprian, to void its fury, fled, on which his property as confiscated. He was not inactive in is concealment, but wrote a great number f pastoral letters to his clergy, full of ex- ellent instructions. When the storm was ver, he returned to Carthage, but another ersecution broke out in 258, in which he as beheaded. His works were edited y bishop Fell, at Oxford, in 1682; and endered into English by Dr. Marshal, in ne vol. folio.—*Eusebius. Cave. Dupin.*

Cypriani, a celebrated Italian painter, who died at London in 1785. His pieces hough small are very elegant. They are niversally known and admired by hav- ng been engraved by Bartolozzi.—*Gent. Mag.*

Cyrano (de Bergerac), a French writer nd soldier, born in Gascony about 1620. le served at several sieges, and received ome severe wounds. At length he aban- loned the army in disgust, and commenced uthor. His pieces are mostly humorous nd satirical. His History of the States and mpires of the Sun has been translated into English. He died in 1655.—*Moreri.*

Cyril, of Jerusalem, a christian father, ucceeded Maximus bishop of Jerusalem bout 350, by the interest of Acacius f Cesarea; but afterwards these two pre- ates fell out about their prerogatives, and Acacius called a synod, which deposed Cyril for having sold the treasures of his church, and applied the money to support he poor in the time of famine. After several disputes he regained his situation, nd died in 386. Some of his works are extant, printed at Paris in Greek and Latin, fol. 1720.—*Cave. Dupin.*

Cyril, of Alexandria, bishop of that see n 412. He commenced his episcopate by banishing the Novatians and Jews from Alexandria, which occasioned fierce con- entions between Orestes the governor and he bishop. The people, who were in general attached to the bishop, seized Hy- patia, a pagan lady of great accomplish- ments, who was very intimate with the governor, and tore her in pieces; but it does not appear that Cyril was accessary to his horrid act. Violent disputes next broke out between Cyril and Nestorius, which occasioned the council of Ephesus, by which the bishop was deposed and sent to prison. But he recovered his liberty and his see, and died in 444. His works were printed at Paris, in 7 vols. fol. Greek and Latin, 1638.—*Cave. Dupin.*

Cyril-Lucar, patriarch of Constantino- ple, was born in the isle of Candia in 1572. He went to Germany, after having studied at Padua. On his return to the east he was elevated to the see of Alexandria, and in 1621 to the patriarchate of Constantino- ple. He held a correspondence with the protestant churches, particularly that of England, and having endeavoured to re- form his clergy, was banished to Rhodes. But he was re-established, and still contin- ued the work of reformation, for which he was again deposed, and in 1638 strang- led by order of the grand seignior, who was prejudiced against him by the artifices of his enemies. His Confession of Faith and Letters were printed at Amsterdam in 1718.—*Smith's Account of the Greek Church.* 1680.

Cyrus, king of Persia, the son of Cam- byses and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of Media. It is said that Astyages gave his daughter to an obscure Persian on account of a dream, in which he was told, that he should be dethroned by his grand- son. Cyrus was, therefore, exposed as soon as born, but a shepherdess preserved him, and brought him up as her own son. His birth being discovered, Cyrus levied troops, and deposed his grandfather. He then extended his conquests on all sides, and took the city of Babylon by drying the channel of the Euphrates; but march- ing against Tomyris, queen of the Scythi- ans, he was defeated and put to death, B. C. 630.—*Herodotus. Xenophon.*

Cyrus the Younger, was the son of Da- rius Nothus, and brother of Artaxerxes. On the death of his father he attempted the life of his brother, to obtain the throne. He would have been put to death by Ar- taxerxes, had not his mother Parysatis in- terceded for him. He then obtained the governorship of Lydia, where he mustered an army, and marched against his brother. The battle was obstinately fought, but it ended with the death of Cyrus, B. C. 400. The 10,000 Greeks who came with Cyrus effected their retreat, and returned safe to their own country.—*Plutarch. Xenophon.*

Cyrus of Panapolis a Latin poet, and soldier, in the time of Theodosius the Younger. He was made consul and præ- fect of Constantinople. He afterwards em- braced Christianity, and was made a bishop in Phrygia, where he died.—*Moreri.*

D.

DAC (John), a German painter, was born at Cologne in 1556. He was employed by the emperor Rodolphus, who bestowed upon him honours and riches. His pieces are very excellent.—*De Piles Vies des Peint.*

DACIER (Andrew), a learned Frenchman, was born of protestant parents at Castres, in 1651, and educated at Saumur under Tanaquil Faber, or Le Fevre, whose learned daughter he married. He published at Paris, in 1681, an edition of Pompeius Festus, for the use of the dauphin. His translation of Horace came out the same year. In 1691 he published his translation of the reflections of Marcus Antoninus; and the next year Aristotle's Poetics. For his services to literature he was appointed perpetual secretary to the academy, rewarded with a pension of 2000 livres, and made keeper of the cabinet of the Louvre. He died in 1722. Dacier and his wife renounced the protestant religion in 1685. Besides the works abovementioned, he translated the works of Plato into French; the Lives of Plutarch; the Manual of Epictetus; &c.—*Moreri.*

DACIER (Anne), wife of the preceding, and daughter of Le Fevre, professor of Greek at Saumur, where she was born in 1651. Her father discovering her turn for learning, gave her a liberal education. In 1674 she published an edition of Callimachus, which gave so much satisfaction, that she was employed to prepare editions of Latin authors for the dauphin, the first of which was Florus. In 1681 she published a translation of Anacreon and Sappho, which was followed by versions of some of Plautus's comedies, and of the Plutus and Clouds of Aristophanes. In 1683 she married M. Dacier, and soon after they renounced the protestant religion. In 1711 appeared her translation of the Iliad; and in 1714 she defended Homer against M. de la Motte, in a book, entitled The Causes of the Corruption of Taste; this was followed in 1716 by another against father Hardouin. The same year was printed her version of the Odyssey, which closed her literary labours. She died in 1720. She had two daughters and a son. One of the daughters became a nun, the other died at the age of 18, and the son when he was a child. Madame Dacier was as remarkable for her modesty as her erudition. A learned German having paid her a visit, begged that she would write her name and a sentence in his book. She excused herself as long as she could, but being strongly importuned she complied, and added to her signature a verse from Sophocles, importing that silence is the ornament of the female sex.—*Moreri.*

D'AGAR (Jacobo), a French painter, was born at Paris in 1640, and died in 1715. He was the disciple of Vouet, from whom he learned to paint history and portrait, but he excelled in the latter. He resided a long time in Denmark at the court of Christian V. after which he came to London, where he was well received. He went back to Denmark, and died there.—*Pilkington.*

DAGOBERT I. king of France, the son of Clotaire II. whom he succeeded in 1628, obliging his younger brother, Caribert, to accept of Aquitain. The first part of his reign was popular and praiseworthy, but at last he gave way to dissolute habits, divorced his first wife, and took two more, besides a number of concubines. He also greatly oppressed his subjects by taxes, and caused 9000 Bulgarians, who had put themselves under his protection, to be massacred. He was very successful in his foreign wars, conquered the Gascons, and compelled the count of Brittany to be his vassal. He died in 1638, and was the first king of France interred in the abbey of St. Denis. The other princes of this name are not worth noticing.—*Moreri.*

DAGOUMED (William), rector of the university of Paris, died in 1745. He was the author of, 1. A Course of Philosophy in Latin; 2. A Tract against the Advertisements of Languet, Archbishop of Sens.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DAHL (Michael), a Danish portrait painter, who died in England in 1743. He was in great repute, and had the honour to paint the portrait of queen Anne.—*Walpole's Anecd. of Painters.*

DAHLBERG (Eric), a Swedish general, was born in 1625. He lost his parents when young, and in consequence had a very narrow education, which he supplied by his perseverance and genius. He studied fortification, and in 1648 was appointed an engineer. Gustavus Adolphus sent him to superintend the works for the defence of Thorn, and he attended that monarch in the war of Poland. By his advice the king undertook the enterprize of marching his army over the Great Belt, when frozen over, in 1657, whereby he extended his conquests to Copenhagen. In 1660 Dahlberg was ennobled, and in 1669 appointed commandant of Malmo, and superintendant of the fortifications. He so greatly improved these as to be called the Vauban of Sweden. In 1690 he was made governor of Livonia, and died at Stockholm in 1703. He published Suecia antiqua & hodierna, 3 vols. folio, 1700.—*Gezelius's Biography of eminent Swedes.*

DAILLE (John), a learned French divine, born at Chatellerault in 1594, and educated at Saumur. In 1612 he was appointed

tutor to the grandsons of du Mornay, with whom in 1619 he went to Italy where one of them died. He continued on his travels with the other, and after passing through Germany and England, returned to France in 1621. He became a minister in 1623, but still remained in the family of Du Mornay, who died in his arms. In 1625 he was appointed minister of the church of Saumur, and the year following he removed to that of Paris. In 1631 appeared his famous book on the Use of the Fathers. In 1633 he published an Apology for the reformed churches. These books excited considerable controversy. He died in 1670. His son became a minister in 1653, and was chosen colleague with his father. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes he went to Zurich, where he died in 1690.—Daillé wrote several other books besides the above. —*Bayle. Moreri.*

Dale (Samuel), an English physician, was born in 1569. He was originally an apothecary at Braintree, in Essex, and in 1730 became a licentiate of the college of physicians, and a fellow of the royal society. He then settled as a physician at Bocking, where he died in 1739. He wrote Pharmacologia, seu Manuductio ad Materiam Medicam, several times printed; he also published The Antiquities of Harwich and Dover Court, 4to. written by Silas Taylor, but greatly enlarged and improved by Dr. Dale. He has some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.——*Pulteney's Sketches on Botany.*

Dalechamps (James), a French physician was born at Caen in Normandy in 1513, and died at Lyons in 1588. He wrote a General History of Plants, and some other books. He also published Pliny's Natural History, with notes.—*Moreri.*

Dalen (Cornelius van), a Dutch engraver, was born about 1640. He engraved a great variety of portraits, and a set of antique statues, in a masterly style.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Dalens, (Theodore), a landscape painter of Amsterdam, was born in 1659, and died in 1688. His pieces are faithful and spirited copies of nature.—*Houbraken.*

Dalin (Olaus), a Swedish historian and poet, was born at Winsberg in 1708. He wrote a poem entitled The Liberty of Sweden, and a tragedy entitled Brunhilda. He was also the author of the General History of Sweden, and other works. He became preceptor to prince Gustavus, and chancellor of the court, and died in 1763.—— *Univ. Dict. Hist.*

Dallington (sir Robert), an English author, was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded M. A. Afterwards he became secretary to the earl of Rutland, and master of the Charter-house. Charles I. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1637. He wrote a Survey of the Great Duke's state in Tuscany 4to.; a Method for Travel, or a State of France as it stood in 1598, 4to; Aphorisms civil and military, amplified with authorities, folio.—*Wood.*

Dalmatin (George), a lutheran divine, who translated the Bible into the Sclavonian language in 1584. He obtained a benefice at Laybach in Carniola, but being persecuted by the Romanists, sentence of banishment was pronounced against him in 1598. The baron of Ausperg, however, afforded him an asylum in his house, where it is supposed he died.—*Bayle.*

Dalmatius, bishop of Cyzicum, who wrote the Acts of the Council of Nice, and assisted at the council of Ephesus.—*Mor.*

Dalrymple (sir David), a scotch judge, was born at Edinburgh in 1726. His father was auditor of the exchequer, and his mother the daughter of earl of Haddington. He was educated at Eton and at Utrecht. In 1748 he was called to the Scotch bar, and in 1766 appointed a judge, on which occasion he took the title of lord Hailes. He died in 1792, leaving two daughters. He published a number of books, as Memoirs and Letters relating to the History of Britain in the Reigns of James I. and Charles I. in 2 vols.; Remarks on the History of Scotland 12mo.; Annals of Scotland, 4to. 2 vols.; Remains of Christian Antiquity, 3 vols.; several Memoirs intended for a Biographia Scotica; Papers in the World and Mirror, &c. —*Encyclop. Brit.*

Dalton (Michael), an English lawyer, who wrote a book on the office of a Justice of the Peace; and another on the duties of Sheriffs. He died about 1620.—— *Granger.*

Dalton (John), an English divine, was born at Dean in Cumberland in 1709, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of D. D. and became tutor to lord Beauchamp. He adapted Milton's Comus for the stage and wrote some songs in it, which piece was performed for the benefit of a grand-daughter of Milton. He obtained the rectory of St. Mary-at-Hill, London, and a prebend of Worcester, where he died in 1763. He published a volume of sermons, and some poems His brother Richard was librarian to the king, and published prints from drawings made by himself of the procession to Mecca, &c.—*Hutchinson's Hist. of Cumberland. Biog. Dram.*

Dalziel (Thomas), a Scotch general, who was with Charles II. at the battle of Worcester, after which he entered into the service of the czar of Russia, but was recalled at the Restoration, and made commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland. After the murder of Charles I. he never would shave his beard, but suffered it to grow down to his girdle, and he wore a beaver hat, the brim of which was about three inches broad. His dress was so sin-

gular that he never appeared in public without a crowd of boys after him. He was in great favour with Charles II. When he died is uncertain.—*Granger.*

Damascenus (John), a learned father of the church, and so called from the place of his birth. He succeeded his father as counsellor of state to the caliph, and at the close of life was ordained priest, on which he went into a monastery. He died about 750. His works were printed at Paris in 2 vols. folio, 1712.—*Cave Dupin.*

Damascius, a philosopher of the stoic sect, or according to others of the peripatetic. He wrote the life of his master and predecessor Isidorus, the logician of Athens, of which only a few fragments remain. He flourished A. D. 540.—*Cave Hist. Lit.*

Damasus I., pope, was a native of Spain, and placed in the pontifical chair in 366. He was opposed by an antipope called Ursin, but was acknowledged by the bishops of Italy, and the council of Aquilæia condemned Ursin to banishment. Damasus opposed the arians, and died in 384, aged 80. His letters are extant.—*Bower. Platina.*

Damasus II., pope, was elected the same day that Benedict IX. abdicated the chair, and died 23 days after his being chosen, in Palestine, in 1048.—*Ibid.*

Damiano (Peter), a cardinal, was born at Ravenna, of a noble family. In 1057 he was raised to the cardinalate, and appointed bishop of Ostia. He endeavoured to effect a reform in the manners of the monks and priests, and remonstrated against the pope's interfering in the temporal concerns of princes; but finding his efforts fruitless, he resigned his preferments, and retired to a monastery, from whence he was recalled, and employed as legate in France and Germany. He died in 1073. His works were printed at Paris in 1663.—*Moreri.*

Damiens (Robert Francis), a French assassin, who was executed in 1757, for an attempt upon the life of Lewis XV. He had been a domestic in the college of jesuits. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Damo, the daughter of Pythagoras, at whose desire she devoted herself to a life of celibacy, and may therefore be called the first of nuns. Her father imparted to her the secrets of his philosophy, on condition that she should never divluge them. —*Stanley's Hist. Phil.*

Damon, a pythagorean philosopher, rendered memorable for his friendship with Pythias. Dionysius the tyrant having condemned him to death, he obtained leave of absence to go home and settle his affairs; Pythias pledging himself to endure the punishment in his stead if he did not return at the appointed time. Damon was punctual, and this instance of friendship so pleased the king that he pardoned Damon, and requested to become one of their friends.—*Valerius Maximus.*

Damon, a musician of Athens, the instructor of Pericles, and friend of Socrates. He formed a system of music, and wonderful things are related of his harmonic powers.—*Moreri. Burney.*

Damocles, a sycophant at the court of Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse. He was one day admiring the happy condition of princes, on which the tyrant invited him to an entertainment, and caused a naked sword to be hung over his head by a hair. Damocles, frightened at the perilous condition in which he sat, begged the king to dismiss him into a safe though mean station of life.—*Moreri.*

Damocritus, a Greek historian of an unknown age; who wrote two books, one on tactics, and the other on the Jews, in which he accuses them of worshipping the head of an ass, and offering human sacrifices.—*Vossius Hist. Græc.*

Dampier (John), a French poet, was a native of Blois, and after being an advocate in the great council, became a cordelier, and died in 1550. His Latin poems are in the Deliciæ Poetarum Gallorum.—*Moreri.*

Dampier (William), an English navigator, was born at East Coker, in Somersetshire, in 1652, and went to sea early in life. He sailed with captain Cook, who commanded a Bristol privateer. After cruising a considerable time on the American coast, and taking several prizes, captain Cook died, and was succeeded by Mr. Davis, whom Dampier left, and went aboard another buccaneering ship, commanded by captain Swan. Not meeting with success, they sailed for the East Indies, where Dampier left Swan, and proceeded to the English factory at Achem. He then engaged with a captain Weldon, and afterwards became gunner to the factory at Bencoolen. In 1691 he embarked for England, and arrived there the same year. He afterwards went out from Bristol, with captain Woodes Rogers, to the South sea, and returned in 1791. When he died is unknown: his voyages are very accurate. There is a portrait of him in the Trinity-house—*Dampier's Voyages.*

Dampierre (N.), a distinguished officer in the service of the French Republic. He had been a captain in the regiment of Chartres; but when the revolution broke out he joined the popular standard, and was major-general at the battle of Jemappe. He was shot by the English gunners, as he was reconnoitring at the battle, or retreat of Famars, May 8, 1793.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Dan, the son of Jacob by the servant of Rachael, and the father of a warlike tribe, whose portion was on the coast of the Mediterranean sea, from Joppa on the north to Ascalon on the south.—*SS.*

Dancer (Daniel), an extraordinary miser, was born in 1716 near Harrow, in Middlesex. In 1736 he succeeded to his

mily estate, which was considerable; but his fathers before him were too great vers of money to lay out in any improvements. Daniel followed their example, and e farm went worse and worse. He led e life of a hermit for above half a ntury; his only dealing with mankind ose from the sale of his hay; and he was ldom seen, except when he was out gaering logs of wood from the common, or d iron, or sheep's dung under the hedges. e was frequently robbed, to prevent hich, he fastened the door up, and got to his house through the upper window, ascend which he made use of a ladder, hich he drew up after him. His sister, ho lived with him many years, left him at r death a considerable increase to his ealth, on which he bought a second-hand ir of black stockings to put himself in cent mourning This was an article of xury, for at other times Daniel wore hayands on his legs. He died in 1794, and ft his estates to lady Tempest, who had en very charitable to the poor man and s sister.—*Annual Necrology*, 1798.

Danchet (Anthony), a French poet, rn in 1671, and died at Paris in 1748. e wrote for the theatre with great success, d his works were published in 1751, in 4 ls. 12mo. He was a member of the French ademy.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Dandini (Jerome), an Italian jesuit, s born at Cesena in 1554. He was a ebrated professor of philosophy, and rec- of several colleges. Clement VIII. sent n as nuncio to the Maronites of Libanus. this journey he wrote an account, transed into French in 1675. He died in 1634. wrote a Commentary on Aristotle's ree books de Anima.—*Ibid.*

Dandini (Pietro), a painter of Florence, s born in 1646, and died in 1712. He was the service of the grand-duke, so that few his pictures are to be found out of his n country. He was very successful in itating great masters.—*Gen. B. D.*

Dandini (Cæsare), an historical painter Florence. He was uncle to the preced-. There are several noble pictures of in the churches of Florence.—*Ibid.*

Dandini (Hercules Francis), an Italian unt, and professor of law at Padua: born 1691, and died in 1747. He wrote, 1. Forensi scribendi ratione. 2. De servibus prædiorum interpretationes per istolas, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Dandolo (Henry), doge of Venice, to ich office he was elected in 1192, being n 84 years old. He raised the Venetian te to a considerable height, by the vigour d wisdom of his government. In 1201 engaged in the crusade, and conquered ra, which had revolted against the Vetians. He greatly distinguished himself the siege of Constantinople, on the tak- of which he was created despot of Ronia. He died in 1205.—*Moreri.*

Dandolo (Andrew), doge of Venice, was born about 1310. He extended the commerce of the republic by a union with Egypt, which produced a war between the Venetians and the Genoese, which lasted several years. He was a man of letters, and wrote the History of Venice; and corresponded with Petrarch. He died in 1354. —*Tiraboschi.*

Dandre Bardon (Michael Francis), a French writer and painter, born at Aix, in Provence, in 1700, and died in 1747. He was a member of the academy of painting, and wrote, 1. The Life of Carlo Vanloo. 2. A treatise on Painting, and another on Sculpture, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Dandrieu (John Francis), a French musician, who died at Paris in 1740, aged 56. He excelled on the organ and harpsichord. He also had great merit as a composer, particularly of church music.—*Ibid.*

Daneau (Lambert), called in Latin *Danæus*, a French protestant divine, born about 1530, and died at Castres in 1596. He wrote Commentaries on the Gospels of Matthew and Mark; A Poetical System of Geography; Aphorismi Politici et Militares.—*Moreri.*

Danes (Peter), a French prelate of considerable piety and learning. He was present at the council of Trent, where he made an eloquent speech on the abuses of the court of Rome. While there he was made bishop of Lavaur. He died at Paris in 1577, aged 80. His works were printed in 1731.—*Moreri.*

Danet (Peter), a French abbé, who published an edition of Phædrus, for the use of the dauphin, also a Dictionary, and other works. He died at Paris in 1709.—*Ibid.*

Dangeau (Lewis Courcillon de), a French abbot, who died at Paris in 1733, aged 80. He invented several games for teaching young persons geography, history, and grammar. He also wrote Dialogues on the Immortality of the Soul.—*Ibid.*

Dangeau (Philip de Courcillon, marquis de), brother of the above, born in 1638, and died at Paris full of honours in 1720. He wrote Memoirs in MS. from which Voltaire, and other authors, have gleaned many curious particulars.—*Ibid.*

Danhawer (John Conrad), a German divine of the lutheran persuasion, was born in the Brisgaw in 1603. He became professor of eloquence at Strasburgh, where he died in 1666. He zealously opposed a projected union between the lutherans and calvinists, and wrote some theological treatises.—*Ibid.*

Danician (Andre), better known by the name of Philidor, a celebrated player on chess, was born at Paris, and resided several years in England, where he published his Analysis du jeu des Echecs, in 1749. He also composed music with good success. He died in 1795.—*Europ. Mag.*

Daniel, the fourth of the greater prophets. He was of the blood royal of Judah, and carried captive to Babylon 606 B. C. He obtained a situation at the court of Nebuchadnezzar, and had his name changed to that of Belteshazzar. His progress in learning, and his sagacity of mind, rendered him a favourite with the monarch, and he was appointed governor of Babylon. In the reign of Belteshazzar he explained the famous writing upon the wall, and the event confirmed the truth of his prediction. Darius made him his prime minister; but the courtiers, out of envy, contrived to have him thrown into a den of lions for refusing divine honours to Darius. He escaped the beasts by a miracle, and regained the favour of his master. His prophecy is written partly in Hebrew and partly in Chaldee. —*SS. Univ. Hist.*

Daniel (Arnold), a Provençal poet in the twelfth century, whose poems were imitated by Petrarch. He died about 1189. —*Moreri.*

Daniel (Peter), a learned Frenchman, who died at Paris in 1603. He published, 1. An edition of the Aularia of Plautus. 2. Commentaries of Servius on Virgil, &c. —*Ibid.*

Daniel (Samuel), an English poet and historian, was born in Somersetshire, in 1562, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford; on leaving which he became groom of the privy chamber to the queen of James I. At the close of his life he retired to a farm in his native county, where he died in 1619. His poems were collected, and printed in 2 vols. 12mo. 1718. He wrote the History of England to the end of the reign of Edward III. which, according to some authors, is the best of all his works.—*Biog. Br.*

Daniel (Gabriel), a French historian, was born at Rouen in 1649, and entered among the jesuits at the age of 18. One of his first productions was a Voyage to the World of Des Cartes, which has been translated into several languages. His greatest performance, however, is, The History of France, published at Paris in 3 vols, folio, 1718; but afterwards enlarged to 7 vols. 4to. 1722. He also wrote several miscellaneous and theological treatises. He died at Paris in 1728.—*Moreri.*

Dante (Alighieri), an Italian poet, born at Florence in 1265. He was of an ambitious turn, and joined one of the factions which then disturbed Florence; but the party to which he belonged proving the weakest, he was banished. He then prevailed on the prince of Verona to make war on the Florentines, which did not answer his expectations; neither could he get himself recalled. He died at Ravenna in 1321. He wrote a satirical poem on Paradise, Purgatory, and Hell, to which he gave the singular title of Commedia. It is in the form of a vision, and full of extravagances, though oftentimes sublime. The best edition is that of Venice, 1757, 3 vols. 4to. He also wrote some works in Latin, particularly one on Monarchy; and another De Vulgari Eloquentia.—*Tiraboschi.*

Dante (Peter Vincent), a native of Perouse, who imitated the style of the preceding poet with so much success, that his performances have frequently gone under his name. He was also a good mathematician, and died in 1512.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Dante (Vincent), grandson of the above, was a mathematician, sculptor, and painter. His statue of Julius III. is esteemed a master-piece. He died in 1576, aged 46. He wrote the lives of men eminent in designing for statues.—*Ibid.*

Dante (Ignatius), a dominican of the same family as the poet. He was a celebrated mathematician, and drew several maps for Gregory XIII. who gave him the bishoprick of Alatri. He drew the meridian line in the church of St. Petronius at Bologna, which was afterwards perfected by Cassini. He died in 1586. He wrote a treatise on the Astrolabe, and some other works.—*Tiraboschi.*

Dante (John Baptist), a mathematician of the same family, who is said to have made a pair of wings, with which he flew over the lake Trasimenus; but on exhibiting himself over the city of Perugia, he fell on a church and broke his thigh. He afterwards became professor of mathematics at Venice; and died at the end of the 15th century.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Danton (George James), a leading man in the French revolution. He was a lawyer, and rose to notice in that storm which produced a number of extraordinary persons, who would otherwise have passed their days in obscurity. He displayed talents in the national convention, and was a powerful speaker. Robespierre supplanted him, and he fell under the guillotine in 1794, aged 34.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Dantz (John Andrew), a lutheran divine, was born at Sandhusen, near Gotha, in 1654. He became professor of theology at Jena, where he died in 1727. He wrote a Hebrew and Chaldee Grammar, and Dissertations on the Hebrew Scripture and the rabbinical writings.—*Moreri.*

Daran (James), a celebrated French surgeon, was born at St. Frajon, in Gascony, in 1701. He became surgeon-major in the imperial army, and practised with reputation at Milan and Turin, where the king of Sardinia, Victor Amadæus, made him considerable offers to remain in his service. He died at Paris in 1784. Daran was famous for his operations in diseases of the bladder and urethra. He wrote a treatise on the virulent Gonorrhœa; Surgical Observations on the Diseases of the Urethra; and other pieces.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Darcet (N.), a French chemist and physician, who published several papers on the management of potteries, and the nature of earths fit to be used in those manufactories.

e also gave analyses of several minerals; d published the State of the Pyrenees, d of the causes of their wasting. He was ofessor of chemistry in the national insti- e, and died in 1801.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DARCI (count), an eminent engineer, s born in Ireland in 1725, of a family at- hed to the Stuarts, in consequence of ich he entered into the French service. 1760 he published an essay on Artillery. 1765 appeared his Memoir on the Dura- n of the Sensation of Sight; which very ingenious. He died in 1779. Be- es the above, he wrote a number of ma- matical memoirs of merit.— *Gen. Biog. t.*

DALGONNE (Dom Bonaventure), a car- sian monk, was born at Paris in 1640, and d in 1704. He wrote Un Traité de la cture des Pères de l'Eglise, and some other orks.—*Moreri.*

DARIUS, surnamed the Mede, is the same cording to some, as Cyaxeres, son of tyages, and maternal uncle to Cyrus. died at Babylon about 348 B. C.—*Univ. t.*

DARIUS I. king of Persia, the son of staspes. He entered into a conspiracy h six others against the usurper Smerdis, having slain him, they agreed that he uld have the crown whose horse should gh first in the morning. The groom of Da- on the night preceding, brought his mas- s horse to a mare on the spot fixed upon. next morning, when the candidates e to the place, the horse of Darius sud- ly neighed, in consequence of which he saluted king. He took Babylon after ege of ten months, rebuilt the temple of isalem, and sent the captive Jews to r own country. His forces suffered a at from the Greeks at Marathon; on ch he resolved to carry on the war in per- ; but died in the midst of his prepara- , B. C. 485.—*Herodotus. Univ. Hist.*

ARIUS II. surnamed Ochus, or Nothus, use he was the bastard son of Artaxerxes concubine. After the murder of Xerxes scended the Persian throne, and espous- Parisatis, his sister, a cruel princess, by m he had Artaxerxes Mnemon, Ames- , and Cyrus the younger. He died af- a reign of 19 years, B. C. 404.—*Univ.*

ARIUS III. or Codomannus, the last of Persia of that name, was the son of nes and Sysigambis, and descended Darius Nothus. Bagoas, the eunuch, ed him on the throne; and afterwards npted to poison him, but Darius made swallow the deadly draught himself. ander the Great defeated him near the icus, and a second time near the Issus, e his family were taken prisoners, but us escaped in disguise. Having ga- ed another army, he marched against ander, and experienced a third over- w at Arbela on which he fled to Me- dela. Bessus, governor of Bactriana, slew him in his chariot, B. C. 331.—*Ibid.*

DARQUIER (Augustin), a French astrono- mer, was born at Toulouse in 1718, and died in 1802. He evinced very early a strong inclination to astronomy, which he culti- vated with ardour; purchasing instruments, and establishing an observatory in his own house. He also printed at his sole expence two volumes of observations. At Utrecht was published his translation of Lambert's Cosmolotical Letters. He educated pupils; paid the expence of calculations, nor ever sought for pecuniary aid from government. His last observations were printed in La- lande's *Histoire Celeste*, and are brought down to March 1798. He was a member of the national institute.—*Lalande's Hist. of Astronomy.*

DARWIN (Erasmus), an English physician and poet, was born at Newark, in Notting- hamshire, in 1732. After receiving a pre- paratory education, he was sent to St. John's college Cambridge, where he took his ba- chelor's degree in medicine in 1755, and in his thesis on that occasion maintained that the movements of the heart and arteries are immediately produced by the stimulus of the blood. In the Cambridge Collec- tion of Verses on the death of Frederic Prince of Wales, in 1751, is a poem by him, which does not rise above mediocrity. From Cambridge he removed to Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree, after which he practised at Litchfield with reputation, and in 1757 married miss How- ard of that city, who died in 1770, leaving three sons. His second wife was the widow of colonel Pole, who brought him a good for- tune, on which he removed to Derby in 1781, where he passed the remainder of his life. He died suddenly in 1802. Dr. Darwin's li- terary fame rests upon the Botanic Garden, with philosophical notes, in two parts; 1. The Economy of Vegetation; 2. The Loves of the Plants, 2 vols. 8vo.: Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life, 8vo.; Phytologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gar- dening, 1 vol. 4to. In these works the poet, botanist, and philosopher, appear to advan- tage, though in many respects the author sacrifices too much to imagination, and he evinces a contempt for religion. Besides these works, he was the author of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and a tract on Female Education, 4to. He had also a share in the formation of the System of Ve- getables of Linnæus, published in the name of the Botanical Society at Litchfield.—*Life of Darwin by Anna Seward. Europ. Mag.* vol. xxvii. *Monthly Mag.* vol. xiii.

DARWIN (Charles), son of the preceding, was born at Litchfield in 1758. After re- ceiving a preparatory education, he went to Christ-church college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Edinburgh, where he ap- plied to the study of medicine, and obtained the first prize medal offered by the Escu-

lapian society for the best essay on the means of distinguishing pus from mucus. He died in 1778. He left behind him an Account of the retrograde Motions of the absorbent Vessels of animal Bodies in some Diseases, in Latin; a translation of which was published by his father.—*Monthly Mag.*

Dassier (John), medalist to the republic of Geneva, who struck a series of the English kings, in order to obtain a situation in the mint, but was disappointed. His nephew, however, was employed in that office as engraver, and returned to Geneva in 1745.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Dassouci, a French poet and musician of the 17th century, who wrote his own life in a ludicrous style; in which he says, that his father was an impostor by pretending to be a magician. He had a happy talent at song-writing, in the humorous style. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Datames, a general of the army of Artaxerxes, king of Persia, to which station he was raised from the ranks. Some persons out of envy accused him to the king as a traitor, on which he fled. Afterwards he raised an army and defeated Artabazes, general of Artaxerxes, but was assassinated by Mithridates 361 B. C.—*Cornelius Nepos.*

Dati (Augustine), a learned Italian, was born at Sienna in 1420. He became teacher of rhetoric and the classics in that city, and attained the office of first magistrate. He died in 1478. His works, consisting of a treatise on the Immortality of the Soul; Orations; Epistles; and the History of Sienna, were printed in one volume folio, 1503.—*Tiraboschi.*

Dati (Charles), professor of belles-lettres at Florence, his native city. He wrote Italian poems, and essays, particularly one on the discoveries of Galileo and Torricelli; but his Lives of the ancient Fathers are most known. He died in 1675.—*Ibid.*

Davanzati (Bernard), a learned Italian, was born at Florence in 1529, and died in 1606. He translated Tacitus into Italian, and wrote on Tuscan Agriculture; History of the English Schism; and an Account of Exchanges.—*Tiraboschi.*

Daubenton (M.), a French anatomist and naturalist, was born at Montbard in Burgundy in 1716. He became assistant to Buffon in the royal garden, and keeper of the king's museum. In 1744 he was admitted a member of the academy of sciences, and contributed several valuable papers to their memoirs. He had also a considerable concern in Buffon's Natural History. His Instructions to Shepherds, 1784, 8vo. is an excellent work. He was likewise the author of a Methodical View of Minerals. In 1799 he was elected a member of the conservative senate, and died the same year.—*Account of Daubenton by Fourcroy.*

Daubenton (William), a French jesuit, who was appointed confessor to Philip V. king of Spain, but meddling too much in political concerns, he was dismissed, and returned to France in 1706. Ten years afterwards, he was recalled, but again fell into disgrace, by betraying the king's secrets to the French court. He died in 1723. His works, principally sermons, were printed in 2 vols. folio, one of which contains an account of the miracles of John Francis Regis, a jesuit.—*Moreri.*

Davenant (John), an English prelate, was born in London, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of D.D. and became fellow. He was afterwards elected master of that college, and in 1618 was sent to the synod of Dort. In 1621 he was made bishop of Salisbury, and died in 1641. His remains were interred in Salisbury cathedral. He wrote an Exposition of the Epistle to the Colossians, in Latin; and Animadversions upon Hoard's treatise, entitled, God's Love to Mankind, 1641, &c. He was a strong calvinist.—*Biog. Br.*

Davenant (sir William), an English poet, was born in 1605 at Oxford, where his father kept an inn. The first part of his education he received at the grammar-school of that city, and was then entered of Lincoln college. He did not remain long at the university, but became page to the duchess of Richmond, and afterwards to lord Brook. In 1637 he succeeded Ben Jonson as poet-laureat, and in 1643 was knighted. On the decline of the royal cause, he went to France, and changed his religion, which recommended him to the patronage of the queen, who sent him to England on a mission to the king. He was next engaged to convey a number of artificers from France to Virginia, but the ship was taken and carried to England, where he would have been executed, if Milton and some others had not interceded for his life. He now set up a sort of operas, to support himself, plays being forbidden; but at the Restoration he obtained a patent for erecting a playhouse in Lincoln's-inn-fields. He died in 1668, and was interred in Westminster abbey. His works, consisting of plays and poems, were published together in 1673.—*Biog. Br.*

Davenant (Charles), a political writer, the son of the preceding, was born in 1656, and educated at Oxford. At the age of 19 he wrote Circe, a tragedy, which was performed with applause. He afterwards applied to the civil law, and took his doctor's degree in that faculty at Cambridge. He sat in the parliament of 1685, and became a commissioner of excise. He was also appointed inspector-general of the exports and imports, and died in 1714. He was well versed in politics and affairs of finance. His works were published in 5 vols. 8vo. 1771.—*Biog. Brit.*

Davenant (William), fourth son of sir William, was brought up to the church,

and obtained a living in Surrey. He went abroad with an English gentleman, and was drowned near Paris, as he was swimming, in 1681. He translated Le Vayer's Animadversions on the Greek and Latin Historians, from the French.—*Biog. Brit.*

DAVENPORT (Christopher), a priest of the Romish communion, was born at Coventry about 1598, and educated at Oxford, but turning catholic, he went to Douay, and entered among the Franciscans. He returned to England as a missionary under the name of Sancta Clara, and became chaplain to the queen of Charles I. He wrote a book called Deus, Natura, Gratia, &c. the object of which was to shew, that the English liturgy is reconcileable to the tenets of his church. At the Restoration he became chaplain to the queen, and died in 1680.—*Wood. Moreri.*

DAVENPORT (John), the elder brother of the preceding, was born at Coventry in 1597, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. He entered into orders, and became a zealous puritan: after serving a church in London he went to Amsterdam, and from thence to New England, where he died in 1669. He wrote 10 sermons and religious tracts.—*Wood's A. O. Neal's Hist. Puritans.*

DAVID, king of Israel, was born at Bethlehem, 1085 B.C. He was anointed while a youth and a shepherd, by the prophet Samuel. His valour in killing Goliath, a gigantic Philistine, procured him a place at the court of Saul, who afterwards endeavoured to take away his life, on which David fled. When that prince fell, David was acknowledged king by the tribe of Judah; but the other tribes, at the instigation of Abner, placed Ishbosheth, the youngest son of Saul, on the throne, which occasioned a civil war; but on the death of Ishbosheth, the contending parties united in submission to David, who reigned thirty years with great glory. He took Jerusalem from the Jebusites, with the fortress of Zion, to which he gave the name of the city of David. He also gained considerable victories over the Philistines, and other neighbouring nations, thereby extending his dominions and enriching his subjects; but his glory was tarnished by taking Bathshebah from Uriah, her husband, and putting him to death. He also suffered by causing the people to be numbered. A rebellion was excited against him by his son Absalom, which was quelled, and Absalom slain. When the news of this was brought to David, he lamented the untimely fall of his son in affecting terms. At the close of life he resigned the throne to his son Solomon, and died B.C. 1015, at the age of 70. A considerable part of the book of Psalms having been composed by him, occasions the whole to be called by his name. It is an exquisite collection of devotional poetry. —*SS. See also Chandler's Life of David.*

DAVID I. king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Alexander the Fierce, in 1124. He was bred in England, and married Maud, grand-niece of William the Conqueror. He was earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, when called to the Scottish throne. On the death of Henry I. king of England, he maintained the claim of his daughter Maud, against Stephen, and seized Carlisle, but was defeated at the battle of North Allerton in 1138. A negociation was entered into the following year, by which Carlisle was suffered to remain in the possession of David. He died there in 1153.—*Buchanan.*

DAVID II. king of Scotland, was the son of Robert Bruce, at whose death he was only five years old. On the invasion of Scotland by Baliol, he was sent to France, but his party prevailing, after a bloody contest, he returned home in 1342. He made several inroads on England, but was taken prisoner after a stout resistance, and conveyed to the Tower, and did not recover his liberty till 1357, on paying a heavy ransom. He died in 1371, aged 47. —*Ibid.*

DAVID (St.), a British saint, was in the 5th century bishop of Caerleon in Monmouthshire, then the metropolitan of the Welsh church. But he removed his see to Mynyw, which afterwards came to be called Ty Dewi, or the house of St. David. There are many churches dedicated to him in Wales: but the notion of his being the patron saint of that country is treated as a modern invention, and so is the symbol of the leek attributed to him. The wearing of this on St. David's day probably originated from the custom of *Cymhortha*, or the friendly aid, practised among farmers: in some districts of South Wales all the neighbours of a small farmer appoint a day when they attend to plough his land, and the like; and at such time it is the custom for each to bring his portion of leeks with him for making pottage.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

DAVID of Hirazug, surnamed the Black, a Welsh divine, poet, and grammarian, who flourished about 1350. He modified the grammar and system of prosody of Edeyrn, agreeable to the regulations which took place on the conquest of Wales by Edward I., for that event affected even the literary compositions of the Welsh. There are several copies of a Missal in Welsh, or the Office of the Virgin, translated by him. —*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

DAVID, an armenian philosopher of the 5th century, who translated into his native language several of the Greek philosophers. —*Moreri.*

DAVID EL DAVID, a pretended Messiah, was a Persian Jew in the 12th century, and being a man of great abilities, persuaded a number of his countrymen to acknowledge his pretensions. After resisting the Per-

sian forces, he was defeated, and beheaded in the king's presence, on which an inhuman massacre of the Jews took place.—*Moreri.*

DAVID AB GWILYM, a celebrated Welsh poet, who died at the close of the 14th century. He composed a variety of beautiful poetry, under the patronage of Ivor, surnamed the Generous. The subject of the greater part of his poems is love; and he dedicated one hundred and forty-seven to the fair Morvid, his mistress; but his suit was unsuccessful, as she was married, through the influence of her relations, to Rhys Gwgan, a captain in the English army at the battle of Cressy. His works were printed at London in 1789.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

DAVID, of the imperial family of Comnenes, the last emperor of Trebisonde, succeeded John his brother. He was dethroned by Mahomet II. emperor of the Turks, who gave him his choice either to turn Mahometan, or to suffer death. He preferred the latter, and endured dreadful torments. This was in 1461.—*Moreri.*

DAVID (ab Edmund), a Welsh poet, in the 15th century. He was a native of Hanmer in Flintshire, and presided at a congress of bards at Caermarthen, assembled by a commission from Edward IV. At this meeting a body of canons of Welsh poetry was formed, which was opposed by the bards of another province.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

DAVID (George), a fanatic of Ghent, who about 1525 pretended to be the Messiah, and nephew of God. He obtained followers, but was forced to quit his own country, on which he went to Basil, where he died in 1556. His corpse was taken up and burnt with his writings.—*Mosheim.*

DAVID (Gantz), a jewish historian of the 16th century, who wrote a chronicle in Hebrew, printed at Prague, 1542, 4to. Vorstius translated part of it into Latin with notes, Leyden, 1644.—*Moreri.*

DAVID (Francis), a socinian of Hungary, who was first a Roman catholic, next a lutheran, afterwards a calvinist, and lastly a unitarian. He differed from Socinus and Blandrata on the subject of worshipping Jesus Christ, which he condemned. For this and some other notions they caused him to be thrown into prison, where he died in 1579. He wrote on the millennium and other subjects.—*Moreri. Mosheim.*

DAVID (de Pomis), a jewish physician of the 16th century, who pretended to be a descendant of the tribe of Judah. He wrote, 1. De Senum Affectibus, 1588. 2. A Hebrew and Rabbinical Dictionary, Hebrew and Italian, 1587.—*Moreri.*

DAVIES (sir John), an English poet and judge, was born at Chisgrove in Wiltshire in 1570, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. James I. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and made him attorney-general in Ireland. He afterwards returned, and became an English judge. In 1626 he was appointed chief justice of the king's bench, but died shortly after of an apoplexy. He married Eleanor Touchet, daughter of lord Audley, by whom he had a son, who died young, and a daughter who married the earl of Huntingdon. Lady Davies pretended to be a propheteſs, and printed several pamphlets filled with predictions and revelations. She died in 1652. Sir John wrote a valuable book on the State of Ireland, 1612, and several times reprinted his poetical works, of which that entitled *Nosce Teipsum* is the principal, were collected and published in 1773, 12mo. His prose works were printed in one vol. 8vo, 1786.—*Biog. Br.*

DAVIES (Dr. John), a learned Welsh divine, was born at Llanveres in Denbighshire, and educated at Ruthin school, from whence he went first to Jesus college, and afterwards to Lincoln college, Oxford. He obtained the living of Mallwyd in Merionethshire, took his doctor's degree in 1616, and died in 1644. He published a curious grammar of the Welsh language in Latin, 1621; a dictionary, Welsh and Latin, 1632, &c.—*Wood. Owen's Camb. Biog.*

DAVIES (John), a learned divine, was born in London in 1679, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge. In 1711 he obtained a living in Cambridgeshire, and a prebend of Ely. In 1717 he was chosen master of his college, and took the degree of D.D. He died in 1732. He edited Maximus Tyrius, Julius Cæsar, Minutius Felix, and some of Cicero's works.—*Biog. Brit.*

DAVIES (Samuel), an American divine, born in 1724, in the county of Newcastle, in Delaware. In 1759 he became president of the college of New Jersey. He died in 1761. Three volumes of excellent sermons by him have been several times printed.—*Life by Dr. Gibbons.*

DAVIES (Thomas), a bookseller and writer, was brought up at Edinburgh, and in 1736 became an actor at the Haymarket theatre. He afterwards turned bookseller, but not succeeding in that line, turned strolling player. About 1762 he commenced bookselling again in Russel-street, Covent-garden, but in 1778 he became a bankrupt, and was relieved by the exertions of Dr. Johnson. In 1780 he published the Life of Garrick, which had a good sale. He also wrote Dramatic Miscellanies; the Life of Henderson the Player; and several fugitive pieces. He died in 1785.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

DAVILA (Henry Catherine), an eminent historian, was born in the territory of Padua, in 1576. His father was constable of Cyprus, when that island was taken by the Turks, in consequence of which he lost all his property. The son was taken to

France, and brought up by the marshal d'Hemery, who married his aunt. At the age of 18 he entered into the military service, and gave proofs of his bravery. In 1599 he went to Padua, and soon after engaged in the service of the Venetians, and was employed in several honourable stations. In 1631 he was appointed to command the garrison of Crema; but in going thither was shot by a man whose business it was to provide carriages; but the murderer was instantly killed by Davila's son. The year preceding he published his "History of the Civil Wars of France," in the Italian language, a work of high reputation. The best edition is that of London, 2 vols. 4to. 1755.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

DAVILA (Peter Francis), a Spanish naturalist, who died at Madrid in 1785. The catalogue of his cabinet was published in 3 vols. and is held in great request.—*N. D. H.*

DAVIS (John), an English navigator, was born at Sandridge in Devonshire. In 1585 he had the command of an expedition to discover a north-west passage to the East Indies, in which voyage he discovered a strait called by his name. The year following he sailed again on the same design, and having explored the coasts of Greenland and Iceland, proceeded as far as latitude 73 N. In 1591 he went second in command to Mr. Cavendish, in his unfortunate voyage to the South Seas. After this he made five voyages to the East Indies, but was killed in an engagement with the Japanese on the coast of Malacca in 1605. He wrote an account of his voyages.—*Biog. Br. Prince's Worthies.*

DAVIS (Henry Edward), an English divine, was born at Windsor in 1756, and educated at Baliol college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. and was elected fellow. He died in 1784. Mr. Davis wrote an Examination of Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, and he was the only antagonist whom the historian chose to answer.—*Gent. Mag.*

DAVISON (Jeremiah), an English portrait painter. He was a disciple of sir Peter Lely, and died in 1745.—*Walpole.*

DAUMIUS (Christian), a learned man of the 17th century. He was regent of the college of Zwickau, and died there in 1685, aged 75. He wrote, 1. Tractatus de causis amissarum quarumdam Linguæ Latinæ radicum, 8vo.; 2. Indagator & restitutor Græcæ Linguæ radicum; 3. Epistolæ, &c.—*Moreri.*

DAUN (Leopold count), a celebrated general, was born in 1705. He was a colonel in 1740, and served the empress queen Maria Theresa with the greatest zeal and glory. The next war he added new laurels to those which he had already acquired. In 1757 he obtained a great victory over the king of Prussia at Chotchemitch; after a series of good fortune, however, the marshal met with a defeat at Torgau, in 1760. He died at Vienna in 1766.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DAURAT (John), a French poet, was born in 1507. He made so great a progress in his studies at Paris, that he was appointed one of the Greek professors in that university. Charles IX. made him poet-laureat, and took great pleasure in his conversation. At the age of 80 he married a young girl, who brought him a son. His poems in Greek, Latin, and French, are numerous. He died at Paris in 1588.—*Moreri.*

DAWES (sir William), an English prelate, was born at the seat of his father, sir John Dawes, near Braintree in Essex, in 1671. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he went to St. John's college, Oxford, but after a stay of two years he removed to Catherine hall, Cambridge. In 1696 he took the degree of D. D. and obtained the mastership of his college, to which he was a great benefactor. The same year he was made chaplain to the king, and prebendary of Worcester. In 1698 he obtained the deanry of Bocking. In 1707 he was promoted to the bishopric of Chester, from whence in 1714 he was translated to York. He died in 1724, and was buried in the chapel of Catherine hall. His works were collected in 3 vols. 8vo. 1733.—*Biog. Brit.*

DAWES (Richard), a learned critic, was born in Leicestershire in 1708, and educated at Market Bosworth, under Anthony Blackwell, after which he was removed to Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he became fellow, and in 1733 M. A. In 1736 he published proposals for a Greek translation of Paradise Lost, which was never completed. In 1738 he was appointed master of the grammar school at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In 1745 he published his Miscellanea Critica, or a Collection of Remarks on various ancient authors, a work of high value, a new edition of which was printed at Oxford in 1781, by Mr. Burgess, since bishop of St. David's. In 1749 Dawes resigned his school, and died at Heworth, near Newcastle, in 1766.—*Biog. Br.*

DAY (John), an English printer. He had a shop under Aldersgate, and another at the west door of St Paul's. He printed the Bible, Fox's Martyrs, Latimer's Sermons, Tyndal's Works, and many other books. He died in good circumstances in 1585. He deserves a place here by having been a considerable promoter of the Reformation.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

DAY (Thomas), an English writer, was born in Wellclose-square, London, in 1748. His father, who was a collector of the customs, died while he was an infant, and left him a fortune of twelve hundred a year. He received his education at the Charterhouse, from whence he was removed to Corpus Christi college, Oxford, after which he entered of the Middle Temple, but never followed the law as a profession. His

manners were eccentric, and his opinions romantic. He and his friend Mr. Bicknel took two orphan children from the workhouse at Shrewsbury to educate them in the ancient Roman manner, and afterwards to marry them. The project, however, failed, and Mr. Day married, in 1778, a Miss Mills of Derbyshire. He wrote against the American war and the slave trade; and was a strenuous advocate for parliamentary reform; but the only work by which his name will be perpetuated is the History of Sandford and Merton, a romantic tale, for young persons, pleasing, but fanciful, and of much the same stamp as Rousseau's Emilius. Mr. Day's notions were theoretical, and though marked with sentiment, had little of experience or religion. His death was occasioned by his disregard of common customs. Having a favourite foal, he would not suffer it to be broke in because cruel, but undertook the management of it himself, the consequence of which was, that the animal threw him and gave him a violent kick on the skull, of which he died September 8, 1789.—*Biog. Br. Life of Darwin by Miss Seward.*

Deacon (James), an English gentleman, who had a great skill in music, and drew portraits in miniature in an admirable style. He died in 1750.—*Walpole.*

Deageant de St. Marcellin (Guichard), a French politician. He was an able negociator, but a bitter enemy to the calvinists. After enjoying the sunshine of court favour many years, he was disgraced and banished to Dauphiny, where he died in 1639. He published Memoirs down to 1624, which contain many curious facts.—*Moreri.*

Deborah, a Hebrew prophetess, who by her exhortations prevailed on Barak to march against Sisera, general of the troops of Jabin. In consequence of this victory she composed a sublime ode, B. C. 1285.—*Book of Judges.*

Decebalus, king of the Dacians, who resisted the Romans in the reign of Domitian. He entered the province of Mœsia, defeated and slew Oppius Sabinus, the Roman commander, and took a number of places. Afterwards he was defeated himself, but still resisted till Domitian agreed to pay him a tribute yearly, which was continued by Nero, but refused by Trajan, who subdued Dacia, on which Decebalus put an end to himself, A. D. 105.—*Un. Hist.*

Decembrio (Peter Candido), an Italian writer, was born at Pavia, in 1399. He became secretary to the pope, and to Alphonsus king of Arragon, and died at Milan in 1477. He wrote the lives of Philip Maria Visconti, and Francis Sforza, dukes of Milan; and translated into Italian, Quintus Curtius and Livy and into Latin, Appian's History, Diodorus Siculus, and part of Homer.—*Tiraboschi.*

Decio (Philip), an Italian lawyer, was born at Milan in 1453. He became lecturer at Pisa and Pistoia, and was so eminent a disputant, that at last no one would enter the lists with him. After being professor at several places, he settled in France, where he was honourably entertained. He died in 1535.—*Tiraboschi.*

Decius, a celebrated Roman, who served as military tribune under the consul Cornelius Cossus, B. C. 343; and when the army was in danger of being cut off by the Samnites, he volunteered his services with his party, and completely routed them, for which a crown of gold was awarded him by the consul, an obsidional crown of grass by the army, and a civic crown of oak by his detachment. Two years afterwards he was chosen consul with Manlius Torquatus, at which time the Romans were at war with the Latins. On this occasion it was agreed between the two consuls, that he whose army first receded from the enemy should devote himself for the good of his country. The division under Decius being hard pressed, gave way, on which he stripped himself of his military habit, and having devoted himself to the infernal deities, rushed into the midst of the enemy, and was slain. The army under Manlius then gained a terrible victory, and the body of Decius was buried with military honours.—*Livy.*

Decius, the son of the above, was consul three times, and also censor. Being engaged against the Gauls and Samnites, and victory dubious, he imitated his father, by devoting himself, and was slain, after which the Romans defeated the enemy, with great slaughter.—*Ibid.*

Decius, a Roman emperor, was born in Pannonia. The emperor Philip sent him to quell a sedition in Mœsia, but instead of obeying his directions, he turned his arms against him, and on his death assumed the imperial diadem. He distinguished himself by an expedition against the Persians, and by persecuting the christians. In his march against the Goths he entered a morass, where he and his army perished by the attack of the enemy, A. D. 251.—*Univ. Hist.*

Decker, or Dekker (John), a learned jesuit, and chancellor of the university of Gratz in Stiria, where he died in 1619, aged 69. He wrote, 1. Velificatio, seu theoremata de anno ortus ac mortis Domini, &c. 1616.—*Moreri.*

Decker (Thomas), an English dramatist of the 17th century. He was cotemporary with Ben Jonson, who satirized him in his Poetaster under the name of Crispanus, but Decker retorted in his Satyromastix, or untrussing of a humorous poet. He wrote several plays, some of which possess merit. He died after 1638.—*Biog. Dram.*

Dedekind (Frederick), a German writer of the 16th century, who wrote a piece of irony in praise of ill-manners, under the title of Grobianus, sivè de incultis moribus

et inurbanis gestibus, Frankfort, 1558, 8vo. —*Moreri.*

Dee (John), a mathematician, was born at London in 1527, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. On the founding of Trinity college he was chosen one of the fellows. Falling under the suspicion of magical practices, he went to Louvain, where he took his doctor's degree in civil law. He read lectures in the mathematics there, and at other universities, with applause. In 1551 he returned to England, and obtained the rectory of Upton-upon-Severn. His application to the mathematics brought upon him the accusation of magic, and in the reign of Mary he was imprisoned on a suspicion of treasonable practices. He was in great favour with queen Elizabeth, who visited him at Mortlake, where he collected a library. In 1581 he and Edward Kelly began their magical operations, which lasted two years, and in which they were joined by a Polish nobleman called Laski, who persuaded them to go to Poland, where they remained some time. Their adventures abroad made so much noise that the queen ordered Dee home. In 1596 he was made warden of Manchester college, and died at Mortlake in 1608. He published several mathematical works in Latin and English, and wrote many more which were never printed, but in 1659 Dr. Casaubon published, A true and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits, &c.—*Biog. Br.*

Defesch (William), a German musician, who came to England, and was leader of the band at Marybone gardens; he also composed for Vauxhall. He excelled on the violin. He died about 1760.—*Hawkins. Burney.*

De Foe (Daniel), an English writer, was the son of James Foe, a butcher of London, and born in 1660. How he came to alter his name does not appear, nor what was his original occupation. In 1688 he kept a hosier's shop in Cornhill, but becoming bankrupt, he had recourse to his pen for subsistence. In 1695 he was made acceptant to the commissioners of the glass duty, which office he held till that impost was taken off. In 1701 he produced his true-born Englishman, a satire, coarse but characteristic. The year following appeared his Shortest Way with the Dissenters, for which he was sentenced to the pillory, fined, and imprisoned. On regaining his liberty, he retired to St. Edmund's Bury, where he continued to exercise his pen, and was instrumental in promoting the union of England and Scotland. In 1713 he was again committed to prison for some political pamphlets, but lord Oxford procured his pardon. In 1715 he published the Family Instructor, a religious performance of merit; and in 1719 his greatest work, the romance of Robinson Crusoe, supposed to have been founded on the story of Alexander Selkirk's being left on the island of Juan Fernandez. De Foe wrote a number of other books, and died in 1781, leaving a daughter, who married Mr. Baker the naturalist.—*Biog. Br.*

Dejotarus, a tetrarch of Galatia, who was created by the Romans king of that country, with the addition of Lesser Armenia. He joined Pompey, but on his defeat he submitted himself to Cæsar, who deprived him of Armenia, and afterwards entirely dethroned him.—*Univ. Hist.*

Delamet (Adrian Augustin de Bussy), a learned ecclesiastic, was born of a noble family in Picardy, about 1621. He was related to cardinal de Retz, whom he accompanied in his travels. On his return to Paris he settled in the college of the Sorbonne, where he died in 1631. His principal work is "a Resolution of Cases of Conscience," 1714, which was republished by M. Treuve, under the title of a Dictionary of Cases of Conscience, 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

Delany (Patrick), a learned divine, was the son of a farmer in Ireland, and born about 1686. He became first a sizer, and afterwards fellow of Trinity college, Dublin. He obtained some church preferment from lord Carteret; and in 1732 published in London his work entitled Revelation examined with Candour; and the same year he married a widow of fortune. In 1738 appeared his Reflections upon Polygamy. His next publication was the Life of David king of Israel, which is an ingenious performance. In 1743 he married a second wife, who was the widow of a Cornish gentleman, and the year following he obtained the deanry of Downe. In 1754 he published Observations on Lord Orrery's Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift, in which are many curious anecdotes of that singular genius. He continued publishing something or other nearly till his death, which happened at Bath in 1768. His sermons on Social Duties are very excellent.—*Biog. Br.*

Delany (Mary), the second wife of the above, was the daughter of lord Lansdowne. At the age of 17 she was married to a Cornish gentleman, who died in 1724, from which time she continued a widow till 1743, when she became the wife of Dr. Delany. On his decease she went to live with her friend the duchess dowager of Portland; and when that lady died the king gave her a house at Windsor, with a pension of 300*l.* a year. She died in 1788. Mrs. Delany was a very ingenious woman, and painted several pictures of great merit. She also completed a Flora consisting of 980 plants.—*Biog. Br.*

Delaune (Thomas), a nonconformist who in 1683 published a reply to Dr. Benjamin Calamy's discourse concerning a scrupulous conscience. Delaune's book was

called a Plea for the Nonconformists, and gave so much offence that the author was sent to Newgate. He was sentenced to pay a heavy fine, which being unable to discharge he remained in prison till his death. —*Neal's Puritans.*

Deleyne (Alexander), an ingenious French writer, was born at Bourdeaux. He acquired reputation by an analysis of the works of lord Bacon, in 3 vols. 12mo. He also wrote the Genius of Montesquieu; the Spirit of St. Evremond; several articles in the Encyclopedie; and assisted Raynal in his History of the Commerce of the Indies. He died in 1797.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Delft (Jacob), a portrait painter of the city of Delft, was born in 1619, and died in 1661. He was the grandson of Mirevelt, and equalled him in the force and delicacy of his productions.—*Houbraken.*

Delius (Christopher Traugott), a mineralogical writer, was born at Walhausen, in Turingia. He served in the army, and on leaving it was appointed to a place in the establishment of the Hungarian mines. Afterwards he was called to Vienna in the department of the mines and mint. He died in Italy in 1799, aged 51. He wrote, a Dissertation on Mountains, 8vo.; an Introduction to the Art of Mining, 4to.; both highly esteemed.—*Gen. Biog.*

Delmont (Deodat), a painter of history, was born at St. Tron in 1581, and a disciple of Rubens, who highly valued him for his genius. He died in 1634.—*Moreri.*

Delrio (Martin Antony), a learned jesuit, was born at Antwerp in 1551. He took his doctor's degree at Salamanca, and became professor of divinity at several universities. He died at Louvain in 1608. He wrote, 1. Disquisitiones Magicæ; 2. Commentaries on some Books of the Old Testament; 3. Explanations of difficult Passages of Scripture.—*Ibid.*

Demades, an Athenian orator, was at first a mariner, and taken prisoner by Philip of Macedon, who was greatly pleased with his conversation. He was put to death by Cassander 322 B. C. An oration of his may be found in the Rhetorum Collectio, Venice, 1513.—*Plutarch.*

Demaratus, king of Sparta, who accused Clemens before the ephori as the disturber of Greece, for which he retorted upon Demaratus the charge of illegitimacy, and having bribed the priests of Delphos, the oracle, when consulted, confirmed the charge. Demaratus then resigned the crown, and entered into the Persian service, where he was entertained by Darius Hystapes and Xerxes as a king.—*Herodotus.*

Demeste (John), a divine and physician. He was chaplain and surgeon-major to the army of the prince bishop of Liege, in which city he died in 1783, aged 38. His Letters on Chemistry were printed at Paris in 1779.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Demetrius, king of Macedon, and surnamed *Poliorcetes* on account of the many places which he destroyed, was the son of Antigonus. At the age of twenty-two his father entrusted him with an army against Ptolemy, by whom he was defeated near Gaza. But he soon repaired the loss, and with a fleet of 250 ships sailed to Athens, which he delivered from Demetrius Phalereus. He afterwards defeated Cassander at Thermopylæ. For these exploits the Athenians raised statues to his honour, and even deified him. The successors of Alexander, alarmed at his progress, collected their forces, and marched against him. They met at Ipsus, B. C. 301; and after an obstinate battle, the army of Demetrius was defeated, and his father slain, but he himself fled to Ephesus, the ungrateful Athenians having refused him an asylum. However he mustered a new army, and generously relieved Athens from the tyranny under which it groaned. He then slew Alexander, the son of Cassander, and seated himself on the throne of Macedonia. At the end of seven years he was obliged to quit his dominion and retire into Asia, where he was reduced to great distress; on which he went to the court of Seleucus his son-in-law, but a difference breaking out between them, war ensued, in which Demetrius was defeated. Seleucus confined him in a castle, but allowed him to take the diversion of hunting. He died of excessive drinking, B. C. 286. His posterity reigned till the time of Perseus, who was vanquished by the Romans.—*Plutarch.*

Demetrius I. king of Syria, surnamed *Soter*, was the son of Seleucus Philopator. He was sent hostage to Rome by his father, on whose death Antiochus Epiphanes, and after him his son Antiochus Eupator, the one the uncle, and the other the cousin of Demetrius, usurped the throne of Syria. He applied to the Roman senate for assistance to recover his right, but in vain. The Syrians, however, recognised him for their lawful prince, and at last he obtained the throne. He then declared war against the Jews, in which Judas Maccabæus lost his life bravely fighting for the liberties of his country. A confederacy of the neighbouring kings was formed against Demetrius, who was slain, B. C. 150.—*Univ. H.*

Demetrius II. called *Nicanor*, the son of the preceding. Ptolemy Philometor, king of Egypt, placed him on the throne of his father, after expelling the usurper Alexander Balas, B. C. 146. He married Cleopatra, the wife of the same Alexander and daughter to Ptolemy. After this he abandoned himself to dissipation, and left the reins of government to the management of his flatterers. He formed an alliance with the Jews, when he was taken prisoner by the king of Parthia, who gave him his daughter in marriage, which so incensed Cleopatra, that she married Antiochus Sidetes her brother-in-law. Side

however, fell in battle, and Demetrius recovered his throne. His reign became so intolerable, that his subjects solicited the king of Egypt to grant them another sovereign. Demetrius fled, and was killed by the governor of Tyre, B. C. 127.—*Un. Hist.*

Demetrius (Phalereus), a philosopher of the peripatetic sect, and disciple of Theophrastus. The Athenians were so charmed with his eloquence, as to erect statues to his honour. He afterwards fell into disgrace, and his life being threatened, he fled to the court of Ptolemy Lagus, king of Egypt, whose son banished him from his dominions, and he died by the bite of an asp, 284 B. C. He wrote several books, and furnished the library of Alexandria with 200,000 volumes. The treatise on Rhetoric attributed to him is of more modern date. —*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

Demetrius, a cynic philosopher, in the time of Caligula, who sent him a large present to gain him to his interest, but the sage refused it, saying, "If Caligula wishes to bribe me, let him give his crown." Vespasian banished him for his insolence. Seneca, however, gives him a high encomium.—*Moreri.*

Demetrius, czar of Russia, commonly called the *false Demetrius*, was, according to most historians, a native of Jarowslaw, and a novice in a monastery, where he was tutored by a monk to personate Demetrius, son of the czar John Basilowitz, and which prince had been murdered by Boris Gudenow. Having learnt his tale, he went into Lithuania, where he was taken into the service of a nobleman who espoused his cause. Boris hearing of this rival, sent assassins to dispatch him; of which his patron being informed, he conveyed him to Mnieski, palatine of Sendomir, who promised to assist him in his design on the Russian throne, on condition of his embracing the Roman catholic religion, which terms were accepted, and he was married to the palatine's daughter. In 1604 Demetrius entered Russia at the head of a small army, and was joined by a number of Russians and Cossacs. He defeated an army sent against him, and an insurrection took place in his favour. On the death of Boris the people strangled his son, and placed Demetrius on the throne; but his partiality to the Poles, and contempt of the Greek religion, occasioned an insurrection, and he was assassinated in 1606, after reigning about eleven months. Though the greater number of historians account him an impostor, there are some writers, among whom is Mr. Coxe, who reckon him to have been the real Demetrius.—*Coxe's Travels in Russia.*

Demissy (Cæsar), a Prussian divine, was born at Berlin in 1703. After living some years in Holland, he came to London, and was appointed preacher at the French chapel in the Savoy, and chaplain to the king. He died in 1775. He assisted Wetstein in his edition of the Greek Testament, and Dr. Jortin in his life of Erasmus.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Democedes, a Grecian physician, was a native of Crotona, and the son of Caliphon. Being displeased with his father's rigour, he went to Athens, where he had a public salary, and lastly he served Polycrates, tyrant of Samos. On the death of that prince, Democedes and his family became captives to the Persians, and was carried to Susa, where he worked with the other slaves. But happening to cure Darius, he was liberally rewarded, and admitted to the royal table. He returned to his own country, and married the daughter of Milo the wrestler.—*Herodotus. Ælian Var. Hist.*

Democritus, a famous philosopher, was born at Abdera in Thrace, about 460 B. C. His father was a man of wealth, but Democritus preferred philosophy to riches, and spent his patrimony in travelling to acquire knowledge. There was a law in his country, that whoever reduced himself to poverty should be deprived of sepulture. Democritus had incurred this rigid sentence, but his talents were such, that the magistrates decreed he should be buried at the public expence. Some, however, charged him with insanity, and Hippocrates was sent for to cure him, but the physician declared that they who had sent for him were more mad than the patient. He was constantly laughing at the follies of mankind, and therein was more to be commended than Heraclitus, who was always weeping on the same pretence. He died at the age of 109. None of his writings have come down to us. He was the author of the atomical philosophy, and the precursor of Epicurus.—*Stanley's Hist. Phil. Moreri.*

Demonax, a philosopher of Crete, in the reign of Adrian. He paid no regard to riches, nor to any particular sect, but gathered what he thought good from all of them. When hungry he used to go into the first house he came to without ceremony, and take what it afforded. He died at the age of 100.—*Moreri.*

Demosthenes, the greatest orator of antiquity, was the son of an Athenian, who acquired great wealth by manufacturing sword-blades, and was born about 380 B. C. Having lost his father when a child, his education was neglected, but at the age of seventeen he determined to study eloquence, though his lungs were weak, his pronunciation inarticulate, and his gestures awkward. But these impedients he conquered by perseverance, by declaiming as he walked up the side of steep hills, also on the sea-shore, when the weather was rough, and by putting pebbles in his mouth. To acquire a good gesture he used to practise before a mirror; and to correct a bad habit of shrugging up one of his shoulders, he placed a sharp pointed sword just over it in the place where he stood. The prin-

ciples of his art he acquired under Isæus, and he attended also the lectures of Plato. Not being ready at first in making extemporaneous harangues, he studied his orations with great care in a cave, on which account his enemies used to say, they smelt of the lamp. When he came into public life, the encroachments of Philip of Macedon alarmed all the Grecian states, particularly Athens. Demosthenes was forward in rousing his countrymen to a sense of their danger. He depicted the ambitious designs of Philip in glowing colours, and with so much effect, that similar orations are to this day called Philippics. When that monarch was about to invade Attica, Demosthenes was sent as ambassador to prevail on the Bœotians to assist them, in which mission he succeeded. He was also at the battle of Cheronea, where the orator played the coward and fled, for which several accusations were preferred against him, but he was acquitted. On the death of Philip, he appeared in public with a garland on his head, though he had but just lost his daughter. Demosthenes thought this a favourable opportunity to destroy the Macedonian power, and by his exertions a new confederacy was formed among the Grecian states; which was then broken by the activity of Alexander. The influence of Demosthenes being on the decline, Æschines took advantage of it to bring an accusation against him on the subject of his conduct at Cheronea, and his having had a crown of gold awarded him; but the orator so well defended himself in his celebrated oration De Corona, that he was honourably acquitted, and his adversary sent into exile. Shortly after, however, Demosthenes was convicted of receiving a golden cup and twenty talents from Harpalus, one of Alexander's generals, who had retired to Athens with a quantity of plunder, which he had gathered in Asia. To avoid punishment, he fled to Ægina, where he remained till the death of Alexander, when he was recalled by his countrymen, and brought home in triumph. But this change of fortune was of short duration. The victory of Antipater was followed by an order to the Athenians to deliver up Demosthenes, who fled to the temple of Neptune, at Calurina, where he poisoned himself, B.C. 322. The Athenians erected a statue to his memory, and maintained his eldest child at the public expence. Out of sixty-five orations only a few have reached us; the best edition of which is that of Beiske, 8vo. 1720.—*Plutarch in Vit. Demosthenis.*

Dempster (Thomas), a Scotch writer, who studied at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Paris. He was afterwards professor of philology at Pisa, where his wife eloped from him with one of his scholars. He died at Bologna in 1625. He wrote several books, the most curious of which are a Martyrology of Scotland; a List of Scottish Writers; and a History of the Etruscans, but all deficient in veracity.—*Bayle.*

Denham (sir John), a poet, was born in 1615, at Dublin, where his father was chief baron of the exchequer, but afterwards became a judge in England. In 1631 he was sent to Trinity college, Oxford, from whence he went to Lincoln's-inn, but he made little or no progress in the law. In 1641 appeared his tragedy of Sophy, and soon after he was made governor of Farcham castle for the king. In 1643 he published his Cooper's Hill, the best of all his works. He attended Charles II. in his exile, and was sent by him ambassador to Poland. At the Restoration he was appointed surveyor-general of the royal buildings, and created knight of the Bath. He died in 1668, and was buried in Westminster abbey. His Cooper's Hill is a descriptive poem, and gave rise to a new species of composition, which, says Johnson, may be denominated local poetry. Pope has bestowed on him the compliment of the *majestic Denham.*—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

Denmark: the peninsula which forms the principal part of this kingdom, and which is now called Jutland, was the ancient seat of the Cimbri, and in the following ages was named Chersonesus Cimbrica. We have no accounts of this country prior to 714, when Gormo is said to have been king of it. It has never been conquered or made tributary.—*Univ. Hist.*

Denner (Balthasar), a portrait painter, was born at Hamburgh in 1685, and died in 1747. He painted the portrait of an old woman, for which he was offered 500 guineas and refused it.—*Pilkington.*

Dennis (John), an English critic, was born in London in 1657. He received his education at Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. In 1692 he wrote a pindaric ode on king William, after which he published several other poems, two of which, on the battles of Blenheim and Ramillies, procured him the favour of the duke of Marlborough, who gave him 100*l.* and procured him a place in the custom house. In 1704 appeared his tragedy of Liberty asserted, which, being an invective against the French nation, became popular. When the treaty of Utrecht was negociating, the author thought himself of so much consequence, that he went to the duke of Marlborough, and begged he would use his interest that he might not be delivered up to the French king. The duke gravely told him, that "he had made no provision for himself, though he could not help thinking that he had done the French almost as much mischief as Mr. Dennis." In 1712 he attacked Mr. Addison's Cato, which occasioned a whimsical pamphlet, called "The Narrative of Dr.

Robert Norris, concerning the strange and deplorable Frenzy of Mr. John Dennis." He died in 1734.—*Biog. Brit.*

Denny (sir Anthony), a favourite of Henry VIII. was born of a good family in Hertfordshire, and received his education at St. John's college, Cambridge. At an early age he became a courtier, and was honoured with the rank of privy counsellor, and knighted. He also had a large share of the church lands. Henry constituted him one of his executors, and left him a legacy of 200*l*. He died in 1550.——*Granger.*

Denton (John), an English divine, was educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he contracted an intimacy with Mr. Tillotson, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. He was ejected in 1662 from the living of Oswaldkirk, in Yorkshire; but he conformed afterwards, and obtained the living of Stonegrave, in Yorkshire, and a prebend in York cathedral. He died in 1708, aged 83. He wrote some religious tracts.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Dentrecolles (Francis Xavier), a French jesuit, who went to China as a missionary, and died there in 1741, aged 77. He wrote several books in the Chinese language.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Denys (James), a painter of Antwerp, was born in 1645. He studied in Italy, where he improved himself by copying the works of the greatest masters. He afterwards returned to his native city, where he died. He painted history and portrait.—*Pilkington.*

Deparcieux (Anthony), a French mathematician, was born in the diocese of Usez, in 1703. He constructed sun-dials on a new plan, and meridian lines; and wrote a Treatise on Trigonometry, 4to.; Essays on the Probabilities of the Duration of Human Life, 4to which gained him admittance into the academy of sciences. He also wrote a memoir on the Inundations of the Seine, and other works. He died in 68.—*Elo gepar M. François.*

Derby (James Stanley, earl of), a gallant English nobleman, who gave many signal proofs of his courage and loyalty in the civil war, particularly in the action at Wigan in Lancashire, where with 600 horse he bravely withstood a body of 3000 horse and foot, commanded by colonel Lilburne. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and beheaded, in violation of a promise of quarter which had been given him, in 1651. The heroine, his countess, who so bravely defended Latham house, with no less valour maintained the Isle of Man, where she regarded herself as queen, and defied the regicides and usurpers. She was the last person in the British dominions who yielded to the rebels.—*Granger. Clarendon.*

Dercyllidas, a Lacedemonian general, who about 404 B.C. took several cities from the Persians. He recovered the liberties of Greece, and delivered Chersonesus from the incursions of the Thracians, by building a wall across the country.—*Moreri.*

Dereing (Edward), an English divine of the 16th century. He was a native of Kent, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge. Afterwards he became preacher at St. Paul's, and died in 1576. He wrote Lectures on the Hebrews, and sermons.—*Granger.*

Derham (William), an English divine and philosopher, was born at Stowton, near Worcester, in 1657, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. On entering into orders he obtained the vicarage of Wargrave, in Berkshire. In 1689 he was presented to the rectory of Upminster, in Essex. He devoted himself to philosophical pursuits, became a member of the royal society, and contributed largely to the Philosophical Transactions. In 1713 he published his Physico-Theology, being the substance of his Boyle's Lectures, with curious notes; and in 1714 appeared his Astro-Theology, which was also delivered at the same lecture. In 1716 he was made canon of Windsor, and in 1730 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. He assisted various writers, and published some pieces of Mr. Ray. The last thing he printed of his own was Christo-Theology, or a Demonstration of the divine authority of the Christian Religion, 1730. In his younger days he published a treatise, entitled The Artificial Clockmaker, in 12mo. which has been several times reprinted. He died at Upminster in 1735.—*Biog. Brit.*

Dering (sir Edward), a native of Kent, who distinguished himself in the reign of Charles I. by his zeal for the reform of abuses, as he called them, particularly in the church, for which purpose he brought in a bill to abolish bishops, deans, and chapters. However, he afterwards joined the king with a regiment of horse, at his own expence, and was a considerable sufferer for the royal cause. He died before the Restoration. His speeches in parliament are in one volume, 4to.—*Granger. Clarendon.*

Deryck, or Derick (Peter Cornelius), a painter of Delft, born in 1568, and died in 1630. He was the disciple of Hubert Jacobs, after which he went to Italy, where he studied with great success. He excelled in landscape painting.—*Pilkington.*

Deryke (William), a painter of Antwerp, who died in 1697. He painted historical subjects in a bold manner.—*Ibid.*

Desaguliers (John Theophilus), an ingenious philosopher, was born in 1683 at Rochelle, from whence his father, who was a minister, brought him to London, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where

he proceeded to the degree of LL. D. and entered into holy orders. In 1710 he succeeded Dr. Keil as lecturer in experimental philosophy at Oxford. He afterwards practised that profession in London, and continued it with great reputation to his death. He had the honour of delivering a course before George I. and the royal family, but never received any other preferment than the living of Edgeware, given to him by the duke of Chandos, and a small one in Essex by the king. He published, a Course of Experimental Philosophy; a Dissertation on Electricity; Fires improved, being a new Method of building Chimneys, so as to prevent their smoking; he also translated into English, Gravesande's Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy. He was a useful member of the royal society, and contributed several papers to their Transactions. He died in 1749.—*Biog. Brit.*

Desaix (Louis Charles Anthony), a French general, was born near Biom, in 1768. He entered early into the army, and rose to the rank of lieutenant. In the early part of the revolution he became aid-du-camp to general Custine. He was severely wounded at the battle of Lauterburg, but kept the field, and rallied the battalions which were in disorder. Named sucessively general of brigade and of division, he contributed greatly, by his talents, to the famous retreat of Moreau. In the battle of Rastadt he commanded the left wing, and forced the arch-duke Charles to retire. He afterwards defended the bridge of Kehl with great bravery, and was wounded. He served with Buonaparte in Egypt, where he distinguished himself greatly, and was appointed governor of the upper part of the country. He signed the treaty of El-Arish with the Turks and English; and on his return to Leghorn, was detained by lord Keith as prisoner of war. He afterwards obtained his parole, and went to France. He accompanied Buonaparte to Italy, and was killed at the battle of Marengo, to which victory he principally contributed, June 14, 1800.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Desault (Peter), a French physician, was born at Arsac, in 1675, and died at Bourdeaux in 1737. He published an esteemed treatise on the venereal disease, and a method of curing it without salivation, and another on the stone in the kidneys and the bladder, with an answer to a critique by Astruc on the above-mentioned treatise.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Desault (Peter Joseph), a French surgeon, was born in 1744, near Macon, and educated at the Jesuits' college, with a view to the priesthood, which profession he declined, and became an apprentice in the military hospital at Befort. At the age of twenty he removed to Paris, where he applied with assiduity to the study of anatomy and surgery, and had three hundred pupils. In 1776 he was admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons, and in 1782 was appointed surgeon-major to the hospital of Charity, after which he became head surgeon of the Hotel Dieu. In 1791 he commenced his Journal de Chirurgie, a work of reputation. During the violence of the revolution he was confined some time in the Luxemburg prison, but his usefulness saved his life. He died while attending the dauphin, June 1, 1795, which induced a suspicion that he was dispatched because he would not poison that unfortunate prince. He left a work entitled Traité des Maladies chirurgicales, &c. 2 vol. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Des Barreaux (James de Vallec, lord), an ingenious French nobleman, was born at Paris in 1602. He was counsellor in the parliament of Paris, of which place he was deprived by cardinal Richelieu. Des Barreaux was a great libertine, but in the latter part of his life he devoted himself to religious studies, and composed that beautiful sonnet, Grand Dieu, tes judgmens, &c. He died in 1647.—*Ibid.*

Desbillons (Francis Joseph), a French jesuit, was born at Chateauneuf in 1711, and died at Manheim in 1788. He wrote 2 vols. of Fables, and some Latin poems; he also published an edition of Phædrus, with notes.—*Ibid.*

Desbois (Francis Alexander), a French writer, was born in 1699, and died in 1784, in the hospital at Paris. He published a Military Dictionary, 3 vols 8vo.; a Dictionary of Agriculture, 2 vols. 8vo.; a Dictionary of Animals 4 vols 8vo.; and several others.—*Ibid.*

Des Cartes (René), a celebrated French philosopher, was born of a noble family at La Haye, in Touraine, in 1596. He received his education at the Jesuits' college at La Fleche, where he acquired a considerable knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages. On leaving that seminary he removed to Paris, and contracted an acquaintance with the celebrated father Mersenne, at whose instance he applied to the study of mathematics. In 1616 he entered into the army of the prince of Orange; and, while serving in the garrison at Breda, solved a difficult mathematical problem which had been posted in the public streets. This introduced him to the acquaintance of the learned Beckman, principal of the college of Dort. While at Breda, he wrote in Latin, a treatise on music, and projected some other works. He next served in the army of the duke of Bavaria, but soon after quitted the military life, and travelled into Italy, where he saw the famous Galileo, at Florence. In 1629 he settled at Amsterdam, and applied assiduously to the mathematical sciences, particularly dioptrics, in which he made some important discoveries. About this time he visited England, and during his stay made observations on the declination of the magnetic needle. His

philosophy now became the subject of much discussion, and met with an extensive reception, though with considerable opposition. Gilbert Voet, rector of the university of Utrecht, wrote against it, and Des Cartes replied with a virulence unbecoming a philosopher. At the invitation of Christina, queen of Sweden, he went to Stockholm, where he obtained a pension and an estate. He died in that city in 1650, and in 1666 his remains were conveyed to Paris, and interred with great pomp in the church of St. Genevieve. The philosophy of Des Cartes has long since sunk into contempt, as a visionary hypothesis. But he was unquestionably a man of great parts, and of a vigorous imagination. His principal works are, 1. Principia Philosophiæ; 2. Dissertatio de Methodo recte regendæ Rationis, &c.; 3. Dioptricæ; 4. Meditationes; 5. Geometry; 6. Letters.—*Moreri.*

Deseericius, or Deseritz (Joseph Innocent), an Hungarian divine, was born at Nitra, in 1702. Being called to Rome, he was created a cardinal, and appointed by Benedict XIV. ambassador to the hospodar of Wallachia. He died in 1765. He wrote, 1. Pro cultu Litterarum in Hungaria, ac speciatim civitate Dioecesique Vindicatio, 4to.; 2. De Initiis ac majoribus Hungarorum Commentaria, 5 vols. fol.; 3. Historia Episcopatus Diocesis et civitatis Vaciensis, fol. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Descodets (Anthony), a French architect, was born in Paris in 1653. On his passage to Rome in 1674, he was taken by the Algerines, and kept in slavery sixteen months. On being exchanged he repaired to Rome, where he composed a work entitled "The antient Edifices of Rome drawn and measured with the greatest exactness," folio. A new edition appeared in 1779. At his return to Paris he was constituted comptroller of the royal buildings, and architect to the king. He died in 1728. Two works of his on architecture were published after his death.—*Ibid.*

Deshays (John Baptist Henry), a celebrated painter, was born at Rouen in Normandy, in 1729. In 1751 he gained a prize of the academy, and became a pupil in the king's school, under Carlo Vanloo. After studying there and at Rome, he was elected into the academy. He died in 1765.—*Ibid.*

Desiderius, or Didier, the last king of Lombardy, succeeded Astolphus in 756. His daughters were married to the two sons of Pepin, king of France, Carloman and Charlemagne. Desiderius invaded the papal territories, on which the pope called in Charlemagne to his aid, who marched into Lombardy, took his father-in-law prisoner, and sent him with his family to France, where they died.—*Moreri.*

Desmahis (Joseph), a French dramatic writer, born at Sully-sur-Loire in 1722, died in 1761. His comedy of the Impertinent was received with applause. A complete edition of his works appeared in 1777, in 2 vols 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Desmaizeaux (Peter), a biographical writer, was the son of a protestant minister at Auvergne in France, where he was born in 1666. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he took refuge in England, and became fellow of the royal society. He died in London in 1745. He translated into English Bayle's Dictionary, and wrote the Lives of Chillingworth and John Hales. He had also a concern in the great historical Dictionary, 10 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

Desmares (Toussaint), a French priest, of the jansenist persuasion, who was sent by his partizans to defend their opinions before Innocent X. The duke de Liancourt took him to be his chaplain at his country seat, where he died in 1687, aged 87. He composed the Necrologe de Port Royal, printed in 1723, and some other works.—*Ibid.*

Desmartis (Nicholas), a French statesman. He was nephew of the great Colbert, and had the place of comptroller-general of the finances. He died in 1721. There was published aft erhis death an account of his administration, which is very curious.—*Moreri.*

Desmolets (Peter Nicholas), a French ecclesiastic, born at Paris in 1677, and died in 1760. He continued Sallengre's "Memoirs of Literature," 11 vols. 12mo. and edited Lamy's Treatise "De Tabernaculo Fœderis Sancta Civitate Jerusalem et Templo ejus," folio: and Pouget's "Institutiones Catholicæ in modum Catechesos," 2 vols fol.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Desmond (the countess of), a remarkable instance of longevity, but of whom there are different accounts. Some say she was one hundred and sixty-two or three years old, but Mr. Walpole, who made the most enquiry concerning her, reduces her age to one hundred and forty-five. She was of the family of the Fitzgeralds, in the county of Waterford, and married Thomas, the thirteenth earl of Desmond, who left her a widow in 1534. She died about 1612.—*Smith's Hist. of Cork. Europ. Mag.* vol. viii.

Despard (Edward Marcus), a character of some notoriety, was a native of Queen's county in Ireland, where his family lived in repute. He early embraced a military life as an ensign, and became an excellent engineer. At the close of the American war he served in the West Indies, where he distinguished himself by an expedition on the Spanish main, in which he had for a coadjutor, captain, afterwards lord, Nelson. For his services there he was made lieutenant-colonel, and in 1784 appointed superintendant of the English affairs at Honduras: but his conduct giving offence to the settlers, complaints were sent home against him, and he was suspended. He applied to government for an investigation

of his conduct, which was rejected, as were also his claims, on which he became a violent democrat, and for his inflammatory conduct was sent to Cold Bath Fields prison, from whence he was removed to the House of Industry at Shrewsbury, and next to Tothill-fields bridewell. Afterwards he was liberated on his own recognizance. His long confinement, however, had not the proper effect in making him prudent. He endeavoured to seduce the soldiery, and having collected some followers, held secret meetings at alehouses, to which no persons were admitted without taking a treasonable oath. At these assemblies various plans were devised for the murder of the king; and at last it was determined to make the attack when his majesty went to the parliament house. The plot being discovered, the colonel and several others were taken up, and brought to trial by a special commission at the sessions house in Southwark, February 5, 1803. The charges being proved, Despard and nine others were found guilty, and on Monday the 21st were executed on a scaffold on the top of the prison gate, and after their heads were cut off, the remains were delivered to their friends for interment. The colonel betrayed no repentance for the misery which he had brought upon himself and his misled companions, but gloried in the cause to the last.—*Public Characters*, vol. iv. *Monthly Mag.*

Despautere (John), a grammarian, was born at Ninove in Flanders, and died at Comines in 1520. He wrote several grammatical treatises, which were once very popular on the continent.—*Moreri.*

Despierres (John), a benedictine monk, and superior of the college of that order at Douay, where he died in 1664, aged 67. He was distinguished for his mathematical and mechanical talents, and constructed an iron sphere which exhibited the planetary motions. He wrote, on the Roman Calendar; a Commentary on the Psalms; a Defence of the Vulgate Translation of the Bible, and other works.—*Moreri.*

Desplaces, a French engraver, who died in 1749. He executed several fine pieces after the paintings of Jouvenet, Guido, and other great masters.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Desportes (Francis), a French painter, was born at Champagne in 1661, and died at Paris in 1743. He excelled in painting animals and hunting pieces.—*D'Argenville.*

Destouches (Andre), a French musician, was born at Paris in 1672. The king was so pleased with his opera of Isse, that he gave him 900 louis-d'ors. He died in 1749.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Destouches (Philip Nericault), a French dramatic writer, was born at Tours in 1680. He was sent to London in 1717, to aid the negociations then carrying on. He continued here seven years, and married. On his return to his own country he refused the offer of being sent ambassador to Russia, but retired into the country, where he devoted himself to agriculture and the belles-lettres. He died in 1754. His principal pieces are "Le Philosophe Marié," and "Le Glorieux:" the last of which is esteemed one of the best comedies in the French language. His works were printed at the Louvre in 4 vols. 4to. 1757, and since in 10 vols. 12mo.—*D'Alembert Eloges Acad.*

Devaux (John), a French surgeon, was born at Paris in 1649, and died in 1729. He wrote several esteemed works, particularly one on Preserving Health by Instinct, and another on making Reports in Surgery. He also translated several medical books into French.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Devereux (Robert), earl of Essex, was the son of Walter earl of Essex, and born in 1567, at Netherwood in Herefordshire. Lord Burleigh was his guardian, and Dr. Whitgift his tutor at Cambridge. In 1585 he accompanied the earl of Leicester to Holland, where he behaved with bravery at the battle of Zutphen. On his return to England he was made master of the horse, and rose rapidly in the royal favour. In 1589 he went with sir Francis Drake and sir John Norris, in an expedition to Portugal, which gave great displeasure to the queen, it being without her consent. Her majesty was also offended with him for marrying a daughter of sir Francis Walsingham, and the widow of sir Philip Sidney. In 1591 he commanded the forces sent to the assistance of Henry IV. of France, which expedition was unsuccessful. In 1596 he was appointed joint-commander with lord Howard in an expedition against Spain, where he contributed to the capture of Cadiz. After this he had the command of a fleet sent out to intercept the Spanish plate fleet, but nothing was done except the taking of Fayal by a separate division of the squadron, commanded by sir Walter Raleigh, which produced a dispute between him and the earl. In 1597 Essex was made earl marshal of England, and the following year spoke vehemently against a peace with Spain, which measure was supported by Burleigh, who keenly rebuked his opponent, by quoting the verse in the Psalms which says, "men of blood shall not live out half their days." On the death of that great statesman Essex succeeded him as chancellor of Cambridge. About this time he incurred the queen's displeasure in a remarkable manner: at a private council held respecting the appointment of a proper person to govern Ireland, he had the imprudence to oppose her majesty with rudeness, on which she gave him a box on the ear. The violent earl instantly laid his hand on his sword, and swore he would not have taken such treatment even from her father. He then withdrew, and instead of making his submission, continued to complain of the treatment he had received. At length

a reconciliation was effected, and the earl went to Ireland, where he met with bad success. His enemies in the mean time gave it out that he meant to invade England, and an army was in consequence raised under the earl of Nottingham. Hearing of these proceedings he returned to England, and waited on the queen, who gave him a better reception than could have been expected. However he soon fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned. In 1600 he regained his liberty, but instead of conducting himself with caution, he began to vent his indignation in virulent terms, and said, that "the queen grew old and cankered, and that her mind was become as crooked as her carcase." His enemies having intelligence of his actions and speeches, sent for him to attend the council, which he refused, and began to arm in his own defence. Some blood was shed before he surrendered, on which he was made close prisoner, tried, and beheaded, in 1601. A popular story is told of the queen's having given him a ring as a pledge of security, on his sending of which, at any time, he should receive his pardon. This ring, it is said, he gave to the countess of Nottingham, his relation, and the wife of his inveterate enemy the admiral, in obedience to whose orders the countess kept it, and the unhappy Essex suffered. On her death-bed she is stated to have confessed the fact to Elizabeth, who said, that "God might forgive her, but she never could." The foundation of this story is uncertain; but it has served to embellish a tragedy called the Earl of Essex.—*Biog. Brit.*

Devereux (Robert), earl of Essex, and son of the above, was born in 1592. He was educated under sir Henry Savile, at Merton college, Oxford, and James I. restored him to his family honours. He married lady Frances Howard, daughter of the earl of Suffolk; but she contracting an affection for the royal favourite, Robert Car, afterwards earl of Somerset, instituted a shameful suit against her husband for impotency, and obtained a divorce. In 1620 Essex served under sir Horatio Vere in the Palatinate, and afterwards under prince Maurice in Holland. On his return to England he appeared as a member of the opposition against the court; and on the breaking out of the rebellion had the command of the parliamentary army. He fought the king at Edge-hill, after which he took Reading, raised the siege of Gloucester, and fought the first battle of Newbury. In 1644 he marched into the west, but was so completely hemmed in in Cornwall, that he and his principal officers were glad to escape by sea. By the self-denying ordinance in 1645 he was deprived of his command, and died the year following.—*Ibid. Clarendon.*

D'Ewes (sir Symonds), an English antiquary, was born in 1602 at Coxden, in Dorsetshire, and educated at Cambridge. He employed a considerable part of his time in collecting materials for a history of Great Britain. He received the honour of knighthood from Charles I. and in 1641 was created a baronet. On the breaking out of the civil war he took the solemn league and covenant. He died in 1650. He compiled the Journals of all the Parliaments during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, published in 1682, folio, and wrote his own Life, which is in Peck's Desiderata Curiosa.—*Biog. Brit.*

Deynum (John Baptist van), a painter of Antwerp, who excelled in painting portraits in miniature. He was born in 1620. —*Moreri.*

Deyster (Lewis), a painter and engraver of eminence at Bruges, who died in 1711, aged 55. His pictures are excellent. His daughter was also a good artist, and died in 1746. She excelled in landscape, but died in poverty by quitting painting for constructing organs and harpsichords.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Diaconius (Paulus), a monkish historian of the 8th century. He resided in the monastery of Monte Casno, where he wrote the History of the Lombards, in six books, which is very accurate. He died in 770.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Diagoras, surnamed the Atheist. He was born in the isle of Melos, one of the Cyclades, but resided at Athens, where he taught philosophy with reputation, till his avowal of atheism occasioned him to be summoned before the council. Diagoras, fearing he should be put to death, fled; on which a proclamation was issued for taking him. He perished by shipwreck, about 412 B. C.—*Suidas. Bayle.*

Diaz (Bartholomew), a Portuguese navigator, who discovered the Cape of Good Hope, to which he gave the name of the Stormy Cape; but on his reporting it to John II. king of Portugal, he altered it to Capo del Bueno Esperanza, or the Cape of Good Hope. This was in 1466.—*Robertson's America.*

Diaz (John), a young Spaniard, who was murdered on account of his religion in an extraordinary manner. He studied at Paris, where, by reading the works of Luther, he became a protestant. He then quitted France, and visited Calvin at Geneva; afterwards he went to Strasbourg, and lastly to Neuberg, whither he was followed by his brother, Alphonsus, a zealous catholic. Alphonsus, finding his exhortations could not reclaim him, got into his room in the morning with a companion, and murdered him with an axe. The assassins were pursued and taken, but as they were about to be brought to trial, Charles V. took the affair into his own hands. This horrid deed was perpetrated in 1546.—*Bayle.*

Dicearchus, a peripatetic philosopher of Messina in Sicily. His treatise on the

Geography of Greece was published by H. Stephens in 1589, and by Hudson in his collection of writers on geography, in 1709.—*Voss. Hist. Græc.*

Dicæneus, an Egyptian philosopher who travelled into Scythia, where he was greatly in favour with the king, and by his instructions promoted civilization among the people. So great was the change, that the Scythians destroyed their vines to prevent intemperance; a vice to which they had been remarkably addicted. He lived in the time of Augustus.—*Moreri.*

Diceto (Ralph de), dean of St. Paul's London about 1210. He wrote Abbreviationes Chronicorum, being an epitome of the English history down to the Conquest; also, Imagines Historiarum, or the Lives of some of our Kings.—*Pits.*

Dick (sir Alexander), a physician of Scotland. He was the son of sir William Cunningham of Capington, by the daughter and heiress of sir James Dick, of Prestonfield, and born in 1703. He studied at Edinburgh, and at Leyden under Boerhaave; and having taken his degreeof M. D. returned to his own country. He afterwards made the tour of Europe, and on his return to Britain settled in Pembrokeshire, where he practised with success. On the death of his brother, he succeeded to the title, estate, and name of Dick. He then went to his family seat of Prestonfield, where he resided the remainder of his days. In 1756 he was chosen president of the college of physicians at Edinburgh, to which he was a benefactor. He died in 1785. He was the first who paid attention to the culture of the true rhubarb in Britain: for which he received, in 1774, the gold medal from the London society for promoting arts and commerce.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

Dickinson (Edmund), an English physician, was born at Appleton, in Berkshire, 1624, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he took his degrees. In 1655 he published a curious book, called Delphi Phœnicizantes, &c. to which were added some other tracts. His chief design in this work is to prove that the heathen mythological stories were corruptions of the histories of the Old Testament. In 1684 he was appointed physician to the king. In 1702 he published his Physica Vetus et Vera, sive Tractatus de Naturali veritate hexæmeri Mosaici, &c. in which is proved that the method of the creation of the universe, according to the principles of true philosophy, is, in a concise way, laid down by Moses. He died in 1707, and was buried in the church of St. Martin-in-the-fields.—*Biog. Br.*

Dickson (David), a Scotch divine, was born at Paisley in 1591, and educated at Glasgow. His zeal for presbytery occasioned his being imprisoned several times. About 1640 he became professor of divinity at Edinburgh, and in 1643 he was sent to the assembly at Westminster. He died in 1664. He wrote Commentaries on the Old and New Testament, and theological pieces.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Dictys Cretensis, an ancient historian, who served under Idomeneus, king of Crete, at the siege of Troy; of which expedition he wrote an account. This work is said to have been the foundation of Homer's Iliad. The book which is extant under his name is a forgery.—*Voss. Hist. Græc.*

Diderot (Denys), a French writer, was born at Langres in 1713. In 1740 he published Pensées Philosophiques, which book was afterwards reprinted under the title of Extrennes aux Esprits forts. In 1746 he was concerned in a Medical Dictionary, which suggested to him the idea of a Dictionnaire Encyclopédique; which, with the assistance of others, he completed. His share in this work was large, and the whole of the articles on arts and trade were furnished by him. While engaged in the Encyclopédie he wrote some other books, as a licentious novel, called Bijoux Indiscrets, and two comedies, the Fils Naturel, and the Père de Famille. In 1749 appeared his Letters to the Blind, the free sentiments in which occasioned his being imprisoned six months at Vincennes. On recovering his liberty he wrote a Letter on the Deaf and Dumb. His other works are: 1. Principles of Moral Philosophy. 2. Reflections on the Interpretation of Nature. 3. The Code of Nature. 4. The sixth Sense. 5. Of public Education. 6. Panegyric on Richardson. 7. Life of Seneca. He died in 1784. Diderot was an ingenious, rather than a useful writer. His works are fanciful, and full of prejudices against religion.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Didius Julianus (M. Salvius Severus), a Roman emperor, was born at Milan of an illustrious family. He was consul in 179. Covetousness was his prevailing passion, and this enabled him to purchase the imperial diadem of the soldiers at an enormous rate in 193. But shortly afterwards Severus was declared emperor by the prætorian bands, and Didius was slain, having reigned only sixty-six days.—*Crevier.*

Dido or Elissa, queen and founder of Carthage, was the daughter of Belus, king of Tyre. She married Sichæus, priest of Hercules, who was murdered by Pygmalion, the successor of Belus, for the sake of his riches. Dido, disconsolate at the loss of her husband, sailed with a number of Tyrians, and settled on the coast of Africa, where she purchased a tract of land, on which she built a citadel called Byrsa. This place soon increased, and her dominions extended. Iarbas, king of Mauritania, courted her, and on her refusal threatened to invade her territories. She took three months to consider of it, and in the interval caused a funeral pile to be erected, on which she stabbed herself in the presence of her subjects. Virgil and Ovid have re-

presented this action as the effect of grief occasioned by the departure of Æneas, with whom she was enamoured. This was about 953 B. C.—*Justin. Herodian. Vell. Paterc.*

Didot (Francis Ambrose), a celebrated printer, was born in 1730. He invented stereotype printing, and executed several works with accuracy and beauty. He also improved the construction of paper-mills; and invented many curious and useful machines relative to the art of printing. The fine editions of the classics, published by order of Louis XVI. for the education of the dauphin, were the productions of his press. At the age of 73 he read over five times, and carefully corrected, every sheet of the stereotype edition of Montaigne, printed by his sons. He had likewise projected, and partly executed, an index to that writer. He died at Paris in 1804.—*Gent. Mag.*

Didymus of Alexandria, surnamed Chalcentræus, an antient grammarian, who lived in the reign of Augustus, and composed 4000 books, none of which have reached us.—*Voss. Hist. Græc.*

Didymus of Alexandria, an ecclesiastical writer of the 4th century. Though blind from the age of five years, he acquired an extensive knowledge of the sciences and theology. Nothing of his remains but a Latin translation of his treatise on the Holy Spirit, Remarks on the Canonical Epistles, and a book against the Manichees. He died in 395, aged 85.—*Dupin. Cave.*

Diecmann (John), a Lutheran divine, was born at Stade in 1647. He became superintendant of the duchies of Bremen and Verdun, and rector of the university of Stade, where he died in 1720. He published an improved edition of Luther's Bible, and several works, theological, philosophical, and metaphysical.—*Moreri.*

Diemen (Anthony van), governor of the Dutch East India possessions, was born at Kuilenberg, of which place his father was a burgomaster. He went to India, where he was employed as accountant to the government. In 1625 he became a member of the supreme council. In 1631 he returned to Holland as commander of the India fleet, but the year following went out again as director general. Not long after he became governor general, and greatly extended the Dutch interest in the east. In 1642 he sent Abel Tasman on a voyage to the south, the consequence of which was the discovery of that part of New Holland, called Van Diemen's land. He died in 1645.—*Luiscus' Gen. Hist. Dict.*

Diemerbroek (Isbrand), professor of physic at Utrecht, where he died in 1674, aged 65. He wrote several esteemed books upon medical subjects, the principal of which is that on the plague.—*Moreri.*

Diepenbeck (Abraham), a Dutch painter, was born in 1607, and brought up under Rubens. He died at Antwerp in 1675. His drawings are held in great estimation, and many engravings have been published from his designs.—*Houbraken.*

Diest (Adrian van), a painter of landscapes, was born at the Hague in 1655, and died in 1704. He lived the greatest part of his life in England, and formed his taste by drawing views in the western part of the island.—*Pilkington.*

Dietric (John Conrad), a Lutheran divine, was born at Butzbach, in Wetteravia, in 1612. After studying at various universities, he became professor of Greek and history in his own country, and in 1653 removed to Giessen, where he died in 1667. He wrote, 1. De Peregrinatione Studiorum; 2. Antiquitates Romanæ; 3. Lexicon Etymologico-Græcum; 4. Antiquitates Biblicæ; 5. Antiquitates Novi Testamenti, &c.——*Moreri.*

Dietrich (John William Ernest), an excellent painter, was born in 1712 at Weimar, where his father was painter to the court, and celebrated for his portraits and battles. After studying under his father, he went to Dresden, and was instructed in landscape painting by Alexander Thiele. He next visited Italy, and in 1763 became professor in the academy of Dresden, and director of the school of painting at Meissen. He died in 1774. He painted landscapes, scripture pieces, portraits, rustics, and conversations, with great force and life. He also engraved in a good style.—*Gen. B.*

Dietry, an eminent landscape painter, was born at Dresden in 1730, and died there in 1775. His views near Rome are very beautiful.—*Pilkington.*

Dieu (Lewis de), a learned divine, was born at Flushing in 1590. He became minister of Leyden, and professor in the Walloon college. He died there in 1642. He published, 1. A Commentary on the Gospels and the Acts; 2. The Apocalypse in Hebrew and Syriac, with a Latin version; 3. The History of Jesus Christ, written in the Persian language by Xavier, with a Latin translation.—*Moreri.*

Digby (sir Everard), an English gentleman, was born of protestant parents in 1581; but his father dying when he was young, he fell into the hands of Romanists, who brought him up in their religion. Soon after the accession of James I. he received the honour of knighthood. But though he was in favour at court, he became a partisan in the gunpowder plot, for which he was executed in 1607. He pleaded guilty at his trial, and endeavoured to extenuate his crime by alleging conscience as his motive.—*Biog. Brit.*

Digby (sir Kenelm), son of the preceding, was born at Gothurst, in Buckinghamshire, in 1603. He was brought up in the protestant religion, and educated at

Gloucester-hall, Oxford, where he studied philosophy; after which he made the tour of Europe, and on his return received the honour of knighthood. About this time he distinguished himself by a nostrum, called the sympathetic powder. In the reign of Charles I. he received several places, and on occasion of some difference between England and the Venetians, was sent with a fleet into the Mediterranean, where he attacked the fleet of the republic in the bay of Scanderoon. About 1636 he quitted the church of England for that of Rome, and vindicated this change in a piece, entitled, a Conference with a Lady about the Choice of Religion. At the commencement of the civil war he was imprisoned by the parliament in Winchester-house, but in 1643 he regained his liberty, and went to France, and soon after travelled into Holland to visit Descartes, when a close friendship was established between them. When Cromwell assumed the government, he ventured to visit his native country, and paid great court to that usurper. He also became a member of the royal society, and was one of the council. He died in 1665, and was buried in Christ-church, Newgate-street. With his son the males of that branch of the Digby family became extinct. He wrote, 1. A Treatise on the Nature of Bodies; 2. On the Operations and Nature of Man's Soul; 3. Institutionum Peripateticarum Libri quinque, cum Appendice Theologica de Origine Mundi, &c.—*Biog. Brit.*

Digby (John), earl of Bristol, an English noblemen, was born at Coleshill, in Warwickshire, in 1580, and educated at Oxford. On his return from his travels he was appointed gentleman of the bedchamber to James I. who sent him ambassador to Spain. In 1618 he was made lord Digby, and in 1621 sent ambassador to the emperor of Germany. In 1622 he was again sent to Spain to negociate a marriage between prince Charles and the infanta, and the same year he was created earl of Bristol. On his return to England, he and Buckingham preferred charges against each other in parliament, which ended without trial. When the civil wars broke out he went abroad, and died at Paris in 1653. He wrote some poems.—*Ibid.*

Digby (lord George), an eminent English nobleman, was the son of the above, and born at Madrid in 1612. He received his education at Oxford, and became a member of the long parliament, wherein he at first opposed the court, but afterwards joined the royal party, and was expelled. He exerted himself in the service of Charles I.; and when that monarch was put to death, his lordship was exempted from pardon, on which he went abroad. At the Restoration he was made knight of the garter. He died in 1676.—*Ibid.*

Digges (Leonard), an English mathematician, was born at Barham, in Kent, and educated at University college, Oxford. He wrote a treatise on Surveying, another on Geometry, and one entitled, Prognostication everlasting of right good Effect; or, Choice Rules to judge the Weather by Sun, Moon, and Stars, &c. He died about 1574.—*Biog. Brit.*

Digges (Thomas), son of the preceding, was educated at Oxford, after which he became muster-master-general of the forces sent to the Netherlands. He wrote, 1. Alæ sive Scalæ Mathematicæ, containing Demonstrations for finding the Parallax of any Comet, or other celestial Body, 4to.; 2. An Arithmetical Treatise, named *Stratioticos*, requisite for the Perfection of Soldiers, 4to.; 3. Perfect Descriptions of the Celestial Orbs, 4to.; 4. Humble Motives for Associations to maintain the Religion established, 8vo.; 5. England's Defence, a Treatise concerning Invasion, fol. He died in 1595.—*Ibid.*

Digges (sir Dudley), the eldest son of the last mentioned, was born in 1583, and educated at University college, Oxford. He was knighted by James I. who sent him ambassador to Russia; but in the parliament of 1621 he resisted the court measures, and so continued to do in the next reign, for which he was sent to the Tower; but in 1636 he was bought over by the grant of the mastership of the rolls. He died in 1639. He wrote, 1. A Defence of Trade, 1615, 4to.; 2. A Discourse concerning the Rights and Privileges of the Subject, 4to.; 3. Speeches in Rushworth's Collections. His son Dudley, who died in 1643, was a loyal and learned man, and wrote some tracts against rebellion.—*Ibid.*

Dillenius (John James), an eminent botanist, was born at Darmstadt, in Germany, in 1687, and educated at the university of Giessen. He contributed several curious papers to the Miscellanea Curiosa, and, in 1721, accompanied Dr. Sherrard to England, where he spent the remainder of his days. Soon after his arrival he undertook a new edition of Ray's Synopsis Stirpium Britannicarum. He was appointed the first botanical professor at Oxford on Dr. Sherrard's foundation, and in 1735 the university admitted him to the degree of M. D. He died in 1747. He published a work, entitled Hortus Elthamensis, and a History of Mosses.—*Pultney's Sketches on Botany.*

Dillon (Wentworth), earl of Roscommon, was born in Ireland about 1633, and received his first education at his uncle the great earl of Strafford's seat in Yorkshire, after which he was sent to Caen, in Normandy, where he had for a tutor the famous Bochart. At the Restoration he was made captain of the band of pensioners, which post he afterwards resigned and went to Ireland, where he was appointed a captain in the guards: but dissipating his property by gaming, he returned to court, and was made master of the horse to the

duchess of York. He now altered his conduct, married a daughter of the earl of Burlington, and applied to poetry. He died in 1684. His poems are of the minor class, but neat and correct.—*Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

Dilworth (Thomas), an industrious schoolmaster, who served his apprenticeship to Mr. Dyche, at Stratford-le-Bow, and then set up for himself at Wapping, where he had great success. He died in 1781. He published a Spelling-book, a Treatise on Aritmetic, another on Book-keeping, and one on the Use of the Globes. —*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Dimsdale (Thomas), a celebrated physician, was the son of a surgeon and apothecary at Thoydon Garnon, in Essex, where he was born in 1712. The family were quakers, and his grandfather went with William Penn to America. He was brought up under his father, and after studying at St. Thomas's Hospital, settled at Hertford. In 1745, to divert his mind on the loss of his wife, he accompanied the duke of Cumberland's army as assistant surgeon, and continued in that capacity till the surrender of Carlisle, when he returned to Hertford, and married again the year following. In 1761 he commenced physician, and became celebrated by his successful mode of inoculating for the small-pox. In 1768 he went, accompanied by his son, to Russia, and inoculated the empress and grand duke, for which Dr. Dimsdale was created a baron of the empire, physician to her majeety, and counsellor of state. A gratuity of 12,000*l.* was given him for his journey, and a pension of 500*l.* a year. On his son was also conferred the rank of baron, and a present made him of a gold snuff-box, set with diamonds. In 1781 the baron again visted Russia, to inoculate the two sons of the grand duke. The year preceding he was elected into parliament for Hertford, and again in 1784, on which he quitted practice. About this time he had the misfortune to lose the sight of both eyes by cataracts, from which he was relieved by baron Wenzell. In 1790 he retired from parliament. He died in 1800. Baron Dimsdale wrote Tracts on Inoculation, 8vo. 1781, in which is an Account of his First Journey to Russia.—*Gen. Biog.*

Dinarchus, an orator of Greece, the son of Sostratus, and the pupil of Theophrastus. He was accused of taking bribes from the enemies of Athens, on which he went into voluntary exile about 340 B. C. Three of his orations are in Stephens's Collection, 1575.—*Plutarch. Moreri.*

Dino, a law professor at Bologna, who compiled the Sixth Book of Decretals, for which he expected to be made a cardinal, but was disappointed, after taking priest's orders for the purpose, and divorcing his wife. He died about 1307. His Commentary on the Rules of Law is esteemed. —*Moreri.*

Dinocrates, an architect of Macedonia, who made a proposal to Alexander the Great, to convert Mount Athos into the figure of a man, the left hand of which should contain a great city, and all the rivers of the mount should flow into the right, and from thence into the sea. But Alexander was too intent upon other projects to attend to this romantic scheme. However he employed him in building the city of Alexandria, in Egypt. He also rebuilt the temple of Diana at Ephesus.—*Pliny. Vitruvius.*

Dinostrates, a mathematician, who lived in the time of Plato, and attended his academy. He invented the quadratrice or curve which is called by his name.—*Moreri.*

Dinouart (Anthony Joseph Toussaint), a French writer, born at Amiens in 1715, and died at Paris in 1786. He was canon of the chapter of St. Benedict, in the latter city, and wrote an Ecclesiastical Journal, or Library of Ecclesiastical Knowledge; also Embryologia Sacra, 12mo.; the Manual for Pastors, 3 vols. 12mo.; the Rhetoric of Preachers, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Dio Chrysostom, a famous orator, born at Prusa, in Bithynia. He fell under the displeasure of Domitian in 94, for defending a person whom that tyrant had put to death, and to avoid a similar fate he went into exile. Trajan had a great regard for him, and treated him as a friend. Eighty of his orations and discourses are extant. —*Moreri.*

Diocles, an antient mathematician of the fifth century, who invented a curve line, called the dissoid of Diocles, which Newton places among the defective hyberbolas.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

Diocletian (Caius Valerius), a Roman emperor, was born of an obscure family in Dalmatia. He rose from being a common soldier to the rank of general, and on the death of Numerian in 284 was chosen emperor. He took Maximinian to be his colleague, and created two subordinate emperors, Constantius and Galerius, whom he styled Cæsars. He was a great commander, and a patron of learning; but his reign was stained by a bloody persecution of the christians. He renounced the crown in 304, and retired to Salona, where he died in 313.—*Crevier. Gibbon.*

Diodati (John), a protestant divine, was born at Lucca in 1589. He became professor of divinity at Geneva, where he died in 1652. He translated the Bible into Italian, 1607, 4to. and into French, 1644. He also gave a version of father Paul's History of the Council of Trent.—*Moreri.*

Diodorus (Siculus), a native of Argyrium, in Sicily, who wrote an Historic Library, or a Universal History, of which only 15 books and a few fragments remain.

Though his chronology is erroneous, and he is too superstitious, his collection is valuable. He flourished about 44 B.C. The best edition of his work is that of Wesseling, in 2 vols. folio, Amsterdam, 1746.

Diodorus, bishop of Tarsus in the 4th century, was a native of Antioch, where he distinguished himself as an instructor of youth, and had the famous John Chrysostom for a pupil. He was one of the first, who, in explaining scripture, adhered to the literal sense, in opposition to the allegorical. There are only a few fragments of his remaining in the Catena Patrum Græcorum.—*Cave. Dupin.*

Diogenes, a cynic philosopher, was born at Sinope, a city of Pontus, B. C. 414. Being forced to leave his native country for coining false money, he went to Athens, where he applied to the study of philosophy under Antisthenes, the founder of the cynics. He carried the austerities of his sect to a great extreme, wearing a coarse ragged cloak, living on the meanest food, and lodging under porticoes and other public places. It is said that he also took up his residence in a tub, and that this became his favourite place of abode. He distinguished himself by the excessive rudeness of his manners, with which was blended a great knowledge of human nature, and a zeal for the interests of virtue, on which account Plato called him the "mad Socrates." Being on a voyage to Ægina the vessel was taken by pirates, who sold Diogenes at Crete to a rich Corinthian citizen named Xeniades, who entrusted to him the care of his sons. At Corinth he used to harangue in the Craneum, where he was visited by Alexander, who, on approaching him, said, "I am Alexander the king," to which the other replied, "and I am Diogenes the cynic." The monarch then asked him if he could render him any service: "Yes," said he, "not to stand between me and the sun." The independence of mind shewn by the philosopher struck the king, and he said, "If I was not Alexander, I would be Diogenes." He is supposed to have died at Corinth, and a public funeral was decreed him by the Athenians, and the people of Sinope erected statues to his memory.—*Stanley's Hist. Phil.*

Diogenes, surnamed the *Babylonian*, a stoic philosopher, who flourished about 200 B. C. He was a disciple of Chrysippus, and succeeded Zeno as teacher of philosophy. He accompanied Carneades and Critolaus on the embassy from Athens to Rome. His works are lost.—*Bayle.*

Diogenes Laertius, a Greek historian, was born in Cilicia. He wrote the Lives of the Philosophers, in ten books. He died A. D. 222. The best edition of Laertius is that of Amsterdam, 1692, 2 vols. 4to.—*Voss. Hist. Græc.*

Diogenes, a Cretan philosopher, who succeeded his master Anaximenes in his school of Ionia, about 560 B. C.—*Moreri.*

Diognetus, a philosopher and preceptor to Marcus Aurelius. It is supposed that he is the same to whom St. Justin addressed a letter, to be found in his works.—*Cave Hist. Lit.*

Dion, a celebrated patriot of Syracuse, who was the disciple and friend of Plato when that philosopher was at the court of Dionysius, whose daughter Arete he married. The courtiers, out of envy, accused him of treason, on which he was banished by Dionysius, and went to Athens, where he acquired considerable popularity; which so provoked the tyrant, that he confiscated his estates, and compelled his wife to marry another man. Dion, irritated at this treatment, resolved to attempt the deliverance of his country. With a small force he landed in Sicily during the absence of Dionysius, and entered Syracuse in triumph. The tyrant, informed of this, hastened to Sicily, and made a violent assault on the citadel, in defending which Dion was wounded. Being supplanted by Heraclides, the commander of the Syracusan fleet, who had defeated that of Dionysius, Dion retreated to Leontium, from whence he was recalled when the city was besieged by another force sent by the tyrant. He relieved the place, pardoned his enemies, and retired to a private station. Heraclides, putting himself at the head of a democratic faction, was assassinated by the directions of Dion, who was himself the victim of a conspiracy, headed by one Calippus, an Athenian. His wife and sister, with his infant child, were also murdered. This was B. C. 354.—*Plutarch Vit. Dion. Corn. Nep.*

Dion Cassius, an historian of the 3d century, was born in Bithynia. His father was proconsul of Cilicia, from whence Dion went to Rome, where his pleadings recommended him to notice, and he at length obtained the consulship. He wrote in Greek the History of Rome, from the building of the city to the reign of Alexander Severus, the greatest part of which is lost; that which remains was printed by Robert Stephens at Paris in 1548, and afterwards by Xylander, with a Latin translation. He died in his native country at the age of 70. —*Vossius Hist. Græc.*

Dionis (Peter), a French surgeon, who died in 1718. He wrote the Anatomy of the Human Body, and some other valuable works in the line of his profession.—*Moreri.*

Dionysius I. king or tyrant of Syracuse, who, from being a plain citizen, became commander of the forces, and by ingratiating himself with the soldiers, overthrew the government, and assumed the title of king, B. C. 404. While he was engaged in an expedition against Carthage, a body of his forces deserted, and returning home, took possession of the citadel, plundered

his riches, and violated his wife. Dionysius hastened thither with his mercenaries, and having defeated his enemies, took upon them a severe revenge. He now concluded a peace with the Carthaginians, and employed himself in defending the city; and having defeated another insurrection, disarmed all his subjects. He conquered several cities, and after a long war with the Carthaginians, succeeded in driving them from Sicily. Dionysius affected a taste for polite literature, and stood candidate repeatedly for the poetical prize at the Olympic games, but without success. To raise money for his expeditions he plundered the temples, and committed dreadful cruelties. Being ever suspicious, he caused a subterraneous prison to be constructed, all the sounds produced in which were conveyed to his private apartment by tubes, so that he was enabled to hear what the prisoners said to each other. He invited Plato to his court, but being displeased with his moral discourses, he sent him away in disgrace, and ordered the master of the ship to sell him for a slave. He died of excessive drinking, B. C. 366.—*Plutarch. Univ. Hist.*

Dionysius II. the Younger, the son and successor of the above, whom he exceeded in cruelty, but not in policy. He sent for Plato to his court, though he profited little by the conversation of that philosopher. He banished his brother-in-law, Dion, and obliged his wife to marry again, which so enraged him, that he gathered an army, and drove the tyrant from Syracuse, B. C. 343. Dionysius returned about ten years afterwards, and was expelled by Timoleon, on which he fled to Corinth, where he supported himself as a schoolmaster.—*Id.*

Dionysius (Periegetes), an ancient geographer, who was sent by Augustus to survey the Eastern part of the world. His Periegesis, or Survey of the World, in Greek verse, was printed by Henry Stephens, 4to. 1577, and at Oxford in 1710.—*Voss. Hist. et Lit. Græc.*

Dionysius, an historian and critic of Halicarnassus, in Caria, who was invited to Rome about 30 years B.C. and there wrote his Roman Antiquities, only eleven books of which are extant. He is esteemed for his impartiality, and particularly for his chronological accuracy. Besides this work, we have one of his entitled a Companion to some ancient Historians, and another on the Structure of Language. The best edition of his works is that of Oxford, in 1704, 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

Dionysius, called the Tyrant of Heraclea in Pontus, who married the niece of Dionysius, and greatly enlarged his territories. He was of a most corpulent habit. It was impossible to awake him without pricking his flesh with pins. He died 304 B. C. aged 55.

Dionysius (the Areopagite), a native of Athens, and a member of the Areopagus, where he sat when St. Paul was brought before it, and made his famous speech respecting the "unknown God," which was the means of his conversion. According to some accounts, he was consecrated bishop of Athens, and suffered martyrdom. There were printed at Antwerp, in 1634, 2 vols. purporting to be his works, but their authenticity is questionable.—*Cave. Fabric. Bib. Eccl.*

Dionysius, bishop of Corinth, who suffered martyrdom about 178. He wrote several epistles, some account of which may be found in Eusebius.—*Ibid.*

Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria, who from being a heathen was converted to christianity, and became the disciple of Origen. On the death of Heraclius, bishop of Alexandria, in 248, he was elected his successor. In the Valerian persecution he was banished to Lybia, where he remained three years, and then returned to his diocese. He opposed the Novatians and Sabellians, and died in 267. Some fragments of his are preserved by Eusebius.—*Ibid.*

Dionysius, bishop of Rome, and the successor of Sixtus in 299. He summoned a synod to condemn the heresy of Sabellius, and died in 269.—*Bower. Platina.*

Dionysius, surnamed the *Little*, a Romish monk in the 5th century, who drew up a body of canons, called Collectio sive Codex Canonum Ecclesiasticorum, translated from the Greek; he also compiled a body of decretals. To him is attributed the invention of the Victorian period, or chronological mode of computing the time of Easter. —*Fabricius. Cave.*

Diophantus, a mathematician of Alexandria, to whom is attributed the invention of algebra. Six books of his on arithmetic were published in Greek and Latin at Paris in 1621. When he lived is not settled, some placing him before the christian æra, and others afterwards.—*Moreri.*

Dioscorides (Pedacus), a physician and botanist in the time of Nero, who wrote five books on the Materia Medica, containing the medical virtues of plants; the best edition of which is that of Saracenus, folio, Franc. 1598.—*Moreri.*

Dippel (John Conrad), a German physician, was born near Darmstad, in 1672. He studied theology at Giessen, and afterwards read medical lectures at Strasburg: but took his doctor's degree at Leyden in 1711. He pretended to have discovered the philosopher's stone, and other wonderful secrets. After rambling from place to place, he settled at Hamburgh, but was given up to the Danish government, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the island of Bornholm, for the freedom he had taken with the administration of that country. After seven years confinement he was set at liberty, and about the same

time was invited to Sweden, to attend the king, who was dangerously ill: but the influence of the clergy, whom he had ridiculed, procured his expulsion in 1727. He then went to Germany, and in 1733 gave out that he would not die till 1808, but the year following he was found dead in his bed. He denied the inspiration of the scriptures, and wrote a number of enthusiastic books under the name of Christianus Democritus.—*Gen. Biog.*

Dirois (Francis), a French priest and doctor of the Sorbonne, who wrote a famous book entitled "Preuves & Prejuges pour la Religion Chretienne & Catholique, contre les fausses Religions & l'Atheisme," and another on ecclesiastical history. He died about 1700.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Disney (John), an English divine and magistrate, was born in 1677 at Lincoln, and educated first at the grammar school in that city, and afterwards at an academy among the dissenters, his father being of that persuasion. He next removed to the Middle Temple, where he studied the law, but did not follow it as a profession. Retiring to his paternal estate, he distinguished himself as an active magistrate, especially in the suppression of immorality, for which he repeatedly received the thanks of the judges on the circuits. At the age of 42 he took orders, and was presented to the vicarage of Croft, and the rectory of Kirkby-super-Baine, in Lincolnshire. In 1722 he obtained the living of St. Mary in Nottingham, where he died in 1730. He wrote, 1. Two Essays upon the Execution of the Laws against Immorality and Profaneness, 8vo.; 2. Primitiæ Sacræ, the Reflections of a devout Solitude, 8vo; 3. Flora, prefixed to a translation of Rapin's poem on Gardens; 4. Remarks upon a Sermon preached by Dr. Sacheverell; 5. The Genealogy of the most serene and most illustrious House of Brunswick Lunenberg; 6. A view of ancient Laws against Immorality and Profaneness, folio.—*Biog. Br.*

Dithmar, bishop of Mersburg, who died in 1028. He wrote a chronicle of the emperors Henry I. and II. and Otho I. II. and III.—*Moreri.*

Dithmar (Justus Christopher), professor of history at Frankfort, who died in 1737. He wrote some books on the history of Germany, which possess great merit.—*Ibid.*

Ditton (Humphrey), a learned mathematician, was born at Salisbury, in 1675. He was brought up to the ministry among the dissenters, which profession he quitted, and became master of the mathematical school at Christ's hospital. He died in 1715. He wrote several papers in the Philosophical Transactions, but he is best known by a treatise on the Law of Fluids, and another on the resurrection of Jesus Christ.—*Biog. Br.*

Divini (Eustachius), an Italian who distinguished himself by his skill in making telescopes. He contended with Huygens the merit of discovering Saturn's ring, and died somewhat about 1663.—*Moreri.*

Dlugloss (John), archbishop of Leopold, in Poland, who died in 1480, aged 65. He wrote a history of his native country in Latin, printed at Frankfort in 1711, folio.—*Ibid.*

Dobson (William), an English painter, born in 1613. He imitated the manner of Vandyck, who introduced him to Charles I. He died poor in 1647. He painted both in history and portrait with great excellence.—*Walpole's Anecdotes of Painters.*

Dod (John), a pious nonconformist, was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. He was a man of learning, particularly in the Hebrew language, which he taught the famous Mr. John Gregory, of Oxford. He died in 1645. He was, from his Exposition of the Ten Commandments written in conjunction with Robert Cleaver, called the decalogist. His sayings or pious observations have been printed in several forms and were once of great repute among the lower classes of the people, being well adapted for the instruction of the poor.—*Neale. Granger.*

Dodart (Denys). a French physician was born at Paris in 1643, and died in 1707. He followed the notions of Sanctorius on insensible perspiration, and made a number of curious experiments on the subject. He had a principal concern in the Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Plantes, Paris, 1676, folio. His son, John Baptist Claude, was physician to the king, and died at Paris in 1720.—*Moreri.*

Dodd (William), an unfortunate divine, was born in 1729, at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, of which parish his father was vicar. In 1745 he went to Clare hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degrees in arts. In 1753 he entered into orders, and became a popular preacher in the metropolis, where he obtained a considerable reputation by his zeal in promoting charitable institutions, particularly the Magdalen hospital. Dr. Squire, bishop of St. David's, made him his chaplain, and gave him a prebend in the church of Brecon. In 1766 he took the degree of L.L.D. at which time he was chaplain to the king. In 1771 he published Sermons to Young Men. The year following he obtained the living of Hockloff in Buckinghamshire. The rectory of St. George, Hanover-square, becoming vacant in 1774, he sent an anonymous letter to the chancellor's lady, offering 3000*l.* for the presentation. The writer of the letter being discovered, his majesty caused him to be struck out of the list of chaplains. On this he went abroad, and meeting his pupil, the present earl of Chesterfield, at Geneva, he gave him the living of Winge in Buckinghamshire. But the shame he had suffered did not cure him of his extravagance, and his difficulties increasing

he forged lord Chesterfield's name to a bond for 4200*l.*, in hopes of being able to take it up before it was due, but the fraud was discovered, and he was tried and condemned, February 24, 1777. Great exertions were made to save his life, but in vain, and he was executed at Tyburn, June 27th following. He expressed deep contrition for his crimes, and for the scandal which he had brought on his profession. He published a translation of the poems of Callimachus; four volumes of sermons on the Miracles and Parables; a collection of poems; Reflections on Death, 12mo.; Comfort for the Afflicted, 8vo.; and after his death appeared his Thoughts in Prison, with his life prefixed.

Doddridge, or Doderidge (sir John), an English judge, was born at Barnstaple in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. about 1576. He then entered of the Middle Temple, and in 1603 was made serjeant at law. The year following he became solicitor-general. In 1612 he was appointed one of the justices of the common pleas, and afterwards of the king's bench. He died in 1628, and was interred in Exeter cathedral, where there is a monument to his memory. He wrote, 1. The Lawyer's Light, or due Direction for the Study of the Law, 4to. 1629; 2. Complete Parson, or Description of Advowsons and Church Livings, &c. 4to. 1670; 3. History of the Ancient and modern Estate of the Principality of Wales, Duchy of Cornwall, and Earldom of Chester, 4to. 1630; 4. The English Lawyer, 4to. 1631: 5. Opinion touching the Antiquity, Power, Order, &c. of the high Court of Parliament in England, 1658, 8vo. [This was published by John Doddridge, esq. recorder of Barnstaple, and a relation of the judge.]—*Wood's A. O. Prince's Worthies of Devon.*

Doddridge (Philip), an eminent divine among the protestant dissenters, was born in London in 1702, and educated under Mr. Jennings, who kept an academy at Kibworth in Leicestershire. In 1723 he became minister at that place, from whence in 1725 he removed to Market Harborough, where he opened an academy in 1729; but shortly after he settled at Northampton as minister and tutor, and acquired a great and deserved reputation for his learning, candour, and piety. Many eminent persons were educated under him, and he was in habits of friendship and correspondence with the greatest dignitaries of the established church. Though tender in his constitution, he published a number of excellent works, the principal of which are his Family Expositor on the New Testament, 6 vols. 4to.; the Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, of which numerous editions have been printed; the Life of Colonel Gardiner; and sermons on the Evidences of Christianity. His single sermons and tracts were collected in 8 vols. 12mo. after his death; also his Hymns; Lectures on Pneumatology, Ethics, and Divinity; and a volume of his Letters, by Mr. Stedman of Shrewsbury. A pulmonary complaint brought on a consumption, for which he was advised to try the Bristol waters, and these proving ineffectual, he went to Lisbon, where he died in 1751. —*Life of Doddridge by Mr. Orton. Biog. Br.*

Dodoens, or Dodonæus (Rembert), a physician and botanist of Malines, born in 1518. He became physician to the emperors Maximilian II. and Rodolph II. and died professor at Leyden in 1585. He wrote the History of Plants, and other botanical works.—*Moreri.*

Dodsley (Robert), an author and bookseller, was born at Mansfield in 1703. His parents being of mean condition, he received but a scanty education, and became footman to a lady. While in this station he published a volume of poems by subscription, entitled "The Muse in Livery." His next piece was a dramatic trifle called "The Toyshop," which had the approbation of Mr. Pope, and was brought upon the stage with so much success, that the author was enabled to commence bookseller in Pall-Mall, where he carried on an extensive business many years, and then left it to his brother. He wrote a popular entertainment called the King and Miller of Mansfield, which was followed by a sequel to it, named Sir John Cockle at Court. But his greatest dramatic effort was the tragedy of Cleone, which was acted with success at Covent-garden theatre. His little book, for youth, entitled the Economy of Human Life, had a great sale, owing to a notion that prevailed, that it was the production of the earl of Chesterfield. In 1760 he published select fables of Esop and other fabulists; to which he prefixed an essay on fable. He also edited a valuable collection of poems by different authors, 6 vols.; and a collection of old plays, 12 vols. Mr. Dodsley was likewise the projector of the Preceptor, a useful book for youth, 2 vols. 8vo.; and the Annual Register, a work of high and deserved reputation. His own miscellaneous pieces were collected and published in 2 vols. 8vo. He died at Durham in 1764.—*Biog. Br.*

Dodson (Michael), a learned English writer, was the son of a dissenting minister at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, where he was born in 1732. He was brought up to the law under his maternal uncle, sir Michael Foster, one of the justices of the court of king's bench, but was not called to the bar till 1788. In 1770 he was appointed a commissioner of bankrupts. Mr. Dodson was versed in theological studies, and published, in 1790, a translation of Isaiah, with notes and remarks, and a pamphlet in defence of it, in answer to Dr. Sturges. He also wrote a Life of Judge Foster, for the

sixth volume of the Biographia Britannica; another of the rev. Hugh Farmer, lately published, and some papers in a collection of Commentaries and Essays, printed by a society for promoting the knowledge of the scriptures. He died in 1799.—*Gen. B.*

Dodsworth (Roger), an English topographer, was born in Yorkshire in 1585, and died in 1654. He collected the antiquities of his native country, in 162 folio volumes, which are in the Bodleian library at Oxford.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Dodwell (Henry), a learned and pious writer, was born in Dublin in 1641. His father having suffered the loss of his property in the Irish rebellion, came to England in 1641, with his wife and child, and settled at York, where their son was educated. His father going back to Ireland, to recover his effects, died of the plague, and his mother was soon after carried off in a decline. Being thus left destitute, the orphan was maintained first by sir H. Slingsby, his mother's brother, and next by Mr. H. Dodwell, his paternal uncle, rector of Newbourn and Henley, in Suffolk, who sent him to Trinity college, Dublin, where he became fellow, but quitted it in 1666, on account of the statute compelling all fellows to take orders. Soon after this he visited England, and resided some time at Oxford, but went back to Dublin, and in 1672 wrote a preface to a posthumous treatise left by his tutor Dr. Stearne. His next publication was two Letters on taking Holy Orders, and on Theological Study. In 1674 he returned to England, and settled in London, where he employed himself in writing against the Romanists and dissenters. In 1688 he was appointed Camden's professor of history at Oxford, but was deprived of that place in 1691, for refusing the oaths to king William, on which he retired to Cookham, and afterwards to Shottesbrooke in Berkshire. In 1694 he married, and became the father of ten children. In 1701 he published an account of the ancient Greek and Roman cycles, a quarto volume of which Dr. Halley had a high opinion. To follow him through his numerous publications would exceed our limits. He wrote against occasional communion, and opposed the nonjurors, in continuing the separation after the deaths of the deprived bishops; but his most famous book was on the Natural Mortality of the Soul, in which he endeavoured to prove, from scripture and the fathers, that "it is immortalized actually by the pleasure of God, to punishment or reward, by its union with the divine baptismal spirit:" this book made a great noise, and was answered by several writers, particularly Dr. Samuel Clarke. He wrote and edited several other works, and died at Shottesbrooke in 1711. Two of his sons attained to eminence. *Henry*, the eldest, was bred to the law, and was an active promoter of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce. He wrote an insidious pamphlet, without his name, entitled "Christianity not founded on Argument," in which, under the pretence of friendship, he endeavoured to undermine the Christian religion. It was answered by Dr. Leland, Dr. Doddridge, and the author's brother, *William*, who was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and became D. D. rector of Shottesbrooke, prebendary of Salisbury, and archdeacon of Berkshire. He wrote an answer to Dr. Middleton's Free Enquiry, and a Defence of the Answer against Mr. Toll, both in 1751; a Dissertation on Jephtha's Vow; and Practical Discourses, in 2 vols.—*Biog. Br.*

Does (Jacob vander), a Dutch painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1623, and died in 1673. He studied at Rome, where he adopted the manner of Bamboccio. His pictures are dark, but in the composition of his landscapes his taste was noble, and the figures executed with justness and delicacy. He had two sons, Jacob and Simon, both good artists; the first, in historical pieces, died in 1613, the latter excelled in landscapes and cattle. He died in 1717.—*Houbraken.*

Dogget (Thomas), an actor and dramatic poet. He performed comic characters at Drury-lane, with applause, and became joint manager of that house. He died in 1721. He left a legacy to provide a coat and badge to be rowed for, from London bridge to Chelsea, by six watermen yearly on the first of August, the day of the accession of George I. He wrote a comedy called the Country Wake, since altered to a farce entitled Flora, or Hob in the Well.—*Biog. Dram.*

Doissin (Louis), a French jesuit, who wrote two elegant Latin poems on the Art of Sculpture, and on Engraving, printed in one vol. 12mo. 1752. He died the year following, aged 32.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Dolabella (P. Cornelius), the son-in-law of Cicero, who attached himself zealously to Julius Cæsar, by whom he was made consul. On the death of Cæsar he obtained the government of Syria, but having slain Trebonius, he was declared an enemy of the republic. Cassius besieged him in Laodicea, where he killed himself in the 27th year of his age.—*Moreri.*

Dolben (John), an English prelate, was born at Stanwick, in Northamptonshire in 1625, and educated at Christchurch Oxford. He served as a volunteer in the royal army, and at the Restoration was rewarded with a canonry of Christchurch and the deanry of Westminster. In 1666 he was preferred to the see of Rochester, from whence in 1683 he was removed to York. He died in 1686. Some of his sermons on public occasions are in print.—*Wood. Brit.*

Dolce (Carlo), a painter of Florence

was born in 1616, and died in 1686. He rose to a great height in his profession, and his pictures fetch a considerable price. He excelled in religious subjects.—*Pilkington.*

Dolce (Lewis), a Venetian writer, was born in 1508, and died in 1568. He translated into Italian the Satires of Horace, Ovid's Metamorphoses, the tragedies of Seneca and Euripides, &c.; and he was the author of a popular tragedy entitled Marianna; but his most curious performance is a collection of heroic poems, under the title of L'Achille e l'Enea, taken from the Iliad and Eneid. His dialogue on painting is esteemed. He also wrote the Life of Charles V.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

Dolet (Stephen), a learned Frenchman, was born at Orleans in 1508. He received his education at Paris, from whence he went to Padua, where he made a great progress in literature. He became secretary to the French ambassador at Venice, and on his return to France settled at Toulouse, where he was imprisoned for some reflections on the parliament of that place, after which he was banished the city. He then retired to Lyons, where his proud and disputatious spirit engaged him in several contests, one of which ended seriously, by Dolet's killing his antagonist. However, he obtained the king's pardon, and commenced printer and bookseller. He greatly improved the study of the Latin language, and restored it to Ciceronian purity, by several valuable publications. He was burnt for atheism in 1546. Notwithstanding his suffering death for infidelity, he wrote some books on theology.—*Moreri.*

Dolomieu (Deodat), commander of the order of Malta, and member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and of the national institute. He served with Bonaparte in Egypt, but on his return was taken prisoner, and confined at Messina. Sir Joseph Banks, president of the royal society, interested himself successfully for his release. He died in 1802. Dolomieu was an able mineralogist. His principal works are, 1. Voyage to the Isles of Lipari in 1781; 2. Memoir on the Earthquake of Calabria in 1783; 3. On the Origin of the Basaltes; 4. A mineralogical Dictionary.—*Nouv. Dict.*

Domat (John), a French advocate, was born at Clermont, in Auvergne, in 1625. He reduced the principles of law to a natural order, in 3 vols. 4to. for which Lewis XIV. allowed him a pension. He died at Paris in 1596. After his death appeared three volumes more on public law, and a complete edition of the whole was published in 1697, folio.—*Moreri.*

Domenichino, an Italian painter, was born at Bologna in 1681. He studied in the school of the Caracci, where his fellow-pupils, from his slowness, called him the "ox;" but one of his masters told them, that the ox would in time make his ground so fruitful, that painting would be fed by what it produced." He was also skilled in architecture, and Gregory XV. appointed him his architect. He died in 1631.—*D'Argenville.*

Dominic (de Guzman), a Spanish priest, who is memorable for having founded the order of the preaching friars, called Dominicans, and the abominable inquisition. He was born in 1170, and died at Bologna in 1221. He was canonized by pope Gregory IX.—*Moreri.*

Dominis (Mark Antony de), archbishop of Spalato, in Dalmatia, who procured a name by his unsettledness in religion. He was at Venice when sir Henry Wotton was ambassador there, and becoming acquainted with Mr. Bedell, sir Henry's chaplain, he gave him a copy of his books, De Republica Ecclesiastica, that they might be printed in London. When Bedell returned to England, De Dominis came with him, and was received with great respect. James I. gave him the mastership of the Savoy, and deanry of Windsor, but being disappointed of higher preferment, he accepted an invitation from pope Gregory XV. and went to Rome, where he abjured his errors, and expected a cardinal's hat, instead of which he was sent to the castle of St. Angelo, where he died in 1625. His body was burnt with his books in Flora's fields. Besides the above, he wrote "De Radiis visus et lucis in vitris perspectivis et Iride Tractatus," in which he was the first who gave a true explanation of the colours of the rainbow.—*Moreri.*

Domitian (Titus Flavius), a Roman emperor, was the son of Vespasian. He obtained the imperial dignity on the death of his brother Titus, A. D. 81, and the commencement of his reign seemed auspicious to the happiness of the Romans; but he soon shewed the wickedness of his disposition, and gave way to incestuous and unnatural indulgences. He assumed the title of deity, and at the same time amused himself in catching flies, and sticking them on a bodkin. His cruelties rendered him so odious, that he was afraid of his own shadow, and took a number of precautions to secure himself from assassination, which fate, however, he could not avoid, A. D. 96, in the 45th year of his age. He was the last of the twelve Cæsars.—*Crevier. Univ. Hist.*

Domitianus Domitius, general of Diocletian's army in Egypt. He caused himself to be proclaimed emperor at Alexandria, and died, in 288, a violent death, two years afterwards.—*Ibid.*

Donato, an architect and sculptor of Florence of the 15th century. He executed some fine statues and elegant works for Cosmo de Medicis, and some of the Italian states. He died in 1466, aged 83. —*Roscoe's Lorenzo de Medici.*

Donato (Alexander), an Italian jesuit,

who wrote a description of ancient and modern Rome, 1639, 4to.; also poems printed at Bologna, 1630, 8vo. He died at Rome in 1640.—*Moreri.*

Donato (Jerome), a Venetian nobleman, of the 16th century, who was famous as a statesman and a man of letters. He was sent by the republic to effect a reconciliation between them and pope Julius II. That pontiff asked him for the title to the claims of Venice to the sovereignty of the Adriatic. "Your holiness," said the ambassador, "will find it on the back of the record of Constantine's donation of the city of Rome, and its territories, to the pope." His epistles are extant. He died in 1511. —*Moreri.*

Donato (Marcellus), an Italian nobleman of Mantua, who died at the beginning of the 17th century. He wrote Scholia on the Latin writers of the Roman history, Frankfort, 1607, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Donato (Bernardino), a learned Italian, who was Greek professor at Padua and other universities. He died about 1550. He translated into Latin the Demonstratio Evangelica of Eusebius; some of the works of Galen, Xenophon, and Aristotle; and wrote a Latin Dialogue on the difference between the Aristotelian and Platonic philosophy.—*Tiraboschi.*

Donatus, bishop of Casa Nigra, in Numidia, and a founder of a sect called by his name, in 311. He aided Majorinus, the candidate for the see of Carthage, in opposition to Cecilianus, who had been duly elected, for which Donatus was deposed, and excommunicated in several councils.—*Moreri. Dupin. Mosheim.*

Donatus, bishop of Carthage in the same century as the above. He held that the three persons of the Trinity were of the same substance, and yet that there was an inequality between them. He was banished about 356.—*Ibid.*

Donatus (Ælius), a grammarian of the 4th century, who was the preceptor of St. Jerome. He wrote a grammar, and commentaries upon Virgil and Terence.—*Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

Doncker (Peter), a painter of Gouda, and the disciple of Jordaens. He improved himself at Rome, and attained great excellence in his profession. He died in 1668. There was also a John Doncker of the same place, who promised to have been a good painter, but he died young.—*Pilkington.*

Dondus, or Dondi (James), a physician of Padua, who acquired the name of aggregator, on account of the numerous medicines he made. He was also well skilled in mechanics, particularly in horology. He died in 1350. He wrote, 1. Promptuarium Medicinæ, Venice; 2. De Fontibus calidis Patavini agri; 3. De Fluxis et Refluxis maris. &c.—*Tiraboschi.*

Doneau (Hugh), professor of law at Bourges and Orleans. He was a calvinist, on which account he fled to Antwerp, where he died in 1591, aged 64. He wrote, Commentaria de Jure civili, in 5 vols. folio; 2. Opera Posthuma, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

Doni (Anthony Francis), an ecclesiastic of Florence, who wrote some humorous pieces; as, 1. Letters, 8vo.; 2. La Libraria, 8vo.; 3. La Zucca, 1565, 8vo.; 4. I Mondi Celesti, Terrestri, ed Infernali, 4to.; 5. I Marmi civè Raggionamenti Fatti a i Marmi di Fiorenza, 4to. He died in 1574, aged 61.—*Ibid.*

Doni (John Baptist), a learned Italian, was born at Florence in 1594, and died in 1647. He was professor of eloquence, and member of the Florentine academy and of that of Della Crusca. He wrote a celebrated treatise on Music, in Latin, and some others on the same subject in Italian. He also invented a musical instrument called the lira barbirini.—*Tiraboschi. Burney.*

Doni d'Attichi (Lewis), bishop of Autun, in France, where he died in 1664, aged 68. He wrote, 1. A History of the Minims, 4to.; 2. The Life of Queen Joan, founder of the Annonciades; 3. The Life of Cardinal de Berulle; 4. The History of the Cardinals, 1660, 2 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

Donne (John), an English divine and poet, was born in London in 1573. He received his education both at Oxford and Cambridge, and then removed to Lincoln's inn. He was bred in the Roman catholic religion, but at the age of nineteen he embraced the protestant religion. Soon afterwards he went abroad, and on his return became secretary to lord keeper Egerton. About the same time he married a daughter of sir George Moore, who was so irritated at the match, that he not only prevailed upon the lord keeper to turn him out of his service, but got him imprisoned with the minister who performed the marriage, and the person who gave Mrs. Donne away. Their confinement, however, was short, and a reconciliation was effected. At the desire of king James he entered into orders, was made chaplain to the king, and about the same time created D. D. by the university of Cambridge. In 1617 he was chosen preacher at Lincoln's-inn. In 1621 he was made dean of St. Paul's, and soon after vicar of St. Dunstan's in the West. He died in 1631, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. Dr. Donne was a man of great wit, learning, and gravity. His satires are highly praised by Dryden, and have been rendered into modern English by Pope. Three volumes of his sermons were published after his death, and some miscellaneous essays. His son, John Donne, was educated at Oxford, but took the degree of LL.D. at Padua. He died in 1662. He wrote some ludicrous trifles.—*Walton's Life of Donne. Biog. Brit.*

Donne (Benjamin), an English mathematician, was born at Bideford in Devon-

shire in 1729. He made a survey of his native county in 1761, for which he received a premium of 100*l.* from the society for promoting arts and commerce. About the same time he published Mathematical Essays in 8vo. which had a favourable reception, and procured him the office of keeper of the library at Bristol, where he kept an academy many years. In 1771 he printed an Epitome of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, 12mo. and in 1774 a work entitled the British Mariner's Assistant. In 1796 he was appointed master of mechanics to the king. He died in 1798, leaving behind him the character of an ingenious and worthy man. Besides the books above mentioned, he wrote treatises on Geometry, Book-keeping, and Trigonometry.—*Private Information.*

Doolittle (Thomas), a nonconformist minister, was born at Kidderminster in 1630, and ejected from the living of St. Alphage, London, in 1662. He then kept an academy, and officiated to a dissenting congregation till his death in 1707. He wrote a treatise on the Sacrament; and after his death was published a System of Divinity, in folio, with his Life prefixed.—*Calamy.*

Doppelmaier (John Gabriel), professor of mathematics at Nuremberg, where he died in 1750, aged 88. He was fellow of the English royal society, member of the academy of sciences of Berlin, and of the imperial academy of Petersburg. He translated several mathematical works from the English and French into Latin and German, and wrote some ingenious pieces on geography, dialling, and astronomy, besides an historical account of mathematicians of Nuremburg.—*Gen. Biog.*

Dorbay (Francis), a French architect, who designed several great works at the Louvre and the Thuilleries. He died at Paris in 1697.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Dorfling, a Prussian general. He was originally a taylor, and after his advancement some officers were observing that he still carried the marks of his origin, which Dorfling overhearing, said, "Gentlemen, I was once a taylor, and cut out cloth, but now," clapping his hand upon his sword, "I wear an instrument with which I cut off the ears of those who insult me." He distinguished himself with great bravery against the Swedes in 1666, and became at last field-marshal.—*Ibid.*

Doria (Andrew), a naval commander of Genoa, was born in 1468 of a noble family. He entered early on the profession of arms, and distinguished himself in the service of different Italian states. At length his own country required him against the rebels of Corsica, whom he defeated. He was then appointed commander-in-chief of the galleys, and obtained great success against the African pirates. On the revolution breaking out in Genoa, he entered into the service of Francis I. of France, which he quitted for that of pope Clement VII. When Rome was taken he returned to the service of Francis. But not long after, he entered into the service of the emperor, which changed the French affairs in Italy. His new master offered to invest him with the sovereignty of Genoa, which he nobly refused, and only stipulated that the republic should continue under the imperial protection. In 1528 he delivered Genoa from the oppression of the French yoke, for which he was honoured by the senate with the title of the *father and saviour of his country*, and had a statue erected to his honour, and a palace built for him. He made his name famous through the Mediterranean by his naval exploits, particularly against Barbarossa and the African corsairs. He died in 1560.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Dorigny (Michael), a French painter, and engraver in aqua fortis, born in 1617, and died in 1665. He was professor in the academy of painting at Paris. His paintings are excellent; but he only engraved after his own pictures. His son *Lewis* was a good painter, and died at Verona in 1742, aged 88. *Nicholas*, the younger son of Michael, was an engraver, and engraved the Cartoons at Hampton-court, for which George I. knighted him. He died at Paris in 1746, aged 90.—*D'Argenville.*

Doring, or Dorink (Matthias), a franciscan monk, was born at Kiritz, in Germany, and died in 1494. He is said to be the author of the Miroir Historial of De Beauvais, or the Chronicle of Nuremburg.—*Moreri.*

Dorislaus (Isaac), a Dutchman, and doctor of civil law at Leyden, from whence he came to England, and was appointed to read lectures on history at Cambridge; but avowing republican principles, he was silenced. He next became judge advocate in the king's army in the expedition against the Scots, but quitted his majesty's service for that of the parliament, and assisted in drawing up the charge against that monarch. In 1649 he was sent ambassador to the Hague, where he was stabbed by some exiled royalists, who entered the house where he resided while he was at supper. The parliament caused his body to be brought to England and interred it in Westminster abbey, from whence it was taken at the Restoration, and buried in St. Margaret's church-yard.—*Wood's A. O.*

Dornavius (Gaspard), an ingenious German physician, who died in 1631. He wrote some whimsical pieces; as, 1. Amphitheatrum Sapientiæ Socraticæ, 2 vols. folio; 2. Homo Diabolus, &c. 1618, 4to.—*Moreri.*

Dorsch (Everard), a famous engraver on gems, was born at Nuremburg in 1649. He excelled all the artists of his time, and died in 1712.—*Gen. Biog.*

Dorsch (Christopher), son of the above, was born at Nuremburg in 1676. He had

a good knowledge of painting, but devoted himself to the same pursuit as his father, and executed portraits on gems from the life, without taking drawings. He died in 1732.—*Gen. Biog.*

Dositheus, an heresiarch of Samaria, who pretended to be the Messiah, and had a woman with him whom he called the moon. He went into a cave, where he starved himself, that his disciples might believe he was ascended to heaven. This sect lasted till the 6th century. They abstained from animal food, and observed the sabbath with excessive rigour.—*Dupin.*

Doucin (Lewis), a French jesuit, who was born at Vernon, in Normandy, and died at Orleans in 1726. He wrote against the Jansenists, also a History of Nestorianism, and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Dove (Nathaniel), an English penman, who wrote the Progress of Time, or Verses upon the Seasons and Months, in 16 plates. He died in 1754, aged 44.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Douglas (Gawin), a Scotch poet and bishop, was the younger son of the 6th earl of Angus, and was born at Brechin in 1471. He obtained the bishopric of Dunkeld, to which was added the rich abbey of Aberbrothic. He died in 1522. His works are: 1. A Translation of Virgil's Æneis; 2. The Palace of Honour, a poem; 3. Aureæ Narrationes, Comediæ aliquot Sacræ; 4. De Rebus Scoticis Liber.—*Biog. Brit.*

Douglas (William), a Scotch nobleman of the 14th century. Robert Bruce having made a vow to go against the infidels, and not being able to fulfil it, ordered that his heart should be carried to Palestine after his death, and deposited in the holy sepulchre. On the king's death in 1327, Douglas and some others set out on this adventure, but were all killed by the way.—*Froissart's Chroniele. Hector Boece.*

Douglas (James), an eminent anatomist, was born in Scotland in 1675. He settled in London as a practitioner in midwifery, and teacher of anatomy. He patronised the celebrated John Hunter, and died in 1742. He wrote Myographiæ comparatæ Specimen, or, a comparative Description of all the Muscles, 12mo.; Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen, 8vo.; A Description of the Peritonæum, 4to.; A History of the Lateral Operation for the Stone, 8vo.; and several papers in the Philosophical Transactions. His brother *John* was surgeon to the Westminster Hospital.—*Mem. of William Hunter. Gen. Biog.*

Douglas (admiral sir Charles), born in Scotland, and entered into the Dutch service, which he quitted for the English navy. When the American war commenced, he was appointed commodore of a squadron in the gulf of St. Lawrence, where he obtained a great reputation. In 1787 he was made rear-admiral, and died in 1789.

Douglas (James), earl of Morton and Aberdeen, was born at Edinburgh in 1707. At the age of 26 he established a philosophical society at Edinburgh; a society which has since made a considerable figure in almost every branch of knowledge. The royal society of London elected him their president in 1733, and by the death of the earl of Macclesfield he was chosen an associate in the academy of sciences at Paris. He evinced an ardent zeal for the sciences, and was an eminent patron of merit. He was well versed in natural and experimental philosophy, but more particularly devoted to astronomical observations. He died in 1768, leaving a son and a daughter.—*Europ. Mag.*

Dousa (Janus), a learned Dutchman, whose real name was *Vander Does*, was born in 1545. He became eminent as a scholar and as a soldier, and obtained in 1574 the government of Leyden, and on the establishment of a university there he was appointed first curator. He died in 1604 of the plague. He wrote Latin poems, among which is one on the History of Holland. His son *Janus*, born in 1572, distinguished himself in his childhood by his Latin poems. He was an eminent critic, mathematician, and philosopher, but died in the 26th year of his age. His poems were published at Leyden in 1607.—*Moreri.*

Douvre (Thomas de), archbishop of York, in which station he was placed by William the Conqueror, whom he attended from Normandy. He was a great benefactor to his clergy, and rebuilt his cathedral. He died in 1100. His nephew, *Thomas*, was made archbishop of York in 1108. He had some disputes with Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, relating to the primacy. He died in 1114.—*Biog. Brit.*

Douvre (Isabella de), of the same family as the preceding. She was mistress to Robert earl of Gloucester, bastard of Henry I. by whom she had a son, who was made bishop of Bayeux in 1133. She died in a religious retirement about 1166.—*Ibid.*

Douw (Gerard), an eminent painter, born at Leyden in 1613. He was the disciple of Rembrandt; and acquired uncommon excellence in painting in miniature. He died in 1674.—*Houbraken.*

Downham (John), an English divine, and author of an excellent book, entitled The Christian Warfare, and other pious works. He was the son of the bishop of Chester, and was born in that city. He died about 1644.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Downing (Calibut), an English divine, who, being disappointed in his ambitious views, joined the parliament-party in 1640, and preached some violent sermons against the king. He died in 1644. His son, George Downing, was, at the Restoration, made secretary to the treasury, and a commissioner of the customs, though he had been active in the rebellion, and a fanatical preacher. He was created a baronet in 1663.—*Wood's A. O.*

Drabricius (Nicholas), a German fanatic, born in 1587. In 1616 he was admitted a minister, but being driven from his own country by the persecution against the protestants, he went to Hungary, and turned woollen-draper. At the age of 50 he set up for a prophet, and in conjunction with Comenius, wrote the book, entitled Lux in Tenebris, printed at Amsterdam in 1657. What became of Drabricius does not appear; some say he was put to death, and others that he died in Turkey.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

Draco, an Athenian judge, famous for his rigid administration of justice, B. C. 623. He instituted laws of such severity, that they were said to be written in blood. Solon repealed all of them, except that which related to murder. His death was remarkable for being at the theatre of Ægina, the people, according to the custom of the country, covered him with their garments, by which he was stifled.—*Univ. Hist.*

Draconites (John), a learned German Lutheran divine, born at Carlstadt, in Franconia, in 1494. He became a bishop in Prussia, and died in 1566. He wrote Commentaries on the Prophets and Gospels, and began a Polyglot Bible.—*Moreri.*

Dragut, the favourite and successor of Barbarossa, whom he equalled in skill and valour. After a series of daring exploits, he was killed before Malta in 1565.—*Moreri.*

Drake (Francis), a celebrated commander, was born at Tavistock, in Devonshire, in 1545, and went to sea with his relation, sir John Hawkins. In 1570, he went to the West Indies with two ships; and in 1572 made another expedition, which proved very successful. He next served under the earl of Essex, in Ireland, where he distinguished himself so much by his bravery, that sir Christopher Hatton introduced him to queen Elizabeth. In 1577 he made another voyage to the Spanish settlements in America, and sailed as far as 48 degrees north latitude, calling the country which he discovered New Albion. He then went to the East Indies, and having doubled the Cape of Good Hope, returned to Plymouth in 1580; which voyage round the world took up two years and nearly ten months. Queen Elizabeth went on board his ship at Deptford, and after dinner conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1585 he sailed again for the West Indies, where he took several places from the Spaniards, and returned laden with wealth. In 1587 he commanded a fleet of 30 sail, with which he entered Cadiz, and destroyed a quantity of shipping. The year following, he commanded as vice-admiral, under lord Howard, and was instrumental in the destruction of the Spanish armada. After this he went to the West Indies with sir John Hawkins, but the two commanders disagreeing in their plans, little was done by them. Drake died off Nombre de Dios in 1596. He was representative for the town of Plymouth, to which he was a great benefactor, by causing water to be conveyed to it from springs at eight miles distance.—*Biog. Brit. Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*

Drake (James), an English physician and political writer, was born at Cambridge in 1667, and educated at that university, where he took his degrees. In 1704 he published a pamphlet, entitled The Memorial of the Church of England, which gave such offence, that a proclamation was issued for discovering the author, who kept concealed. He was afterwards prosecuted for the publication of a newspaper, called Mercurius Politicus; but though he was acquitted, it is supposed that the vexation threw him into a fever, of which he died in 1707. Besides the above, he published a System of Anatomy, 3 vols. 8vo.; a Translation of Herodotus; a Play, called The Sham Lawyer, &c.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Drake (Samuel), a learned antiquary, and fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, who published in 1729 archbishop Parker De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ.—*Ibid.*

Drake (Francis), an eminent antiquary and surgeon at York, who published in 1736, Eboracum, or the History and Antiquities of that City, in one volume folio. He died in 1770, aged 75.

Drake (Roger), a nonconformist divine, and D. D. He was a commissioner at the Savoy conference, and died some time after the Restoration. He published a Sacred Chronology, and some sermons.—*Calamy.*

Drakenberg (Christian Jacob), a celebrated Norwegian centenary, born at Stravenger in 1624, and died at Aarhuys in 1770. He led a single life till he was 113, and then married a widow of 60. He retained his mental faculties, and a vigorous health, to the last.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Drakenborch (Arnold), professor of history and eloquence at Utrecht, who published editions of Livy and Silius Italicus, with learned notes. He died in 1748, aged 64.—*Ibid.*

Dran (Henry Francis le), a famous surgeon, who died at Paris in 1770, aged 85. He wrote Observations on Surgery, 2 vols. 12mo.; on Gun-shot Wounds; on the Operations of Surgery, which was translated into English by Gataker; on the various Modes of Lithotomy; and other valuable works.—*Ibid.*

Draper (sir William), an English general, was born at Bristol, where his father was collector of the customs. He received his education at Eton, and king's college, Cambridge, after which he went to the East Indies, where he rose to the rank of colonel. In 1763 he took Manilla, in conjunction with admiral Cornish; but the place was preserved from plunder, on condition of paying a ransom of four millions of dollars, which was never discharged. How-

ever, the commander was created a knight of the Bath. In 1769 he was engaged in a controversy with Junius, in defence of his friend the marquis of Granby. In 1779 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Minorca, and when that place surrendered to the enemy, he brought an accusation against general Murray, the governor, after whose trial general Draper was commanded by the court to make an apology to him. He died at Bath in 1787.—*Gent. Mag.*

Drayton (Michael), an English poet, was born in Warwickshire in 1563. He received his education at Oxford, but never took a degree. In 1593 he published a collection of pastorals, entitled The Shepherd's Garland, which was followed by his poems of The Baron's Wars, and England's Heroical Epistles. In 1613 he published his Poly-Albion, or a Description of England, to which Mr. Selden wrote notes. He died in 1631, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. His works were reprinted in 1748 in one volume folio, and in 1753 in 10 vols. 8vo. —*Biog. Brit.*

Drebel (Cornelius), a Dutch philosopher, was born at Alkmaer in 1572, and died at London in 1634. His principal work is De Natura Elementorum, 8vo. and he is supposed to have been the inventor of the microscope and thermometer.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Drelincourt (Charles), a French protestant divine, was born at Sedan in 1595, and died at Paris in 1669. He wrote a number of excellent books, the best-known of which is that entitled Consolations against the Fears of Death, which has gone through numerous editions. Of his sons, *Laurence*, the eldest, was bred to the ministry, and died in 1681, aged 50. He published Christian Sonnets and Sermons. *Charles* was a physician, and was professor at Leyden, where he died in 1697. He wrote Apologia Medica; De Arthritide, and other works. *Peter* came to England and was made dean of Ardagh, in Ireland.—*Bayle.*

Dresserus (Matthew), professor of belles lettres at Leipsic, was a native of Erfurt, in Thuringia, and died in 1607, aged 71. He wrote several books, which are now sunk into oblivion.—*Moreri.*

Dreyet (Peter), the name of two French engravers, father and son, whose works are held in great esteem. They both died at Paris in 1739, the elder aged 75, and the younger 42. Claud Drevet, a relation of theirs, was also eminent in the same line. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Dreux du Radier (John Francis), a French advocate, born in 1714, and died in 1780. He wrote several books, the principal of which are, 1. Bibliotheque Historique & Politique de Poitou, 5 vols. 12mo.; 2. L'Europe Illustre; 3. Tablettes Anecdotes des Rois de France, 3 vols. 12mo. &c.—*Ibid.*

Drexelius (Jeremiah), a jesuit of Augsburg, and chaplain to the elector of Bavaria, died at Munich in 1638, aged 57. He left several pious works printed at Antwerp, 2 vols. folio. The best-known of his pieces is that on Hell Torments, in which he calculates how many souls can be contained in a narrow compass.—*Moreri.*

Driedo (John), a Flemish divine, and a distinguished professor at Louvain, where he died in 1535. He wrote several works against the Calvinists, in 4 vols. fol. —*Ibid.*

Drinker (Edward), an American centenary, was born in 1680, on the banks of the Delaware, where Philadelphia now stands. He served his apprenticeship to a cabinet-maker at Boston, from whence, in 1745, he returned to his native place, where he remained till his death in 1782. He was four times married, and had eighteen children.—*American Museum.*

Drolinger (Charles Frederic), a German poet, and librarian to the margrave of Baden, died in 1742. His poetical works were printed at Basil in 1743.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Drouais (Hubert), a French painter, was born in Normandy in 1699, and died at Paris in 1767. His son, *Germain John*, was a student in the academy of painting at Paris, and promised to be an excellent artist. He died at Rome in 1790, aged 27. —*Ibid.*

Drummond (William), a Scotch poet, was the son of sir John Drummond, of Hawthornden, and born there in 1585. He was destined for the law, but Parnassus had more charms for him than the courts. In his retirement at Hawthornden he wrote several beautiful poems; but the death of a lady, to whom he was about to be married, affected him so much, that he went abroad, where he remained some years, and then returned to his own country. He wrote his History of the Seven Kings of the Name of James, and several pieces to promote peace and union in that turbulent time. He died in 1649, leaving a widow and three children. His works were printed in folio at Edinburgh in 1711.—*Biog. Br.*

Drummond (Robert Hay), a prelate of the English church, was the second son of George Henry, the seventh earl of Kinnoul, by a daughter of Robert Harley, earl of Oxford. He was born in London in 1711, and educated at Westminster, from whence he removed to Christ-church, Oxford, of which college he became student. About 1736 he entered into orders, and was appointed chaplain to the king. In 1743 he attended his majesty abroad, and preached a thanksgiving sermon before him on the victory at Dettingen. On his return he was installed prebendary of Westminster; and in 1748 made bishop of St. Asaph. In 1761 he was translated to Salisbury, and preached the coronation sermon before their majesties; soon after which he was removed to the see of York. He died in 1776. His

grace married the daughter of Peter Aurriol, of London, merchant, who died in 1773. He had several children, of whom three only survived him. His grace published six occasional sermons, which were collected; with an excellent Letter on Theological Study, in one vol. 8vo. 1803, with his Life prefixed.

Drury (Robert), an English seaman, who in 1702 was shipwrecked on the coast of Madagascar, where he remained 15 years. After his return to England, he published a very exact and curious account of that island, 8vo. 1729.—*Biog. Brit.*

Drury (Dru), an English naturalist, supposed to have been descended from sir Dru Drury, in the reign of Elizabeth. He was for several years a jeweller in the Strand, London, and a fellow of the Linnæan society. He was a great collector of subjects of natural history, and wrote three volumes on insects. After his death, three large stones, upwards of two inches long, and an inch deep, weighing each near two ounces, were found in the neck of his bladder. He died in 1804.—*Monthly Mag.*

Drusilla (Livia), the daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina. She was guilty of incest with her brother Caligula, who declared her his heiress and successor. She died A. D. 38, aged 29.—*Suetonius.*

Drusius (John), a learned divine, was born at Oudenard in 1555. He was educated at Ghent and Louvain, and learnt Hebrew at Cambridge. He became professor of the Oriental languages at Oxford, from whence he went to Franeker, where he became professor of Hebrew, and died in 1616. He wrote several learned works. His son John, who died in England at the age of 21, was versed in the learned languages, particularly the Hebrew.—*Bayle. Wood's A. O.*

Drusus, the son of Germanicus and Agrippina. He was in great favour with Tiberius for some time, and held several great offices; but by the misrepresentations of Sejanus, that emperor ordered him to be starved to death, A. D. 33.

Drusus (M. Livius), a famous Roman, who revived the Agrarian law in a time of discontent. He also proposed that the Latins should be made Roman citizens He was murdered as he was entering his own house by the adverse faction, B. C. 190.—*Univ. Hist.*

Drusus (Nero Claudius), the son of Tiberius Nero and Livia. He was adopted by Augustus, and was brother to Tiberius, who became emperor. He behaved with great bravery in the wars in Germany and Gaul, and received the honour of a triumph. He died B. C. 9, aged 30.—*Ibid.*

Drusus, the son of Tiberius and Vipsania. He distinguished himself by his courage in Illyricum and Pannonia, and filled some of the highest offices of the state; but having struck Sejanus, he caused him to be banished, A. D. 23.—*Ibid.*

Dryander (John), a mathematician and physician of Wetteren, in the county of Hesse. He was a professor at Marpurg, where he died in 1560. He wrote several books on physic and mathematics, which were once held in great esteem.—*Moreri.*

Dryden (John), an English poet, was born at Aldwincle, in Northamptonshire, of an ancient family, in 1631, and educated at Westminster school under Dr. Busby, from whence he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1650. He proceeded to the degree of M. A. and in 1657 removed to London, where he wrote the year following an elegy on the death of Cromwell; and at the Restoration he complimented the king by a poem, entitled Astrea Redux. In 1665 he married lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the earl of Berkshire. On the establishment of the royal society, he was chosen one of the first members. In 1662 appeared his first play, called The Wild Gallant. Soon after the fire of London he engaged with the king's theatre for an annual stipend, on condition of furnishing a certain number of plays in each year. On the death of sir William Davenant he was nominated poet laureat; and about the same time he obtained the place of historiographer royal, with a salary of 200*l.* a year, and a butt of wine. His eminence as a dramatic writer exposed him to the envy of several rival wits: the duke of Buckingham held him up to ridicule in the character of Bays in The Rehearsal: and the earl of Rochester being offended at some things in an Essay on Satire, written jointly by our poet and lord Mulgrave, caused the former to be cudgelled by some hired ruffians as he came home from a coffee-house. At the accession of James II. Dryden turned Roman catholic, and, like most converts, endeavoured to defend his new faith at the expence of the old one, in a poem, called The Hind and Panther, which was admirably answered by Prior and Montague in The Country Mouse and the City Mouse. At the Revolution he lost his posts, and was succeeded by Shadwell, whom Dryden satirised under the name of Mac Flecknoe. In 1695 appeared his Translation of Virgil, which alone would immortalize his memory. He died in 1700, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where is a monument to his memory, erected by Sheffield, duke of Buckingham. His works are too numerous to be particularly distinguished. His critical prefaces are admirable: and his poetry is correct, harmonious, and strong, particularly his satires. As a dramatic writer he chiefly excelled in tragedy. He had three sons: *Charles* became usher of the palace to pope Clement XI. and was drowned in 1704; *John* wrote a comedy, called The Husband his own Cuckold; and *Henry* entered into a religious order abroad. Though Dryden was addicted to astrology, yet the story of his

predicting the fate of his eldest son is untrue.—*Johnson's Poets. Malone's Life of Dryden.*

Duaren (Francis), a learned Frenchman, who was professor of civil law at Bourges, where he died in 1559, aged 59. His works were printed complete at Lyons in 1579.—*Moreri.*

Dubocage (Marie Anne le Page), an ingenious French lady, who was a member of the academies of Rome, Bologna, Padua, Lyons, and Rouen, and born in the last-mentioned city in 1710. She early distinguished herself by a taste for poetry, and translated Pope's Temple of Fame into French. In 1746 she obtained the prize given by the academy at Rouen, and not long after translated Milton's Paradise Lost into her native language, which was followed by the Death of Abel. In 1749 she produced a tragedy, called The Amazons, which was well received. The Columbiad, an epic poem on the discovery of America, is, however, her greatest work. She also published Travels through England, Holland, and Italy, in the epistolary form. She died in 1802.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Dubois (Simon), a painter, was born at Antwerp. He settled in England, and painted portraits, battles, and cattle, in a good style. He died in 1708.—*Pilkington.*

Dubois (William du), archbishop of Cambray, cardinal, and prime minister of France, was born in the Limosin country, where his father was an apothecary. He became valet to the superior of the college of St. Michael at Paris, where he studied, and entered into orders. Being appointed private reader to the duke of Chartres, afterwards regent duke of Orleans, he ingratiated himself into his favour by aiding him in his pleasures, and was rewarded with the rich abbey of St. Just. Afterwards he became counsellor of state, and in 1717 was sent to England as plenipotentiary to sign the triple alliance. On his return he was made minister and secretary of state, and obtained the archbishopric of Cambray, which gave offence to all who venerated religion. This offence was heightened in 1721, when the pope advanced him to the cardinalate. The next year he was appointed first minister of state. He died in 1723, aged 67. He was a debauched character, and a consummate hypocrite.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Dubois (Dorothea), the wife of a musician, was the daughter of Richard earl of Anglesea, by Anne Sympson, to whom he was married when only Mr. Annesley, in Devonshire, but on coming to his title he disowned both her and her daughter. Many ineffectual attempts were made to recover her right, and she has published her story in a novel, entitled Theodora, 2 vols. 1770. She also wrote a musical entertainment, called The Divorce, 4to. She died at Dublin in 1774.—*Hays's Female Biography.*

Dubos (Charles Francis), a French divine, was born in 1661, and became dean of St. Luçon, where he died in 1724. He wrote the life of M. Barillon, bishop of Luçon, and continued the celebrated Luçon conferences in 17 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Dubos (John Baptist), a French writer, and abbot of Resons, was born in 1670, and died in 1742. He is principally known by his Critical Reflections on Poetry and Painting, 2 vols. 12mo. a work of considerable taste. He also wrote some political pieces, and a Critical History of the Establishment of the French Monarchy in Gaul.—*Ibid.*

Dubraw, or Dubravius Scala (John), bishop of Olmutz, in Moravia, born in Bohemia, and died in 1553. He wrote a history of Bohemia with fidelity and accuracy, printed at Frankfort in 1688.—*Moreri.*

Duc (Fronton du), a French jesuit, born in 1558, and died at Paris in 1624. He published an edition of St. Chrysostome, and a tragedy on the Maid of Orleans.—*Ib.*

Duc (John le), a Dutch painter, born in 1636 at the Hague, where he became director of the academy of painting. He was the disciple of Paul Potter, and equalled him in painting animals.—*Pilkington.*

Ducarel (Andrew Coltee), an eminent antiquary and civilian, was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1713, and educated first at Eton, and next at St. John's college, Oxford, where he took his degree of LL. D. In 1757 he was appointed keeper of the Lambeth library: he also obtained the situations of commissary and official of Canterbury, and of peculiar of St. Catherine's. He published Anglo-Norman Antiquities, folio; History of St. Catherine's, near the Tower; a History of Croydon; History of Lambeth Palace, &c. He died in 1785.—*Biog. Brit.*

Ducart (Isaac), an eminent flower-painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1630, and died in 1697. He generally painted on satin.—*Pilkington.*

Ducas (Michael), the author of a history of the Grecian empire, from the reign of Andronicus the elder, to the fall of that empire, printed at the Louvre in 1649.—*Moreri.*

Duchal (James), an eminent dissenting minister, was born in Ireland in 1697, and educated at Glasgow, where he obtained the degree of D. D. He became pastor of a congregation at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Ireland, and succeeded Mr. Abernethy, first at Antrim, and lastly at Dublin. He died there in 1761. Three volumes of his sermons were printed in 1764.—*Biog. Brit.*

Duchange (Gaspard), a French engraver, born in 1660, and died in 1757. He executed many fine pieces, which are held in high estimation among collectors.—*N. D. H.*

Duchat (Jacob le), a learned Frenchman, was born at Metz in 1658. He was a

protestant, and at the revocation of the edict of Nantes fled to Berlin, where he died in 1735. He published editions of the Menippean Satires, Rabelais's works, and assisted Bayle in compiling his dictionary.—*Moreri.*

Duche de Vancy (Joseph Francis), a French writer, born at Paris in 1668, and died in 1704. He wrote the sacred dramas of Jonathan, Absalom, and Deborah, and some tragedies, also religious sonnets.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Duck (Arthur), a learned civilian, was born in Devonshire in 1580, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, after which he was elected fellow of All Souls. He was made chancellor of London, and master of the requests. He died in 1649. He wrote, 1. Vita Henrici Chichele; 2. De Usu & Authoritate Juris civilis Romanorum in Dominis principum Christianorum.——*Prince's Worthies of Devon. Wood.*

Duck (Stephen), an English poet, was originally a thrasher. Some of his poetical essays being shewn to queen Caroline, she took him under her patronage, allowed him a small pension, and had him ordained. Duck obtained the living of Byfleet in Surry, but in a fit of melancholy drowned himself in 1756. He printed a volume of poems, 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Duclos (Charles Dineau), historiographer of France, born at Dinant, in Brittany, in 1705. He became perpetual secretary to the French academy, and died in 1772. His principal works are, 1. Memoirs on the Manners of the 18th Century, 1 vol. 12mo.; 2. The History of Lewis XI. 3 vols. 12mo.; 3. The Confessions of Count ***.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Dudith (Andrew), a learned divine, was born at Buda, in Hungary, in 1533. His merit procured him a bishopric, and he was sent to the council of Trent. He afterwards turned protestant, resigned his bishopric, and married. He died in 1589. He wrote several books on polemical divinity, physics, and poetry.—*Moreri.*

Dudley (Edmund), a celebrated statesman, was born in 1462, of an ancient family in Staffordshire, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to Gray's inn. He was introduced when young to the court of Henry VII. with whom he became a favourite. In 1494 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Grey, lord Lisle. In the parliament of 1504 he was speaker of the house of commons, and two years afterwards obtained the stewardship of Hastings. On the king's death he and Empson were sent to the Tower, and in 1510 beheaded on Tower-hill. While in confinement, Dudley wrote a piece entitled The Tree of the Commonwealth, which is still in MS.—*Biog. Brit.*

Dudley (John), son of the above, and duke of Northumberland, was born in 1502. Henry VIII. created him viscount Lisle, and knight of the garter. He also obtained several grants of church lands. In the next reign he was made earl of Warwick. On the execution of sir Thomas Seymour, he was appointed lord high admiral, and in 1551 he was created duke of Northumberland. He effected a marriage between his son, lord Guildford Dudley, and lady Jane Grey, eldest daughter of the duke of Suffolk, and a branch of the royal family. On the decline of the king's health he prevailed upon him to set aside his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, from the succession, in favour of lady Jane: and on the death of Edward, he caused his daughter-in-law to be proclaimed. But an insurrection being raised in favour of Mary, she was proclaimed in London, and the duke was executed August 22, 1553.—*Biog. Brit.*

Dudley (Ambrose), son of the above, was born about 1530. He was condemned with his father, but received a pardon. In 1557 he went with his two brothers to the Low Countries, and served in the Spanish army before St. Quintin. In the next reign he was created earl of Warwick. He died of a wound in defending New-Haven against the French, in 1589.—*Ibid.*

Dudley (Robert), earl of Leicester, another son of the duke of Northumberland, was born about 1532. On the accession of queen Elizabeth he rose rapidly into favour, and had numerous honours and places heaped upon him. Her majesty proposed him to Mary queen of Scots for a husband, but she rejected him with disdain. Dudley appears to have indulged the ambitious idea of sharing his sovereign's bed; and to effect it, he is said to have murdered his own wife. In 1564 he was created earl of Leicester. About 1572 he married privately lady Douglas, but never acknowledged her as his wife. However, he had by her a son called Robert, whom he used to call his *base son*. He afterwards married the countess dowager of Essex, and finding lady Douglas intractable to his proposals of a separation, is said to have taken her off by poison. In 1584 a book was printed, entitled Leicester's Commonwealth, which was a severe attack upon his public and private character. The year following he was appointed governor of the protestant Low Countries, at the request of the inhabitants; however, his proceedings there did not satisfy the queen, and he returned to England the same year. In 1588 he was made lieutenant-general of the army assembled at Tilbury. He died the same year, and was buried at Warwick.—*Ibid.*

Dudley (sir Robert), the son of the earl of Leicester, by the lady Douglas Sheffield, was born at Sheen in Surrey, in 1578. His father, though he treated him as illegitimate, left him the bulk of his estate after the death of his uncle Ambrose. In 1594 he made a voyage to the South Seas. In 1605 he commenced a suit to prove his

legitimacy, but the countess dowager of Leicester filed an information against him for a conspiracy, on which he went to Florence, where the grand duke appointed him chamberlain to his wife, the archduchess of Austria, sister to Ferdinand II. That emperor created him a duke of the holy Roman empire, on which he assumed the title of duke of Northumberland. He drained the morass between Pisa and the sea, by which Leghorn became one of the first ports in the world. He died at Florence in 1639. He wrote several things, the chief of which is, Del Arcano del Mare, &c. 1630.—*Biog. Brit.*

Dufresny (Charles), a French comic writer, was born at Paris in 1638, and on account of his resemblance to Henry IV. was said to have been his grandson. He had a place at court, and was ingenious in laying out gardens. On losing his place he turned dramatic writer. He died in 1724. His works make six vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Dugard (William), a schoolmaster, was born at Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, in 1606, and educated at Sidney college, Cambridge. He was master of Merchant Taylors' school, and wrote several useful school books. He died in 1662.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Dugdale (sir William), an English antiquary, was born in Warwickshire in 1605, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford. In 1638 he was made a pursuivant at arms. He was with Charles I. in several engagements, and in 1642 was created M. A. by the university of Oxford. On the ruin of the royal cause he compounded for his estate, and settled in London, where he completed his Monasticon Anglicanum, in 3 vols. folio. At the Restoration he was made norroy, and afterwards garter king of arms, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He died in 1686. He also wrote, the History of Warwickshire, of which an enlarged edition appeared in 2 vols. folio; the History of St. Paul's Cathedral; the History of embanking and draining of Fens and Marshes; Origines Juridciales, or historical Memoirs of the English Laws, &c.; the Baronage of England, 3 vols.; a short View of the late Troubles in England; the ancient Usage in bearing of Arms, &c.—*Biog. Brit.*

Duguet (James Joseph), a French writer and ecclesiastic, was born in 1649, and died at Paris in 1733. He wrote, Expositions on Genesis, and several other parts of scripture; Ecclesiastical Conferences; on the Education of a Prince; and other works of merit.—*Moreri.*

Duhalde (John Baptist), a French jesuit, was born at Paris in 1674, and died in that city in 1743. He compiled, from the accounts of the missionaries, an historical and geographical Description of the Empire of China and Chinese Tartary, 4 vols. folio, a work of great authority and well composed. He also wrote Letters edifying and curious, Latin poems, &c.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Duillius, surnamed *Nepos*, the first Roman who gained a great naval victory. He defeated the Carthaginian fleet, by grappling, and took and destroyed ninety-three ships, for which a naval column was erected to his honour, B. C. 260.—*Livy. Florus.*

Duisburg (Peter de), so called from the place of his birth in the duchy of Cleves. He wrote a Chronicle of Prussia, from 1226 to 1325.—*Moreri.*

Dujardin (Charles), a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1640, and died at Venice in 1674. He painted market scenes, mountebanks, and robbers. He also engraved in aqua fortis.—*Houbraken.*

Duke (Richard), an English poet and divine, was educated first at Westminster and next at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. He obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Gloucester, and the living of Witney, in Oxfordshire. He died in 1711. He published a volume of poems, and another of sermons.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Dullaert (Heyman), a Dutch painter and poet, was born at Rotterdam in 1636, and died in 1684. He was a disciple of Rembrandt, whose manner he imitated. He wrote some poetical pieces, and had a taste for music.—*Pilkington.*

Dumas (Lewis), an ingenious Frenchman, was the natural son of Montcalm, lord of Candiac, and born at Nismes in 1676. He was bred to the law, but applied himself to mathematical and mechanical studies. He invented an instrument called the *bureau typographique*, to teach children reading and writing mechanically. He also devised another for instructing them in music. On those subjects he wrote explanatory books, and also a history of Mary queen of Scots. He died in 1744.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Dumee (Jane), a learned French lady, born at Paris. She published in 1680 a work entitled Discourses of Copernicus on the Mobility of the Earth.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Dumont (John), baron of Carlscroon, and historiographer to the emperor. He wrote, Travels in France, Italy, Germany, Malta, and Turkey, 4 vols. 12mo. 1699, and other works. He died in 1726.—*Mor.*

Dumont (George), born at Paris in 1725, and died in 1788. He was secretary to the French embassy at Petersburgh, and wrote, among other things, History of the Commerce of the English Colonies; present State of the Commerce of England; Treatise on the Circulation of Credit, &c.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Dun (David Erskine, lord), an ingenious Scotch nobleman, was born in the county of Angus in 1670. In 1696 he was called to the bar, and became eminent as an advocate. In 1711 he rose to the bench, and took the title of lord Dun. He died in

1755. He wrote an excellent little book called Advices, 12mo. 1752.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Dunbar (William), a Scotch poet, was born at Salton, in East Lothian, about 1465. He wrote several good poems for that age; as the Thistle and Rose, in 1503; the Friers of Berwick, &c. He died about 1530. His poems were published with notes by sir David Dalrymple.—*Biog. Brit.*

Duncan (Martin), a zealous Romanist, was born at Kempen, in the diocese of Cologne, in 1505, and died at Amersfort in 1590. He laboured to recover protestants to the Roman catholic church, and it is said with considerable success. He wrote, de Vera Christi Ecclesia; De Sacrificio Missæ, &c.—*Moreri.*

Duncan (Mark), a Scotch physician who became professor of philosophy at Saumur, in France, and afterwards principal of the college. He also practised as a physician with reputation, and died in 1640. He wrote several books.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Duncan (Daniel), a physician of the same family, was born at Montauban, in Languedoc, in 1649. He received his medical education at Montpellier, where he took his degree. He resided at Paris till the death of Colbert, his patron, and then he went to reside at Montauban; but in the persecution against the protestants in 1690, he went to Geneva. He was afterwards successively physician to the prince of Hesse Cassel and the king of Prussia. He died in London in 1735. He wrote, an Explanation of the Animal Functions; Natural Chemistry; Salutary Advice against the Abuse of hot Liquors, particularly Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Duncan (William), a learned writer, was born at Aberdeen in 1717. He received his education in his native city, and afterwards became professor of philosophy in the Marischal college. He died in 1760. Mr. Duncan wrote an excellent treatise on logic, and translated several of the orations of Cicero, and Cæsar's Commentaries.—*Biog. Brit.*

Duncan (Adam lord), a gallant admiral, was born at Dundee, in Scotland, in 1731, of an ancient and respectable family. Being a younger son, he was bred to the sea, and in 1761 attained the rank of post captain. He was very intimate with admiral Keppel, who chose him to be his captain. He was also on the court-martial at the trial of that distinguished veteran. In 1787 he became rear-admiral; in 1793 vice-admiral; and in 1795 admiral of the blue. In the late war he was appointed to the North Sea station, where he blocked up the Dutch fleet in the Texel, till the summer of 1797, when an alarming mutiny broke out in his squadron. His conduct on that occasion was firm, and his speech to the crew of his ship, the Veteran, remarkably affecting. The enemy taking advantage of his absence, slipped out; of which the English admiral soon gained intelligence, and by a masterly manœuvre placed himself between them and the Texel. An engagement ensued, October 11, off Camperdown, within five miles of the coast; and the Dutch admiral, De Winter, after a brave resistance, was obliged to strike. Eight ships were taken, two of which carried flags. On this the gallant admiral was created viscount Duncan of Camperdown, and baron Duncan of Lundie, in the shire of Perth. A pension, also, of 2000*l.* per annum was granted to him, and the two next heirs of the peerage. Lord Duncan was of a manly, athletic form, six feet three inches high. His character was very amiable, and he united to his other great qualities, that of being a sincere Christian. He died in 1804.

Duncombe (William), an English writer, was born in Hertfordshire. He married the sister of John Hughes, the poet, whose works he edited, as he did some others. In 1734 he produced, at Drury-lane, the tragedy of Lucius Junius Brutus. He also published with his son a translation of Horace, with notes, 4 vols. 12mo. He died in 1769, aged 80.—*Biog. Brit.*

Duncombe (John), the son of the preceding, was born in 1730. He was entered of Benet college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and in 1750 was chosen fellow. In 1757 archbishop Herring gave him the united livings of St. Andrew and St. Mary, Canterbury. He married a daughter of Mr. Highmore, the painter. Archbishop Secker appointed him one of the preachers in Canterbury cathedral, and his successor, Dr. Cornwallis, gave him the living of Herne, near Canterbury. He died in 1785. Mr. Duncombe wrote several fugitive poems, three sermons, and some papers in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica. He also edited the Correspondence of Mr. Hughes, the Letters of the earl of Cork from Italy, and the Letters of archbishop Herring.—*Ibid.*

Dungal, an Irish monk of the 9th century, who was consulted by Charlemagne about two eclipses of the sun in 810, and his answer is in the Spicilegium of d'Acheri. He also wrote a tract in defence of the worship of images.—*Moreri.*

Dunlop (William), a Scotch divine, was born at Glasgow in 1692. He was regius professor of divinity at Edinburgh, where he died in 1720. He wrote two volumes of sermons, and an essay on Confessions of Faith. His brother, *Alexander*, was Greek professor at Glasgow, and died in 1752. He wrote a Greek grammar.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Dunn (Samuel), a mathematician, was born at Crediton in Devonshire, where he kept a school some years. He afterwards removed to Chelsea, where he kept an academy, and was mathematical examiner for the East India service. He published an Atlas, folio; treatises on Book-keeping, Navigation, &c. He died in 1792, and left

his property towards founding a mathematical school at his native town.—*Monthly Mag.*

DUNNING (John), an eminent lawyer, was the son of an attorney at Ashburton in Devonshire, where he was born in 1731. After studying under his father some time, he entered of the Temple, and was called to the bar. He soon rose to distinction in his profession as an able lawyer and a powerful orator. He also obtained a seat in parliament, and distinguished himself on the side of opposition. Afterwards he became solicitor-general, recorder of Bristol, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1782 he was created lord Ashburton, but died the year following, leaving an infant son to inherit the title. His lordship was an upright lawyer, and often pleaded the cause of the poor unsolicited and without a fee.—*Gent. Mag. English Peerage.*

DUNOD DE CHARNAGE (Francis Ignatius), professor of law at Besançon, where he died in 1751. He wrote, 1. A History of the Sequani, or Memoirs of the Count of Burgundy, 3 vols. 4to.; 2. History of Besançon, 2 vols. 4to. and some law treatises. Peter Dunod, a jesuit, of the same family, published in 1697, The Discovery of the Town of Antré in Franche Comté.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DUNOIS (John), count of Orleans and Longueville, natural son of Louis duke of Orleans, was born in 1407. He defended Orleans against the English, over whom he gained many signal advantages, for which he was legitimated, and obtained several grants from the crown. He died in 1648. —*Moreri.*

DUNS (John), commonly called *Duns Scotus*, a famous Franciscan divine, was born at Dunstance in Northumberland. He was educated at Oxford, from whence he went to Paris, where he acquired a great reputation as a disputant, and was called the "subtle doctor." He opposed the notions of Aquinas, which produced two parties, the Thomists and the Scotists. He died at Cologne in 1308. His works were printed at Lyons in 10 vols. folio, 1639.—*Cave Hist. Lit. Moreri.*

DUNSTAN (St.), archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 925, in the reign of Athelstan, who gave him lands at Glastonbury, where he founded a monastery. King Edgar made him bishop of Worcester, and in 959 archbishop of Canterbury. The pope confirmed the appointment, and made him his legate. Dunstan extended the papal power in a most arbitrary manner, though opposed by the English clergy, for which he deprived many of their benefices, and placed monks in their room. On the death of Edgar in 975, he placed his son Edward on the throne, who being a minor, Dunstan assumed the regency. Under his successor Ethelred, however, he lost his influence, and died of grief in 988.—*Collier's Eccl. Hist. Moreri.*

DUNTON (John), a noted bookseller, was born in Huntingdonshire in 1659. He published the Athenian Mercury, which was reprinted in 4 vols. 8vo. under the title of The Athenian Oracle. In 1710 appeared the Projects of Mr. John Dunton. He also wrote a book called Dunton's Life and Errors. He died about 1725.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

DU PATY, president in the parliament of Bourdeaux, died at Paris in 1788. He wrote Historical Reflections on Penal Laws, a work of great merit; also, Academical Discourses, and Letters on Italy, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DUPIN (Lewis Ellis), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1657, and after going through a regular education, was received a doctor of the Sorbonne in 1684. About this time he commenced his great and valuable work entitled Bibliotheque Universelle des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques, &c. or History of Ecclesiastical Writers, which has gone through numerous editions, and been translated into several languages. It was, however, much censured by zealous Romanists for the freedom of sentiment expressed in many parts; which the author was compelled to retract. He was afterwards in trouble on account of a correspondence between him and Dr. Wake, archbishop of Canterbury, on a projected union between the English and Gallican churches. He died at Paris in 1719. Besides the above work, he wrote several others on the scriptures, church government, and practical divinity.—*Moreri.*

DUPLEIX (Scipio), historiographer of France, was born at Condom in 1566. He wrote a work on the liberties of the Gallican church, which he took to the chancellor Seguier to be licensed, but that magistrate threw it into the fire. This so preyed upon his mind, that he died in 1661. He wrote, 1. Memoirs of the Gauls; 2. History of France, 6 vols. folio; 3. Roman History, 3 vols. fol.; 4. A Course of Philosophy &c.—*Ibid.*

DUPLEIX (Joseph), a celebrated French merchant, who in 1730 was sent as director of the colony of Chandernagore, which was in a declining way, but by his exertions was brought to a flourishing state, and he carried on an extensive commerce through all parts of the Indies. He was made, in 1742, governor of Pondicherry, which he defended against two English admirals in 1748, and for which he was created a marquis by the French king, and a nabob by the mogul. However he was recalled in 1753, and died soon after.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DUPORT (James), an English divine, Greek professor at Cambridge, and master of Magdalen college. He was made dean of Peterborough, and died in 1680. Some of his lectures on Theophrastus's characters were printed by Needham in his edition of that work in 1712.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Duppa (Brian), a pious prelate, was born at Lewisham, in Kent, in 1589, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford, of which he was afterwards dean. In 1638 he was appointed tutor to the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. and about the same time made bishop of Chichester, from whence, in 1641, he was removed to Salisbury. He attended Charles I. in the isle of Wight, and is supposed to have assisted him in his Eikon Basilike. At the Restoration he was made bishop of Winchester and lord almoner. He died in 1662. A little before his death Charles II. visited him, and kneeling down by his bedside, craved his blessing, which the expiring bishop gave him with great solemnity. He published a few devotional pieces, but his greatest works were those of charity.—*Biog. Brit.*

Duprat (Anthony), a French statesman. He became president of the parliament of Paris in 1507, and chancellor of France in 1515. He was also appointed tutor to the count of Angouleme, afterwards Francis I. He was the author of the famous Concordat, which rendered him so acceptable to the court of Rome, that he obtained several ecclesiastical preferments, and a cardinalship. He died full of crimes and diseases in 1535.—*Moreri.*

Dupre (Mary), a learned French lady of the 17th century, was born at Paris, and educated in the Latin and Greek languages, rhetoric and philosophy. She wrote some poetical pieces of considerable merit.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Dupre d'Aunay (Lewis), a French author, who died in 1758. He wrote, Letters on the Generation of Animals; Reflections on the Transfusion of Blood, &c.—*Ib.*

Dupre de Gruyer (John), a hermit of Switzerland, who is said, with the help only of his servant, to have built the hermitage of Fribourg, the chimney of which runs to the height of 90 feet.—*Ibid.*

Dupre de St. Maur (Nicholas Francis), a French writer, who died at Paris in 1775, aged 80. He was a member of the academy, and translated into French, Milton's Paradise Lost. He also wrote an essay on the Coins of France; Enquiries concerning the Value of Moneys, &c.—*Ibid.*

Durand (William), an eminent lawyer, was born in Provence in 1237. He was honourably employed by several popes, and at length made a bishop, and ennobled. He died at Rome in 1296. He is known by a famous work entitled Speculum Juris, &c. His nephew, who was also a bishop, wrote on General Councils. Neither of these is to be confounded with *William* Durand de St. Pourcain, a French bishop, who was so famous for his acuteness and firmness as to be called the *resolute doctor*. He wrote Commentaries on the Sentences, &c. and died in 1332.—*Moreri.*

Duranti (John Stephen), first president of the parliament of Thoulouse in 1581. He was murdered by the leaguers in 1589. He wrote De Ritibus Ecclesiæ, printed at Rome in 1591.—*Moreri.*

Durbach (Anne Louisa), a German poetess, was born in 1722. Her birth was mean, and her occupation that of keeping cattle; yet she found means to cultivate her mind by reading, and composed some poems which attracted notice, and procured her frieuds, who took her to Berlin, where she was encouraged in her poetical pursuits. She died about 1780.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Durel (John), aneminent divine, was born at Jersey in 1626, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. He was ordained by a Scotch bishop, and at the Restoration obtained some considerable church preferment. In 1677 he was made dean of Windsor, and died in 1683. He translated the Liturgy into French and Latin; and wrote A View of the Government and Public Worship of God in the Reformed Church of England, 4to.: and a Vindication of the Church of England against Schismatics.—*Wood's A. O. Biog. Brit.*

Durell (David), a learned divine, was born in the island of Jersey in 1728, and bred at Pembroke college, Oxford; but after taking his degrees in arts he became fellow was appointed principal. In 1764 he of Hertford college, of which, in 1757, he took his doctor's degree, and in 1767 obtained a prebendal stall in the church of Canterbury. He died in 1775. He wrote, 1. The Hebrew Texts of the Parallel Prophecies of Jacob and Moses, relating to the Twelve Tribes, with a Translation and Notes, &c. 4to. 2. Critical Remarks on the Books of Job, Psalms, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles, 4to.—*Biog. Brit.*

Durer (Albert), an eminent painter and engraver, was born at Nuremberg in 1471. He engraved more than he painted, so that his pictures are wonderfully scarce, and highly valued. The people of Nuremberg still shew with pride, in the senators' hall, his portraits of Charlemagne and some other emperors. But he has gained the greatest name by his engravings. He was the first who engraved upon wood. The emperor Maximilian conferred on him a pension and patents of nobility. He died at Nuremberg in 1528. Durer wrote a book on the rules of painting, and some other works.—*Pilk.*

Duret (Lewis), an eminent physician of the 16th century. He became physician to Henry III. and royal professor. He died in 1586, aged 59. He wrote a comment on one of the works of Hippocrates, printed at Paris in 1621. His son followed his father's profession with success, and died in 1629, aged 60.—*Moreri.*

D'Urfey (Thomas), a facetious English poet, was born at Exeter in 1628. He wrote a number of plays and songs, which are very licentious. He resided frequently with the earl of Dorset at Knowle, where is a portrait of him painted when he was asleep

after dinner, for he had such an ordinary visage, that he could not bear to have his likeness taken. His ballads, &c. were printed in 6 vols. 12mo. under the title of Pills to purge Melancholy. He died in 1723.—*Biog. Dram.*

Durham (James), a Scotch divine, born in 1620, and educated at St. Andrews. He settled at Glasgow, and was greatly followed as a preacher. He died in 1658. He wrote a Commentary on Solomon's Song, another on the Revelations, and several sermons.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Dury (John), in Latin *Duræus*, a Scotch divine, who laboured all his life to bring about a union between the lutherans and calvinists, but in vain. He wrote several pieces in behalf of his project and was in all points an amiable and pious man. He died about 1674.—*Bayle.*

Dusart (Cornelius), a painter, who excelled in representing conversations, dancings, and taverns. He was a native of Haerlem, and the disciple of Adrian Ostade; born in 1665, and died in 1704.—*Pilkington.*

Duval (Peter), geographer-royal of France, was born at Abbeville, and died at Paris in 1683, aged 65 The best-known of his works is La Geographie Françoise, &c. —*Moreri.*

Duval (Nicholas), a Dutch painter, was born in 1644, and died in 1732. He studied in Italy under Pietro da Cortona, whose manner he adopted. King William III. appointed him director of the academy at the Hague.—*Pilkington.*

Duval (Valentine Jamerai), an extraordinary person, was born in 1695, in the province of Champagne. After serving a farmer and shepherd some years, at the age of 18 he became keeper of the cattle belonging to the hermits of St. Anne, near Luneville. Under these brothers he made a rapid progress in his studies, and whatever money he got he laid out in books. Being discovered by two noblemen while he was studying geography under a tree, they were so pleased with his conversation as to introduce him to the duke of Lorraine, who placed him in the college of Pont à Mousson. The duke afterwards made him his librarian, and professor of history in the academy of Luneville. Out of gratitude to his original benefactors, he rebuilt the hermitage of St. Anne's; adding a chapel, and some ground to it. In 1738 he followed the grand duke Francis to Florence, and on the marriage of that prince with the heiress of the house of Austria, he accompanied him to Vienna, where the emperor took a great delight in his conversation, and appointed him keeper of his cabinet of medals. He died in 1775.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Duvenede (Marc van), an eminent historical painter, was born at Bruges in 1674, and died in 1729. He was the disciple of Carlo Maratti. Several of his works are to be seen at Bruges.—*Pilkington.*

Dyche (Thomas), an English divine and schoolmaster, at Stratford-le-Bow, in Middlesex. He published an English dictionary, a spelling-book, and several school books of considerable utility. He died about 1750.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Dyer (sir James), an English judge, was born at Roundhill, in Somersetshire, about 1511, and educated at Broadgate-hall, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple. In 1556 he was made one of the justices of the common pleas, of which court in 1559 he was appointed chief-justice. He died in 1581. His reports are still in great request.—*Wood's A. O.*

Dyer (John), an English poet, was born in 1700 at Aberglasney, in Caermarthenshire, and educated at Westminster school. He was bred to the law, which profession he abandoned for painting, and went to Italy, where he wrote his poem, entitled The Ruins of Rome, which he published in 1740. He had before favoured the public with a descriptive piece, called Grongar Hill. Not long after his return he entered into orders, and obtained the living of Calthorp, in Leicestershire, which he exchanged in 1757, for Belchford in Lincolnshire. He also had the rectory of Coningsby, in the same county, to which was added that of Kirby. In 1757 appeared the Fleece, a poem, which possesses great merit. He died the year following. A print engraved for him, inserted in Johnson's and Bell's editions of the poets, in reality is the portrait of *Samuel Dyer*, who was educated for the ministry among the dissenters, but never followed that or any other profession. He translated "Les Mœurs" from the French; and revised the old translation of Plutarch's Lives by several hands. In this edition he translated anew the Lives of Pericles, Demetrius and Poliorcetes.—*Biog. Brit.*

E.

Eachard (John), an eminent divine, was born in Suffolk about 1636. He became fellow and afterwards master of Catharine-hall, Cambridge. In 1670 he published, without his name, a piece entitled "The Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion inquired into." This he attributes to the improper education of young men for the ministry, and to the absurd style of preaching too generally adopted. He blended much humour with his remarks, which occasioned considerable

controversy. Dr. Eachard also wrote some tracts on Mr. Hobbes's notions. He died in 1697. His works were published in 3 vols. 12mo. in 1779.—*Biog. Br.*

Eames (John), an ingenious mathematician, was born in London, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school. He was bred to the ministry among the dissenters, but a defect in the organs of speech incapacitated him for a proper discharge of that calling, and he devoted himself to the instruction of young men for the ministry in a seminary supported by the independent fund. His first department was that of the languages, mathematics, and natural philosophy, but afterwards he occupied the chair of divinity. He was a member of the royal society, and was employed in abridging their Transactions. He was esteemed by sir Isaac Newton, and other eminent men. He died in 1744.—*Monthly Mag. Apr.* 1803.

Earle (John), an English prelate, was born at York, and entered of Merton college, Oxford, in 1620. He became chaplain and tutor to Charles prince of Wales, and suffered much in the rebellion; at the Restoration he was made dean of Westminster, and bishop of Worcester, from whence he was translated to Salisbury in 1663. He died in 1665. Bishop Earle wrote an Elegy on Francis Beaumont, the poet; and an ingenious little work, entitled Micro-Cosmography; or, a Piece of the World characterised, in Essays and Characters, 12mo. He also translated King Charles's Icon Basiliké into Latin.—*Wood's A. O*

Ebertus (Theodore), professor of Hebrew at Frankfort-on-the Oder in the 17th century, who wrote several profound works; as, 1. Chronologia sanct. Ling. Doctorum; 2. Poetica Hebraica, 1628, &c.—*Moreri.*

Ebion, the founder of a sect called after his name in the first century. St. John is said to have written his gospel against the errors of Ebion, who denied the divinity of Christ, and received only a mutilated copy of the gospel of St. Matthew.—*Eusebius. Mosheim.*

Eccard (John George), a German historian and antiquary, was born in 1670. He succeeded Leibnitz in his professorship at Hanover, which, however, he quitted in 1723, and embraced the Roman catholic religion. He then settled at Wurtzburg, where he died in 1730. He wrote some learned works on the history of Germany in Latin.—*Moreri.*

Eccles (Solomon), an English musician, who turned quaker, and destroyed his instruments. He pretended to the gift of prophecy, and the power of working miracles, but at last became a deist, and died about the close of the seventeenth century.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Echard (James), a French dominican, who died at Paris in 1724, aged 60. He wrote an account of the learned men of his order, printed in 2 vols. folio, 1719.—*Mor.*

Echard (Lawrence), an English divine and historian, was born in Suffolk about 1671, and brought up at Christ college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1695. On entering into orders, he obtained two livings in Lincolnshire. In 1699 he published the Roman History, 3 vols. 8vo. In 1702 appeared his General Ecclesiastical History, 2 vols. 8vo. His principal work is the History of England, 3 vols. folio. His Gazetteer, or Newsman's Interpreter, was once a popular book, and the foundation of all of that class. In 1712 he was made archdeacon of Stowe, and some time after he obtained three livings in Suffolk. He died in 1730.—*Biog. Brit.*

Echellensis (Abraham), a Maronite, who was professor of the Oriental languages at Rome in the 17th century. He translated Apollonius's conics from the Arabic into Latin, and assisted le Jay in his Polyglot Bible. He died in 1654.—*Moreri.*

Eckius (John), a divine of the Roman church, who was professor at Ingoldstadt, and greatly opposed Luther, with whom he disputed in 1518 at Leipsic, and afterwards with other protestants. He wrote several polemical treatises, and died in 1543, aged 60.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

Ecluse (Charles del'), a physician of Arras, and professor of botany at Leyden, who died in 1609, aged 84. His works on botany were published at Antwerp, in 2 vols. folio, 1601.—*Moreri.*

Edelinck (Gerard), an eminent engraver was born at Antwerp, in 1641. He resided in France, where he executed some fine pieces, as the picture of the holy family by Raphael, and the tent of Darius by le Brun. He died in 1707.—*Moreri.*

Edema (Gerard), a Dutch landscape painter, who went to Norway and Newfoundland to delineate the plants and insects of those countries. He came to London in 1670, and became famous for painting landscapes. He died about 1700.—*Granger.*

Edgar, king of England, succeeded his brother Edwy in 959, at the age of 16. The moderation of his reign procured him the name of Peaceable. He vanquished the Scots, and laid Wales under a yearly tribute of a certain number of wolves' heads, which cleared the country of those animals. He subdued part of Ireland, and maintained a large fleet, which secured his kingdom from invasion. On the death of his queen Egelflida, he sent earl Athelwold to see whether the report of the beauty of Elfrida, daughter of the earl of Devon, was true. The earl fell in love with the lady, gave his master a false report, and married her. He was afterwards slain in hunting, and Elfrida became the wife of Edgar, who died in 975, aged 33.—*Rapin.*

Edgar, the 89th king of Scotland, and son of Malcolm III. Henry, king of Eng-

land, married his sister, which produced a peace between the two countries. He died in 1107.—*Buchanan.*

EDMER, or EADMER, an English monk, who became bishop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, about 1120. He wrote the History of his own time in six books, from 1066 to 1122; also the lives of St. Anselm, St. Dunstan, and other pieces.—*Pits. Moreri.*

EDMONDES (Sir Thomas), an English statesman, was a native of Plymouth, in Devonshire. In the reign of Elizabeth he was employed on several embassies, and in that of James he received the honour of knighthood, and was made a privy-counsellor. He died in 1639. Some of his letters are in several collections of state papers.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

EDMONDES (Clement), son of the preceding, was born in Shropshire, and educated at All Souls college, Oxford. About 1601 he was made remembrancer of London, master of requests, and one of the clerks of the council. He was knighted in 1617. He wrote observations on the Commentaries of Cæsar, folio. He died in 1622.—*Wood.*

EDMUND (St.), king of the East Angles, was so illustrious for his piety as to obtain a place in the Roman calendar. In 870 he was defeated and taken prisoner by the Danes under Ivar, who caused him to be fastened to a tree, and to be shot to death with arrows. His remains were interred at St. Edmund's Bury.—*Rapin.*

EDMUND (St.), archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Abingdon, and studied at Paris. On his return to England he became an eminent preacher. Pope Innocent III. appointed him to the archbishopric, but incurring the resentment of king Henry III. he was obliged to retire to France, where he died in 1240. Innocent IV. canonized him in 1249.—*Pits. Moreri.*

EDMUND I. king of England, son of Edward the Elder, succeeded his brother Athelstan in 941. He subdued Mercia, Northumberland, and Cumberland. He was stabbed at a feast in Gloucester by Leolf, a robber, whom he had caused to be banished, in 948.—*Hume.*

EDMUND II. or *Iron Side*, son of Ethelred whom he succeeded in 1016; but being opposed by Canute, he agreed to a participation of the kingdom. He was murdered in 1017 at Oxford by two of his chamberlains. —*Ibid.*

EDWARD the Elder, son of Alfred the Great, succeeded his father in 901. He subdued Northumbria and East Anglia, and extended his dominions as far as Scotland. He died in 925.—*Hume. Rapin.*

EDWARD the *Martyr*, son of Edgar the Great, king of England, born in 962, and crowned in 975. He was murdered by order of his stepmother Elfrida, at Corfe Castle, after a reign of three years.—*Ibid.*

EDWARD, king of England, called *the Confessor*, was the son of Ethelred. He succeeded Hardicanute in 1041. Having been bred in Normandy, he brought over many of the natives of that country, whom he preferred at his court, which gave great disgust to his subjects. He restored Malcolm to the throne of Scotland, which had been usurped by Macbeth. He consulted William of Normandy about the choice of a successor, which furnished that prince with a plea for invading the kingdom after the death of Edward, which happened in 1066. —*Hume. Rapin.*

EDWARD I. king of England, called Longshanks, succeeded his father Henry III. in 1272. He made his eldest son prince of Wales, and brought Scotland into subjection. Edward died at Carlisle in 1307, aged 68. His laws entitle him to the name of the English Justinian. He had two wives, Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III. king of Castile, and Margaret, daughter of Philip the Hardy, king of France.—*Ibid.*

EDWARD II. was the son of the preceding, and born at Caernarvon. He was governed by his favourites, Gaveston and the Spencers, which occasioned the barons to rise against him. After resigning his crown, he was confined in Berkeley castle, Gloucestershire, where he was murdered in a shocking manner, in 1327, aged 42.—*Ibid.*

EDWARD III. the son and successor of the above. His reign was active and glorious. He obliged the Scots to acknowledge Edward Baliol for their king, who did him homage for his crown. He also laid claim to the crown of France, and gained the battles of Cressy and Poictiers, the first in the reign of Philip, and the last in that of John, whom he took prisoner and sent to England. Edward also about the same time defeated David Bruce king of Scotland, and took him prisoner. He died in 1377. The order of the garter was instituted in this reign. As his gallant son Edward the Black Prince died before him, he was succeeded by his grandson Richard II.—*Ibid.*

EDWARD IV. son of Richard duke of York, succeeded Henry VI. in 1461. He obtained the crown by six battles fought by his father, and maintained it by seven of his own. He married lady Elizabeth Grey, which so disgusted the earl of Warwick, commonly called the king-maker, that he joined the Lancastrian party, and defeated Edward's forces near Banbury in 1469. Soon afterwards he took Edward prisoner, who effected his escape, and obtained a victory over Warwick at Stamford Wells. That nobleman fled to France, from whence he returned with a supply of troops, and proclaimed Henry; Edward on this escaped beyond sea, and Warwick released Henry from the Tower, and set him on the throne; but Edward returned with succours, and marched to London, where he took Henry prisoner. He shortly after defeated Warwick, who was slain. Another victory a

Tewkesbury secured to him the quiet possession of the throne. He died in 1483, aged 41.—*Hume. Rapin.*

EDWARD V. king of England, son of the preceding, whom he succeeded at the age of twelve years. Richard duke of Gloucester, his uncle, took the guardianship of him and his brother into his own hands, and placed them in the Tower, where they were smothered in their beds, in 1483. Their bodies were discovered in 1678, and removed to Westminster-abbey.—*Ibid.*

EDWARD VI. the son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour. He ascended the throne in 1547, at the age of ten years. He was a prince of promising talents, virtue, and piety. The reformation begun by his father went on vigorously in his reign, through archbishop Cranmer. His aversion to popery was so great, that he signed a will, in which he set aside his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, from the succession, and settled the crown on lady Jane Grey. He died of a consumption in 1553, aged only 16. He founded the hospitals of Christ-church, Bridewell, and St. Thomas.—*Ibid.*

EDWARD, prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, from the colour of his armour. He was the eldest son of Edward III. and born in 1330. He accompanied his father to France when he was but 16 years old, and distinguished himself there above all the warriors of his age, particularly at the battle of Cressy, where he took the standard of the king of Bohemia, embroidered with three ostrich feathers, and having this motto, Ich Dien, *I serve.* This he always wore, and it has continued to be the crest of the princes of Wales ever since. He also gained the victory at Poictiers, where he took John king of France and his son prisoners, and brought them to London. This prince married the daughter of Edmond, earl of Kent, brother to Edward II. a widow, by whom he had a son, who was afterwards Richard II. By the peace of Bretigny, he obtained the principality of Aquitaine, where he gave an asylum to Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, who had been driven from his throne by his brother Henry, count of Trastamare. Edward restored Peter to his seat, who behaved to him with the basest ingratitude, and refused to pay the English troops. He died in 1376, aged 46.—*Ibid.*

EDWARDS (Dr. Jonathan), an English divine of the 17th century, who wrote several pieces against the arians and socinians. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, of which he was elected principal in 1686; but the time of his death is not recorded.—*Gen. B. D.*

EDWARDS (George), an eminent naturalist, was born in 1693 at West Ham, in Essex. He was bred to trade, but on the expiration of his apprenticeship he renounced the shop, and went abroad. On his return to England he was appointed librarian to the college of physicians. He published the History of Birds, in 7 vols. 4to.; Gleanings of Natural History, in 3 vols. 4to.: and a volume of Essays, in 8vo. He died in 1773.—*Biog. Brit.*

EDWARDS (Thomas), an ingenious writer, was born in London in 1699, and bred to the bar; but though he was a member of the society at Lincoln's-inn, he scarcely ever practised. In 1744 he attacked Warburton's Edition of Shakspeare, which was followed by a humorous publication, entitled Canons of Criticism, with a Glossary, which passed through several editions. To this work he added some poor sonnets, and an account of the trial of the letter Y. A tract of his on Predestination was published after his death in 1757.—*Biog. Brit.*

EDWARDS (Thomas), an English divine, was born at Coventry in 1729, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1755 he printed a translation of the Psalms. In 1758 he was chosen master of the grammar school at Coventry, and presented to the rectory of St. John Baptist in that city. The year following he published the Doctrine of irresistible Grace proved to have no Foundation in the New Testament. In 1762 he defended bishop Hare's system of the Hebrew metre against Dr. Lowth, in which he failed. In 1766 he took his doctor's degree, and in 1770 he obtained the living of Nuneaton, in Warwickshire, where he died in 1785. Besides the above works, he published selections from Theocritus, with notes, and some other pieces.—*Ibid.*

EDWARDS (Jonathan), an American divine, was born at Windsor, in Connecticut, in 1703, and educated at Yale college, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1722 he became a preacher at New York to a presbyterian congregation; and in 1724 was chosen tutor of Yale college. In 1726 he resigned that station, and became assistant to his grandfather, who was a minister at Northampton. Here he continued till 1750, when he was dismissed for refusing to administer the sacrament to those who could not give proofs of their being converted. The year following he went missionary among the Indians, and in 1757 was chosen president of the college of New Jersey, where he died in 1758 of the small-pox. Mr. Edwards was an acute metaphysician, but a rigid calvinist. He wrote a Treatise concerning religious Affections; the Life of David Brainerd, a Missionary; Narrative of the Work of God in the Conversion of many Hundred Souls in Northampton; an Enquiry into the modern prevailing Notion of that Freedom of Will, which is supposed to be essential to moral Agency; The great Doctrine of original Sin defended; Sermons, &c. &c.—*His Life prefixed to his posthumous Sermons.*

EDWARDS (William), a remarkable bridge-builder. He was only a common mason,

but by the force of genius he acquired an uncommon skill in building bridges, the principal of which is that on the river Taafe. It is the segment of a circle, the chord of which at the surface of the water is 147 feet. He also exercised the calling of a methodist preacher, and died in 1789, aged 71.—*Europ. Mag.*

Edwards (Bryan), an ingenious writer, was born in Jamaica. He became a member of the assembly of his native island, where he delivered a speech against Mr. Wilberforce's propositions concerning the slave trade in 1789. He afterwards settled in England, and was returned member of parliament for Grampound in Cornwall. He made his first speech in defence of his countrymen against the advocates for the abolition of slavery, and distinguished himself by a blunt roughness of manner, blended with sound sense and judgment. Mr. Edwards wrote The History Civil and Commercial of the British Colonies in the West Indies, 2 vols. 4to.; The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica in regard to the Maroon Negroes; and An Historical Survey of the French Colony in the Island of St. Domingo, 8vo. He died in 1800.—*British Mag.*

Edwards (Richard), an English writer, born in Somersetshire, in 1523, and educated at Oxford. Queen Elizabeth made him gentleman of her chapel, and teacher of music to the children of the choir. He wrote several poems, to be found in a collection, called A Paradise of dainty Devises, 1578. He died in 1566.—*Wood.*

Edwards (Thomas), an English divine, was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1609. He was a furious presbyterian, and wrote with equal zeal against the episcopalians and independents. When the latter party gained the ascendancy, he withdrew to Holland, where he died in 1647. His Gangræna exhibits a curious picture of the religious divisions of that period.—*Biog. Brit.*

Edwards (John), a divine of the church of England, was the son of the preceding, and born at Hertford in 1637. He received his education first at Merchant Taylors' school, London, and next at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow. In 1676 he married, and soon after was presented to the living of St. Peter's, Colchester. He did not continue there above three years, but removed to Cambridge, where he took his degree of D. D. and employed himself in writing. He published a prodigious number of books, many practical, but most of them controversial. His opinions were calvinistic. The most esteemed of his works is his Preacher, in three vols. He died in 1716.—*Ibid.*

Edwy, king of England, son of Edmund I. succeeded his uncle Edred in 955. He married Elgiva, his relation within the prohibited degrees of kindred, which proved the ruin of both. Archbishop Odo seized the queen, and having branded her in the face with a hot iron, sent her to Ireland, after which she was put to a cruel death. Edwy was driven from the throne, and died under excommunication, in 959.—*Rapin. Hume.*

Eeckhout (Gerbrant van den), an eminent painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1621. He was a disciple of Rembrandt, whose manner he imitated, and excelled in the power of expression. He died in 1674. —*Pilkington.*

Eeckhout (Anthony van den), a painter, was born at Brussels in 1656. He painted fruit and flowers in a fine taste. He settled at Lisbon, where he was murdered in 1695. —*Pilkington.*

Egbert, the first who was king of all England, and last of the Saxon heptarchy. He was proclaimed king of Wessex in 800, and in 828 he united all the other kingdoms under him. He distinguished himself against the Danes, and died in 838.—*Rapin.*

Egede (John), superintendant of the Danish missionaries in Greenland, was born in 1686. He went to Greenland to convert the inhabitants in 1721, and resided there fifteen years. He died in 1758. Egede wrote a description of Greenland, published first in 1729. His son, *Paul* Egede, was born in 1708. He became assistant to his father, and afterwards bishop of Greenland. He published a new edition of his father's book, and a journal respecting Greenland. He died in 1789.—*Gen. Biog.*

Egerton (Thomas), lord chancellor of England in the reign of James I. He was the natural son of sir Richard Egerton in Cheshire, and born about 1540. He received his education at Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's-inn. In 1592 he received the honour of knighthood, and was made attorney-general; and soon after master of the rolls, which was followed by the office of lord-keeper. In 1603 he was made baron Ellesmere, and lord chancellor. In 1616 he was created viscount Brackley, and died the year following. After his death were published, his "Privileges and Prerogatives of the High Court of Chancery," and his "Observations concerning the Office of Lord Chancellor."—*Biog. Brit.*

Egerton (John), an eminent prelate, was the son of Henry Egerton, bishop of Hereford, and born in London in 1721. He received his education first at Eton, and next at Oriel college, Oxford. In 1745 he obtained the living of Ross in Herefordshire, and the year following a prebend in Hereford cathedral. In 1750 he obtained the deanry of Hereford, and afterwards was successively bishop of Bangor, Litchfield, and Durham. His charities were large, and he contributed to several important public works in his diocese. He

died in 1787. He published some sermons on public occasions.—*Hutchinson's History of Durham.*

Eggeling (John Henry), a learned man, was born in 1639, at Bremen, of which place he became secretary. He died in 1713. He published some pieces on medallic history, and other antiquarian subjects.—*Moreri.*

Eginhart, a German historian, was bred up at the court of Charlemagne, who appointed him his secretary, and gave him his daughter Imma in marriage. He afterwards embraced a religious life, and became superintendant of several monasteries. He died in 839. Eginhart wrote a curious Life of Charlemagne in elegant Latin; also the Annals of France from 741 to 829.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Egmont (Lamoral count of), a distinguished nobleman in Flanders, was born in 1522, and served in the armies of Charles V. with great reputation. He was made general of horse by Philip II. and distinguished himself at the battle of St. Quintin in 1557. But the duke of Alva, fearing his power, and that his designs were in favour of the prince of Orange, caused him to be beheaded at Brussels in 1568, together with count Horn.—*Moreri.*

Egmont (Justus van), an eminent painter, born at Leyden in 1602. He became painter to the king of France, and one of the directors of the academy of painting. He died in 1674.—*Houbraken.*

Egnatio (John Baptist), a learned Venetian, was born in 1473. He was so distinguished as a teacher, that the republic conferred several marks of distinction on him, and exempted him from taxes. He obtained some ecclesiastical preferment, and the professorship of eloquence at Venice. He died in 1553. He wrote Orations; Epistles; a Panegyric in verse, on Francis I. of France; De Romanis Principibus vel Cæsaribus; on the Origin of the Turks; De Exemplis Virorum illustrium, &c.—*Moreri.*

Egypt, is one of the most ancient kingdoms in the world. In 1445 B. C. Lower Egypt was conquered by the Canaanites. Upper Egypt at that time was divided into numerous kingdoms, which were united about 1157, and the Canaanites, or shepherd kings, were driven out in 1079. In 947 the Ethiopians conquered Egypt. In 671 it was conquered by Asserhaddon, king of Assyria, but in 668 it revolted from the Assyrian yoke. Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, subdued it in 566. About 534 Egypt was subject to Cyrus. In 30 B. C. it was reduced to a Roman province, and continued to be so till the Saracens conquered it, A. D. 640. In 868 Al Tolun, being entrusted by the caliph of Bagdad with the government of Egypt and Syria, set up for himself, and maintained his authority notwithstanding all attempts to depose him; but in 904, Mahomet, general of the caliph Al Mocrafi, recovered Egypt to the caliphate. In 933 Mahomet, the son of Tagri, seized Syria and Egypt, and retained the whole, except a small part which Obeidallah Al Mohdi had conquered in 910. His successor, Abu Temin Mahud, conquered the rest of Egypt about 970. He built Grand Cairo. In 1176 the dominion was usurped by Saladin. In 1245 the Mamelukes, who were Tartar soldiers employed by the princes of this family, seized the kingdom, and held it till they were subdued by Selim I. emperor of the Turks. —*Univ. Hist.*

Ehret (George Dionysius), a botanical painter, was born in Germany in 1710. At an early age he applied himself to drawing and painting flowers. In 1736 he was employed by Mr. Clifford, in Holland, for whom he illustrated with beautiful figures the Hortus Cliffortianus. From thence he came to England, where he met with liberal encouragement. He painted a number of figures in the English botanical gardens, of which one hundred were engraved under the title of Plantæ Selectæ. He was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and died in 1770.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

Eisenschmidt (John Gaspar), a German physician and mathematician, born at Strasburg in 1656, and died in 1712. He wrote, 1. A Treatise on the Weights and Measures of various Countries, and of the Coins of the Ancients; 2. A Treatise of the Figure of the Earth.—*Moreri.*

Ekins (Jeffery), a learned divine, was educated at Eton, and king's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He obtained successively the rectory of Quainton, and those of Sedgefield and Morpeth, in Durham. He was also appointed dean of Carlisle. He died in 1791. Dr. Ekins published, The Loves of Medea and Jason, a poem in three books, translated from the Greek of Apollonius Rhodius, 4to. 1771.—*Europ. Mag.*

Elbœuf (Rene de Lorraine, marquis of), the 7th son of Claude duke of Guise, died in 1566. Charles, his grandson, who died in 1657, married first Catharine Henriette, daughter of Henry IV. and 2dly, Gabrielle d'Estrees. His posterity in the male line ceased in the person of Emanuel Maurice, who died in France, aged 86, in 1763. To this nobleman is attributed the discovery of the city of Herculaneum.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Elbrucht (John van), a Dutch painter, born about 1500. He settled at Antwerp, and drew landscapes and sea pieces with great force and beauty.—*Houbraken.*

Eleanor, duchess of Guienne, succeeded her father William IX. in 1137, at the age of 15, and the same year married Lewis VII. king of France, whom she accompanied to the Holy Land, where she is said to have intrigued with her uncle, Raymond prince of Antioch, and a young

Turk named Saladin. A separation ensued between her and Lewis, and in 1153 she married the duke of Normandy afterwards Henry II. king of England, which occasioned a succession of wars between the two kingdoms. Her jealousy of Henry, and conduct to Fair Rosamond, have afforded a copious subject to poets and romance-writers. She excited her sons to rebel against their father, for which she was imprisoned sixteen years. On the accession of Richard I. she was released, and in his absence to the Holy Land she was made regent. She died in 1204, having, as it is said, turned nun in the abbey of Fontevrault.—*Moreri.*

Eleazar, high priest of the Jews, succeeded his brother, Simon the Just, about 292 B. C. He is said to have given a copy of the Hebrew scriptures to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who caused the same to be translated into Greek by seventy interpreters, which version is now known by the name of the Septuagint.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

Eli, high priest and judge of Israel, who attained that office about 1156 B. C. Though a good man, he was timid, and did not exert himself in correcting the immoralities of his family. His two sons, Hophni and Phineas, were most abandoned characters, on which account the Lord appeared to Samuel, and denounced judgment upon the house of Eli, who received the tidings with pious resignation. Shortly after the Israelites were defeated by the Philistines, the ark taken, and the sons of Eli slain. When the news reached him he fell from his seat and broke his neck, aged 98.—1 *Sam. c.* i. *Josephus.*

Elias (Matthew), an eminent painter, was born at Cassel in 1658. He was originally employed in tending cattle, but his genius being discovered by Corbeen, he took him under his care. Elias soon gained the esteem of his master, by evincing superior talents to his fellow-students. He settled at Dunkirk, where he painted a grand altar-piece. His portraits are in high estimation. He died in 1741.—*Pilkington.*

Elias (Levita), a rabbi of the 16th century, who taught Hebrew with great reputation at Rome and Venice. He wrote, 1. Lexicon Chaldaicum; 2. Traditio doctrinæ; 3. Collectio locorum in quibus Chaldæus paraphrastes interjecit nomen Christi; 4. Several Hebrew grammars; 5. Nomenclatura Hebraica.—*Moreri.*

Elichman (John), a physician of Silesia, who wrote a letter in Arabic, De usu Linguæ Arabicæ in Medicina, 1636. He also published a Dissertation, De termino vitæ secundum mentem orientalium, 1639. His Latin translation of the Tablature of Cebes appeared with the Arabic version and the original Greek, at Leyden, in 1640.—*Mor.*

Eliezer, a Jewish rabbi, said by some to have been cotemporary with Christ, but placed by others in the 7th century. He wrote chapters on sacred history, translated by Vorstius into Latin, 1644, 4to.—*Ibid.*

Elijah, an eminent prophet of Israel, in the reigns of Ahab and Ahaziah. He was greatly persecuted by the wife of Ahab, but escaped all her machinations, and was taken into heaven in a chariot of fire, about 895 B. C.—*SS.*

Eliot (Thomas), an English writer in the reign of Henry VIII. He was a native of Suffolk, but resided chiefly at Cambridge, of which he was sheriff. He compiled a Latin and English Dictionary, and died in 1546.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Eliot (John), a pious divine, was born in 1604, as it is supposed, either in Devon or Cornwall. His education seems to have been received at Cambridge, but on embracing puritanism he withdrew to New England in 1631, and became pastor of a congregation of independants at Roxbury, where he established a grammar-school. In 1646 he began to learn the Indian language, that he might devote himself to the conversion of the natives. In this he met with great success, and obtained a considerable influence over the various tribes. He translated the Bible into their language, and several pieces of practical divinity. He died at Roxbury in 1689.—*Mather and Neale's History of New England.*

Eliott (sir John), a Scotch physician, was born at Peebles, of humble parentage. He was bred a surgeon, in which capacity he went out in a private ship of war, which took a valuable prize, and thereby enabled Eliott to commence physician, and so great was his practice, that he realized 5000*l.* a year by his profession, and obtained the rank of baronet. He died in 1787.—*Europ. Mag.*

Eliott (George Augustus, lord Heathfield), was the son of sir Gilbert Eliott, of Stubbs, in Roxburgshire, and born about 1718. When young he was sent to Leyden, and from thence to the military school in Picardy. He afterwards entered into the Prussian service as a volunteer, and returned to Scotland in 1735. Not long after this he entered into the engineer corps at Woolwich. He obtained an adjutancy in the 2d troop of horse grenadiers, with which he went to Germany, and was wounded at the battle of Dettingen. In 1759 he was appointed to raise the 1st regiment of light horse, with which he served on the continent with great reputation. On his recal from Germany he was sent to the Havannah, in the reduction of which he had an eminent share. At the peace the king conferred on this regiment the title of *royals*. In 1775 general Eliott was appointed commander in chief in Ireland, from whence he returned soon after, and was made governor of Gibraltar, for which important post no man could be better fitted. He was very abstemious, his constant food being vegetables, and his drink

water. He never allowed himself but four hours' sleep at a time; and was so accustomed to hardiness that it was become habitual. Thus he was enabled to defend that important fortress against formidable operations which attracted the attention of all Europe, and the siege of Gibraltar will be found one of the most glorious incidents in military history. On his return to England he was raised to the peerage by the title of lord Heathfield, baron Gibraltar. He married Anne, daughter of sir Francis Drake of Devonshire, who died in 1769, leaving one son and a daughter. This gallant veteran died at Aix la Chapelle, in 1790, of a stroke of the palsy. His remains were brought to England, and buried at Heathfield in Sussex, where a monument is erected to his memory.—*Ann. Reg. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Eliott (Richard), an English divine, was born at Kingsbridge, in Devonshire, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge. He became chaplain to St. George's hospital, Hyde-park-corner, from whence he was dismissed in 1759, for preaching antinomianism. He afterwards turned arian, and took a meeting-house in Aldersgate-street, where he officiated till his death, which happened suddenly in the pulpit, in 1789. He published some controversial tracts, a volume of discourses, and many single sermons.—*Europ. Mag.*

Elisha, a Hebrew prophet, and the successor of Elijah, who called him from the plough. He performed numerous miracles, and was held in great respect by the kings of Israel and Syria. He died about 830 B. C.—*SS.*

Elizabeth, queen of England, was the daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn, and born in 1533. She was educated in the protestant religion, and in the reign of Mary was sent to the Tower, from whence she was afterwards removed to Woodstock. On the death of her sister in 1558 she was proclaimed queen, to the great joy of the nation. Philip of Spain made her an offer of marriage, which she civilly declined. In restoring the reformation she conducted herself with great prudence and moderation. One of the first measures of her reign was to send succours to the reformed party in Scotland, which produced the treaty of Edinburgh, and the departure of the French from that country. Elizabeth was now considered as the head of the protestant interest, and she gave her assistance to the French hugonots, who put Havre de Grace into her hands. At home rigorous measures were adopted against the Roman catholics and puritans. Dudley, earl of Leicester, became the queen's favourite, and had the ambition to aspire to her hand. She, however, made an ineffectual effort to unite him to Mary queen of Scots. That unfortunate princess took refuge in England from her subjects in 1568, and was kept in confinement till 1586, when she was basely tried and executed. Elizabeth endeavoured to clear herself of the odium of this transaction, by causing her secretary, Davison, to be prosecuted for issuing a warrant for the execution without her knowledge. The French and Spaniards having formed a league for the extirpation of heresy, induced Elizabeth to protect the protestants, and this she did so effectually as to separate the United Provinces from the dominion of the latter power. The king of Spain, in return, sent a body of troops to invade Ireland, but they were all cut off by lord Grey, the deputy. In the mean time various offers of marriage were made to the queen, the most remarkable of which was that of the duke of Anjou, who came to England for the purpose, but after staying some time, the affair was broken off. In 1588 Philip sent against England his famous armada, to which the pope gave the appellation of *invincible*. On this occasion the queen distinguished herself by her great presence of mind and inflexible courage. She rode on horseback in the camp at Tilbury, and inspired her people with heroism by her deportment and her speeches. The English fleet, however, assisted by the winds, prevented the Spaniards from landing, and their boasted armada was destroyed. On the death of Leicester, Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, became the queen's favourite, who was, however, executed for treason in 1601, (*see his article.*) Elizabeth kept up a close connection with Henry IV. of France, whom she assisted with men and money. She was endeared to her subjects by the glory of her reign, by the wisdom of her measures, and by the frugality of her administration, which rendered public impositions few and light. She had, however, much vanity, thought herself the most beautiful and accomplished of women, and was besides violent and haughty in her temper. She understood the learned languages, and some of her letters and prayers written with her own hand are extant. This truly great princess died in 1602.—*Rapin. Hume.*

Elizabeth of Austria, daughter of the emperor Maximilian II. and married to Charles IX. of France, in 1570. She sent to Margaret, queen of Navarre, two books of her writing, one on the Word of God, and the other a relation of the chief events in France, during the time she resided there. She died in a convent in 1592, aged 38.—*Moreri.*

Elizabeth Petrovna, daughter of the czar Peter the Great, was born in 1709. In 1741 she usurped the imperial throne, by dethroning the infant Ivan, which revolution was effected without shedding of blood. At her accession she made a vow that no capital punishments should take place in her reign. But her humanity was

equivocal, as is instanced in the shocking punishment which she inflicted upon the countesses Bestuchef and Lapookin, who were publicly knouted, and had their tongues cut out, for betraying some of the empress's amorous secrets. Though she was very dissolute in her manners, she was at the same time extremely superstitious, and performed her devotions with rigorous exactness. In 1756 she joined Austria and France against Prussia. She died in 1761.—*Coxe's Travels in Russia. Tooke's Hist. of Russ.*

Eller de Brookhusen (John Theodore), physician to the king of Prussia, born in 1689, and died at Berlin in 1760. He wrote a treatise on the Knowledge and Treatment of Diseases.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Elliger (Ottomar), an eminent painter, born at Gottenburg, in 1633. He excelled in painting fruit and flowers. His son *Ottomar* was a disciple of Lairesse, and was distinguished as an historical painter. He died in 1732, aged 66.—*Pilkington.*

Ellis (Clement), an English divine, was born in Cumberland in 1630, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1680 he obtained the living of Kirkby in Nottinghamshire, and in 1693 a prebendary in the collegiate church of Southwell. He died in 1700. He wrote the Scripture Catechist, and other books on practical divinity.—*Wood's A. O.*

Ellis (John), an English poet, was born in London in 1698, and brought up a scrivener. He was for many years deputy of his ward, and master of the scriveners' company. Mr. Ellis was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, and wrote several pieces in Dodsley's Collection. He also published separately, 1. The Surprize, or Gentleman turned Apothecary, a tale in Hudibrastic verse; 2. A Travesty of the Canto added by Maphæus to the Æneid, in Hudibrastic. He died in 1791.—*Europ. Mag.*

Ellwood (Thomas), an English quaker, was born at Crowell in Oxfordshire, in 1639. He was bred in the church of England, but was converted to quakerism by Isaac Pennington, by which means he lost the favour of his father. He became reader to Milton, which tended greatly to his improvement in learning. Ellwood suffered imprisonment for his profession, and wrote a number of books in its defence. He also edited George Fox's Journal, and published a History of the Old and New Testament; a sacred poem on the Life of David, &c. He died in 1713.—*Gen. Biog.*

Ellys (Anthony), an English prelate, was born in 1693, and educated at Clare hall, Cambridge. In 1724 he became vicar of St. Olave Jewry, with the united rectory of St. Martin. In 1725 he obtained a prebend of Gloucester, and in 1752 the bishopric of St. David's. He died in 1761. He published some single Sermons; an Answer to Hume on the Miracles; a Plea for the Sacramental Test; and after his death appeared his Tracts on the Liberty, spiritual and temporal, of the Protestants in England, 1765, 4to.—*Biog. Brit.*

El-Macin (George), an Egyptian author of the 13th century. He wrote a History of the Saracens, from Mohammed to A. D. 1118, which was printed in Arabic and Latin at Leyden in 1625.—*Bayle.*

Elphinstone (William), a Scotch prelate, was born at Glasgow in 1431. He obtained successively the bishoprics of Ross and Aberdeen, and in 1495 he was made chancellor of Scotland. He died about 1513. He was a man of great learning, and a liberal benefactor to the university of Aberdeen. He wrote a History of Scotland, which was never printed.—*Eur. Mag.* vol. xxvii.

Elsheimar (Adam), an eminent painter, born at Frankfort-upon-the-Maine in 1574. His landscapes are very beautiful, but extremely scarce. He died poor at Rome in 1620.—*Pilkington.*

Elsner (James), a learned Prussian divine, was born in 1692. He became professor of theology and the Oriental languages at Lingen, afterwards rector of Joachim's school at Berlin, which place he quitted in 1730 for the pastorship of a church in that city. He was made a counsellor of the consistory to the king of Prussia, and member of the academy of sciences at Berlin. He died in 1750. His chief works are, Observationes Sacræ in Novi Testamenti Libros, Utr. 1720, 1728; State of the Greek Christians in Turkey, 8vo. 1737; Explanation of the Epistle to the Philippians, &c.—*Formey's Eloges of the Academicians of Berlin.*

Elstob (William), a learned divine, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1673. He received his education at Eton, from whence he removed to Catherine-hall, Cambridge; but the air of that place not agreeing with him, he went to Queen's college, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of M. A. In 1702 he obtained the rectory of the united parishes of St. Swithin and St. Mary Bothaw, London. He died in 1714. Mr. Elstob was profoundly skilled in the Saxon language and antiquities, and published a Latin translation of the Saxon Homily of Lupus; and the Homily on St. Gregory's Day, in Saxon and Latin. He also wrote An Essay on the Affinity and Agreement between the two Professions of Law and Divinity; Sermons, &c.—*Biog. Br.*

Elstob (Elizabeth), sister of the above, was a very learned woman, and born at Newcastle in 1683. She resided with her brother at Oxford, and became the partner of his studies. She accompanied his Homily on St. Gregory with an English version, and a preface. In 1713 she printed Testimonies of learned Men in favour of the intended edition of the Saxon Homilies. This intended edition she undertook by

the advice of Dr. Hickes, and received a bounty from queen Anne to prosecute it, but it never appeared. In 1715 she published a Saxon Grammar. On her brother's death, she kept a school at Evesham. Queen Caroline allowed her a small pension, and in 1739 the duchess dowager of Portland took her into her family, to instruct her children. She died in 1756.—*Ibid.*

Elswich (John Herman d'), a lutheran divine born at Rensburg, in Holstein, in 1684, and died at Stade in 1741. He published some learned books of other scholars, with notes by himself.—*Moreri.*

Elsynge (Henry), an English writer, was born at Battersea, in Surrey, in 1598, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ-church, Oxford. Archbishop Laud procured him the place of clerk of the house of commons, which he resigned in 1648. He died in 1654. He wrote an excellent book, entitled The ancient Method and Manner of holding Parliaments in England, reprinted in 1768, with additions.—*Biog. Brit.*

Elvius (Peter), a Swedish mathematician, and secretary of the royal academy of sciences at Stockholm, was born at Upsal, in 1710. He was an able mechanic, and excelled in the construction of machines driven by water. He also made accurate surveys of the maritime coast and the Swedish lakes. He likewise made celestial observations at Uraniburg, once the residence of Tycho Brahe. He died in 1749. A Journal of his Tour in Sweden was published at Stockholm in 1751.—*Gen. Biog.*

Elwes (John), an extraordinary miser. His family name was Meggot, which he altered in pursuance of the will of sir Harvey Elwes, his uncle, who left him at least 250,000*l.* and he was possessed of nearly as much of his own. At this time he attended the most noted gaming-houses, and after sitting up a whole night at play for thousands, he would proceed to Smithfield to meet his cattle, which were coming to market from his seat in Essex, and there would he stand disputing with a cattle-butcher for a shilling. If the cattle did not arrive, he would walk on to meet them; and more than once he has gone the whole way to his farm without stopping, which was seventeen miles from London. He would walk in the rain in London sooner than pay a shilling for a coach sit in wet clothes to save the expence of a fire; ate his provisions in the last stage of putrefaction; and he wore a wig a fortnight which he picked up in a lane. In 1774 he was chosen knight of the shire for Berkshire, and his conduct in parliament was perfectly independent. He died in 1789, aged about 77, leaving a fortune of 500,000*l.* besides entailed estates.—*Life of Elwes by Topham.*

Elxai, a jew in the second century, who founded a sect which acknowledged that Jesus Christ was divinely commissioned. The Ebionites were derived from them.—*Eusebius.*

Elys (Edmund), an English divine and poet, was born in Devonshire, and educated at Baliol college, Oxford. He published Divine Poems, and Miscellanies, in Latin and English verse. He became rector of East Allington in Devonshire, but at the revolution turned a nonjuror, and died about 1693.—*Wood.*

Elzevirs, famous printers at Amsterdam and Leyden. There were five of this name, Lewis, Bonaventure, Abraham, Lewis, and Daniel. Lewis began to be known at Leyden in 1595, and was the first who made the distinction between the v consonant and the u vowel. Daniel died in 1680. He published, at Amsterdam, in 12mo. 1674, a catalogue of books printed by his family.—*Moreri.*

Emanuel, king of Portugal, succeeded John II. in 1495. He restored the nobility to their privileges, and greatly encouraged maritime adventures, by which means a new passage to India was discovered by Gama, and to Brazil in 1501, by Cabral. Emanuel also sent an expedition to Africa, and established a commercial intercourse with the kingdom of Congo. He died in 1521, aged 53.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Emerson (William), a mathematician, was born in 1701, at Hurworth, in the county of Durham. He kept a school some time, but quitted that employment, and contented himself with a small paternal estate. He was a profound mathematician, but of singular habits, vulgar in his manners, fond of low company, and extremely shabby in his dress. He always walked to London when he had any thing to publish, and carefully revised every sheet himself. He died at his native village, in 1782. He wrote treatises on Fluxions, Mechanics, Algebra, Optics, Astronomy, Navigation, Arithmetic; a Commentary on the Principia of Newton, and several other esteemed works.—*Hutton's Math. Dict. Europ. Mag.*

Emlyn (Thomas), a nonconformist minister, was born at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, in 1663. After receiving a preparatory education, he was admitted a preacher, and became chaplain to the countess of Donegal, a dissenter, whom he accompanied to Ireland. In 1683 he returned to England, and was chosen minister of a congregation at Lowestoff, where he turned arian. In 1691 he removed to Dublin, by an invitation of Mr. Boyce, to be his assistant, but his religious sentiments being discovered, the synod suspended him from the ministry; on which he wrote a book entitled, An humble Enquiry into the Scripture Account of Jesus Christ, for which he was prosecuted by the dissenters, and the jury having found him guilty of blasphemy, he was sentenced to pay a fine of 1000*l.* and to suffer a year's imprisonment. The fine

was afterwards commuted for 70*l.*, but he remained in confinement two years. On recovering his liberty, he came to London, where he served a small congregation a few years. He died in 1743. Besides the above work, he wrote several others on the side of arianism, and some sermons, all collected in 2 vols. 8vo by his son, Sollom Emlyn, esq. a counselior, who edited Hales on the Pleas of the Crown.—*Biog. Br.*

Emma, daughter of Richard II. duke of Normandy, and mother of Edward the Confessor, king of England. She was first married to Ethelred, who was obliged to go to Normandy with his sons Alfred and Edward, when the Danes invaded the kingdom. After his death she married Canute. In the reign of her son, the earl of Kent accused her of an improper intercourse with her relation, the bishop of Winchester; on which to prove her innocence, she is said to have walked barefoot over burning ploughshares, without being hurt.—*Moreri.*

Emmius (Ubbo), a learned historian, was born in East Friesland, in 1547. He was rector of the college at Norden, and afterwards of that of Groningen. He died in 1625. He wrote Decades rerum Frisicarum; Vetus Græcia illustrata, &c.—*Ibid.*

Empedocles, a philosopher and poet of Sicily, who lived 444 B. C. He was a follower of Pythagoras, on whose system he wrote a poem. He refused the sovereignty of his country, and was a great enemy to tyranny. His eloquence was powerful, and of the effects of his musical skill extraordinary things are related. He was also well acquainted with philosophy and medicine, and wrote some tragedies. Of his death contradictory accounts are given; some say that he fell into the crater of mount Ætna accidentally, while others assert that he purposely cast himself into it, but neither is to be relied on.—*Stanley's Hist. Phil.*

Empereur (Constantine l'), Hebrew professor at Leyden, died in 1648. His principal works are, Clavis Talmudicæ; Middot, *or* de Templo Hierosolymitano et de Mensuris Templi.—*Moreri.*

Emison (sir Richard), the son of a sievemaker at Towcester, in the county of Northampton, who became a favourite with Henry VII. and on account of his oppressions rendered himself odious to the nation. He was beheaded with his coadjutor Dudley, in 1510.—*Rapin.*

Enfield (William), a dissenting minister, was born at Sudbury, in 1741. He was educated under Dr. Ashworth, at Daventry, and in 1763 became minister of a congregation at Liverpool. While here he published two volumes of sermons, which met with a good reception. About 1770 he removed to Warrington, as tutor in the belles-lettres in the academy there. During his stay at Warrington, he published several works, as the History of Liverpool, Institutes of Natural Philosophy, &c. In 1785 he undertook the pastoral care of a congregation at Norwich, and continued there till his death in 1797. Besides the books above mentioned, he published, The Speaker, a school book of general use; a volume of Prayers and Hymns; biographical Sermons; and a History of Philosophy, in 2 vols. 4to. Since his death have appeared his Sermons, in 3 vols. with his Life prefixed, written by Dr. Aikin.

Engelbrechtsen (Cornelius), a painter, was born at Leyden in 1468. Several pictures by him are in the churches of Leyden and Utrecht. He died in 1533.—*Houbraken.*

Engelrams (Cornelius), a painter in water colours, was born at Malines in 1527. His paintings are all on religious subjects. He died in 1583.—*Pilkington.*

Enghien (the duke de), son of the duke of Bourbon, and grandson of the prince of Condé. This amiable young prince resided at a seat which had been left him by his great uncle, the cardinal prince de Rohan, in the principality of Ettenheim, belonging to the elector of Baden. Here he devoted himself under the misfortunes of his family, in a peaceful retirement, to the cultivation of his estate; when Buonaparte's agents came by night, and having seized him in his bed, hurried him to France, where he was tried by a mock tribunal for taking up arms against France in the time of Robespierre, and condemned. In the night of the 22d of March 1804, he was shot in the wood of Vincennes, by some of the body-guard belonging to the Corsican usurper, meeting his fate as became the descendant of an illustrious house.—*Revolutionary Plutarch. Gent. Mag.*

England. The aboriginal inhabitants of the British islands were called Britons, and sprung from the same stock as the Gauls, that is, Celtic. Cæsar invaded it in 54 B.C. In A. D. 43, the Romans subdued part, and the whole was conquered by them in 78. In 410 they abandoned the country, and the old inhabitants being harassed by the Scots and Picts, called in the Saxons, who conquered the whole except Wales. The Saxons formed seven kingdoms, called the heptarchy, each of which had its separate chief, till 827, when Egbert completed the conquest of the whole. About 866 the Danes made a descent on England, and conquered Northumberland, East Anglia, and Mercia. About 877 they were possessed of the whole kingdom, but soon after king Alfred totally defeated them. About 1003 Swein, king of Denmark, conquered all the northern parts of England, and on Ethelred's retiring to Normandy, the whole kingdom submitted to the invader. On his death the Danes proclaimed his son Canute. The Saxon line was restored in the person of Edward the Confessor in 1041; but the Normans, under William the Conqueror, subdued

the kingdom in 1066. In 1283 Wales was subdued by Edward I. Llewellyn, their last king, being slain.—*Rapin. Hume.*

ENGLISH (Esther), a remarkable penwoman. Some of her performances are extant. One of them is entitled Octonaries upon the Vanitie and Inconstancie of the World; written by Esther Inglis, the first of January, 1600. It is in French and English verse, ornamented with flowers and fruits, painted in water colours, and on the first leaf is her own picture. She married a Mr. Kello, by whom she had a son who was in orders.—*Ballard.*

ENJEDIM (George), a learned socinian of Hungary, who wrote, Explicatio locorum Scripturæ veteris & novi Testamenti ex quibus dogma Trinitatis stabiliri solet, 4to. He died in 1597.—*Moreri.*

ENNIUS (Quintus), a Latin poet, was born in Calabria, B. C. 237. He resided at Rome, and was universally esteemed by all men of letters, though his life does not appear to have been very temperate. He was the first who wrote heroic verses in Latin. Fragments only of his writings have reached us, which may be found in the Corpus Poetarum of Maittaire, and in other collections. —*Voss. Poet. Lat.*

ENNODIUS (Magnus Felix), a learned prelate, was born about 473. He became bishop of Pavia, where he died in 521. His works, which illustrate the history of that period, were printed at Paris, in 8vo. in 1611.—*Moreri.*

ENOCH, the son of Jared, and the seventh from Adam, is celebrated in scripture for his pious and upright life in an evil generation, and being translated into heaven without passing through death, B. C. 3017, and of his age 365. St. Jude has cited a prediction of Enoch respecting the last judgment. There is a book extant, called the Prophecies of Enoch, which, though very antient, is apocryphal.—*S.S. Moreri.*

ENSENADA (Zeno Somo de Silva, marquis de la), a Spanish statesman, who rose from obscurity to the first offices in the government, and the rank of nobility. His modesty appears from the title which he took of *Ensenada*, or "Nothing in itself." He was disgraced by the intrigues of the duke of Huescar. He died in 1755.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ENT (George), an English physician, was born at Sandwich in 1604. He was educated at Cambridge, but took his doctor's degree at Padua. He was knighted by Charles II. and became president in the college of physicians. He died in 1689. His works are, Apologia pro Circulatione sanguinis contra Emilio Parisano, 8vo.; Animadversiones in Malachiæ Thrustoni diatribam de Respirationis usu primario.—— *Wood's A. O.*

ENTICK (John), an English divine, who published a History of the War which ended in 1763, 5 vols. 8vo.; a History of London, 4 vols. 8vo.; a Latin and English Dictionary; An English Spelling Dictionary, and other works. He died in 1780.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ENTINOPE, of Candia, an architect of the 5th century, who was one of the chief founders of the city of Venice. When the Goths invaded Italy in 405, Entinope fled into the marshes on the borders of the Adriatic, where he built a house, and his example was followed by other fugitives.—*Mor.*

ENZINAS (Francis), or *Dryander*, the Greek word for his name, was born at Burgos, in Spain, about 1515. He renounced popery at Wittemberg, and translated the New Testament into Spanish, for which he was thrown into prison at Antwerp, but contrived to make his escape, and went to Geneva, where he died. He wrote the History of the Low Countries, and of the Religion of Spain, 8vo.—His brother *John* was also a convert from popery, for which he was burnt at Rome in 1545.—— *Bayle. Moreri.*

EOBANUS (Elias), professor of the belles-lettres at Erfurt, at Nuremberg, and Marsburg. He died in the latter place in 1540, aged 52. He was a good poet and an honest man, but a hard drinker. His Latin Poems and Epistles have been published.— *Moreri.*

EON (de l'Etoile), a French fanatic of the 12th century, who pretended to be the son of God. He died in prison, and some of his followers were burnt.—*Moreri.*

EPAMINONDAS, a Theban general, illustrious for his talents and his virtues. He was the friend of Pelopidas, who by his advice delivered Thebes from the Lacedemonians. This produced a war, in which Epaminondas was appointed head of the Theban armies. He defeated the Spartans at the battle of Leuctra, about 371 B. C. and on his return to Thebes he was seized for violating the law, which ordered every public officer to resign his appointment within a limited period on pain of death. When brought before the senate, he calmly requested that after execution they would inscribe these words on his tomb: "Here lies Epaminondas, who suffered death for saving his country." This reproof so affected his judges, that he was pardoned. He was again placed at the head of the troops, and assisted the Eleans against the Spartans. But in the moment of victory over the latter at Mantinea, he was wounded by a javelin, and expired in triumph on hearing that the Thebans were the victors, B. C. 363.—*Corn. Nep. Univ. Hist.*

EPAPHRODITUS, bishop of Philippi in Macedonia. He was the bearer of the contributions sent by the christians of Philippi to St. Paul at Rome, who returned them an epistle by him, A. D. 62.—*Philip.* ii.

EPHORUS, an orator and historian of Cumæ, in Æolia. He was the disciple of Isocrates, by whose advice he wrote a history

from the return of the Heraclidæ to Peloponnesus, to the 20th year of Philip of Macedon. He also wrote other pieces, but they are lost.—*Voss. Hist. Græc.*

Ephraim, the son of Joseph, was born in Egypt about 1710 B.C. He was adopted, together with his brother Manasseh, by Jacob among the tribes.—*SS.*

Ephrem (St.), a christian father of the 4th century, was born at Nisibis, in Mesopotamia. He settled at Edessa, was ordained deacon, and became superior of a society of monks. He wrote several religious discourses in the Syriac language, which have been translated into Greek and Latin. The best edition of his works is that of Rome, in 1747, in 6 vols. folio. He died in 778.

Epicharmus, a poet and philosopher, was a native of Cos, but carried when a child to Sicily. He was of the Pythagorean school, and is mentioned as being the first writer of comedy. Aristotle attributes to him the invention of the letters Θ and X. He died, aged 97, in the 5th century B. C.—*Voss. Poet. Græc.*

Epictetus, a stoic philosopher, was a native of Hierapolis, in Phrygia. He was the slave of Epaphroditus, the freedman of Nero. When Domitian banished the philosophers from Rome, he went to Nicopolis, but returned on the death of that tyrant, and was in great esteem with Adrian and Marcus Aurelius. He resided in a cottage with no furniture but an earthen lamp, which sold after his death for 3000 drachmas, near 100*l.* of our money. Here he wrote his Enchiridion, or Compendium of the Stoic Philosophy. It abounds in pure maxims of morality. The best edition is that of Upton, in 2 vols. 4to. London, 1742. Mrs. Carter translated it into English, 1758, 4to. with notes.—*Moreri.*

Epicurus, the founder of a celebrated sect of philosophers, was born at Gargettus, near Athens, about 342 B.C. He studied at Samos and Athens, from whence he removed in consequence of the war with Perdiccas, and opened a school, first at Mitylene, and next at Lampsacus. He finally settled at Athens, where he obtained a number of disciples, owing to the pleasantness of his system and his deportment. They lived together and had all things in common. Epicurus died in the 73d year of his age, and was succeeded by his friend Hermachus. His system had a tendency to atheism, by ascribing too little to the Deity, and extravagant powers to nature. His doctrine of *pleasure* being the supreme good, has been much misrepresented and abused, for the life of Epicurus was irreproachable, and he inculcated virtue as the essence of pleasure. It must be admitted, however, that his system was afterwards grossly perverted from the author's original meaning. His notion of the eternity of matter is peculiarly dangerous and absurd —*Stanley. Bayle.*

Epimenides, a Cretan poet and philosopher, of whom marvellous tales are related, as that he slept fifty years, and lived to be above one hundred and fifty years old. He was sent for by the Athenians to perform a solemn lustration when their city was visited by the plague. St. Paul is said to have quoted him in Titus i. 12.—*Stanley's Hist. Phil.*

Epiphanius, a father of the church, who displayed great zeal against the writings of Origen. He was chosen bishop of Salamis, and died in 403. His works were published by Petavius, in 2 vols. folio, 1622.—*Cave.*

Epiphanius, the scholastic, who translated, at the request of his friend Cassiodorus, the Ecclesiastical Histories of Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret. He lived in the 6th century.—*Ibid.*

Epiphanius, an heresiarch, was the son of Carpocrates. He allowed his followers a community of wives. After his death he was worshipped by them as a deity.—*Mor.*

Episcopius (Simon), a learned divine, born at Amsterdam in 1583. In 1612 he was chosen divinity professor at Leyden, but met with considerable trouble on account of his being an Arminian. He was the principal of the remonstrants, or Arminians, at the synod of Dort, which arbitrary assembly deposed him and the other deputies from their ministerial functions, and banished them the republic. He then went to Antwerp, but in 1626 he returned to Holland, and became minister to the remonstrants at Rotterdam. In 1634 he removed to Amsterdam, and was chosen rector of the remonstrants' college. He died in 1643. His works make 2 vols. folio.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Erasistratus, a celebrated Greek physician, who is said to have discovered the passion of Antiochus Soter for his mother-in-law Stratonice, by the agitation of his pulse. He and Herophilus of Chalcedon are mentioned as the first who dissected human bodies, to improve themselves in anatomy.—*Plin. Nat. Hist. Moreri.*

Erasmus (Desiderius), an illustrious writer, was born at Rotterdam in 1467. He was the illegitimate son of one Gerard, a native of Tergou, by the daughter of a physician. It was the intention of Gerard to have married his mistress, but being deceived by a false report of her death while he was in Italy, he entered into orders, which completely destroyed his good design. Erasmus was called Gerard, which he afterwards altered to the Latin name Desiderius, and the Greek Erasmus, all signifying *amiable*. At nine years of age he was sent to Deventer, in Gelderland, where he made a great progress in his studies. While he was at Deventer his mother died there of the plague, and his father soon followed her; leaving our orphan to the care of three guardians, who determined on bringing him up to a religious life that they might enjoy

his patrimony; for which purpose they removed him from one convent to another, till at last, in 1486, he took the habit among the canons-regular at Stein, near Tergou. The monastic life being disagreeable to him, he accepted an invitation from the archbishop of Cambray to reside with him. During his abode with this prelate he was ordained priest; but in 1496 he went to Paris, and supported himself by giving private lectures. In 1497 he visited England, and met with a liberal reception from the most eminent scholars, and applied to the study of the Greek language, of which he was before ignorant. His first literary works were philological, as his Adagia; De Copia Verborum; and De ratione Conscribendi Epistolas. In 1503 we find him at Louvain, where he studied divinity under Dr. Adrian Florent, afterwards Adrian VI. The next year came out his Enchiridion Militis Christiani, a book of practical religion. Not long after this he was again in England, for which country he had always a great regard. In 1506 he took his doctor's degree at Turin, and went to Bologna, where he continued some time; thence he removed to Venice, and resided with the famous Aldus Manutius. From Venice he went to Padua and Rome, where many offers were made him to settle; but having received an invitation from Henry VIII. he set out for England, and arrived in 1510. He at first lodged with sir Thomas More, and while here, wrote his Praise of Folly. Fisher, bishop of Rochester, invited him to Cambridge, where he was made lady Margaret's professor of divinity, and Greek professor. In 1514 we find him at Basil, preparing his New Testament, and Epistles of Jerome, for the press, which came out in 1516. This was the first time the New Testament was printed in Greek. The reformation now began under Luther, and though Erasmus approved of his principles and object, he was afraid to irritate the court of Rome. A friendly correspondence passed between these two great men, but afterwards a controversy ensued on the subject of free-will, and Luther treated Erasmus as a hypocrite. It is certain that Erasmus approved the reformation in his heart, but he had not courage to express himself openly; and the consequence was, that he was disliked by both parties. In 1522 appeared his Colloquies, which gave great offence to the monks, who used to say that "Erasmus laid the egg which Luther hatched." His next controversy was with Scaliger, and others, who, in their zeal for the purity of Latin composition, objected to the use of words not in the works of *Cicero*, whence they were called *Ciceronians*. Against these pedants Erasmus wrote an admirable dialogue, entitled Ciceronianus, printed in 1528. The same year appeared his learned work, "De recta Latinis Græcique Sermonis pronuntiatione." His last publication was his Ecclesiastes, or the Manner of Preaching, 1535. He died at Basil in 1536, and was buried in the cathedral of that city. The inhabitants of Rotterdam still shew the house where he was born, and there is a statue erected to his memory in the great square of that city. His works were edited at Leyden in 1706, in ten volumes, folio, by Le Clerc.—*Jortin's Life of Erasmus.*

Erastus (Thomas), a physician and divine, born at Baden about 1524, and died at Basil in 1582. He wrote some books on physic, but he is best known by a treatise, entitled De Excommunicatione Ecclesiastica, in which he denies that the church has power to inflict censures.—*Moreri.*

Eratosthenes, a Greek of Cyrene, who was keeper of the famous library at Alexandria. He died 194 B. C. He was the first who discovered the method of measuring the circumference of the earth. His Fragments were printed at Oxford in 1672, 8vo.—*Voss. de Hist. Græc. Moreri.*

Erchembert of Lombardy, was at first a soldier, and afterwards a benedictine monk. He wrote a Chronicle of the Lombards, of which an abridgment was published at Naples in 1620, 4to. He flourished in the 9th century.—*Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

Ercill-y-Zuniga (don Alonzo d'), a Spanish soldier and poet, was born at Madrid in 1533. He was at the battle of St. Quintin in 1557, and afterwards went to South America, where he distinguished himself against the revolted Indians of Peru and Chili. He died at Madrid about 1600. He wrote a poem on the subject of this war, called Araucana.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Erckern (Lazarus), a German writer on metallurgy. He was superintendant of the mines of Hungary, Germany, and the Tyrol. His book was printed at Frankfort in 1694, in Latin.—*Ibid.*

Eremita (Daniel), a writer of the 17th century, was a native of Antwerp, and became secretary to the duke of Florence. He turned Roman catholic, but afterwards became a deist, and died at Leghorn in 1613. His Opera Varia appeared at Utrecht in 1702, in 8vo. The best part of the collection is that entitled De Aulica Vita ac civili.—*Moreri.*

Eric IX. king of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, succeeded Margaret in 1412. He married the daughter of Henry IV. of England. He made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but was made prisoner in Syria, and paid a large ransom for his liberty. Soon after his return the Swedes revolted, and were followed by the Danes, on which he withdrew to the isle of Gothland. In 1439 he was formally deposed. He afterwards settled in Pomerania, where he died in 1459. He compiled a History of Denmark to the Year 1288.—*Mod. Un. Hist. Moreri.*

Eric XIV. son and successor of Gustavus I. king of Sweden. He courted princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen of England, but

being refused, he married the daughter of a peasant. This alienated from him the hearts of his subjects, and, together with his cruelties, occasioned a revolt. Eric was compelled to renounce his throne in 1568. He died in prison in 1578.—*Mod. Un. Hist. Mor.*

ERIGENA (John Scotus), a learned man of the 9th century, was born in Scotland, though others make him a native of England. He is said to have travelled to Athens, where he acquired the Greek and Oriental languages. He resided many years at the court of Charles the Bald, king of France, with whom he lived on terms of the greatest familiarity. At the request of his patron he translated the works of Dionysius into Latin, which drew upon him the resentment of the pope, to avoid whose fury he went to England. His greatest work was the Division of Nature, or the Nature of Things, printed at Oxford in 1681. Some say that he was employed by Alfred in restoring learning at Oxford, and that he taught school at Malmsbury, where he was murdered by his pupils on account of his severity. Others say that he died a natural death in France about 874.—*Biog. Br.*

ERINNA, a Grecian poetess, who was cotemporary with Sappho, and wrote several pieces, fragments of which are extant.—*Voss. Poet. Græc.*

ERIZZO (Lewis and Marc Antony), two brothers of Venice, who caused their uncle, a senator of Ravenna, to be murdered in 1546, that they might gain possession of his wealth. Lewis was beheaded, but the other died in prison. Paul Erizzo, of the same family, was governor of Negropont, which he defended against the Turks, and at last surrendered on condition that his life should be spared. But the sultan ordered him to be sawn in two; and with his own hands cut off the head of his daughter, because she would not yield to his desires, A. D. 1469.—*Moreri.*

ERIZZO (Sebastian), a learned Venetian nobleman, who died in 1585. He wrote, A Treatise on Medals; another on Logic; and one entitled Sei Giornate. He also translated some of Plato's works into Italian.—*Tiraboschi.*

ERLACH (John Lewis), a noble Swiss, born at Berne. He distinguished himself in the service of France, and obtained several victories, for which he was made commander in chief of the army by Lewis XIV. on the defection of Turenne. He died at Brisac the year following, aged 55.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ERNESTI (John Augustus), professor of theology at Leipsic, was born at Tennstadt in 1707. In 1742 he was chosen extraordinary professor of antient literature, and in 1756 professor of eloquence. Two years afterwards he took his doctor's degree, and obtained the divinity chair, which he held with great reputation to his death in 1781. He published several valuable editions of Latin and Greek authors, as Xenophon, Cicero, Suetonius, Tacitus, Homer, and Callimachus, accompanied with learned notes. His Institutio interpretis Novi Testamenti, Leipsic, 1761, is a very excellent work; as also are his Opuscula Oratoria, Orationes, Prolusiones et Elogia, 8vo.: and Opusculorum Oratorum Novum Volumen, 8vo. 1791; Opuscula Critica, 8vo.—*Life by W. Aug. Ernesti.*

EROSTRATUS, or ERATOSTRATUS, an obscure Ephesian, who, to acquire a name, set fire to the temple of Diana, 356 B. C. The magistrates of Ephesus passed an edict, prohibiting any to pronounce his name.—*Moreri.*

ERPENIUS, or ERPEN (Thomas), a learned Dutchman, born in 1584. He was educated at Leyden, after which he travelled into several countries to perfect himself in the Oriental languages. He returned to Leyden in 1612, and was chosen professor of the Oriental tongues. He died in 1624. He wrote Grammatica Arabica; Rudimenta Linguæ Arabicæ; Precepta de Lingua Græcorum Communi; Grammatica Hebræa; Orationes de Linguarum Hebrææ atque Arabicæ dignitate. He also translated several Arabic works into Latin, with annotations; and the New Testament and Pentateuch into Arabic.—*Moreri.*

ERSKINE (Ebenezer and Ralph), two Scotch divines, of the class of seceders, or those who adhere to the solemn league and covenant. The first died at Stirling in 1755, and Ralph in 1751. Their sermons have been often printed, and are held in great request by high calvinists.—*Lives prefixed to their works.*

ERXLEBEN (John Christian Polycarp), a German naturalist, born at Quedlinburg in 1744. He studied physic at Gottingen, and gave lectures there on the veterinary art and natural history. He also wrote on those subjects. His Principles of Natural History, 8vo. 1768, is particularly valuable. He died in 1777.—*Gen. Biog.*

ERYCEIRA (Ferdinand de Meneses count), a Portuguese historian, born at Lisbon in 1614. He devoted himself to military service, and distinguished himself as an able general at Tangier. He wrote The History of Tangier, folio, 1723: History of Portugal, 2 vols. folio; The Life of John I. King of Portugal.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ERYCEIRA (Francis Xavier, Meneses, count), great-grandson of the above, was born at Lisbon in 1673. He was also a soldier and a writer, and died in 1743. He wrote on the Value of the Coins of Portugal: Reflections on academical Studies; Parallels of illustrious Men and Women; A Translation of the Henriade.—*Ibid.*

ESAU, the son of Isaac and Rebecca, born about 1836 B. C. He sold his primogeniture to his brother Jacob, who by deceit afterwards procured from him his father's blessing. Enraged at this, he would

have slain Jacob had he not fled into Mesopotamia. On his return Esau met him, and behaved very generously to him. Esau died 1710 B.C. He was the father of the Edomites.—*Genesis*.

Escobar (Bartholomew), a learned Spanish jesuit, who went to the Indies, and died at Lima in 1624, aged 66. He wrote several religious pieces. *Anthony Escobar*, another Spanish jesuit, died in 1669, aged 80. He wrote a Commentary on the Bible, in 9 vols. folio; and a work, entitled Theologia Moralis, 7 vols folio.—*Moreri*.

Espagnac (John Baptist, baron d'), a gallant French general, born in 1713, and died at Paris in 1783. He served with great glory under marshal Saxe, and wrote a number of books on the military art, and a History of the Marshal, in 3 vols. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Espagne (John d'), a French protestant minister, born in Dauphine. He came to London in the reign of James I. and officiated to a French congregation there till about the Restoration. His Treatise on Popular Errors in Religion, dedicated to Charles I. has been praised by Bayle. He criticised therein some of Calvin's principles. His works were printed at the Hague, in 2 vols. 12mo. 1674.—*Bayle*.

Espagnet (John d'), a learned Frenchman of the 17th century. He was president of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and published two books, one entitled Enchiridion Physicæ Restitutæ; and another called Arcanum Hermeticæ Philosophiæ Opus, which is appended to the former.—*Ibid.*

Espagnolet (Joseph Ribeira l'), a Spanish painter, born at Xativa, in Valencia, in 1580. He imitated the manner of Caravaggio, whom in some points he surpassed. He died at Naples in 1656. He also engraved in aquafortis.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Espen (Zeger Bernard van), a learned professor at Louvain, who opposed the formulary and the bull Unigenitus, by which he brought himself into trouble, and went to Amersfort to avoid his enemies, where he died in 1728, aged 83. His works on the canon law were printed at Paris, 4 vols. folio, 1753.—*Moreri*.

Espence (Claude d'), a French divine and doctor of the Sorbonne, born in 1511. He accompanied cardinal Lorraine to Rome, and distinguished himself at the council of Trent, and in many important negociations. He died in 1571. His theological works were printed at Paris in 1619, folio.—*Ib.*

Esper (John Frederic), a naturalist and entomologist, was born at Drossenfeld, in Bayreuth, in 1732. He studied theology at Erlangen, but devoted himself chiefly to botany and natural history. He died in 1781. He published, an accurate Description of the lately discovered Zoolites of unknown Animals, and of several Caverns, 4to. Nuremburg, 1774, folio; A Method of determining the Orbits of Comets, and

other celestial Bodies, without astronomical Instruments, or mathematical Calculations, 8vo.—*Gen. Biog.*

Esperiente (Philip), a learned Italian, who formed a society at Rome, the members of which adopted Greek names, and that which he assumed was Callimachus. This giving offence to pope Pius II he retired to Poland, where he was employed by king Casimir to educate his children. He died in 1496. He wrote, 1. Commentarii rerum Persicarum; 2. Historia de iis quæ à Venetis tentata sunt, Persis & Tartaris contra Turcas movendis, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Espremenil (James Duval d'), a French advocate, was born at Pondicherry in 1746. He was the nephew and heir of Duval de Leyril, governor of that city, and the accuser of the unfortunate count Lally. D'Espremenil became counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and was a very eloquent orator. He distinguished himself by his violence in the French revolution, but perished on the scaffold with his old antagonist Chapelier, in 1794. In going to the place of execution, he said to his companion: "We have at this moment a terrible problem to solve; to which of us two the shoutings of the mob are addressed?" He was the author of Remonstrances, published by parliament, 1788; Nullity and Despotism of the Assembly, 8vo.; Actual State of France, 1790, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Esprit (James), a member of the French academy, was born in 1611, and died in 1678. His works are, 1. Paraphrases on some of the Psalms; 2. The Fallacy of human Virtues, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri*.

Essex (James), an English architect, was born in 1723. He distinguished himself by the repairs and improvements of King's college chapel, Cambridge, and Ely and Lincoln cathedrals. He wrote some papers in the Archæologia, and the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica. He died at Cambridge in 1784.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Estaing (Charles Henry, count d'), a French commander, was born of a noble family in Auvergne. He served under count Lally in India, and was made prisoner by the English; but was released on his parole, which he broke. In the American war he was employed as vice-admiral and general of the French armies on that station, where he took the island of Grenada. In 1787 he became member of the assembly of notables, and commandant of the national guards at Versailles at the commencement of the revolution. He was guillotined in 1793.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Estampes (Anne of Pisseleu, duchess of), wife of the duke of Estampes, and mistress of Francis I. king of France. She carried on a correspondence with Charles V. and informed him of the state of the armies and the country, by which means he gained the greatest advantages, and nearly ruined France. After the death of Francis she re-

tired to her country seat, where she died in 1576.—*Moreri.*

Estcourt (Richard), an actor and dramatic writer, born at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire. He was a second-rate performer at Drury-lane, and died in 1713. He wrote two dramatic pieces: 1. The Fair Example, a comedy; 2. Prunella, an interlude.—*Biog. Dram.*

Esther, a Jewess of the tribe of Benjamin, and cousin to Mordecai. Ahasuerus, king of Persia, married her after divorcing his queen Vashti. His favourite minister, Haman, out of resentment against Mordecai, plotted the destruction of all the Jews in the empire, which being communicated to Esther, she applied to the king, who revoked the decree, and ordered Haman to be hanged on the gallows which he had prepared for Mordecai. In memory of the deliverance, the Jews celebrate the yearly feast of Purim. Historians are not agreed as to the king who is called Ahasuerus in scripture, but he seems to have been Darius, son of Hystaspes.—*SS. Stackhouse's Hist. of the Bible.*

Estius (William), a learned Roman-catholic divine, was born at Gorcum, in Holland, in 1542. He became professor of theology, and afterwards chancellor of the university of Douay, where he died in 1613. He wrote Commentaries on the Epistles, 2 vols.; and Annotationes in præcipua ac difficioliora S. Scriptura loca, fol.; Martyri Edmundi Campiani, &c.—*Moreri.*

Estoile (Pierre de l'), a French writer, and grand-auditor of the chancery of Paris, died in 1611. After his death were published, 1. His Journal of Henry III. 5 vols. 8vo.; 2. Journal of Henry IV. 4 vols. 8vo. His son, *Claude*, was a member of the French academy, and wrote some plays and poems. He died in 1652.—*Ibid.*

Estrades (Godfrey, count of), a French general and statesman. In 1661 he was sent ambassador to England, and again in 1666, where he strenuously maintained his right of precedence over the Spanish ambassador. The year following he went to Holland, and concluded the treaty of Breda. In 1673 he was at the conference at Nimeguen. He died in 1686, aged 79. The negociations of the count d'Estrades were printed at the Hague in 1472, in 9 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Estrees (Francis Annibal d'), duke and marshal of France. He was the son of Anthony d'Estrees, grand master of the artillery, and born in 1573. He was educated for the church, and was appointed bishop of Laon, which he quitted for a military life. He died at Paris in 1670. He wrote Memoirs of the Regency of Mary de Medicis; Relation of the Siege of Mantua. His sister *Gebrielle* became the favourite mistress of Henry IV. by whom she had three children. She died, as it is said, by poison, in 1599.—*Moreri.*

Estrees (Cæsar d'), cardinal and abbot of St. Germain des Prés, born in 1628. He was the son of the preceding, and raised to the see of Laon in 1653. Lewis XIV. employed him in several negociations, particularly at Rome. He died in 1714.—*Mor.*

Estrees (Victor Marie d'), vice-admiral of France, born in 1660. He bombarded Barcelona and Alicant in 1691. In 1701 he was appointed lieutenant-general of the naval forces of Spain by Philip V. He was made marshal of France, and created a grandee of Spain. He died in 1737.—*Ibid.*

Estrees (Louis Cæsar, duke d'), marshal of France and minister of state, was born in 1695. He distinguished himself in Flanders under marshal Saxe, and in the war in 1756 had the command of the army in Germany, where he obtained signal advantages. He was afterwards recalled, and made a duke in 1763. He died in 1771.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Ethelbert, king of Kent in 560. He married Bertha, daughter of Caribert, king of France, by whose means he embraced christianity, which he had permitted to be preached to his subjects by Austin the monk. Ethelbert enacted a code of laws, and died in 616.—*Rapin. Hume.*

Ethelbert, king of England, the second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelbald in 860. He was a virtuous prince, and beloved by his subjects.—*Ibid.*

Ethelred, king of England, the son of Edgar, succeeded his brother Edward the Martyr in 978. He paid a tribute to the Danes by a tax levied on his subjects called *Danegelt*. To free himself from this oppression, he caused the Danes to be treacherously massacred in one day. On this, Swein, king of Denmark, entered his kingdom, and compelled him to fly to Normandy, but Swein dying soon after, Ethelred returned, and died in 1016.—*Ibid.*

Ethelwolf, king of England, came to the crown in 838. He was a mild and religious prince, and went to Rome with his youngest son Alfred. He died in 857, and was buried at Winchester.—*Ibid.*

Etherege (George), an English dramatic writer, was born about 1636, of an ancient family in Oxfordshire. In 1664 he produced a comedy, called The Comical Revenge, or Love in a Tub; encouraged by the favourable reception of which, he brought out another in 1668, entitled She Would if She Could. In 1676 appeared his Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter. He received the honour of knighthood about 1683. He died at Ratisbon by a fall down stairs when drunk. His songs are sprightly.—*Biog. Dram.*

Ethyg (George), or Etheridge, an English physician, was born at Thame, in Oxfordshire, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow. About 1553 he was appointed king's professor of Greek, after which he

practised as a physician at Oxford. He was also a good mathematician, and skilled in music, but being a zealous Roman-catholic, he lost his professorship. He died about 1588. He wrote Hypomnemata quædam in aliquot libros Pauli Æginetæ, seu Observationes Medicamentorum quæ hâc ætate in usu sunt, 8vo. 1588. Some musical compositions and Latin poems of his are extant in MS.—*Wood's A. O.*

Ethiopia and Abyssinia. Sesostris, king of Egypt, conquered this country about 1008 B. C. In 956 the Ethiopians regained their liberties, and in 947 invaded Egypt, and drowned king Orus. In 671 Ethiopia was subdued by Asserhaddon, king of Assyria, but it revolted on his death in 668. Cyrus obtained a great part of the country about 534, but at the time of his death the Ethiopians were in a state of independence, since Cambyses made an unsuccessful expedition against them in 525. A. D. 960, a woman called Fredda Gabey put to death del Noad of the Solomonic race, and placed her son on the throne. This race, however, was restored by Icon Amlac in 1300. —*Univ. Hist. Bruce's Travels.*

Etmuller (Michael), a physician, was born in 1644, at Leipsic, in which university he became professor of botany, anatomy, and chemistry. He died in 1683. He wrote several esteemed books on medical subjects, most part of which were published after his death, by his son, *Michael Ernest Etmuller*, in 3 vols. folio. The son, who was born in 1673, was chosen in 1702 extraordinary professor of physic at Leipsic. —*Haller Bibl. Med. Moreri.*

Evagoras I. king of Cyprus, recovered Salamis from the Persians, but afterwards he was defeated and deprived of the greatest part of his territories. He was assassinated 374 B. C.—Evagoras II. grandson of the preceding, and son of Nicocles. He was dethroned by his uncle Protagoras, on which he fled to Artaxerxes Ochus, who made him governor of a province, but at last put him to death.—*Moreri.*

Evagoras, a Greek writer in the time of Augustus, who wrote, a History of Egypt; the Life of Timagenes; De artificio Thucydidis Oratorio; Lexicon in Thucydidem.—*Moreri.*

Evagrius, a monk of the 5th century, who wrote a book called Altercatio Simonis Judæi & Theopholi Christiani, which is still extant.—*Moreri.*

Evagrius, bishop of Antioch in 389. His election was disputed by Flavianus, and confirmed by the council of Capua, in 390. He died in 392.—*Moreri. Dupin.*

Evagrius (Scholasticus), an ecclesiastical historian of Epiphania in Syria. He flourished in the 6th century, and wrote six books of ecclesiastical history, from 431 to 594, printed by Stephens at Paris in 1544. An edition appeared at Cambridge in 1720, folio.—*Moreri.*

Evagrius (Ponticus or Hyperborita), a monk of the 4th century, who was born near the Euxine sea. He embraced the monastic life at Jerusalem, from whence he removed to Syria. He zealously defended the opinions of Origen. Fragments only of his writings remain.—*Cave Hist. Lit.*

Evans (Arise), an astrologer, was a native of Wales, and educated at Oxford. On entering into orders he obtained a curacy in Staffordshire, but was dismissed on account of his irregularities. He then removed to London, where he taught the mathematics, and practised astrology. He also obtained fame as a necromancer. He died in the great rebellion. The noted Lilly was his pupil.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Evans (Cornelius), an impostor, was born at Marseilles, but his father was a Welshman. In 1648 he came to England, and pretended to be the prince of Wales, to whom he bore a great resemblance. After carrying on this farce a few weeks, he was sent to Newgate, from whence he effected his escape, but what became of him afterwards is not known.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Evans (Abel), commonly called Dr. Evans the epigrammatist, was one of the Oxford wits, and intimate with the most eminent poets of the age. He was a member of St. John's college, and took his degree of D. D. in 1711. He was vicar of St. Giles, Oxford. Some of his poems are in Mr. Nichols's collection.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Evans (John), a dissenting minister, was born in 1680, at Wrexham in Denbighshire, and educated at some academies in London and Yorkshire, after which he resided with a private family in Shropshire. In 1704 he became assistant to Dr. Daniel Williams, pastor of a congregation in London, and succeeded him in the sole charge in 1716. He obtained the degree of D. D. from the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen. He died in 1730. Dr. Evans is known as the author of two volumes of excellent sermons on the Christian Temper, and a volume of sermons to Young Persons.—*Dr. Harris's Fun. Sermon for Dr. Evans.*

Evans (Caleb), an eminent baptist minister, was born at Bristol, where his father officiated to a respectable congregation. The son was educated at a dissenting academy in London, and afterwards became assistant and successor to his father. He also conducted a seminary for bringing up young men to the pastoral office with great reputation. In 1789 King's college, Aberdeen, conferred on him the degree of D. D. He died in 1791, aged 54. Dr. Evans published sermons on the Scripture Doctrine of the Son and Holy Spirit; a collection of Hymns adapted to public worship; Address to the serious and candid Professors of Christianity; Christ crucified, or the Scripture Doctrine of the Atonement, &c. —*Funeral Sermon by Dr. Stennet.*

Evans (Evan), a divine and poet, was

born in Cardiganshire about 1730, and entered of Jesus college, Oxford, in 1751. He never obtained any preferment in the church, which disappointment is supposed to be the cause of his addicting himself to drinking. He died in 1790. He published a quarto volume entitled Dissertatio de Bardis, with specimens of Welsh poetry; an English poem called the Love of our Country; and two volumes of Sermons by Tillotson and others, translated into Welsh. —*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

Evanson (Edward), a divine, was born at Warrington, in Lancashire, in 1731. He received his education at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and entering into orders, became curate to his uncle at Mitcham in Surrey. In 1768 he obtained the living of South Mims, where he resided about two years, and was then presented to the living of Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire, to which was added that of Longdon, a village in Worcestershire. Here he altered his sentiments on the Trinitarian doctrine, and ventured to make alterations in the Common Prayer, which gave such offence to the parishioners that a prosecution was instituted against him, which failed on account of some irregularity in the proceedings. In 1778 he resigned his livings and returned to Mitcham, where he undertook the education of some pupils. He died in 1805. He wrote the Dissonance of the four generally received Evangelists; A Letter to Bishop Hurd on the Grand Apostacy; Reflections on the State of Religion in Christendom, and some other works.—*Monthly Mag.*

Evaristus, bishop of Rome, was elected A. D. 109, and martyred in 109. He presented to the emperor a book or apology on the excellence of the Christian religion. —*Platina. Bower.*

Eubulides, a philosopher and dramatic writer of Miletus, was a disciple of Euclid, and preceptor to Demosthenes and Alexinus. He wrote comdies, and a book against Aristotle. There was another of the same name, but of the cynic sect.—— *Moreri.*

Eucharius, or Houchar (Eligius), a divine and poet of Ghent of the 16th century. He wrote, 1. The Lives of St. Levinus, St. Cotera, and Bertulsius; 2. a Comedy of the Patience of Chryselleis, and other works.—*Moreri.*

Eucherius, archbishop of Lyons. He obtained so great a name for his piety as to be canonized. He died about 454. He wrote several devotional pieces.—*Moreri.*

Euclid, an eminent philosopher of Megara, and the disciple of Socrates, from whom he differed in the manuer of teaching; for, instead of instructing his pupils in morals, he confined their attention wholly to the subtleties of logic. Hence his followers became noted wranglers.——*Bayle. Moreri.*

Euclid, a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished B. C. 300. He immortalized his name by his books on geometry, in which he digested all the propositions of the eminent geometricians who preceded him, as Thales, Pythagoras, and others. Ptolemy became his pupil, and his school was so famous, that Alexandria continued for ages the great university for mathematicians. The best edition of his whole works is that of Gregory, Oxford, folio, 1703. His Elements have gone through innumerable editions.— *Martin's Biog. Phil. Hutton's Mathematical Dict.*

Eudæmon (John Andrew), or John the *happy*, a learned jesuit, who died at Rome in 1625. He was a native of Candia, and wrote a book entitled Admonitio ad regem Ludovicum XII. 1625, 4to. in which he attacked the authority of the kings of France in church matters, which occasioned his order to be severely treated in that country.—*Moreri.*

Eudes (John), founder of a religious society called after his name. He was an eloquent preacher, and died at Caen in 1680, aged 79.—*Ibid.*

Eudocia, a learned Athenian lady, whose original name was *Athenais*, was the daughter of Leontius the philosopher, who left her only a small legacy, bequeathing the rest of his property to his two sons. On this she went to Constantinople to lay her complaint before Theodosius the younger. Here she became the favourite of Pulcheria, sister of that emperor, and embraced the christian religion. In 421 she was married to the emperor, who afterwards divorced her in a fit of jealousy. She then went to Jerusalem, where she built churches, and led a life of great devotion. She died in 460. This empress wrote some Greek poems, and paraphrases on some of the prophets.—*Moreri.*

Eudocia, or Eudoxia, widow of the emperor Constantine Ducas, on whose death, in 1067, she assumed the imperial diadem, and married the general Romanus Diogenes. When her son Michael ascended the throne, he shut her in a convent, where she amused herself in writing on the pagan mythology.—*Moreri.*

Eudocia (Feodorevna), first wife of Peter I. czar of Russia, and daughter of the boyard Feodor Lapookin. Peter married her in 1689, but a few years afterwards he sent her to a nunnery on account of her complaints of his infidelity. She died in 1731, aged 59.—*Coxe's Russia. Tooke's Hist. of Russia.*

Eudoxius, patriarch of Constantinople, to which see he was preferred by the emperor Constantius, after having been deposed from the bishopric of Antioch for arianism. He died in 379.—*Moreri.*

Eudoxus of Cnidus, an eminent astronomer of Caria, in Asia Minor. He stu-

died in Egypt with Plato, and afterwards opened a mathematical school at Athens. It is said that he passed a great part of his time on a high mountain, where he made celestial observations.—*Stanley's Hist. Phil.*

Evelyn (John), an ingenious writer, was born at Wotton, in Surrey, in 1620, and educated at Baliol college, Oxford. By his marriage with the daughter of sir Richard Brown, in 1647, he became possessed of Sayes court, a manor in Kent, where he led a retired life till the Restoration, to which he in some measure contributed. At the establishment of the royal society he became one of the first members. In 1662 appeared his Sculptura, or the History and Art of Chalcography and Engraving in Copper. This curious and valuable work was reprinted in 1755. In 1664 came out his Sylva, or a Discourse of Forest Trees, folio, which has gone through several editions. He was appointed a commissioner for the sick and wounded seamen, one of the commissioners for rebuilding St. Paul's, and afterwards had a place at the board of trade. In the reign of James II. he was made one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord privy seal, and after the Revolution was appointed treasurer of Greenwich hospital. In 1697 appeared his Numismata, or Discourse of Medals, folio. Mr. Evelyn has the honour of being one of the first who improved horticulture, and introduced exotics into this country. Of his garden at Sayes court a curious account may be seen in the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1706, and was buried at Wotton. He wrote several books besides the above. His son, *John Evelyn*, wrote a Greek poem, prefixed to his father's Sylva; and translated Rapin's poem on Gardens into English; and the Life of Alexander from Plutarch. He was also the author of a few poems in Dryden's collection, and died in 1698, aged 44.—*Biog. Brit.*

Everdingen (Cæsar van), an eminent Dutch painter, was born at Alkmaer in 1606, and died in 1679. One of his finest performances is the victory of David over Goliah, painted on the folding-doors of the organ in the great church of Alkmaer. His nephew, *Albert*, excelled as a landscape painter. He died in 1675.—*Houbraken.*

Eugene (Francis), prince of Savoy, was born in 1663. His father was the count of Soissons; and his mother niece to cardinal Mazarine. He was intended for the church, but the death of his father altered the design, and he resolved to follow a military life. His mother being banished to the Netherlands, he went to Vienna, where the emperor gave him a regiment of dragoons, and he served with great reputation against the Turks in Hungary. In 1691 he was sent to Piedmont, where he relieved Coni, which was besieged by the French, and took Carmagnole. In 1597 he obtained the chief command of the Imperial army, and the same year defeated the Turks at the battle of Buda. On the death of the king of Spain, the emperor laid claim to that throne, and a new war breaking out, prince Eugene was sent to Italy, where he defeated Catinat the French general, who was succeeded by Villeroi; but while this general lay secure, as he thought, at Cremona, the prince entered the place by stratagem, and took him prisoner. Soon after this he returned to Vienna, and was made president of the council, and associated in the command of the allied army with the great duke of Marlborough. In 1704 he had a principal share in the famous battle of Blenheim. In 1707 he was repulsed at Cassano by Vendome, but he soon recovered his reputation by a bloody action near Turin, which was then besieged by the French, whose trenches he forced, and gained a complete victory. The same year he entered France, and laid siege to Toulon, but was unsuccessful. The next year he commanded the Imperial army in Flanders, and shared in the victory of Oudenard, as he afterwards did that of Malplaquet. In this last battle he was severely wounded, but would not quit the scene of action. In 1712 he was at London, to induce the English ministers not to make a separate peace, but his arguments were ineffectual: and he was left to finish the war alone. After this defection his progress was weak, and he was successfully opposed by marshal Villars, with whom he entered into a negociation which produced the peace of Radstadt in 1714. Shortly after this a war broke out between the emperor and the Turks, on which the prince was again entrusted with the command in Hungary, where, in 1716, he defeated the grand vizier at Peterwaradin, which was followed by the capture of Belgrade. After the peace of 1718 he retired to a private life: but in 1733, when the election for the crown of Poland was disputed, he was again employed. His service, however, was short, and unproductive of any remarkable action. He died at Vienna in 1736. The prince was very amiable in his private deportment, correct in his manners, serious, sincere, and devout. —*Moreri. Univ. Hist.*

Eugenius I. a pope and saint, succeeded Martin in 654. He is praised for his liberality and piety, and died in 657.—Eugenius II. succeeded Paschal I. in 824, and died in 827. He defended image-worship, though the practice was condemned by the council of Paris in 825.—Eugenius III. pope, ascended the papal chair in 1145. The Romans were at that time in a turbulent state, and finding that he could do little good with them, Eugenius retired to Pisa, and from thence to Paris. He died at Tivoli, in 1153.—Eugenius IV. (Gabriel Condolmere.) He was a Venetian by birth, and succeeded Martin V. in 1431, in which year the council of Basil assembled. This pope and the members of that assembly

differed in their judgment. Eugenius issued a bull against them, which they disregarded, and at last he was under the necessity of confirming the decrees. He afterwards called a council at Ferrara, to endeavour a reconciliation between the Greek and Latin churches. At this council appeared the emperor Paleologus, with several Greek bishops; but the plague breaking out at Ferrara, the council was removed to Florence, where a sort of union was agreed to, which was soon broken. Another council at Basil deposed Eugenius, and elected Amadeus VIII. duke of Savoy, who took the name of Felix. V. Eugenius, however, triumphed over his adversaries, and died at Rome in 1447.—*Cave Hist. Lit. Platina. Bower.*

Eugenius, an obscure man, who from being a grammarian, was proclaimed emperor in Dauphiné by count Arbogastus, after the death of Valentinian the Younger, in 392. He crossed the Alps, and made himself master of Milan. But in 394 he was defeated and slain by the emperor Theodosius.—*Moreri.*

Euler (Leonard), a celebrated mathematician, was the son of a protestant minister, and born at Basil in 1707. He received his education in the university of that city with a view to the church, but he devoted himself principally to mathematical studies under the famous John Bernouilli. In 1727 he followed his friends Hermann and Daniel Bernouilli to Petersburgh, and was associated with them in the mathematical professorship. In 1730 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy, and on the departure of Daniel Bernouilli he succeeded him in the mathematical chair. In 1735 he lost the sight of one eye by intense application to the solution of a difficult problem. A memoir of his on "Fire" obtained the prize from the French academy of sciences in 1738, and in 1740 he divided another on the Flux and Reflux of the Sea, with Maclaurin and Daniel Bernouilli. In 1741 he went to Berlin, at the invitation of the king, to assist in establishing the academy there. He continued at Berlin twenty-five years, and then returned to Petersburgh, where he soon after entirely lost his sight. But still he continued his favourite pursuits, and his Elements of Algebra. He also received another prize from the French academy, for three Memoirs on the Inequalities in the Motions of the Planets: which was followed by two others for solutions of questions on the Theory of the Moon. In 1772 appeared his Lunar Tables. He died of a fit of apoplexy in 1783. Besides the above works he wrote a great number of papers in the Memoirs of several Academies; Opuscula Analytica; Introduction to the Analysis of Infinitesimals, &c.—*Encyclopædia Brit.*

Eulogius, patriarch of Alexandria in 581. He wrote some books against heretics, fragments of which only remain. He died in 608.—*Moreri.*

Eulogius, the martyr of Cordova, was elected archbishop of Toledo, but before his consecration he was put to death by the Saracens, in 859. Some of his works are extant.—*Ibid.*

Eumenes, an eminent general under Alexander the Great, after whose death he became very powerful, but was conquered at last by Antigonus, and put to death 316 B. C. He was a man of strict probity, mild, and generous.—*Plutarch. Corn. Nep.*

Eumenes I. king of Pergamus, succeeded his uncle Philætærus, B. C. 263, and reigned 22 years.—Eumenes II. nephew of the preceding, succeeded his father, Attalus, 197 B. C. He assisted the Romans against Antiochus the Great, and reigned 38 years.—*Univ. Hist.*

Eumenius, a celebrated orator, who flourished about 310. Some of his orations are in Panegyrici Veteres.—*Moreri.*

Eunapius, a writer and physician of the 4th century, who wrote a book of the Lives of the Philosophers and Sophists, in which he speaks rancorously of christianity. He also composed the history of the Cæsars, which is lost, but the substance of it may be seen in Zosimus.—*Voss. Hist. Græc.*

Eunomius, an heresiarch of the 4th century. He was a native of Cappadocia, and the secretary of Ætius, whose errors he embraced and enlarged, which produced a sect called Eunomians. In 360 he was made bishop of Cyzicum by Eudosius bishop of Antioch, who afterwards deposed him by order of Constantius. He died in exile in 394. Some of his works are extant.—*Cave Hist. Lit. Moreri.*

Euphemius, patriarch of Constantinople in 490. He had some disputes with the pope about admitting certain names into the calendar of saints, and the pope being supported by the emperor Anastasius, he was sent into exile, and died at Ancyra, in 515.—*Ibid.*

Euphorion, a Greek poet and historian, born at Chalcis in Eubœa, B. C. 274. Only a few fragments of his poems are extant. There were two others of the same name; the first was a son of Æschylus, and wrote some tragedies; the other was the author of epigrams in the Anthologia.—*Moreri.*

Euphrates, a heretic of the 2d century, who held that the serpent which deceived our first parents was Christ himself under that form, and therefore he and his followers paid reverence to serpents, on which account they were called *ophites*. There were besides two philosophers of this name, one a platonist, under Perdicas; and the other a stoic, under Adrian.—*Ibid.*

Euphranor, an Athenian painter and sculptor, who lived about 352 years B. C. He wrote some books on the arts which he professed, but they are lost.—*Ibid.*

Eupolis, a comic poet of Athens, who lived about 435 B. C. Alcibiades is said to

have caused him to be cast into the sea for writing a play against him, but Ælian says that he died at Egina. Some fragments of his remain.—*Vost. Poet Græc.*

Evremond, St. (Charles de St. Dennis, lord of), a French writer, was born in Normandy, in 1623, and being a younger son was designed for the law, which profession he quitted for the military life. He served under the duke of Enghien, as lieutenant of the guards, and in the civil wars of France was major-general. He attended Mazarine in the negotiation with Spain, but having betrayed some confidential secrets, in a correspondence with the marquis de Crequi, he was obliged to quit France. On this he went to England, where he was in great esteem with king Charles II. He died in 1703, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He was a man of wit and ingenuity. His works were printed in 1728, in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Life by Des Maizeaux.*

Euripides, a Grecian tragic poet, was born in the island of Salamis, B. C. 480. He studied at Athens under Anaxagoras the philosopher, and Prodicus the rhetorician. Euripides was twice married, but was unfortunate in both his wives. He left Athens in disgust, on account of the rivalship of Sophocles, and the raillery of Aristophanes, and went to the court of Archelaus, king of Macedon. As he was walking one evening in a wood, he was assaulted by the king's hounds and torn in pieces. He was then in his 75th year. The Athenians, out of respect for his talents, went into mourning. Only 19 of his tragedies are extant: and the best editions are those of Barnes, Cambridge, 1694, folio; and Musgrave, Oxford 1778, 4to. Euripides has been well translated into English by Woodhull and Potter.—*Moreri.*

Eurydice, wife of Amyntas, king of Macedon, and mother of Alexander, Perdiccas, and of Philip, father of Alexander the Great. She conspired against her husband, from a criminal love she had for her daughter's husband. The plot, however, was discovered by Amyntas, who forgave her. On his death Alexander ascended the throne, but he perished through his mother's ambition, as did Perdiccas. But Philip preserved his crown from all her attempts, on which she fled, but what became of her is unknown.—*Boyle. Moreri.*

Eurydice, a daughter of Aridæus, the natural son of Philip. On the death of Alexander the Great, Aridæus ascended the throne, and was governed by his wife. Olympias, the mother of Alexander, conquered the usurpers, and put them to death, 319 B. C.—*Ibid.*

Eusden (Laurence), an English poet, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1718 he obtained the laureatship, which raised him several enemies, particularly Pope, who placed him in the Dunciad. He became rector of Coningsby, in Lincolnshire, where he died in 1730. His poems are in Nichols's collection.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Eusebius, a Greek by birth, succeeded Marcellus as bishop of Rome in 310, and died the same year. He was violent against readmitting *lapsed* Christians to communion, which gave great offence at Rome, and the emperor Maxentius banished the pope to Sicily.—*Platina. Bower.*

Eusebius (Pamphilus), an ecclesiastical historian, was born in Palestine about 270. In the persecution by Dioclesian, he assisted the suffering christians by his exhortations, particularly his friend Pamphilus, whose name out of veneration he assumed. Eusebius was chosen bishop of Cæsarea about 313. He was at first the friend of Arius, because he considered him as persecuted, but on perceiving the dangerous extent of his opinions, he abandoned him, and assisted at the council of Nice, which he opened with an address. He was also at that of Antioch. The emperor Constantine had a particular esteem for him, and shewed him several tokens of favour. He died about 338. He wrote an Ecclesiastical History, the Life of Constantine, and other works. The best edition of his Ecclesiastical History is that of Cambridge, 3 vols. folio, 1720. He wrote besides this many other works, the principal of which is that of Evangelical Preparation, 2 vols. folio, Paris, 1628.—*Fabricius. Cave. Moreri.*

Eusebius, bishop of Berytus, of Nicomedia, and lastly of Constantinople, was a turbulent arian, and a great persecutor of Athanasius. He died in 341.—*Cave. Fabricius. Moreri.*

Eusebius, bishop of Emesa in Syria, of whom some homilies are still extant. He also was an arian, and died in 360.—*Ibid.*

Eusebius, bishop of Vercelli in Piedmont and a zealous defender of Athanasius, for which he was banished to Syria, but after the death of Constantius he returned to his see, and died in 371. Some Letters of his are extant.—*Ibid.*

Eusebius, bishop of Samosata. He was at first an arian, but afterwards became a zealous opposer of that sect. He was banished by the emperor Valens, and in 378 was killed by a tile thrown upon his head by an arian woman.—*Moreri.*

Eusebius, bishop of Dorylæum, in Phrygia, in the 5th century. He was at first a lawyer, but entering the ecclesiastical state, became bishop of Dorylæum, about 448. He was a zealous opponent of the Eutychians, by whose means he was deposed in 449. Some of his works exist.—*Ibid.*

Eustache (David), a French protestant minister, and pastor of the church at Montpellier. In 1659 he was deputed by the national synod of Loudun to present their

address to the king, on which occasion his speech was much applauded. He wrote some practical and polemical pieces.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Eustachius (Bartholomew), an eminent Italian physician of the 16th century. He settled at Rome where he formed his anatomical tables in 1552, which were not published till 1714. A second edition appeared in 1728. Boerhaave published this author's Opuscula Anatomica in 1707. He died in 1570.—*Tiraboschi.*

Eustathius, a saint of the Greek and Roman calendar, and bishop of Antioch in 325. He strenuously opposed the arians, for which he was banished by Constantius, and died at Trajanopolis in 360.—*Moreri.*

Eustatius, archbishop of Thessalonica, was born at Constantinople, and lived in the 12th century. His Commentaries on Homer were printed at Rome in 1550, and those upon Dionysius the geographer, at Paris in 1577, and at Oxford in 1697, 8vo. —*Moreri.*

Eustochium, the daughter of Paula, an eminent Roman lady, and like her mother distinguished for her knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew languages She resided in the monastery at Bethlehem, but was driven from it by the Pelagians, and died about 419.—*Ibid.*

Eustratius, archbishop of Nice, in the 12th century. His Commentaries, in Greek, on Aristotle's Analytics and Ethics, were printed at Venice, 1544, and 1536, folio.—*Moreri.*

Euthymius, patriarch of Constantinople in 906. The emperor Leo VI. having deposed Nicholas Mysticus, placed Euthymius in his room; but Alexander II. banished him, and restored Nicholas. He died in 911, and was interred at Constantinople.—*Moreri.*

Euthymius (Zigabenus, or Zigadenus), a Greek monk, who wrote, at the command of the emperor Alexius Comnenus, a work entitled Panoplia, or a Defence of the Orthodox Faith. He also wrote a Commentary on the Psalms, printed in Latin in 1530, folio; a Treatise against various Heresies; Commentaries on the Epistles, &c. He died after 1118.—*Ibid.*

Eutocius, of Ascalon, in Palestine, a Greek mathematician of the 6th century. He wrote Commentaries on Apollonius's Conics, to be found in Halley's edition of that work and also Commentaries on Archimedes, in the works of that writer, printed at Oxford in 1792, folio.—*Hutton's Math. Dict. Moreri.*

Eutropius (Flavius), a Latin historian of the 4th century. He was secretary to Constantine the Great, and served under Julian in his Persian expedition. He wrote an Epitome of the History of Rome, of which numerous editions have been printed. —*Moreri.*

Eutropius, the eunuch, and minister of the emperor Arcadius, who in 399 made him consul. His conduct in this situation was so oppressive, that his master was obliged to banish him. He was afterwards beheaded, A. D. 399.—*Moreri.*

Eutyches, a Greek monk, and abbot of a convent near Constantinople: in opposing nestorianism, he broached a new heresy, by denying the human nature of Christ, and asserting that his body was only an aërial vehicle. This heresy was condemned in the council of Constantinople, and Eutyches deposed. But his opinions had many supporters.—*Mosheim. Cave. Moreri.*

Eutychianus (Pope), succeeded Felix in 275, and suffered martyrdom in 283. He was a native of Tuscany, and a warm defender of the rights and orders of the church.—*Platina. Bower.*

Eutychius, patriarch of Constantinople. He reproved Justinian when that emperor fell into an error, for which he was deposed and banished in 564, but in 578 he was restored to his see. He died in 585.—*Moreri.*

Eutychius, a physician and divine, was born at Cairo in 876. After practising physic for many years, he was ordained, and in 933 became patriarch of Alexandria. He died in 950. He wrote, in Arabic, Annals from the Creation to 900, published at Oxford by Pocock in 1659, 4to. Eutychius also wrote a History of Sicily, the MS. of which is in the public library at Cambridge. —*Cave. D'Herbelot.*

Euzoius, a deacon of Alexandria, who was deposed for arianism, but on his submission was made bishop of Antioch, and died about 376. There was another of the same name, who was bishop of Cæsarea in the 4th century. He was a great restorer of learning.—*Moreri.*

Ewald (John), a Danish poet, was born at Copenhagen in 1743. Being of a wandering and adventurous turn, he entered into the Prussian service, and rose to the rank of serjeant, but deserted, and returned to Denmark, where he applied to the study of divinity, but never entered into the ecclesiastical state. He studied the English language, to make himself acquainted with our best poets. He died in 1781. He wrote a dramatic poem, entitled Adam and Eve; Poems in the style of Ossian; a theatrical piece, called "The Fishermen;" and other works which shew great fire and imagination. They were printed at Copenhagen in 1791, 4 vols.—*Gen. Biog.*

Expilli (Claude d'), president in the parliament of Grenoble, born at Voiron, in Dauphiné, in 1561, and died in 1636. He wrote Pleadings, printed at Paris in 1612, 4to.; Poems, 1624; the Life of Bayard, 1650; and a book on French Orthography, 1618.—*Ibid.*

Exuperius, bishop of Thoulouse, and a saint of the Roman calendar, who expended all his own property and the sacred ves-

sels to maintain the poor in the time of famine. He died about 417.—*Gen. Biog.*

Eyck (Hubert van), an eminent painter, and founder of the Flemish school, was born at Maaseyk in 1366, and died in 1426. There is a fine picture, painted by him and his brother, in a church at Ghent, of the adoration of the Lamb. He painted in distemper and in oil.—*Pilkington.*

Eyck (John van), brother of the above, was born in 1370, and died in 1441. He painted history, portraits, and landscapes; but is chiefly known now by his being the inventor of oil painting.—*Ibid.*

Eykens (Peter), an historical painter, born at Antwerp in 1599. In a church at Antwerp is a fine picture by him, representing the last supper; and in another a noble piece of the Baptist preaching in the desert.—*Ibid.*

Ezekiel, the third of the greater prophets. He was the son of Buzi, and a descendant of Aaron. In 597 B. C. he was carried captive to Babylon. Here he wrote his prophecies, the style of which, according to bishop Lowth, is bold, vehement, and tragical, and worked up occasionally to a kind of tremendous dignity.—*SS. Lowth's Prælectiones.*

Ezekiel, a Greek Jew and poet, who composed tragedies on scriptural subjects. Fragments of one on the departure of the Israelites from Egypt are preserved by Clemens Alexandrinus, and Eusebius. He flourished about 300 years B. C.——*Whitaker's Origin of Arianism.*

Ezra, son of Seraiah, priest of the Jews, and a descendant of Aaron. He was carried into captivity to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar; but Artaxerxes Longomanus sent him to his own country with a colony of the Jews, and all the sacred vessels and ornaments of the temple, which he had in charge to rebuild. On his arrival at Jerusalem 467 B C. he set about the reformation of abuses, particularly that of strange marriages. He restored the whole canon of the Old Testament. There is in the Bible a book under his name, and in the Apocrypha two others. Josephus says, that he died at Jerusalem; but others assert that he returned, and ended his days in Persia.——*Ezra. Nehemiah. Prideaux's Connection.*

F.

Faber (John), a German divine, was born at Hailbron in 1500. He was created doctor at Cologne, and in 1526 was appointed confessor to Ferdinand, king of the Romans, who, when he became emperor, gave him the see of Vienna. He was called the mallet of heretics, and owed his preferment to the zeal which he showed against Luther. He died in 1542. His works were printed at Cologne, in 3 vols. folio. There was another of this name, who wrote several publications against the protestants.—*Moreri.*

Faber (Basil), a learned German protestant, who published in 1571 a work, entitled Thesaurus Eruditionis Scholiasticæ, since improved by Cellarius and others into 2 vols. folio. He died in 1576.—*Ibid.*

Fabian, a pope and saint, according to the Roman calendar, ascended the papal chair in 326. He built many churches, and sent bishops into Gaul to propagate christianity. He suffered in the persecution under Decius in 250.—*Ibid.*

Fabian (Robert), an English chronicler of the 15th century. He was a tradesman of London, and served the offices of alderman and sheriff. He died in 1512, and was buried in the church of St. Michael, Cornhill. His Chronicle of England and France was first printed at London in 1516, and again in 1553, in 2 vols. folio.—*Biog. Br.*

Fabius (Maximus Rullianus), an illustrious Roman. Being appointed master of the horse by the dictator S. Papirius, censor, in the war against the Samnites, he charged the enemy, and obtained a victory; but having done this in the absence of the dictator, and contrary to his orders, he was condemned to death, but was rescued by the people. In 303 B C. he served the office of censor, and obtained the name of Maximus for lessening the power of the populace in elections. He triumphed over seven nations, and served the office of dictator a second time B. C. 287.—*Livy.*

Fabius Maximus (Quintus), surnamed *Verrucosus*, was a lineal descendant of the above. He distinguished himself by his prudence, valour, and generosity. He was consul the first time B. C. 233, when he gained a great victory over the Ligurians. When Hannibal defeated the Romans at the battle of Thrasymenus, he was nominated pro-dictator to oppose that general. Fabius surrounded Hannibal in a defile, from whence he escaped by stratagem, on which the Roman commander was recalled by the senate, who refused to confirm an agreement which he had made for the ransom of prisoners. On this Fabius sold his estates to raise the money. When the time of his dictatorship expired, he advised his successor, Paulus Æmilius, not to hazard an engagement, which, however, was neglected, and thus was lost the famous battle of Cannæ. Fabius was now looked upon as the only refuge of the Romans, and he quickly recovered Tarentum, which had been betrayed to Hannibal. In his advanced years

he was superseded by Scipio, yet his death was lamented by the people as a common loss. He died B. C. 203, aged near 100.—*Plutarch. Livy.*

Fabius (Pictor), the first writer of the Roman history, who flourished B. C. 225. There is a work extant under his name, but it is a manifest forgery.—*Voss. Hist. Lat.*

Fabre (John Claude), a French priest of the oratory at Paris, who compiled two dictionaries, translated Virgil into French, and continued Fleury's Ecclesiastical History. He died in 1753, aged 85.—*N. D. H.*

Fabretti (Raphael), an Italian antiquary, was born at Urbino in 1619. He was an advocate, and filled several distinguished situations at Rome, in Spain, and Urbino. He died in 1700. He wrote, De Aquis & Aquæductibus Veteris Romæ, 1680; De Columna Trajani, 1683, folio; Inscriptionum Antiquarum Explicatio, fol. 1699.—*Tiraboschi.*

Fabri (Honorius), a learned jesuit, was born in 1607 at Bellay, and died at Rome in 1688. He wrote, Physica, seu rerum corporearum Scientia, 6 vols. 4to; Synopsis Optica, 4to.: De Plantis, de Generatione Animalium, & de Homine, 4to. &c. He is said by some to have discovered the circulation of the blood before Harvey.—*Moreri.*

Fabriano (Gentile da), an eminent historical painter, born at Verona in 1332, and died in 1412. He was ennobled by the state of Venice.—*Pilkington.*

Fabricius (Caius), a Roman general, who was twice consul and gained several victories over the Samnites, and Lucanians; but his integrity and contempt of riches have done more honour to his memory than his military renown. Being sent ambassador to Pyrrhus, he rejected every attempt, both of bribery and threat to corrupt his integrity. He discovered to Pyrrhus a plot formed to poison him by his physician. He died in poverty about 250 B. C.—*Bayle. Univ. Hist.*

Fabricius (George), a learned German, was born at Misnia in 1516. His Latin poems were printed at Basle in 1567, in 2 vols. 8vo. He also wrote a Description of Rome; Saxonia illustrata, seu origines Saxonicæ, 2 vols. folio, &c. He died in 1571. —*Moreri.*

Fabricius (Jerome), an Italian physician, usually called Aquapendente, from the place of his birth. He professed anatomy with extraordinary reputation at Padua forty years. He died in 1619. His works on anatomy have been printed in 2 vols. folio.—*Tiraboschi.*

Fabricius (John Albert), a learned divine, was born at Leipsic in 1668. He became professor of eloquence at Hamburgh, where he died in 1736. The principal of his works are, Bibliotheca Latina, 2 vols. 4to.; Bibliotheca Græca, 14 vols. 4to.; Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti, 3 vols. 8vo.; Codex Pseudepigraphus Veteris Testamenti, 2 vols. 8vo.; Bibliographia Antiquaria, 4to.; Bibliotheca Latina Ecclesiastica, folio; Bibliotheca mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis, 5 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

Fabricius (William), surnamed *Hildanus*, a famous surgeon, was born near Cologne in 1560. He became public physician at Berne, where he died in 1634. His Six Centuries of Observations and Cures were published in 1606, 4to.; besides which he wrote on Gangrene and Sphacelus: on Burns; on Gun-shot Wounds; on Lithotomy, &c. All his works were published in folio at Frankfort, in 1682.—*Halleri Bib. Anat.*

Fabricius (Vincent), an ingenious Latin poet of the 17th century. He was born at Hamburgh in 1613, and became syndic and burgomaster of Dantzic. He died in 1667. The best edition of his poems is that of Leipsic, in 1685.—*Moreri.*

Fabricius (John Lewis), a Swiss protestant divine, was born at Schaffhausen in 1630. He became professor of theology and philosophy at Heidelberg, and ecclesiastical counsellor to the elector, who also employed him in state matters. He died at Frankfort in 1697. He wrote De Viis Dei, an et quosque sint similes Viis Hominum; De Symbolica Dei Visione; on Infant Baptism, &c.—*Moreri.*

Fabricius (Baron), a German writer, who was a great favourite of Charles XII. of Sweden, and of Stanislaus, king of Poland. He was also in favour with George I. king of England, and attended him in his last journey to Hanover. He wrote a volume of letters relative to Charles XII. during his residence in Turkey, 8vo. 1761, London.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Fabricius (Charles), a celebrated painter of perspective and portrait, was born at Delft. He was cut off in the flower of his age in a melancholy manner, for his house being near the powder magazine, it suddenly blew up, and the painter and his disciple, Matthias Spoors, were killed on the spot.—*Pilkington.*

Fabroni (Angiolo), a learned Italian, was born at Marradi in Tuscany, in 1732. He was educated first at Faenza, and afterwards at Rome, where he obtained a canonry. The duke Peter Leopold appointed him prior of the church of St. Lorenzo at Florence, where he remained till called to be curator of the university of Pisa, where he died in 1802. He is generally known by his biographies of Italian literati of the 17th and 18th centuries, of which work he published 18 volumes, and left another ready for the press. Besides this, he wrote separate biographies of Cosmo, Lorenzo, Leo, and other eminent persons of the house of Medici; and many panegyrics on learned men. He also conducted the *Giornale de Letterati*, and published some religious pieces.—*Monthly Mag.* vol. xvi.

Fabot (Charles Hannibal), a learned

French lawyer, was born at Aix, in Provence, in 1580, and died in 1659. He published Basilicon, or the Constitutions of the Eastern Emperors, in 7 vols. folio, 1647; editions of Cedrenus, Nicetas, Anastatius, &c. 2 vols. folio; the Works of Cujacius, 10 vols. folio, &c.—*Moreri.*

FACHETTI (Pietro), an eminent portrait painter, was born at Mantua in 1535, and died at Rome in 1613. He painted with admirable taste.—*Pilkington.*

FACINI (Pietro), an historical painter of Bologna, was born in 1560, and died in 1602. He was the disciple of Annibal Caracci.—*Ibid.*

FACIO (Bartholomew), a writer of the 15th century, was born at Spezzia, in the territory of Genoa. He was secretary to Alphonso, king of Naples, and died about 1457. His works are, De Bello Veneto Claudiano, 8vo. 1578; De rebus ab Alphonso I. Rege Neapolitano gestis, lib. x. De Humanæ Vitæ Felicitate; De Viris illustr. sui Temporis.—*Moreri.*

FACUNDUS, bishop of Hermiana in Africa, who defended the books called the *Three Chapters*, at the council of Constantinople, in 547, for which he was banished. He wrote some pieces which are extant.——*Dupin. Mosheim.*

FADLALLAH, or *Chodia Rasehid Addin Fadlallah*, a Persian historian. He was vizir to the sultan Cazan, who reigned at Taurus, at whose command he compiled a History of the Moguls, which he finished in 1294. He added a supplement to this work by the order of Cazan's successor. The first part was translated into French by La Croix.—*Moreri.*

FAERNO (Gabriel), a Latin poet of the 16th century. He wrote some Latin elegies, and fables in the same language in iambic verse. Bentley has given his notes upon Terence in his edition of that author. He died at Rome in 1561.—*Ibid.*

FAGAN (Christopher Barthelemi), a French comic writer, who died in 1755, aged 53. His plays were printed in 4 vols. 12mo. 1760.---*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FAGIUS (Paul), a German protestant divine, whose real name was Buchlein. He was born in 1504, and studied at Heidelberg and Strasburgh. For some time he exercised the office of a schoolmaster, but afterwards entered into orders. In 1541 the plague broke out at Isna, where he resided, but Fagius remained in the place, comforting and administering to the sick. In 1543 he and Bucer went to England, where archbishop Cranmer employed them in a new translation of the scriptures. Fagius died at Cambridge in 1550, and Bucer about a year after. In Mary's reign their bodies were taken up and burnt. Fagius wrote several books on the Hebrew language and the Targums.---*Melch. Adami Vit. Germ. Theol.*

FAGNANI (Prospero), an eminent Italian canonist of the 17th century. He was secretary to the holy congregation, and composed a Commentary on the Five Books of the Decretals. He died in 1678, aged 80.---*Moreri.*

FAGNANO (Julius Charles, count of), an excellent geometer of the last century. He had also the title of marquis of Toschi, and was born at Sinigaglia, in the Roman state, about 1690. His works were published at Pesaro, in 1750, in 2 vols. 4to. of which the greatest part contains his discoveries relative to the property and the use of the geometrical curve, which is commonly called the *Lemniscate*. He died about 1760.

FAGON (Guy Crescent), physician to Lewis XIV. was born at Paris in 1632. He defended the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and collected numerous plants to enrich the royal gardens, of which he was superintendant. He died in 1718.---*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FAGUNDY (Stephen), a Portuguese jesuit, who died at Lisbon in 1645, aged 68. He wrote Quæstiones de Christianis Officiis et Casibus Conscientiæ in vi Ecclesiæ Preceptæ; De Justitiæ, &c.—*Moreri.*

FAHRENHEIT (Gabriel Daniel), an experimental philosopher, was born at Hamburgh in 1686. He improved the thermometer, by making use of mercury instead of spirits of wine, and formed a new scale for the instrument, grounded on accurate experiments. The English have generally adopted this scale, but the French prefer Reaumur's. Fahrenheit wrote a Dissertation on Thermometers, and died in 1736.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FAIRCLOUGH (Samuel), a nonconformist minister, was born at Haverli in 1594, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge. He became minister of Barnardiston in Suffolk, and afterwards of Ketton in the same county; from whence he was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity, and died in 1678. He was a man of exemplary character, moderate in his judgment, and a friend to episcopacy, though he objected against some things in the liturgy. He published a Funeral Sermon for sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, 1653, and others on public occasions. His son *Samuel Fairclough*, was deprived of the rectory of Houghton Conquest, in Bedfordshire, and died in 1691; and his son *Richard* lost the living of Wells, in Somersetshire, on the same account. He died in 1682. They were both men of eminent piety and talents.—*Calamy. Palmer's Noncon. form. Mem.*

FAIRFAX (Edward), an English poet, was the son of sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, in Yorkshire. He translated Tasso's poem of Godfrey of Bouillon into English verse, and wrote a curious book, entitled Demonology, in which he avows his belief of witchcraft. He died about 1632.—*Biog. Br.*

FAIRFAX (Thomas lord), general of the parliament army in the civil wars, was the eldest son of Ferdinando lord Fairfax, and

born at Denton, in Yorkshire, in 1611. He commenced his military career under lord Vere in Holland; and when the difference broke out into hostility between the king and parliament, he took a decided part in favour of the latter, being, as well as his father, a zealous presbyterian. He had a principal command in the north, where he and his father were defeated in several engagements, particularly at Adderton Moor, in June 1645. Afterwards, sir Thomas had better fortune, and distinguished himself so greatly at the battle of Marston-moor, that in the new-modelling of the army, he was nominated general in the room of the earl of Essex. In 1645, he defeated the king's forces at Naseby, after which he marched into the west, where he subdued a number of places. In 1648 he succeeded to the title by the death of his father, and the same year took Colchester, after a brave resistance by sir George Lisle and sir Charles Lucas, whom his lordship, after the surrender, basely caused to be shot. Though he pretended to be against putting the king to death, he took no steps to prevent it, and at the time of execution was kept in prayer by major Harrison; a piece of canting hypocrisy scarcely to be credited. He lived retired till the Restoration, when he made his peace with Charles II. and upon whom he waited at the Hague. He died in 1671. He wrote an account of his public life.—*Biog. Brit. Clarendon.*

FAISTENBERGER (Anthony), a painter of Inspruck, was born in 1678, and died in 1722. His landscapes are beautiful. He had a younger brother, called *Joseph*, who was also a good painter.—*Pilkington.*

FAITHORNE (William), an English painter and engraver. He was a soldier in the royal army during the civil wars, and was taken prisoner by Cromwell. On obtaining his liberty he went to France, where he studied under Champagne. At his return he practised painting in miniature and engraving, but chiefly the latter. He also published a book on drawing, graving, and etching. He died in 1691, aged about 75. His son, William, was a good engraver in mezzotinto.—*Strutt's Dict. of Engravers.*

FALCANDUS (Hugh), the author of a history of Sicily under William I. and written in 1166. When he died is unknown.—*Mor.*

FALCONBERG (Mary, countess of), the third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and wife of Thomas viscount Falconberg. She was a woman of considerable talents, a constant member of the church of England, and contributed to the restoration of monarchy. She died in 1712.—*Granger.*

FALCONE (da Benevento), an Italian historian, and secretary to pope Innocent II. He wrote a Chronicle, or History of Naples, from 1102 to 1140.—*Tiraboschi.*

FALCONER (William), a Scotch poet, was born in the county of Fife, of humble parents, and bred to the sea. Though he possessed few advantages from education, he had good natural talents, which he cultivated with assiduity. In 1751 he published a poem on the Death of the Prince of Wales, which has merit; but his reputation rests on the Shipwreck, a poem in three cantos, which is highly descriptive and pathetic. It originated in the circumstance of the author's being shipwrecked in a voyage from Alexandria to Venice, when only three of the crew escaped. Falconer also wrote an Ode to the Duke of York, which obtained him the post of purser to the Royal George. He likewise compiled a useful work, entitled the Marine Dictionary, 4to.; and published a poem against Wilkes and Churchill, under the title of The Demagogue. He sailed from England in 1769, in the Aurora, for the East Indies, but after her departure from the Cape of Good Hope the ship was never heard of.—*Dr. Anderson's Life of Falconer in Brit. Poets.*

FALCONET (Camillus), a French physician, was born at Lyons in 1671. He was a great collector of books, and died in 1762. His works are, 1. A Translation of Ville mot's Systema Planetarum; 2. Several editions of curious books, with notes; 3. Dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Belles Lettres —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FALCONIA (Proba), a Latin poetess in the time of Theodosius. She was a native of Horta, in Etruria, and composed a cento from Virgil, containing the sacred history from the creation, and the history of Christ in verse —*Moreri.*

FALDA (John Baptist), an Italian engraver of the 18th century, whose etchings are held in great esteem. He executed views of palaces and views in Rome, which are valuable and curious.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FALETI (Jerome), an Italian poet of the 16th century, born in the state of Genoa. He wrote a poem on the wars of Charles V. printed in 1557, and other pieces.—*Ibid.*

FALIERI (Ordelafo), doge of Venice, who sailed with a fleet to the assistance of Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, about 1102. He conquered Dalmatia, Croatia, and other provinces; but in laying siege to the city of Zara, he lost his life, 1120 —*Moreri.*

FALIERI (Marino), doge of Venice in 1355. He formed the design of murdering all the senators to render himself absolute, but the plot being discovered, he was beheaded.—*Ibid.*

FALK (John Peter), an ingenious Swede, was born in Westrogothia in 1727. He studied medicine at Upsal, where also he applied assiduously to botany under Linnæus, by whose recommendation he was appointed professor of botany in the apothecaries' garden, and keeper of a cabinet of natural history at Petersburgh, where he shot himself in a fit of melancholy, in 1774. His observations made in his travels were published at Petersburgh in 1785, 3 vols. 4to. —*Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica.*

FALKENSTEIN (John Henry), a voluminous writer of Franconia, was born in 1682. In 1714 he was appointed director of the nobles' academy at Erlangen; but turning Roman catholic, he entered into the service of the bishop of Eichstadt, on whose death he was patronised by the margrave of Anspach. He died in 1760. He wrote the Antiquities of Nordgan, in the bishopric of Eichstadt, 3 vols. folio; and other works of a similar kind.—*Gen. Biog.*

FALLÉ (Philip), the author of a history of the isle of Jersey, where he was born in 1655. He received his education at Exeter college, Oxford, and on entering into orders, became rector of St. Saviour's, in his native land, where he died.—*Gen. B. D.*

FALLOPIO (Gabriel), an eminent physician and anatomist of Modena, born in 1430. He discovered the tubes of the uterus, which bear his name. He was professor of anatomy, first at Pisa, and afterwards at Padua, where he died in 1563. His works were printed in 3 vols. folio, at Venice, in 1584.—*Tiraboschi.*

FALS (Raymond), an ingenious engraver of medals, born at Stockholm in 1658. He went to Paris, where he obtained a pension. He died at Berlin in 1703.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FANCOURT (Samuel), a dissenting minister, was born in the west of England in 1678. He became pastor of a congregation at Salisbury, from whence he was obliged to remove, for rejecting the Calvinistic notions of election and reprobation. He then came to London, and established the first circulating library about 1740, in which, however, he had little encouragement. He wrote some controversial tracts, and died poor in 1768.—*Gent. Mag.*

FANNIUS, surnamed Strabo, was twice consul of Rome, and rendered himself remarkable by a law, which prohibited any person from spending more than a certain sum daily. His son was distinguished for his eloquence. He was consul in the 631st year of Rome. There was another of this name, who wrote a history of Nero's cruelties, the loss of which is greatly regretted. He lived in the time of Trajan.—*Moreri.*

FANSHAWE (sir Richard), a statesman and poet, was born in Hertfordshire in 1608, and educated at Cambridge. In 1635 he was sent ambassador to Spain, from whence, in 1641, he returned, and acted steadily for the royal cause. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and closely confined for a considerable time; but at last recovered his liberty, and went to Breda, where he was knighted by Charles II. in 1656. At the Restoration he was made master of requests, and sent to Portugal, to negociate the marriage with the king and the infanta Catherine. In 1664 he was sent ambassador to Spain, and died there in 1666. He translated into English the Pastor Fido, or Faithful Shepherd, of Guarini; also the Lusiad by Camoens. His letters during his embassies in Spain and Portugal were printed in 1702, 8vo.——*Biog. Brit.*

FARDELLA (Michael Angelo), professor of natural history and astronomy at Padua, was born in Sicily in 1650, and died at Naples in 1718. He wrote several books, which are little known.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FARE (Charles Augustus, marquis de la), a French writer, was born in 1644. He was a captain in the guards, and died in 1712. He began to write verses at the age of 60, and his poems are lively and ingenious. He also wrote Memoirs and Reflections on the reign of Lewis XIV. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FAREL (William), a protestant divine, was born at Gap, in Dauphiné, in 1489. He studied at Paris, but having embraced the reformed religion, he left France; and after visiting several parts of Germany and Switzerland, settled at Geneva, where he laboured with great zeal against popery, and was the chief person in establishing the Reformation. He was banished from thence, with Calvin, in 1538, for refusing to submit to the synod of Berne. Farel then settled at Neufchatel, where he died in 1565. His writings are few.—*Boyle.*

FARIA DE SOUSA (Emanuel), a Portuguese knight, who died at Madrid in 1650. He wrote, a History of Portugal to the reign of Henry Cardinal; a History of the Portuguese dominions in Europe, Asia, and Africa; and some other works.——*Moreri.*

FARINATO (Paul), an Italian painter and architect, born at Verona in 1522. There is a picture by him in the church at Verona, not inferior to one of Paul Veronese, placed next to it. He died in 1606.—*Pilkington.*

FARINELLI; see BROSCHI.

FARRINGDON (Anthony), an English divine, was born at Sunning, in Berkshire, in 1576, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1617, and three years after took the degree of M. A. In 1634 he obtained the vicarage of Bray, in Berkshire, but was deprived of it in the civil wars, and reduced to great straits, when he was invited by the parishioners of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, London, to be their minister. He died in 1658. His Sermons have been published in 3 vols. folio.—*Wood's A. O.*

FARMER (Hugh), a learned dissenting divine, was born at Shrewsbury in 1714. He completed his academical studies under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton, after which he became chaplain in the family of Mr. Coward, at Walthamstow in Essex, where he also officiated to a small congregation. Owing to the oddness of Mr. Coward's temper, Mr. Farmer went to live with a Mr. Snell, a gentleman in the same neighbourhood, still continuing his con-

nection with the congregation at Walthamstow, till 1761, when he was appointed one of the lecturers to the congregation of salters'-hall. Mr. Farmer's first publication, except a thanksgiving Sermon, was, An Enquiry into the Nature and Design of our Lord's Temptation in the Wilderness, 8vo.: in this work he considers that event as a divine vision, representing the different scenes of our Saviour's future ministry. It was answered by several writers. In 1771 he published his "Dissertation on Miracles." His next publication was "An Essay on the Demoniacs of the New Testament," which he maintains to have been natural diseases: this work was replied to by Dr. Worthington and Mr. Fell; to the former Mr. Farmer returned a temperate answer, but on the other he was unmercifully severe. His last performance was entitled "The general Prevalence of the Worship of Human Spirits in the ancient Heathen Nations asserted and proved:" this was also attacked by Mr. Fell, in an acute and learned treatise, in 1785. That year Mr. Farmer was almost deprived of his sight, but was relieved by a surgical operation, and enabled to pursue his studies. He died at Walthamstow, in 1787. He directed his executors to burn his papers, but some of his letters and fragments of a Dissertation on the story of Balaam were published in 1804, with his life prefixed.

Farmer (Richard), a divine and antiquary, was born at Leicester in 1735, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1760, and the same year was appointed classical tutor. In 1767 he took the degree of B. D. and became one of the preachers at Whitehall. He published the year before his Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare, in which he proved that all the knowledge of ancient history and mythology possessed by the immortal bard, was drawn from translations. In 1775 Mr. Farmer was chosen master of his college, and took his degree of D. D. He also became chancellor and prebendary of Litchfield, librarian to the university of Cambridge, and prebendary of Canterbury, which last situation he resigned for a residentiaryship of St. Paul's. He collected ample materials for a history of Leicester, but these, with the plates, he gave to Mr. Nichols for the use of his history of that county. He died in 1797. His collection of scarce and curious books was sold by auction.—*Necrology*, 1798.

Farnaby (Thomas), an eminent schoolmaster, was born in London about 1575, and admitted a servitor of Merton college in 1590. From thence he was drawn away by a jesuit, whom he accompanied to Spain. But being disgusted with his new connection, he escaped, and entered on board the English fleet; after which he served as a soldier in the Low Countries. On his return to England he kept a school at Martock, in Somersetshire, from whence he removed to London, and gained great reputation as a teacher. In 1616 he was admitted to the degree of M. A. at Cambridge. In the civil wars he was imprisoned for his loyalty: and died in 1647. He published Juvenal and Persius; Seneca's Tragedies; Martial; Lucan's Pharsalia, and other classical authors with notes: Index Rhetoricus & Poeticus; Florilegium Epigrammatum Græcorum; and Systema Grammaticum.—*Biog. Brit.*

Farnese (Peter Louis), the first duke of Parma and Placentia, was the son of pope Paul III. by a secret marriage, before he became a cardinal. He was assassinated by his subjects, on account of his oppressive conduct, in 1547.—*Moreri.*

Farnese (Alexander), a Roman cardinal, was the eldest son of the above, and born in 1520. Charles V. said, that if all the members of the sacred college were like Farnese, it would be the most august assembly in the world. He died in 1589.—*Ibid.*

Farnese (Alexander), third duke of Parma, and nephew of the preceding. He distinguished himself as an able general in the Low Countries, and afterwards in the catholic army in France, in support of the league against Henry IV. He was wounded at the siege of Caudebec, and died soon after at Arras, in 1592, aged 46.—*Moreri.*

Farneworth (Ellis), an English divine, was born in Derbyshire, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. In 1762 he obtained the rectory of Carsington in Derbyshire, where he died the year following. He translated the Life of Pope Sixtus V. from the Italian, 1754, folio; Davila's History of the Civil Wars of France, in 1757, 2 vols. 4to.; the works of Machiavel, 1761, 2 vols. 4to.; and Fleury's History of the Israelites, 12mo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Farquhar (George), a comic writer, was born at Londonderry in Ireland in 1678, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, which he quitted to join a company of comedians. Not succeeding in Ireland, he removed to London, and received from the earl of Orrery a lieutenancy in his lordship's regiment. In 1698 appeared his first dramatic piece, entitled Love in a Bottle, which met with success. This was followed, in 1700, by the Constant Couple, or Trip to the Jubilee; the same year he was in Holland, of which country he has given a humorous description in his Letters. In 1701 appeared the comedy of Sir Harry Wildair, and the year following his Miscellanies. In 1703 he brought out the Inconstant, or the Way to Win Him. His next piece was the popular play of the Recruiting Officer. His last performance was the Beaux Stratagem, which also had a great run. He died in the midst of its success in 1707, leaving two orphan daughters unprovided for. Farquhar's comedies

are lively, natural, and full of business; but they are also extremely licentious.—*Biog. Dram.*

Fastolff (sir John), a famous general, was born at Yarmouth in Norfolk, in 1377. He served with great reputation in France, where he obtained several high posts while the English held possessions in that kingdom. In 1440 he returned to his own country, and distinguished himself as a friend to the poor, and an encourager of learning. He was a considerable benefactor to the university of Cambridge, and to Magdalen college, Oxford. Fastolff died in 1459. Though there be a strong similarity in the names, he is not to be taken for the whimsical knight, sir John Falstaff, rendered ridiculous by Shakspeare.—*Biog. Br.*

Favart (Charles Simon), a French composer of operas, born at Paris in 1710, and died there in 1793. His pieces are numerous and excellent. They make ten vols. in 8vo. His wife was an admirable actress and singer. She died in 1772, aged 45.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Fauchet (Claude), a French antiquary, who died in 1601, aged 72. His works are, Gaulish and French Antiquities; on the Liberties of the Gallican church; on the Origin of Knights, Armorial Bearings, and Heralds; Origin of Dignities and Magistrates in France: all printed together at Paris in 1610, 4to.—*Moreri.*

Fauchet (Claude), a French priest, was born at Dorne, in the Nivernois, in 1744. He became vicar-general to the archbishop of Bruges, and preacher to Louis XVI. That monarch, however, was disgusted with his excessive vanity, and theatrical mode of action, which, it is said, made Fauchet espouse the revolutionary cause with ardour. He took a leading part in storming the Bastille, and preached a thanksgiving sermon on the occasion. In another he had the impudence to call Jesus Christ the first *sans culotte* of Judea. He entered among the *Illuminati*, and in 1791 became what was called the constitutional bishop of Bayeux. He was also deputy for the department of Calvados, to the legislative assembly, and afterwards a member of the convention. He was guillotined in 1793. His works are, a Panegyric on St. Lewis, pronounced before the French academy; a Funeral Oration for the Duke of Orleans; Eloge on Benjamin Franklin; Discourse on Universal Manners, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. H.*

Faucheur (Michael le), a French protestant divine, who was greatly admired for his eloquence. The marquis de la Force said, after hearing him preach against duelling, "If a challenge were to be sent to me, I would refuse it." He died at Paris in 1667. He wrote, a treatise on oratorical Action; Sermons; Christian Prayers and Meditations; a treatise on the Eucharist. —*Bayle.*

Faulkner (George), a celebrated Irish printer at Dublin, and the friend of dean Swift and lord Chesterfield. He carried on business many years with great reputation. Having the misfortune to lose his leg, Foote took him off in his Orators in 1762, under the title of Peter Paragraph. Faulkner commenced an action against the poet, but the affair was terminated by lord Townshend. He was chosen an alderman of Dublin, and died there in 1775.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Favorinus, a Platonic philosopher, was born at Arles, in Gaul, and flourished in the time of Adrian. He also taught rhetoric at Rome with great reputation. An historical work by him is quoted in Lucretius.—*Fabric. Bibl. Græc.*

Favorinus (Varinus), a disciple of Politian, and a benedictine monk. In 1514 he was made bishop of Nocera, and died in 1537. He published a Greek Lexicon at Rome, which was reprinted at Venice in 1712. He also wrote Cornucopiæ & Horti Adonidis.—*Ibid.*

Faur (Guy de), lord of Pibrac, was born at Toulouse in 1528. He became an advocate, and was sent by Charles IX. to the council of Trent, where he well defended the liberties of the Gallican church. He afterwards became advocate-general in the parliament of Paris, and counsellor of state. He died in 1584. He wrote, an Apology for the Massacre of Paris; and *Quatrains*, or Moral Maxims in French verse, which have been translated into several languages.—*Moreri.*

Favre (Antony), in Latin *Faber*, an able lawyer, born in 1557 in the duchy of Savoy, and died in 1624. His works form 10 volumes in folio.—*Ib'd.*

Faust, or Fust (John), a goldsmith of Mentz, who is said by some to have been the inventor of printing. He is, however, supposed only to have assisted Guttemburg and his son-in-law Schaeffer, in bringing this noble discovery to perfection. The first production, by the new process of metallic types, was, Durandi rationale divinorum officiorum, by Faust and Schaeffer, in 1459; which was succeeded by the Catholicon Joannis Januensis. But the greatest work of all was the Bible in 1462; previous to which they had executed two beautiful editions of the Psalter. The story of Faust's being taken up as a magician at Paris, on account of the exactness of the copies of the Bible, which he took thither for sale, is not entitled to credit. He was there in 1466, and is supposed to have died soon after.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Fausta (Flavia Maximiana), the second wife of Constantine the Great. By her accusations the emperor put his son, Crispus, by a former wife, to death; but her infidelity becoming notorious, she was suffocated in a bath A. D. 327.—*Moreri.*

Faustina (Anna Galeria), the Elder, was the daughter of Annius Verus, and the

wife of Antoninus Pius. Notwithstanding her debaucheries, the emperor would not divorce her. She died in 141, aged about 37. Her daughter was the wife of Marcus Aurelius, and exceeded her mother in dissoluteness. She died in 175.—*Moreri.*

FAUSTUS, a learned prelate of the 5th century, was a native of Britain, and in 455 became bishop of Riez, in Provence. He wrote against the doctrines of election and reprobation, which pieces have been abridged by Dupin. He was banished from his see in 481, and died soon after.—*Dupin.*

FAWCETT (William), an English general, was born of a good family at Shipden-hall, near Halifax in Yorkshire, and was educated in classical learning, at a grammar school in Lancashire. He also became a proficient in mathematics. Having a strong predilection for the army, he served as a volunteer in Flanders, and was soon presented with a pair of colours. He paid an unremitted attention to his duty, and at his leisure hours, studied the French and German languages. While a lieutenant in the guards, he translated from the former, the Reveries, or Memoirs upon the art of War, by field-marshal count Saxe, published in 4to. in 1757; he also translated from the German, Regulations for the Prussian Cavalry, published the same year: this work was followed by, Regulations for the Prussian Infantry, to which was added, the Prussian Tactics, published in 1759. On general Elliot's being ordered to Germany in the seven years war, Mr. Fawcett accompanied him as aid-de-camp, as he afterwards was to the marquis of Granby, who sent him to England with the account of the battle of Warburgh. He was soon after promoted to a company in the guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The great Frederick, king of Prussia, made him flattering offers to induce him to enter into his service, which he prudently declined. His services and high character were duly valued by his king and country; and he was made knight of the bath, colonel of the third regiment of dragoon guards, and governor of Chelsea hospital. Sir William died in 1804, and was buried with great pomp in the chapel of Chelsea college.—*Gent. Mag.*

FAWKES (Francis), an English poet and divine, was born in Yorkshire about 1721, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. On entering into orders he settled at Bramham in his native county, but afterwards he obtained the vicarage of Orpington in Kent, which he exchanged for the rectory of Hayes, where he died in 1777. He published a volume of poems and translations of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschius, and Theocritus. His version of the Argonautics of Apollonius, was published in 1780. Mr. Fawkes also lent his name to an edition of the Bible with notes.—*Nichols's Anec. of Bowyer.*

FAYDIT (Anselm), a Provençal poet or troubadour, who was patronized by Richard Cœur de Lion. He died in 1220. He wrote a poem on the Death of Richard I.; The Palace of Love; and several comedies.—*Moreri.*

FAYDIT (Peter), a French priest of the congregation of the Oratory, from whence he was compelled to remove for publishing a book on the Cartesian philosophy, contrary to a prohibition from his superiors. He also wrote Illustrations of Ecclesiastical History, 8vo.; A Treatise on the Trinity, for which he was imprisoned and a wretched critique on Telemachus. He died in 1709.—*Moreri.*

FAYETTE (Mary Magdalen, countess of), the wife of the count de la Fayetté. She wrote the romances of Zaide, and the Princess of Cleves, also the Princess of Montpensier; Memoirs of the court of France; the history of Henrietta of England; and other works. She died in 1693.—*Moreri.*

FEATLY (Daniel), an English divine, was born at Charlton, in Oxfordshire in 1582. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, and afterwards became fellow of Corpus Christi college. He was for some years chaplain to the English embassy in France, and on his return became chaplain to archbishop Abbot, who gave him the rectory of Lambeth. Dr. Featly was the last provost of Chelsea college. He wrote several polemical treatises, principally against the church of Rome. At the commencement of the civil wars he was chosen one of the assembly at Westminster, but his correspondence with archbishop Usher at Oxford being intercepted, he was sent to prison. On regaining his liberty he retired to Chelsea college, where he died in 1644.—*Wood's A. O.*

FECHT, or FECHTIUS (John), of Brisgaw, a Lutheran divine, was born in 1636, and died in 1716. He wrote a History of Cain and Abel; a treatise on the Religion of the Modern Greeks, &c.—*Moreri.*

FECKENHAM (John de), the last abbot of Westminster, was born in a village of that name in Worcestershire. When the Reformation commenced he opposed it with spirit, and was sent to the Tower, where he continued till queen Mary's accession, when he was made abbot of Westminster. Queen Elizabeth, whose life he had saved by his remonstrances with Mary when she designed her death, would have given him the archbishopric of Canterbury if he would have conformed, but this he refused. He sat in her first parliament, and protested against the Reformation, for which he was committed to the Tower. He continued in confinement till 1563, and was then delivered to the care of the bishop of Win-

chester. He died in the castle of Wisbeach in 1585. He was a learned and liberal man, and charitable to the poor. He wrote some controversial pieces.—*Wood.*

Feijoo (Benedict Jerom), a learned Spaniard of the order of St. Benedict, who died in 1765. He endeavoured to reform the vitiated taste of his countrymen, and to introduce liberal notions in philosophy and medicine. His *Teatro Critico* in 14 vols. 4to. is full of curious matter, and very free on the licentiousness of the priests and the ignorance of the monks. He also exposed the abuses of pilgrimages, exorcisms, and false miracles; for which he narrowly escaped persecution, but was protected by several eminent men of that nation.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Feithius (Everard), a learned German protestant of the 16th century, who in the troubles of the Low Countries retired to France, where he was greatly esteemed by Casaubon and De Thou. As he was walking in Rochelle he was invited into a house, and was never seen afterwards. His Antiquitates Homericæ appeared at Strasburgh, in 12mo. 1742.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Felibien (Andrew), historiographer and counsellor to the French king, was born at Chartres in 1619, and died in 1695. He wrote Entretiens sur les Vies et sur les Ouvrages des plus excellens Peintres, 5 vols. 4to; The Principles of Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture, 4to.; and Conferences of the Royal Academy of Painting. His sons *John Francis*, and *Michael*, were also ingenious men. The first succeeded him in his places, and wrote the Lives of celebrated Architects, 4to.; and a Description of Versailles. He died in 1733. *Michael* was a benedictine of St. Maur, and wrote the History of the Abbey of St. Denis, folio; and began the History of Paris, which was afterwards completed by Lobineau in 5 vols. folio. He died in 1719.—*James* Felibien, the brother of Andrew, was canon of Chartres and archdeacon of Vendome. He wrote several religious works, and died in 1716.—*Moreri.*

Felix, governor of Judea, A. D. 53. St. Paul, when brought before him, delivered an admirable discourse, which made him tremble. Nero recalled him on account of his rapacities.—*Ibid.*

Felix I. succeeded pope Dionysius in 269. He suffered death in 274, and was canonized. An epistle by him against Sabellius and Paulus Samosatenus is extant.—Felix antipope. He was placed in the papal chair in 355 by the emperor Constans, during the exile of Liberius, on the return of whom he was expelled. Constans would have had the two popes reign together, but the people exclaimed, *One God, one Christ, and one bishop!* Felix was then exiled, and died 365.—Felix III. succeeded Simplicius, in 483. He had a violent dispute with the emperor Zeno in behalf of the western church, and died in 492.—Felix IV. a native of Beneventum, ascended the chair after John I. in 526. He governed the church with zeal and piety, and died in 530. He introduced extreme unction.—*Mor.*

Felix, bishop of Urgella, in Catalonia. He espoused the notion of his friend Elipand, archbishop of Toledo, that Jesus Christ was the Son of God only by adoption. For this Charlemagne caused him to be deposed and banished to Lyons, where he died in 815.—*Moreri. Mosheim.*

Fell (John), a learned prelate, was born at Longworth in Berkshire in 1625, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford, of which his father was dean. In the rebellion he was ejected from the college for his loyalty. At the Restoration he was made canon and dean of Christchurch, to which college he was a liberal benefactor. He served the office of vice-chancellor several times, and in 1675 was made bishop of Oxford, with leave to hold the deanry in commendam. He died in 1686. His works are: The Life of Dr. Hammond; a Paraphrase on St. Paul's Epistles; editions of several ancient authors with notes, as Cyprian and others. The bishop's father was turned out of his deanry by the rebels in 1647, and died of grief for the murder of the king.—*Biog. Br.*

Fell (John), a dissenting minister, was born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, in 1732, and bred a taylor; which occupation he followed in London for some time, but his love of letters being discovered, he was enabled by a friend to pursue his studies at an academy, after which he became pastor of a congregation at Beccles, near Yarmouth, from whence he removed to Thaxted, in Essex, where he also kept a boarding-school. After residing there several years, he accepted an invitation to be resident tutor in the dissenting academy at Homerton. But he had not been there long before a misunderstanding arose between him and the managers of that institution, which ended in his dismissal without being heard in his own defence. Some friends then subscribed a yearly stipend of one hundred pounds, for which he was to deliver a course of lectures on the evidences of christianity. Four of these were preached by him in 1797, but the treatment he had received brought on a complaint of which he died, Sept. 6, in that year. The lectures were completed and published by Dr. H. Hunter. Mr. Fell was the author of an answer to Mr. Farmer's Essay on the Demoniacs; and another in reply to that gentleman on the Idolatry of Greece and Rome; an Essay on the Love of one's Country; Genuine Protestantism; A Letter to Mr. Burke on the Penal Laws; An Essay towards an English Grammar, &c.—*Necrology. Fun. Serm. by Dr. Hunter.*

Feller (Joachim Frederic), a learned German, was born in 1673, and died in 1726. He was secretary to the duke of

Weimar, and published Monumenta varia inedita, 1714, 4to.; Miscellanea Leibnitiana; Genealogy of the House of Brunswick, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Feller (Francis Xavier), an ex-jesuit, was born at Brussels in 1735, and died at Ratisbon in 1802. He published at Luxembourg an historical and literary Journal, from 1774 to 1794; a Geographical Dictionary; and the Historical Dictionary, in 8 vols. 8vo. at Liege. The editors of the last edition of the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique* are very severe on him, on account of this last work, which they call a piracy, committed on their own. Feller also wrote Observations on the Philosophy of Newton; an impartial Examination of the Epochs of Nature, by Buffon, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Felton (John), a catholic gentleman, who placed the pope's bull, excommunicating queen Elizabeth, upon the gates of the bishop of London, for which he was executed in 1570.—His son *Thomas* was an ecclesiastic of the order of St. Francis, and visiting England as a missionary, was apprehended and executed in 1588.—*Moreri.*

Felton (John), an obscure man, who rendered himself remarkable by stabbing George Villiers duke of Buckingham, at Portsmouth, in 1628. He had been a lieutenant of a foot company the captain of which was killed in the unsuccessful attack on the isle of Rhé; and being disappointed in succeeding him, Felton left the army and turned puritan. Fanaticism and revenge operating on his mind, he thought he should render God service by committing this action, for which he was soon after executed. —*Clarendon's Hist. Rebellion.*

Felton (Henry), an English divine, was principal of Edmund hall, Oxford. He dedicated to his pupil the duke of Rutland, an ingenious little volume entituled, "A Dissertation on reading the Classics, and forming a just style." He was also the author of a volume of sermons, and died in 1739.

Fenelon (Francis de Salignac de la Motte), archbishop of Cambray, was born of an illustrious family, at the castle of Fenelon, in 1651. He completed his studies at Paris, where, when young, he distinguished himself as a preacher. In 1686 he was employed as a missionary in Saintonge to convert the protestants. In 1689 he became tutor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, which office he discharged so well, that in 1595 he was preferred to the archbishopric of Cambray. About this time he fell into trouble, on account of his book entituled, The Maxims of the Saints, which was charged with favouring the principles of madame de Guyon. Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, who was a violent enemy of that celebrated mystic, attacked the archbishop, and by his influence with the king, obtained an order for him to be banished to his diocese. The book was also condemned at Rome; and to this censure Fenelon submitted with profound deference, and even read the pope's decree from the pulpit. He spent the remainder of his days in his diocese, and never recovered the king's favour, owing in a great measure to his composing for his royal pupil, the duke of Burgundy, that inestimable work for the instruction of a prince, Telemachus, which Lewis considered as a satire upon himself. The good archbishop, however, bore his exile with the serenity of conscious integrity; uniting in his deportment the dignity of a nobleman, with the exemplary care of a prelate, and the tender affection of a good pastor. His charities were unbounded, and so revered was his character, that the duke of Marlborough and other generals of the allies, when possessed of that part of Flanders, exempted his lands from pillage or exaction. He died in 1715, without money and without a debt. Besides the above works, he wrote Dialogues of the Dead; Dialogues on Eloquence; a treatise on the education of Daughters; a Demonstration of the Existence of God; and Spiritual Works.—*Mor.*

Fenton (sir Geoffrey), an English writer, was born in Nottinghamshire, and died at Dublin in 1608. He translated Guicciardini's History of the Wars of Italy, and some other books.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Fenton (Elias), an English poet, was born at Shelton, in Staffordshire, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, for the church, but this design was frustrated by his refusing the oaths to William and Mary. He was for some time usher of a school in Surrey, and afterwards master of one at Sevenoaks in Kent. He removed from thence in 1710, to be secretary to the earl of Orrery, and tutor to his son. He afterwards lived with lady Trumbull as tutor to her son, and died at her seat in Berkshire in 1730. He wrote some poems; the Life of Milton; the Tragedy of Marianne; and assisted Pope in his translation of the Odyssey.—*Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

Ferajuoli (Nuzio), an Italian painter of landscape, was the disciple of Luca Giordano, and born in 1661. His pictures are beautiful.—*Pilkington.*

Ferdinand I. emperor of Germany, succeeded his brother Charles V. in 1558, at which time Ferdinand was king of the Romans, and of Hungary and Bohemia. He made peace with the Turks, and died in 1564, leaving the character of a wise and humane prince.—Ferdinand II. was the son of the archduke of Stiria; elected king of Bohemia in 1617, and of Hungary in 1611. Soon afterwards he succeeded Mathias as emperor. The Bohemian states having chosen the elector palatine Frederic to be their king, Ferdinand defeated him at Prague in 1620. A league was then formed against the emperor by the protestant princes, headed by Christian IV. of Denmark, who was defeated by Tilly, and forced to make peace. Another league was formed,

of which Gustavus Adolphus had the lead: he defeated the Imperialists in different battles, but was himself slain at that of Lutzen in 1632. A partial peace was afterwards made between the emperor and some of the protestant princes. He died in 1637. —Ferdinand III. surnamed Ernest, was the son of the preceding, born in 1608, made king of Hungary in 1625, of Bohemia in 1627, and succeeded his father in 1637. Sweden and France being in alliance, gained several advantages over the Imperialists, which terminated with the peace of Munster in 1648. The emperor died in 1657.—*Mor.*

Ferdinand I. king of Castile and Leon, called the Great, was the second son of Sancho III. king of Navarre. By the death of Bermudo in 1037, he became king of Leon; on which he made war against the Moors, from whom he took several cities, and pushed his conquests as far as Portugal. He next declared war against his brother Garcias IV. king of Navarre, in which that prince lost his kingdom and life. Ferdinand died in 1065.—Ferdinand II. son of Alphonso VIII. king of Leon and Castile. He gained great advantages over the Portuguese, and made prisoner their king, Alphonso Henriquez, whom he used with moderation. He died in 1187, after reigning 30 years.—Ferdinand III. son of Alphonso IX. He obtained the crown of Castile by the abdication of his mother, Berengere, in 1217, and that of Leon by the death of his father, in 1230. He took many places from the Moors, but while he was projecting an expedition against Morocco, he died in 1252. He was canonized by pope Clement X.—Ferdinand IV. succeeded to the throne of Castile in 1295, at the age of six years, under the guardianship of his mother, who governed the kingdom with great prudence. He died in 1312.—Ferdinand V. called the Catholic, son of John II. king of Arragon. He married Isabella of Castile, sister of Henry IV. and thereby united the two kingdoms of Castile and Arragon. Ferdinand declared war against Alphonso, king of Portugal, and defeated him at Toro in 1476. He next conquered Grenada, and in 1516 he expelled the Moors out of Spain; but the most remarkable event of his life was the discovery of America by Columbus. He also made himself master of part of Navarre. He died in 1516.—Ferdinand VI. son of Philip V. and of Mary of Savoy, ascended the throne in 1746. This prince distinguished his reign by acts of beneficence. He restored liberty to the prisoners, proclaimed pardon to smugglers and deserters, and assigned two days in a week to render justice to his subjects. He took part in the war of 1741, and signed the peace in 1748, by which means one of his brothers obtained the crown of the two Sicilies, and the other the dukedom of Parma and Placentia. He re-established his marine, and reformed and promoted the arts and agriculture He died at Madrid without issue, in 1759, aged 46.—*Univ. Hist. Moreri. N. D. H.*

Ferdinand, king of Portugal, succeeded his father Peter the Justicer in 1367. On the death of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, he assumed that title, which produced a war between him and Henry of Transtamare, who ravaged Portugal, and forced Ferdinand to make peace on condition of marrying his daughter. This marriage he afterwards disowned; and entered into an alliance with John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who laid claim to the Castilian throne. This war proved very disastrous to the Portuguese, and Ferdinand was obliged to sue for peace. Another war was entered into, in which he was supported by the English, and was for a time successful, but was at last under the necessity of making peace. He died in 1383.—*Ibid.*

Ferdinand, king of Naples and of Sicily, succeeded Alphonso in 1458. He died in 1494, aged 70, detested for his debaucheries and cruelties; yet he enacted many good laws, and restored the university of Naples.—*Univ. Hist.*

Ferdinand of Cordova, a learned Spaniard of the 15th century. He is said to have been master of numerous languages and sciences, and perfectly accomplished in all the polite arts. He wrote a treatise, entituled, De Artificio omnis Scibilis; also Commentaries on the Almagest of Ptolemy. —*Moreri.*

Ferdinand (John), a jesuit of Toledo, who died at Palantia in 1595, aged 59. He wrote a book entituled, Divinarum Scripturarum, juxta Patrum sententias, locupletissimus Thesaurus, in 1594.—*Ibid.*

Ferdinand *de Jesus*, a Spanish monk, of the order of Carmelites, at the beginning of the 17th century. On account of his eloquence he was called *Golden-mouthed*. He wrote Commentaries on Aristotle and the Scriptures.—*Ibid.*

Ferdinandi (Epiphanius), a celebrated physician, born at Otranto in 1569, and died in 1638. He published Observationes & Casus Medici; Theoremata Medica; De Vita Propaganda; De Peste.—*Ibid.*

Ferdousi, a Persian poet, whose principal piece is called the History of the Persian Kings. He died A. D. 1020.—*D'Herbelot.*

Ferg, or Fergire (Francis Paul), an eminent landscape painter, was born at Vienna in 1689. He settled in London, where his talents were greatly admired, but he was reduced to poverty by an imprudent marriage, and died in misery in 1740. He adorned his landscapes with ruins in a grand taste.—*Pilkington.*

Fergus I. king of Scotland. He was the son of Fergus, king of the Irish Scots, and was invited to Scotland to repel the Picts for which he was chosen king. He was drowned in his passage to Ireland about 404.—*Boetius.*

Ferguson (Robert), a nonconformist of considerable notoriety. He was ejected in 1662, from the living of Godmersham in Kent; after which he became a schoolmaster, but distinguished himself by his political intrigues, and was accounted a court spy. He joined the duke of Monmouth, whom he is supposed to have betrayed. He was never steady to any party, and died poor in 1714. He wrote the Interest of Reason in Religion, 8vo; a discourse concerning Justification, &c.—*Calamy. Burnet's Hist. of his own Times.*

Ferguson (James), an ingenious philosopher and astronomer, was born in 1710, at Keith, a village in the shire of Bamff, in Scotland. His parents being poor, he was placed out as a servant to a farmer, who employed him in keeping sheep; in which situation he acquired a surprising knowledge of the stars, and his abilities being discovered by some neighbouring gentlemen, one of them took him to his house, where he learnt decimal arithmetic and the rudiments of algebra and geometry from the butler. From a description of the globes in Gordon's grammar, he made one in three weeks sufficiently accurate to enable him to work problems. He afterwards made a wooden clock and a watch, on which he was employed by some of the gentry in repairing and cleaning clocks; and having a taste for drawing, he earned something by drawing patterns for ladies' work. He next began to draw portraits with Indian ink, by which he supported himself creditably some years. In 1743 he came to London, where he published some astronomical tables and calculations, and gave lectures in experimental philosophy, which he repeated with success throughout the kingdom. In 1754 he published a brief description of the solar system, with an astronomical account of the year of our Saviours's Crucifixion, 8vo.; also an Idea of the Material Universe, deduced from a Survey of the Solar system. But his greatest work is his "Astronomy explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles, and made easy to those who have not studied Mathematics." It first appeared in 1756, 4to. and has been several times reprinted in 8vo. On the accession of the present king, to whom he had read lectures, Mr. Ferguson obtained a pension of fifty pounds a year. In 1763 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, without paying the admission fee, or the annual subscriptions: the same year appeared his Astronomical Tables and Precepts, 8vo. In 1767 he published Tables and Tracts relative to several Arts and Sciences, 8vo. Besides these works he was the author of Select Mechanical Exercises; the Young Gentleman and Lady's Astronomy; an Easy Introduction to Astronomy; an Introduction to Electricity; the Art of Drawing in Perspective made easy; and several tracts and papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1776. Mr. Ferguson was a man of unassuming manners, meek, innocent, and religious.—*Life prefixed to his Mechanical Exercises. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

Ferguson (William), a Scotch painter, who excelled in painting dead birds and still life. He died about 1690.—*Pilkington.*

Ferguson (Robert(, a Scotch poet, was born at Edinburgh in 1750. He was educated for the ministry, but a love of poetry and dissipation disqualified him for that profession, and he obtained a place in the sheriff-clerk's office at Edinburgh. He died insane in the Asylum for lunatics at that city in 1774. His poems, which are pastoral, humorous, and lyric, are in Dr. Anderson's collection.—*Life by Irving*, 1799.

Fermat (Peter) a French mathematician, was born at Toulouse in 1590, and bred to the profession of the law. He became counsellor to the parliament of Toulouse, and died in 1664. His mathematical works were printed at Toulouse, in 2 vols. folio, 1679. His son Samuel Fermat was a learned man, and the author of several works.—*Mor.*

Fermor (William, count von), a celebrated Russian general, was born at Plaskow in 1704. His father was a native of Scotland, in the Russian military service. In the war against the Turks in 1736, young Fermor displayed great bravery and was made a general. In 1755 he obtained the chief command, and made himself master of Prussia, for which the emperor Francis made him a count of the empire. He gained the famous battle of Zorndoff against Frederic II. of Prussia, and had a considerable share in taking Berlin. He died in 1771. —*Gen. Biog.*

Fernandez (Anthony), a Portuguese Jesuit, who was many years superior of his order in India, and died in Portugal in 1628. He wrote commentaries on Isaiah, and other parts of the Old Testament. He is not to be confounded with *Benedict Fernandez* another Portuguese of the same order, who wrote commentaries on Genesis and the gospel of St. Luke. He died at Lisbon in 1630. Nor with *Alphonso Fernandez*, a Spanish monk of the dominican order, who published an Ecclesiastical History of his time, and other works. He died about 1640.—*Moreri.*

Fernel (John Francis), physician to Henry II. was born at Mont Didier, in Picardy, in 1506, and died 1558. His works, which are wholly on medical subjects, have been often printed.—*Moreri.*

Ferracino (Bartholomew), a self-taught genius of Padua. He was born in 1695, and bred a sawyer. His first invention was a saw worked by the wind. He made curious clocks, and hydraulic engines, but his greatest work is the bridge over the Brenta, which is remarkable for the boldness of the design, and its firmness. He died about 1764.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Ferrand (Louis), a lawyer, was born at Toulon in 1645. He became advocate in

the parliament of Paris, and died in 1699. He wrote a commentary on the Psalms; several pieces against the Protestants; Conspectus sive Synopsis Libri Hebraici qui inscribitur Annales regum Manciæ et Regum Domus Othomanicæ; Reflections on the Christian Religion, &c.—*Moreri.*

FERRAND (Anthony), a French counsellor who died at Paris in 1719, aged 42. He wrote songs, epigrams, and madrigals.—*N. D. H.*

FERRAND (James Philip), a painter in enamel, born at the Joigni, in Burgundy, in 1653, and died at Paris in 1732. He wrote a treatise on his art.—*Ibid.*

FERRANDUS (surnamed *Fulgentius*), a deacon of Carthage who died about 550. He was a disciple of St. Fulgentius, whom he accompanied in his exile to Sardinia. His collection of Ecclesiastical Canons was published at Paris in 1588, 8vo. There are also extant two of his letters, an exhortation on the duties of a Christian Soldier, and other remains.—*Cave Hist. Lit.*

FERRAR (Robert), an English bishop, was born at Halifax, in Yorkshire, and received his education at Cambridge and Oxford. About 1533 he became chaplain to archbishop Cranmer, by whose means he obtained the bishoprick of St. David's, but he was imprisoned at the latter end of king Edward's reign, on some charges alleged against him. In that of Mary he was condemned as a heretic and burnt at Caermarthen in 1555.—*Fox's Acts and Mon.*

FERRAR (Nicholas), a pious gentleman, was born in London in 1591. His father was an East India merchant. He received a liberal education at Cambridge, after which he travelled over most part of Europe. On his return he became secretary of the Virginia company, and was chosen in 1624 member of parliament, by whom he was appointed, with two others, to draw up articles of impeachment against the lord treasurer Cranfield. Soon afterwards, being of a pious and ascetic turn, he and his family retired from public life to a seat in Huntingdonshire, called Little Gidding, which they converted into a kind of protestant monastery. Mr. Ferrar also entered into deacon's orders in 1626, and died in 1637. He translated Valdesso's Considerations on Religion, from the Spanish into English.—*Peckard's Life of Ferrar*, 8vo. 1792.

FERRARI (Anthony), one of the founders of the Barnabites, in 1520; the other was James Morigia. This order was confirmed by pope Paul III. in 1535, and multiplied exceedingly. Ferrari became superior of it, and died in 1544.—*Moreri.*

FERRARI (Octavian), an Italian writer, was born at Milan, in 1518. He became professor first at Padua, and afterwards at Milan, where he taught philosophy till his death in 1586. He wrote, 1. De Sermonibus Exotericis, Venice, 1575; 2. De Origine Romanorum, 1607. He also translated Athenæus into Latin.—*Moreri.*

FERRARI (Francis Bernardin,) a learned Italian, was born at Milan in 1577. He collected a great number of books, which laid the foundation of the Ambrosian library, of which he was the first keeper. He died in 1669. He wrote De Antiquo Ecclesiasticarum Epistolarum Genere, 1613; De Ritu Sacrarum Ecclesiæ Catholicæ concionum Lib. iii. De veterum acclamationibus & plausu Lib. vii.—*Ibid.*

FERRARI (Octavio), another learned man of the same family, was born in 1607, and educated at the Ambrosian college, where he became professor of rhetoric. He afterwards removed to Padua, and died in 1682. He wrote Origines Linguæ Italicæ, Padua; De lucernis Sepulchralibus veterum, de Pantominis & Mimis, de Balneis & Gladiatoribus; Electorum, &c.—*Ibid.*

FERRARI (John Baptist), a Jesuit of Sienna, who published a Syriac dictionary in 1622, 4to. He also wrote De Malorum Aureorum Cultura, 1646; and De Florum Cultura, 1633. He died in 1655.—*Ibid.*

FERRARS (Giovanni Andrea), an eminent painter, was born at Genoa in 1599, and died in 1666. He painted history, landscape, animals, and flowers.—*Pilkington.*

FERRARI (George), a lawyer and poet, was born in Hertfordshire in 1512, and educated first at Oxford, and next at Lincoln's-inn. He was in great esteem with Henry VIII. who gave him a large grant of lands in Hertfordshire. He wrote some pieces inserted in the Mirror for Magistrates, published in 1559; and the History of Queen Mary, in Grafton's Chronicle. He died in 1579.—*Biog. Br.*

FERRARS (Edward), a gentleman of Warwickshire, who wrote some tragedies and comedies, and died in 1564.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

FERRARS (Henry), of the same family with the last mentioned. He made collections towards a history of his native county, which were made use of by Dugdale. He died in 1633, aged 84.—*Ibid.*

FERREIN (Anthony), professor of medicine in the Royal College at Paris, and member of the French academy. He took his degrees at Montpellier, and distinguished himself by his Lectures on Medicine and the Materia Medica. He died at Paris in 1769, aged 76.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FERRERAS (don John de), a learned Spanish divine, was born in 1652. He was a member of the Spanish academy at its commencement, to whose dictionary he was a considerable contributor. He also wrote a History of Spain, 10 vols. 4to. and other works, and died in 1735.—*Moreri.*

FERRETI, of Vicenza, an Italian poet and historian of the 14th century. He wrote a history of his own times, from 1359 to 1428, and some other works in verse and prose.—*Moreri.*

FERRETI (Emilius), an Italian civilian, born in 1489, and died in 1552. His Opera Juridica appeared in 1591.—*Bayle.*

Ferri (Paul), a German protestant divine, was born in 1591, at Metz, where he became a popular preacher, and died in 1669. His works are: Scholastici Orthodoxi Specimen; Vindiciæ pro Scholastico Orthodoxo; Catechisme general de la Reformation, &c.—*Bayle.*

Ferri (Ciro), an eminent painter, was born at Rome in 1634. He was employed by pope Alexander VII. and several Italian princes. He also distinguished himself as an architect, and designed several churches. He died in 1589.—*D'Argenville.*

Ferrier (Arnaud du), professor of law at his native city Toulouse. In 1562 he was sent ambassador to the council of Trent, where his bold language gave so much offence, that he was sent ambassador to Venice. He assisted father Paul in writing the history of that council, and on his return he avowed himself a protestant. He died in 1585.—*Moreri.*

Ferrier (Jeremiah), a French protestant minister, who turned papist, and obtained some civil employments. He died in 1626. He was the reputed author of a noted book called Catholique d'Etat, in 1625, and of another on Antichrist.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Ferrier (John), a French jesuit, was born at Rodez, in Rouergue. He succeeded father Annat as confessor to Lewis XIV. He was a zealous opponent of the jansenists, and wrote several books. He died in 1674. —*Moreri.*

Ferrieres (Claude de), a doctor of law of the university of Paris, who published several books on jurisprudence. He died in 1715, aged 77. His son Claude Joseph published a dictionary of law in 2 vols. 4to. 1771.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Ferron (Arnauld du), a lawyer of Bourdeaux, who wrote a continuation of Æmilius's History of France. He died in 1563, aged 48.—*Ibid.*

Ferte' (Henry de Senecterre mareschal de), a famous French general, who defeated the duke of Lorraine in 1650, for which he was made mareschal of France. In 1656 he was taken prisoner by the Spaniards at the siege of Valenciennes. He died in 1681, aged 82.—*Ibid.*

Ferus (John), a learned German of the Franciscan order, was born at Metz, where he died in 1554. He wrote commentaries in Latin on several books of the Scripture, in which he so much favoured the protestants, that his works were placed in the *Index Expurgatorius.*—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Festus (Porcius), pro-consul and governor of Judea, before whom St. Paul was accused by the Jews, but the apostle appealing to the emperor, Festus sent him to Rome. —*Acts Apost.*

Festus (Pompeius), an ancient grammarian, who abridged Verrius Flaccus "de Significatione Verborum," the best edition of which is that of Paris in 1681.—*Moreri.*

Feti (Dominico), an Italian painter born at Rome in 1589. He was the disciple of Civon, and his pictures are highly valued. He died in his 35th year. His sister, who was a nun, also painted well, and adorned her convent with several good works.—*D'Argenville.*

Feu Ardent (Francis), a Franciscan friar, was born in Lower Normandy in 1541. He was a bigoted zealot, and a seditious preacher against Henry III. and Henry IV. He wrote furiously against the protestants, and died in 1610.—*Moreri.*

Feuille (Louis), a mathematician of the order of Minims, was born in Provence in 1660. Lewis XIV. sent him into various countries, and granted him a pension. He died in 1732. He wrote a Journal of Observations, physical, mathematical, and botanical, made on the Coasts of South America and New Spain, 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

Feuquieres (Anthony de Pas, marquis of), a French general, was born in Artois of a noble family, in 1648. He distinguished himself in Germany, but being disappointed of a marshal's staff, he wrote with great bitterness against all the other commanders of his time in his Military Memoirs, 4 vols. 12mo. He died in 1711.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Feuborn (Justus), a German protestant divine, was born in Westphalia in 1587, and died rector of the university of Grossen in 1656. He wrote several theological works in Latin.—*Moreri.*

Feutsking (John Henry), a German protestant divine, was born in the duchy of Halstein in 1672. He became doctor in divinity at Wittemberg where he was afterwards professor. He was also ecclesiastical counsellor to the duke of Saxe Gotha, and confessor to the elector of Saxony. He died in 1713. His theological works in the Latin and German languages are very numerous.—*Moreri.*

Fevre (Claude), a French painter, who excelled in portraits, flowers and historical subjects. He died in London in 1675, aged 42.—*Pilkington. Walpole.*

Fevre (James le), or *Faber Stapulensis*, a learned French divine, was born in Picardy about 1440. At the Reformation he fell under the suspicion of lutheranism, owing to his intimacy with several eminent protestants; and his enemies persecuted him so much that he was obliged to retire to Navarre, where he died in 1537. He wrote severely against Erasmus, with whom he had been very friendly, on his alteration of the Scripture. Faber translated the New Testament into French, and wrote Commentaries on several parts of the Scripture. —*Bayle. Moreri.*

Fevre (Guy le), *sieur de la Boderie*, a French poet, was born in Lower Normandy, in 1541. He is supposed to have been an ecclesiastic. He was well acquainted with the oriental

languages, and assisted in the edition of the Polyglot by Montanus. He also published several works on the Syriac and Chaldaic languages. He died in 1598.—*Moreri.*

Fevre (Anthony le), brother of the preceding, was born about 1555. Henry IV employed him in several embassies, particularly to England. His memoirs were published at Paris in 5 vols. 12mo.—He died in 1615.—*Moreri.*

Fevre (Nicholas le, or Faber), a learned man, born at Paris in 1544. Henry IV. appointed him preceptor to the prince of Condé, and after the death of Henry he was tutor to Lewis XIII. He died in 1611. His works were printed at Paris in 1614. 4to.—*Moreri.*

Fevre (James le), a French ecclesiastic, who wrote several books against the protestants. He was a doctor of the Sorbonne, and died in 1716.—*Moreri.*

Fevre (Roland le), a painter, commonly called le Fevre of Venice, but born in Anjou. He painted portraits and naked figures, and had a curious method of staining marble. He died in England in 1667.—*Pilkington.*

Fevre (Tannegui le, or *Tanaquil Faber*), a learned critic, was born at Caen in 1615. Richelieu settled upon him a pension of 2000 livres, to inspect the books that were printed at the Louvre; but on the death of the cardinal, his salary was stopped. He then removed to Saumur, where he embraced the reformed religion, and obtained the classical professorship. He died in 1672. He was the father of the celebrated Madame Dacier. His son was a protestant minister, but afterwards turned papist. He wrote a tract, entituled, De futilitate Poetices, 1697. Le Fevre published several comments on Greek and Latin authors; 2 vols. of Letters; Lives of the Greek Poets in French; Greek and Latin poems; a Method of Education.—*Moreri.*

Fevre (N. le), a French jesuit, who died in 1755. He wrote a Treatise on True Religion, and a critical examination of the works of Bayle.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Fevret (Charles), a French civilian, was born in 1582. He was counsellor to the parliament of Dijon, where he died in 1661. He wrote De Claris Fori Burgundici Oratoribus, and Traité de l'Abus.—*Ibid.*

Fevret de Fontette (Charles Maine), great grandson of the preceding, was born at Dijon in 1710, and bred to the law, in which he became eminent. He was a man of letters, and died in 1772.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Feydeau (Matthew), a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born in 1616, and died in exile at Annonai in Vivares, in 1594. He was a zealous jansenist, and wrote a Catechism on Grace; on the Harmony of the Gospels, &c.—*Moreri.*

Fiasella (Domenico), an Italian painter, was born in 1589 and died in 1669. He was called *Sarezana* from the place of his birth. He excelled in painting portraits and history.—*Pilkington.*

Fichard (John), an eminent lawyer of Frankfort, who died in 1581, aged 69. He wrote Onomasticon Philosophico-Medico Synoymum, de Cautelis; Concilium Matrimoniale; Vitæ Virorum qui emendatione clamerunt, &c.—*Moreri.*

Ficinus (Marsilius), a learned Italian, was born at Florence in 1433. His father was physician to Cosmo de Medici, by whom Marsilius was greatly esteemed on account of his attachment to the doctrines of Plato. Under the patronage of Cosmo, he made a great progress in all kinds of learning, and was appointed first president of an academy founded by him at Florence. After this he published a complete version of Plato's works in the Latin language. He also translated Plotinus, Iamblichus, Proclus, and other Platonists. Lorenzo the Magnificent was also a liberal patron of Ficinus, and thus Platonism revived with great splendour in Italy. At the age of forty-two he entered into orders and obtained some considerable preferment. He died in 1499. His works were collected and printed together in 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

Ficoroni (Francesco), a Roman medalist, who wrote several books in Italian on antiquarian subjects. He died in 1747, aged 83. —*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Fiddes (Richard), an English divine, was born at Hunmanby in Yorkshire, in 1671, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and afterwards at University college. In 1694 he entered into orders, and soon after obtained a living in his native county; but the air of the place proving unhealthy, he was deprived of his speech which he never perfectly recovered. After this he was appointed chaplain to the garrison at Hull, of which he was deprived on the death of queen Anne. He died at Putney in 1735. His principal works are, the Life of Cardinal Wolsey, which brought on him the charge of being popishly affected; a Body of Divinity, folio, for which the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D. D.; Fifty-two practical discourses; a Treatise on Morality, &c.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Field (Richard), a learned English divine, was born in Hertfordshire in 1561, and educated at Oxford. In 1591 he was made chaplain to queen Elizabeth, and in 1509 dean of Gloucester. He died in 1616, just as he was about to be nominated to the see of Oxford. He wrote a learned work "Of the Church" in folio.—*Wood's A. O.*

Fielding (Henry), a celebrated writer, was born at Sharpham, in Somersetshire, of a good family, in 1707. After receiving the rudiments of education at home, he went to Eton, from whence he was sent to Leyden, where he studied two years, and then returned to England. The narrowness of

his father's circumstances and the largeness of his family, prevented him from providing for his son in a proper manner. He then commenced writer for the stage, his first piece being entitled, Love in several Masques, which met with a favourable reception: as did his next performance, called The Temple Beau. Some of his dramatic efforts, however, were not so successful, and he had the courage to prefix to one of them, "As it was *damned* at the theatre-royal, Drury-lane." He afterwards had the good luck to marry a lady of some fortune, and by the death of his mother, he came into the possession of 200*l.* a year. His extravagances, however, were such, that at the age of thirty he had reduced himself to his former condition, on which he entered the Temple, and studied the law with considerable ardour, still exercising his pen for immediate support. One of his publications was, The History of Jonathan Wild, a notorious character, whose story Fielding wrought up into an entertaining romance. In 1742, appeared his Joseph Andrews, a novel, full of humour and admirable delineations of human nature. During the rebellion of 1745, he published some patriotic pieces, for which he was made a Middlesex justice, in which situation he gained considerable reputation, by his Enquiry into the Causes of the late Increase of Robberies; and his Proposal for the Maintenance of the Poor. About this time he wrote his principal work, the novel of Tom Jones; which exhibits a great knowledge of life, and is equally rich in comic delineation and pathetic expression. The moral, however is suspicious. His Amelia, which followed in 1751, is more correct in its sentiment but deficient in humour and variety. A complication of complaints had now produced a dropsy, and after undergoing the operation of tapping, he went with his family to Lisbon, where he died in 1754. His works have been printed uniformly in 12 vols. 8vo. with his life prefixed by Mr. Murphy.

Fielding (Sarah), sister of the preceding, was born in 1714, and died unmarried in 1761. She wrote the novels of David Simple, and the Cry; and translated Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates into English.—*Biog. Brit.*

Fielding (sir John), half-brother of Henry and his successor as a justice for Middlesex. Though blind from his childhood, he discharged his office with great credit, and in 1761 received the honour of knighthood. He died in 1780. He published some tracts on police; a Charge to the Grand Jury of Westminster, &c.—*Ibid.*

Fiennes (William), lord Say and Sele, was born at Brighton, in Oxfordshire, in 1582, and educated at New college, Oxford. In 1624 he was made a viscount. In the rebellion he sided with the parliament party, for which he was declared an outlaw by the king, after whose m[illegible]der he joined the independents, and during the protectorate retired to the isle of Lundy, on the coast of Devon, where he continued till Cromwell's death. At the Restoration he was made privy seal and chamberlain of the household. He died in 1662. His lordship wrote some pamphlets against the quakers.—*Granger. Wood.*

Fiennes (Nathaniel), second son of the above, was born in 1608, and educated at New college, Oxford, after which he went to Geneva. Being entrusted with the government of Bristol, he surrendered it to prince Rupert, for which he was condemned by a council of war, but his father's interest saved his life. Cromwell, with whom he was in great favour, made him one of his lords. He was a considerable leader of the independent party, and printed some speeches and pamphlets. He died in 1669. —*Wood's A. O.*

Fienus (Thomas), a physician, was born at Antwerp in 1566. He became professor of physic at Louvain, and died there in 1631. His works are, De viribus Imaginationis; De Formatione & Animatione Fœtus; Apologia pro eodem; de Cauteris; Libri Chirurgici.—*Moreri.*

Frescho (John Lewis), a noble Genoese, who out of ambition and hatred to the famous Andrew John Doria, formed a conspiracy, with the assistance of France and pope Paul, to revolutionize Genoa in 1547. In the attempt to seize the galleys Fiescho was drowned. The conspirators disheartened gave up the enterprise, and the family of Fiescho was proscribed.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Figino (Ambrozio), an Italian painter, was born at Milan. Lord Pembroke has a fine picture of the ascent from the cross by him. He died in 1590.—*Pilkington.*

Figrelius (Edmundus), a learned Swede, who was professor of history at Upsal, and died in 1676. He wrote De Statuis illustrium Romanorum.—*Gen. B. D.*

Filangeri (Gaetano), a political writer, was born at Naples in 1751. He studied the law but never practised. In 1777, he entered into the service of the court, was appointed a gentlemen of the bedchamber, and an officer in the marine. In 1780 he published the beginning of his work on Legislation, and the 8th volume in 1791. It was never completed. In 1787 he obtained a place in the royal college of Finance, and died the year following. His work has gone through several editions.—*Gen. Biog.*

Filelfo (Francis), or *Philelphus*, one of the restorers of letters, was born at Ancona in 1398, and after studying at Padua, he opened a school of rhetoric at Venice, the state of which appointed him chancellor and ambassador to Constantinople. While there he studied the Greek language, and married a daughter of Chrysoloras. On his return to Venice he brought with him many Greek manuscripts. In 1428 he removed to Bologna, where he

was appointed professor of moral philosophy, but in 1429 he went to Florence. A difference between him and Cosmo de Medici, obliged him to go to Sienna and afterwards to different other places. He died at Florence in 1481. He was a man of learning and abilities, but restless and quarrelsome. His epistles were printed at Venice in 1502. His eldest son GIAMMARIA, or *Marius Philelphus*, was also a good scholar, and died at Milan in 1480.—*Mor. Tiraboschi.*

FILESAC (John), a French divine and doctor of the Sorbonne, and dean of the faculty of theology at Paris. He died in 1638. His works were printed in 1621, 3 vols 4to.—*Moreri. Dupin.*

FILICAIA (Vincentio da), an Italian poet, was born of a noble family at Florence in 1642, and died in 1707. His poems in Latin and Italian are very elegant.—*Tirab.*

FILMER (sir Robert), an English writer, was born in Kent, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He wrote The Anarchy of a limited and mixed Monarchy; Patriarcha, in which he proves that government was monarchical in the patriarcal ages; and the Freeholder's Grand Inquest. He died about 1688. Mr. Locke wrote against his book on government.—*Gen. B. D.*

FINÆUS (Orontius), or Finé, professor of mathematics in the Royal college at Paris, was born in 1494. Notwithstanding his great reputation, he died poor in 1755, and left a distressed family. His works were printed in 3 vols. fol.—*Moreri.*

FINCH (Heneage), first earl of Nottingham, was the son of sir Heneage Finch, recorder of London. He was born in 1621, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford, and afterwards to the Inner Temple. Charles II. made him solicitor-general, and created him a baronet. He was returned to parliament for the university of Oxford in 1661. In 1670 he was appointed attorney general, and soon after lord keeper, with the rank of a peer. In 1675 he was made lord chancellor, and in 1681 created earl of Nottingham. He died the year following. Several of his speeches are in print.—*Collins's Peerage.*

FINCH (Daniel), eldest son of the above, was born in 1647, and finished his education at Christ church, Oxford. In 1680 he was appointed first lord of the Admiralty, and in 1662 succeeded his father as earl of Nottingham. He opposed the arbitrary measures of James II. but though he favoured the prince of Orange he was against his taking possession of the throne, and strenuously supported the convention in favour of the regency. However, William offered him the post of lord chancellor, which he declined, but he was for a short time secretary of state. On the death of queen Anne, he was one of the lords justices for the administration of affairs, and soon after was made president of the council, but in 1716 he was dismissed on account of a speech which he made in the behalf of the Scottish lords, condemned for high treason. In 1729 he became earl of Winchelsea on the death of John, fifth earl, in virtue of his descent from Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of sir Thomas Heneage, and wife of sir Moyle Finch, his great-grandfather. He died in 1730. He was an able speaker and a man of learning, as appears from his reply to Whiston on the Trinity, for which he received the thanks of the university of Oxford, and of the bishop and clergy of London.—*Collins's Peerage. B. B. Coxe's Hist. of Sir Robert Walpole.*

FINCH (sir John), a man of wit in the courts of James I. and Charles I. He was born in Kent in 1571, and died in 1641. He wrote a book, entituled, Fineti Philoxenus, or Observations touching the reception, Precedency, &c. of foreign Ambassadors in England.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

FINCK (Thomas), a Danish mathematician, was born in South Jutland in 1561. He took the degree of doctor in physic at Basil, after which he became physician to the duke of Sleswick. In 1591 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, in 1602 professor of eloquence, and the year following that of medicine. He died in 1656. He wrote Geometriæ rotundi; de Constitutione Matheseos; de Medicinæ Constitutione, &c.—*Moreri.*

FIRENZUOLA (Angelo), an Italian writer, was born at Florence in 1493. He was in orders and had a rich abbey at Rome, where he died in 1545. His works were printed at Florence in 1763, in 3 vols.—*Tiraboschi.*

FIRMICUS MATERNUS (Julius), a christian writer of the 4th century, whose book De Errore profanarum Religionum has been frequently printed; an Astronomical or Astrological Treatise, printed first at Venice in 1497, has also been ascribed to this author.—*Fabric. Bibl. Lat. Moreri.*

FIRMILIAN, bishop of Cæsarea in Cappadocia. He was the friend of Origen, and took part with St. Cyprian in the dispute concerning the rebaptization of converted heretics. He presided at the first council of Antioch against Paul of Samosata, and died in 269.—*Cav. Hist. Lit.*

FIRMIN (Thomas), a benevolent character, was born at Ipswich in Suffolk in 1632, and apprenticed to a tradesman in London. When out of his time, he began business for himself in the linen trade, in which he had good success. His uprightness, piety, and charity, were so distinguished, that some of the greatest divines of the age were glad of his friendship, particularly archbishop Tillotson. He erected a warehouse for the employment of the poor in the linen manufacture, and when the French protestants came over he set up another for their use at Ipswich. He was one of the

governors of Christ's and St. Thomas's hospitals, to which he was a liberal benefactor, nor was there any public charity in which he had not some concern. This truly good man died in 1697. He published in 1678, "Some Proposals for the employing of the Poor, and especially in and about the city of London, and for the Prevention of Begging," 4to.—*Life of Firmin by Cornish.*

FIRMIN (Giles), an English divine of the nonconformist persuasion. He was a native of Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge, after which he went to New England, and practised as a physician. On his return he was ordained in the Presbyterian way, and became minister of Shalford, from whence he was ejected in 1662. He then resumed the practice of physic, and died in 1697. He wrote The real Christian, a book of practical Religion; a Treatise of Schism, and other works.—*Calamy.*

FIRONZABADI, surnamed *Shirazi*, a Persian doctor of the 11th century, who wrote a work highly esteemed among the Mussulmans, entituled, Al Tanbidh, or General Information on the Mohammedan Law. There was another of the same name, who compiled a dictionary of the Arabic language, called, The Ocean. He died A. D. 1414.—*D'Herbelot. Moreri.*

FISH (Simon), an English lawyer, who on account of his activity for the Reformation, was obliged to fly to Germany, where in conjunction with William Tyndale, he wrote the Supplication of Beggars against Monks and Friars. This piece so pleased Henry VIII. that Fish had liberty to return. He also translated from the Dutch, a little book, entitled, The Sum of the Scriptures. He died of the plague in 1571.—*Wood.*

FISHER (John), an English prelate, was born at Beverly, in Yorkshire, in 1459, and educated at Cambridge. He became confessor to Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. who by his advice founded St. John's and Christ's colleges, Cambridge. He was afterwards chosen chancellor of that university, and was a liberal encourager of learning. In 1504 he was made bishop of Rochester, from which he would never remove to a better see. He was a zealous opponent of the Reformation, and of the king's divorce from queen Catherine. Great efforts were made to bring him to acknowledge the king's supremacy, which proving ineffectual, he was sent to the Tower. While in confinement the pope made him a cardinal, which so enraged the king, that he caused him to be tried for high treason, condemned and beheaded in 1535. He was a man of considerable learning, strict integrity, and fervent piety. He wrote a commentary on the penitential psalms; a Defence of the king's book against Luther; a funeral Sermon for the lady Margaret, &c.—*Biog. Brit.*

FISHER (Mary), a quaker of the 17th century, who took it into her head to go to Constantinople, to convert the grand seignor. The sultan Mahomet IV. heard her patiently, and then caused her to be sent back to her own country, where she married a preacher of her own sect. This couple afterwards went to Languedoc, to preach the tenets of quakerism among the protestants there.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FITZHERBERT (sir Anthony), a learned judge in the reign of Henry VIII. was born in Derbyshire, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the inns of court. In 1523 he was made a judge in the court of common pleas, and died in 1538. He wrote The Grand Abridgment; a Collection of Cases; The Office and Authority of Justices of the Peace; The Office of Sheriffs; Natura Brevium, &c. He is also supposed to have written a book on the Surveying of Lands, and another of Husbandry.—*Biog. Brit.*

FITZHERBERT (Thomas), grandson of the preceding, was born in Staffordshire in 1552, and educated at Oxford. On account of his zeal for the Roman catholic religion he went abroad; and in 1614 he entered among the jesuits at Rome, after which he removed to Brussels, to preside over the English mission. Being appointed rector of the English college at Rome, he returned thither, and died in 1640. His writings are wholly controversial.—*Biog. Brit.*

FITZHERBERT (Nicholas), another grandson of the judge, was born about 1550, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. About 1572 he went to Italy, and resided with cardinal Allen. He was drowned in 1612. He wrote a Description of the University of Oxford; on the Antiquity and Continuance of the Catholic Religion in England; the Life of Cardinal Allen, &c.—*Ibid.*

FITZJAMES (James), duke of Berwick, natural son of James II. by Arabella Churchill, sister to the duke of Marlborough. He was born at Moulins in 1671, and entered early into the French service. At the age of 15 he was wounded at the siege of Buda. In 1688 he was sent to Ireland, where he distinguished himself at the siege of Londonderry, and the battle of the Boyne. He was afterwards employed on various services, for which he was rewarded with the rank of marshal of France. He gained the victory of Almanza over the English and their allies, which fixed Philip V. on the throne of Spain. He was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Philipsburgh, in 1734.—*Moreri.*

FITZ-STEPHEN (William), a monk of Canterbury, in the 12th century, who wrote the life of his master Thomas Becket, in which he gives a curious description of London. He died in 1191.—*Leland de Script. Brit. Cave Hist. Lit.*

FIXLMILLNER (Placidus), a German astronomer, was born near Linz, in Austria. He displayed a turn for mathematics early

in life, and pursued it with ardour at Strasburg under professor Stuard, after which he embraced the monastic life, and entered into orders. He became professor of ecclesiastical law, in the academy attached to his monastery at Kremsmunster, and discharged it with reputation forty years. An observatory was also erected there under his direction, of which he became astronomer, and he published an account of numerous observations, besides other works relative to the celestial science. He was also the author of some books on the canon and the origin of the church. He died in 1791, aged 71.—*Schlichtegroll's Necrology.*

Fixes (Anthony), an eminent physician of Montpellier, who died in 1765, aged 75. He published Opera Medica, 4to.; Leçons de Chymie, 12mo; Tractatus de Febribus, 12mo.; Tractatus de Physiologia, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Flaccourt (F. de), director general of the French East India Company, who commanded a colony in the island of Madagascar in 1648, but was obliged to abandon it and return to France, where he wrote a history of that island in one volume, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Flaccus (Caius Valerius), a Latin poet, who lived in the reign of Vespasian. A poem of his on the Argonautic expedition is extant, the best edition of which is that of Burman 1724.—*Voss. Poet. Lat. Moreri.*

Flaccus, or Francowitz (Mathias), a Lutheran divine, was born in Istria, which being a part of the antient *Illyricum*, he assumed the name of Flaccus Illyricus. He became a disciple of Luther and Melancthon at Wittemberg, where he taught the Hebrew and Greek languages, and became professor. He was the principal author of the Centuriæ Magdeburgenses, and a great defender of the rigid principles of Luther against those who were for moderate doctrines, on which account he settled at Magdeburg, and afterwards removed to other places. He died at Franckfort in 1575, aged 55. He wrote Clavis Sacræ Scripturæ, 2 vols. folio; Catalogus Testium Veritatis, folio; De Translatione Imperii Romani ad Germanos, de Electione Episcoporum quod æque ad plebem pertineat, 8vo.—*Melch. Adami Vit. Germ. Theol. Bayle.*

Flameal (Bertholet), a Flemish painter, was born at Liege in 1614. After studying the principles of his art in his own country he went to Italy, where he greatly improved himself. In 1647 he returned to Liege, which city he adorned with many excellent works. He died in 1675.—*D'Argenv.*

Flamel (Nicholas), a notary of Paris in the 14th century, who accumulated a vast property, which he appropriated to benevolent purposes, and the endowment of hospitals and churches. The ignorant multitude ascribed his great wealth to his possessing the philosopher's stone, but it is supposed to have arisen from commercial speculations. Two foolish books on alchemy are falsely attributed to him.—*Moreri.*

Flaminto (Giovanni Antonio), a learned Italian, was born at Imola in 1464. He became an eminent teacher of the belles-lettres at Bologna, where he died in 1536. He wrote Latin poems; Epistles; and the lives of St. Dominic, Albertus Magnus, &c. His son *Marc Antonio* was also a man of letters. He accompanied cardinal Pole to the council of Trent, and died at Rome in 1550, aged 52. He wrote Carmina quinque illustrium poetarum, 1549; An Exposition of the Psalms; Epistles.—*Tiraboschi.*

Flaminius, or Flamininus (Titus Quintius), a Roman general, who served the office of consul, B. C 198. He defeated Philip, king of Macedon, in the defiles of Epirus, and afterwards in Thessaly, and restored Greece to freedom, for which the people paid him a profusion of honours at the Isthmian games. In 190 he served the office of censor, and afterwards was ambassador to Prusias, king of Bithynia, whom he prevailed upon to deliver up Hannibal, who poisoned himself to prevent his falling into the Roman power.—*Livy. Plutarch.*

Flaminius (Nobilis), an Italian divine and critic, who died at Lucca in 1590. He corrected the Vulgate translation of the Scriptures by the Septuagint, and wrote a book on Predestination.—*Moreri.*

Flamsteed (John), an English astronomer, was born at Derby in 1646, and educated at the grammar school in that town. When very young he discovered a turn for mathematical learning, and in 1669 he calculated an eclipse of the sun which was to happen next year; and also five appulses of the moon to the fixed stars. He sent the same to the royal society, for which he received the thanks of that learned body. Soon after this he visited London, and was introduced to the most learned mathematicians of the time. He then went to Cambridge, and entered himself of Jesus college. One of his best friends was sir Jonas Moore, who introduced him to the king, and in 1674 procured for him the place of astronomer royal. The same year he entered into orders. In 1675 the foundation of the royal observatory at Greenwich was laid, and he was the first resident and astronomer royal, it was called *Flamsteed-house*, by which name it continues to be known. In 1725 appeared his great work, entituled, Historia Cœlestis Britannica, in 3 vols. folio. In the Philosophical Transactions are many of his papers, and in sir Jonas Moore's System of Mathematics is a tract by him on the Doctrine of the Sphere. He died in 1719. Mr. Flamsteed never received any other church preferment than the crown living of Burstow, in Surry.—*Biog. Brit.*

Flassans (Taraudet de), a Provençal poet of the 14th century, who wrote a

piece on the Treacheries of Love. Joan the queen of Navarre sent him ambassador to the emperor Charles IV. when he passed through Provence.—*Moreri.*

FLATMAN (Thomas), an English poet, was born in London in 1633, and educated at Winchester-school, from whence he removed to New college, Oxford. On leaving the university he entered himself of the Inner Temple. He died in 1688. His poems, which are licentious and poor, were printed in 1682, 8vo.—*Wood's A. O.*

FLAVEL (John), a nonconformist divine, was born in Worcestershire, and educated at University college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. In 1650 he was ordained in the presbyterian way at Salisbury. Afterwards he settled at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, where he wrote his Navigation Spiritualized. He was ejected from his living in 1662, but continued to preach privately. At the accession of James II. he returned to Dartmouth. He died suddenly at Exeter in 1691. His works, which are held in considerable esteem, and have been extensively beneficial, make 2 vols. folio, and 6 vols. 8vo.—*Life prefixed to his Works. Calamy.*

FLAVIAN, patriarch of Antioch, in which see he was confirmed by the council of Constantinople in 382, but it occasioned a schism, numerous bishops adhering to Paulinus and others to Flavian. The prudence of the latter at length restored peace to the church. He was a zealous opposer of the Arians, and died in 404.—*Cave Hist. Lit. Moreri.*

FLAVIAN, patriarch of Constantinople, to which he was elected on the death of Proclus in 447. He condemned the Eutychian heresy, in a synod held at Constantinople, but the followers of Eutychius afterwards got Flavian banished to Lydia, where he died.—*Ibid.*

FLAVIGNI (Valerian de), doctor of the Sorbonne, canon of Rheims, and professor of Hebrew in the royal college of France, was born at Laon, and died at Paris in 1674. He attacked le Jay's Polyglot, and defended the purity of the Hebrew text of the Pentateuch, against Morin.—*Moreri.*

FLAVITAS, patriarch of Constantinople. When Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, died, the emperor Zeno was weak enough to leave a blank paper under the altar, in expectation that an angel would write upon it the name of a person to succeed him. Flavitas, by bribing the grand chamberlain, gained admittance into the church, and inscribed his own name in the letter; on which he was chosen patriarch. He died about three months afterwards, and the cheat being discovered, the chamberlain was executed.—*Moreri.*

FLAUST (John Baptiste), an advocate in the parliament of Rouen, who spent fifty years in compiling the Explication of the Jurisprudence Usage of Normandy, in 2 vols. folio. He died in 1733, aged 82.—*Ib.*

FLECHIER (Esprit), a famous French bishop, was born in 1632, at Pernes, in the county of Avignon. He was greatly admired as a preacher at Paris, and his funeral orations set him on a level with Bossuet. In 1679 he published his History of Theodosius the Great. In 1685 he was made bishop of Lavaur; on which the king said, "I should have rewarded you much sooner, but that I was afraid of losing the pleasure of hearing your discourses." Shortly after he was promoted to the see of Nismes. As a bishop he was exemplary, and by the mildness of his behaviour drew several protestants to the Roman church. When a famine raged in 1709, his charity was unbounded, and manifested to all persons without any respect to religious persuasion. He died in 1710. His works are: Miscellaneous Works, 12mo.; Panegyrics of the Saints; Funeral Orations; Sermons; the Lives of Cardinals Ximenes and Commendon; Letters; Posthumous Works: they were all published together at Nismes in 1782, in 10 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FLEETWOOD (William), an English lawyer, and recorder of London, was born in Lancashire. He received his education at Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inne Temple. He died about 1592. He wrote the history of Edward V. Richard III. Henry VII. and VIII. 1597; the Office of a Justice of Peace, &c.—*Wood's A. O.*

FLEETWOOD (William), an English prelate, was born in London in 1656, and educated at Eton, from whence he was sent to King's college, Cambridge. Soon after the Revolution he became chaplain to William and Mary, and fellow of Eton. In 1702 he obtained a canonry of Windsor, and in 1706 he succeeded bishop Beveridge in the see of St. Asaph, from whence in 1714 he was translated to Ely. He died in 1723. He wrote Inscriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge, &c.; Chronicon Preciosum, or an Account of the English Money, the Price of Corn, &c. 8vo.; A plain Method of Christian Devotion, 8vo.; An Essay upon Miracles, 8vo.; The reasonable Communicant; Sermons on the relative Duties, 2 vols. 8vo.; Tracts and single Sermons.—*Biog. Brit.*

FLEMING (Robert), a Scotch presbyterian minister, was born at Bathens in 1630, and educated at St. Andrews. At the age of 23 he was called to a pastoral charge, but at the Restoration he went to Rotterdam, where he officiated to the Scotch congregation, and died in 1694. He is known by a book entitled The fulfilling of the Scriptures.—*Fun. Sermon by D. Burgess.*

FLEMING (Robert), son of the above, was born in Scotland. He studied at Leyden and Utrecht, and became minister of an English congregation at the former place, from whence he removed to the Scotch church at Amsterdam. After residing there some years he came to London, and officiated to the Scotch church in Lothbury. He

was also lecturer at Salters' Hall. He died in 1716. He wrote several sermons and tracts, but he is principally known by a work entituled Christology, 3 vols. 8vo.; and a discourse on the rise and fall of Popery, in which are many passages that correspond remarkably with the early events in the French revolution.—*Europ. Mag.* 1793.

Fleming (Caleb), a nonconformist minister, was born at Nottingham in 1698. In 1738 he became pastor of a congregation of dissenters in London, and in 1752 was chosen assistant to Dr. James Foster at Pinners' Hall. He died in 1778. Dr. Fleming was of the Arian party, and published several books, the principal of which is, "A Survey of the Search after Souls," 8vo.—*Fun. Sermon by J. Palmer.*

Flemming or Flemmynge (Richard), an English prelate, was born at Croston, in Yorkshire. He received his education at University college, Oxford, and in 1408 obtained a prebend in the cathedral of York. He was for a time a zealous defender of Wickliffe's doctrines, but he afterwards as strenuously opposed them. In 1442 he became bishop of Lincoln and soon after was sent deputy to the council of Constance, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence. At his return he executed the decree of that assembly for digging up Wickliffe's bones and burning them. He was next raised to the see of York by the pope, but the king refusing his consent, he was obliged to remain at Lincoln. He founded Lincoln college and died in 1431.—*Wood's A. O.*

Fletcher (Richard), an English prelate, was born in Kent, and educated at Cambridge. In 1588 he was made dean of Peterborough; and in 1586 he attended Mary queen of Scots at her execution, with a view of converting her to the protestant religion, but failed. In 1589 he was preferred to the bishopric of Bristol, from whence he was translated to Worcester, and lastly to London. On the death of his first wife he married again, which gave such offence to queen Elizabeth, that she suspended him from his episcopal function. He died in 1596.—*Godwin de Præsulibus.*

Fletcher (Giles), brother to the above. He received his education at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of L.L.D. in 1581. In 1588 he was sent ambassador to Russia, and on his return was made secretary to the city of London, and treasurer of St. Paul's. He died in 1610. He wrote a piece, entituled, "Of the Russe Commonwealth;" which is a very curious description of that country, 1591, 8vo. and in Hackluyt's Voyages.—*Biog. Br.*

Fletcher (John), an English dramatic poet, was the son of the bishop of London, and born in 1576. He received his education at Cambridge, and wrote several plays in conjunction with Beaumont. He died of the plague at London in 1625, and was buried in St. Saviour's church, Southwark. The principal piece of his own writing is a dramatic pastoral, entituled, The Faithful Shepherdess.—*Biog. Br.*

Fletcher (Phineas), son of Giles Fletcher, was born about 1582, and educated at Eton and Cambridge. In 1621 he obtained the living of Hilgay, in Norfolk, where he died in 1650. He is best known by a poem, entituled, The Purple Island, which is an allegorical description of man, in the manner of Spenser, reprinted at London in 1783. His Piscatory Eclogues were printed at Edinburgh in 1772. His younger brother Giles was also a divine and poet, and wrote Christ's Victory. He died in 1623.—*Ibid.*

Fletcher (Andrew), a political writer, was the son of sir Robert Fletcher, of Saltoun, in Scotland, and born in 1653. He was bred up under the care of Dr. Burnet, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, after which he went abroad. On his return to his own country, he became commissioner for East Lothian in the Scotch parliament, in which he so strongly opposed the court measures, that he found is expedient to withdraw to Holland. In 1685 he landed in the west of England with the duke of Monmouth, but was dismissed for shooting a gentleman who had remonstrated with him for stealing his horse. One of Fletcher's biographers says, that "he was a man of breeding and nice honour, in whose constitution anger was extremely predominant," and this is all the reflection he makes upon the murder. But Fletcher was a republican. After this he was engaged in the Hungarian service against the Turks. At the Revolution he returned to his own country, and was a member of the convention for settling the government of Scotland. He died in London in 1716. His publications, which are wholly political, and filled with the boldest extravagances, were collected into one volume, 8vo. 1732.—*Life by Lord Buchan.*

Fletcher (Abraham), an ingenious mathematician, was born at Little Broughton, in Cumberland, in 1714, and bred to his father's business, which was that of a tobacco-pipe-maker. He learned to read and write by his own application, after which he taught himself arithmetic, mathematics, and botany. At the age of thirty he turned schoolmaster, to which profession he added those of astrologer and doctor, by which means he acquired 3000*l*. He died in 1793. He published a compendium of practical mathematics, under the title of the Universal Measurer, 1 vol. 8vo. a book of merit.—*Hutchinson's History of Cumberland.*

Fletcher (John), a pious divine, was a native of Switzerland, and educated at Geneva. He came to England, and was appointed president of lady Huntingdon's seminary of education at Trevecka, in South Wales, but was dismissed from that situa-

tion for denying the doctrine of absolute election. He afterwards obtained the vicarage of Madely in Shropshire, where he died in 1785. Mr. Fletcher wrote several tracts against the Calvinists.—*Gent. Mag.*

FLEURY (Claude), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1640. He was a lawyer, but afterwards embraced the ecclesiastical state, and obtained the abbey of Loc Dieu, in the diocese of Rhodez. He became confessor to Louis XV. and died in 1723. The chief of his works are: 1. The Manners of the Israelites; 2. The Manners of Christians; 3. Ecclesiastical History, 13 vols. 4to.; 4. Treatise on Public Law, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

FLEURY (Andrew Hercules de), cardinal and prime minister of France, was born in 1653, in Languedoc. In 1698 he was appointed bishop of Frejus, by Lewis XIV. who also nominated him in his will tutor to his successor Lewis XV. over whom he gained a great influence. In 1726 he was made a cardinal, and notwithstanding his great age, he managed the affairs of government with great vigour and political wisdom. In 1733 he concluded a peace with the emperor, and gained Lorraine to France. He died in 1743, and was buried in the church of the Louvre.—*Moreri.*

FLINK (Govert), an eminent Dutch painter, was the disciple of Rembrandt, whose manner he imitated with success; but afterwards he studied the best Italian masters. He died in 1660.—*Houbraken.*

FLODOARD, or FRODOARD, a French historian. He was an ecclesiastic in the church of Rheims, and wrote a Chronicle from 919 to 966; also a History of the Church of Rheims to 949. He died in 966, aged 73. —*Moreri.*

FLOGEL (Charles Frederic), a German writer and professor of philosophy in the academy of nobility at Leibnitz, who died in 1788, aged 59. He wrote a history of the Human Understanding; present state of the Belles Lettres in Germany; History of Comic Literature, &c. all in German.—*Gen. Biog.*

FLOOD (Henry), a political character, was the son of the right hon. Warden Flood, chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. He received his education at Dublin and Oxford, and was created M.A. at the latter university in 1752. While there he wrote an English poem on the death of Frederic prince of Wales, inserted in the Oxford collection. He came into parliament for the county of Kilkenny, and afterwards for the borough of Callan. His eloquence was great, and he acquired an uncommon popularity in Ireland, which he lost when he obtained a seat in the British parliament. He died in 1791. Mr. Flood published a Pindaric Ode to Fame; and several of his speeches have been also printed. He bequeathed the bulk of his property, after the death of his wife, to the university of Dublin, for the purpose of founding a professorship, purchasing manuscripts and books, and for granting premiums.—*Europ. Mag.*

FLORENTINO (Stephano), an historical painter, was born at Florence in 1301. He studied under Giotto, and died in 1350.—*Pilkington.*

FLORIAN (John Peter Claris de), a French writer, was born in 1755, of a genteel family, in Languedoc. He was related to, and educated under, Voltaire, who procured him the place of page to the duke de Penthièvre. The duke had a great regard for him, made him his confidential friend, and obtained him a captain's commission in his regiment. He devoted himself, however, principally to letters, and produced a number of works, chiefly of the romantic kind. His first production was Galathée, published in 1782, which was followed by his Theatre, containing *Les deux Billets, le bon Menage, le bon Pere, la bonne Mere, and le bon Fils.* His Voltaire et le Serf du Mont Jura gained him the prize given by the French academy, of which society he became a member. His Estelle is reckoned equal to Galathée, and his Numa is also highly esteemed. For the latter he was sent to prison in the tyranny of Robespierre. In his confinement he began a poem on the story of William Tell, and finished another, entituled, Ebrahim. He gained his liberty after the fall of Robespierre, and died at Seaux in 1794.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

FLORIMOND *de Remond*, a French writer, was born in Guienne. He became counsellor of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and died in 1602. He was a zealous defender of the Romish tenets against the Calvinists: the principal of his works are on Antichrist; and on the Origin of Heresies. —*Moreri.*

FLORIO (John), a French refugee of the protestant persuasion, who settled in England in the reign of Elizabeth. He taught the French and Italian languages at Oxford, and died in 1625, aged 80. He compiled a dictionary, Italian and English, 1597, folio, and translated Montaigne's Essays.—*Wood's A. O.*

FLORIS (Francis), a painter of Antwerp, was born in 1520. He studied the works of Michael Angelo in Italy, and on his return to his own country he became so greatly employed as to acquire a good fortune. He died at the age of 50.—*Houbraken.*

FLORUS (Lucius Annæus), a Latin historian, of the same family as Seneca and Lucan. He wrote an abridgment of the Roman History, in four books, which is concise and elegant. He flourished A.D. 116. The best editions of Florus are Duker's, 2 vols. 8vo. *L. Bat.* 1722, Grævius, *Lips.* 1760, and that of Fischer. 8vo. *Lip.* 1760.—*Voss. Hist. Lat. Biog. Classica.*

FLORUS, surnamed the *Master*, a deacon of the church of Lyons in the 9th century.

He answered Erigena on Predestination, which is to be found in the Bibl. Pat. tom. 8. He was also the author of Commentaries on the Epistles of St. Paul, and other works. —*Cave. Hist. Lit. Moreri.*

Flover (sir John), a physician, was born at Hinters in Staffordshire, in 1649. He became a commoner of Queen's college, Oxford, where he completed his degrees in arts, and took those in physic, after which he settled at Litchfield, and was knighted. He died about 1720. His works are: 1. The Touchstone of Medicines, 2 vols. 8vo; 2. The Virtues of Cold Water, 8vo.—*Wood.*

Fludd (Robert), an English philosopher, was the son of sir Thomas Fludd, and born at Milgate, in Kent, in 1574. He received his education at St. John's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and then travelled abroad. In 1605 he returned to England, and took his degree of M.D. after which he settled in London, and became fellow of the college of physicians. His writings are wholly on alchemy, and the mysticism of the Rosicrusians. He died in 1637.—*Wood's A. O.*

Foes, or Foesius (Anutius), a learned physician, was born at Metz in 1528. He translated the works of Hippocrates into Latin, and died in 1596.—*Moreri.*

Foglietta (Uberto), a Genoese historian and divine, was born in 1518. He was banished from Geno for the freedom of his writings, on which he retired to Rome, where he died in 1581. His principal works are: 1. Historia Genuensium, 1585; 2. De Causis Magnitudinis Turcarum Imperii; 3. Della Republica di Genoa, &c.—*Tiraboschi.*

Foh, the first Chinese monarch, who is said to have founded that kingdom 200 years after the deluge. To him the Chinese are indebted for musical instruments, a code of laws, and the regulation of marriages.—*Dubalde.*

Foinard (Frederic-Maurite), a French priest, was born at Couches, in Normandy. He was learned in the Hebrew, and became vice-principal of the college of du Plessis. He died in 1743. He published Breviarium Ecclesiasticarum, 2 vols. 8vo.; The book of Genesis explained, Latin and French, 2 vols. 12mo.; The Psalms in historical order, &c. —*Moreri.*

Foix (Mark Antony de), a French jesuit, was born in 1627. He was a distinguished preacher, and died provincial of the college of Billon in Auvergne, in 1687. He wrote the Art of Preaching, and the Art of Educating a Prince, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Foix (Odet de), lord of Lautrec, a French general of eminence. He was wounded at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512, and afterwards driven out of Italy. In 1528 he returned into that country, took Pavia, and died the same year before Naples.—*Moreri.*

Folard (Charles), a French officer, was born at Avignon, in 1669. In 1702 he became aid-du-camp to M. de Vendome, who undertook nothing without consulting him. For his services he was rewarded with a pension, and the cross of St. Louis. He was wounded at the battle of Cassano, and taken prisoner at that of Malplaquet; being exchanged he was sent to Malta, to assist in its defence against the Turks. He afterwards served under Charles XII. of Sweden, and was present at the siege of Frederickshall, when that prince was killed. He then returned to France, and served under the duke of Berwick. He died in 1752. He wrote commentaries upon Polybius, 6 vols. 4to.; A book of new Discoveries in War; and a treatise on the Defence of Places.—*Moreri.*

Folengo (Theophilus), an Italian poet, who assumed the name of *Merlin Coccaye*. He was born near Mantua in 1491, and became a benedictine, but being of an amorous turn, he quitted his habit and resumed it again, after leading a rambling life some years. He died in 1544. He distinguished himself by writing macaronic verses, the first edition of which appeared at Venice in 1513. He also wrote a licentious poem, entituled Orlandino; and an obscene piece called Chaos del Triperuno, and other works.—*Tirabschi.*

Folengio (John Baptist), an Italian benedictine monk, was born at Mantua in 1490. He died abbot of Treviso in 1559. He wrote commentaries on the Epistles of St. James, St Peter, and the first of St. John, 1555, 8vo. which work was placed in the Index expurgatorius, as was his Commentary on the Psalms, 1557, folio.—*Moreri.*

Folkes (Martin), an English philosopher and antiquary, was born in Westminster in 1690. After receiving a private education, he was sent to Clare-hall, Cambridge. At the age of twenty-three he was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and in 1723 was nominated one of the vice-presidents. In 1741 he succeeded sir Hans Sloane as president of that learned body, and was elected about the same time a member of the royal academy of sciences at Paris. He was also created doctor of laws by both universities. He died in 1754. Mr. Folkes wrote, besides a number of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, a Table of English Silver Coins, from the Norman conquest to the present time, 1745. A new edition of this valuable work appeared in 1763.—*Biog. Br.*

Fonseca (Anthony de), a Portuguese monk of the order of St. Dominic. He was preacher to the king, and professor of theology in the university of Coimbra. He wrote Remarks on cardinal Cajetan's Commentaries on the Bible, folio. There was a learned Portuguese jesuit, called Peter Fonseca, who published a system of Metaphysics, in 3 vols. folio. He died in 1559. —*Moreri.*

Font (Joseph de la), a French comic writer, who died in 1725, aged 39. He

wrote five comedies and some operas.—*Moreri.*

Font (Peter de la), a French divine of the jansenist party, who wrote, Entretiens Ecclésiastiques, 5 vols. 12mo and four volumes of Sermons. He died in 1799.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Fontaine (John de la), a French poet, was born at Chateau-Thierry in 1621. He was educated first at Rheims, and afterwards under the fathers of the Oratory. He was a man of excessive simplicity of manners, credulous, fearful, and uncommonly absent. He lived for some time with the superintendant Foucquet, who allowed him a pension. Afterwards he was in the service of princess Henrietta of England, and next lived with madame de la Sabliere. He was married, but his wife had as little knowledge of economy as himself. He died in 1695, and on being laid out, a hair shirt was found next his skin. His Tales are very licentious, but his Fables are usually put into the hands of young people. They are very natural, poetical and entertaining. He also wrote Les Amours de Psyche, a romance; some comedies; Letters, &c. to be found in his miscellanies.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Fontaine (Nicolas), a member of the society of Port Royal, and superintendant of the students there. In 1664 he was sent to the Bastille, and released in 1668. He died at Melun in 1709, aged 84. His works are: Illustrations of the New Testament, 2 vols. 8vo.; Lives of the Patriarchs, Prophets, and Saints; on the Figurative Language of the Bible, published under the name of Royaumont; Memoirs of the Solitaries of Port Royal.—*Moreri.*

Fontaines (Peter Francis Guyot des), a French critic, was born at Rouen in 1685. He was educated under the jesuits, and admitted a member of that society, which he quitted at the age of 30. In 1724 he succeeded the abbé Bignon in the management of the Journal des Sçavans. He conducted several periodical publications, and died in 1745. He translated Virgil into prose, with notes, 4 vols. 8vo.; and a number of other books.—*Moreri.*

Fontana (Domenico), an eminent architect and mechanic, was born at Milan in 1543. He raised the Roman obelisk from the dust in the front of St. Peter's, a work deemed impracticable, and which many others had attempted in vain. He died at Naples in 1607.—*Life by Bellori.*

Fontana (Prospero), an historical painter, was born at Bologna, in 1512. He was preceptor to Ludovico and Annibal Caracci. His daughter Lavinia was also an exceilent artist in portrait, and was patronized by pope Gregory XIII. She died in 1602.—*Pilkington.*

Fontanini (Giusto), archbishop of Ancyra, was born in 1666, in the duchy of Frioul, and died at Rome in 1736. His principal works are: Bibliotheca della Eloquenza Italiana; a Literary History of Aquileia, 1742; a Collection of Bulls of Canonization.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Fonte Modesata, a Venetian lady, whose real name was Modesta Pozzo, was born at Venice in 1555, and died in 1592. She wrote two poems, one entituled il Floridoro; the other on the Passion and Resurrection of Jesus Christ; also a book in prose, in which she asserts that the women are not inferior in understanding to the men.—*Ibid.*

Fontenay (John Baptiste Blain de), a French painter, was born at Caen in 1654. He was a disciple of Monnoyer, and had a happy taste in painting fruits and flowers, with insects. He died in 1715.——*D'Argenville.*

Fontenay (Peter Claude), a French jesuit, was born at Paris in 1683. His learning in ecclesiastical antiquities occasioned his being employed to continue Longueval's History of the Gallican Church. He died in 1742.—*Moreri.*

Fontenelle (Bernard le Bovier de), a celebrated French writer, was born in 1657 at Rouen, where his father was a counsellor. Young Fontenelle was also bred to the same profession, which however he abandoned. His first literary efforts were in the dramatic line, under the auspices of his uncle Thomas Corneille, but in this he did not succeed. In 1683 he published his Dialogues of the Dead, which met with a good reception. His conversations on the Plurality of Worlds, which appeared in 1686, gained him a great reputation. The year following, he published the History of Oracles, taken chiefly from Van Dale. In 1688 he printed pastorals, which also became popular. He was admitted a member of the French academy in 1691; and afterwards became secretary of that eminent body, which office he filled with honour forty-two years. He wrote a History of the Academy, and distinguished himself by the excellent eulogies which he wrote of deceased members. He died in 1757. Besides the above works, he wrote a History of the French Theatre; Elements of the Geometry of Infinites; Moral Discourses, &c.—*Moreri.*

Fontenu (Louis François), a French antiquary and historian, was born at Lilledon, in Gatinois, in 1667. He wrote several dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, and died in 1750.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Fontius (Bartholomew), an Italian writer, was born at Florence in 1445. He was librarian to Matthew Corvinus, king of Hungary, and died in 1513. He wrote a Commentary on Persius, and orations.—*Ibid.*

Foote (Samuel), an English dramatic writer and actor, was born at Truro, in Cornwall, in 1722. His father was a justice of

peace for that county, and his mother sister to sir John Dinely Goodere, of Herefordshire. Foote was educated at Worcester college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Temple, but he quitted the study of the law, and took to the stage. His first performance was in the character of Othello. In 1747 he opened the little theatre in the Haymarket, with a dramatic piece of his own, called, The Diversions of the Morning, which succeeded very well. The exhibition next season, was called An Auction of Pictures, in which he took off some of the most noted characters of the day. He still continued to play at one or the other of the theatres, and frequently produced new pieces. In 1760 he brought out the Minor at his own house in the Haymarket. In 1766 he had the misfortune to break his leg, which was obliged to be amputated. The duke of York, out of compassion, procured for him a patent for life for the theatre in the Haymarket. In 1776 he attacked the duchess of Kingston in a piece, which was suppressed by authority. Soon after this a man-servant, whom he had dismissed, charged him with an unnatural offence; and though he was honourably acquitted, the circumstance made so deep an impression on his spirits, that he never recovered it. He died at Dover, on his way to France for his health, in Oct. 1777. His remains were interred in Westminster abbey. Foote had an infinite fund of comic humour, both in writing and conversation; but he took unwarrantable liberties in taking off persons merely on account of natural failings and peculiarities of manner. His farces have procured him the title of the English Aristophanes.—*Life by Cooke.*

Foppens (John Francis), a Flemish divine, was born about 1689, and died in 1761. He was divinity professor at Louvain, and archdeacon of Mechlin. He compiled the Bibliotheca Belgica, 2 vols. 4to. containing the works of some learned Belgians. He also published a new edition of Miræus's Opera Historica & Diplomatica, and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Forbes (Patrick), a Scotch prelate, was born in 1564, of a noble family in the shire of Aberdeen. In 1618 he was made bishop of Aberdeen, and died in 1635. His Commentary upon the Revelation was printed at London in 1613. He was a pious prelate, and a liberal patron of learned men. *Biog. Brit.*

Forbes (John), son of the above. He also became bishop of Aberdeen, but the Covenanters obliged him to go abroad. He continued in Holland about two years, and then returned to his own country, where he led a retired life, and died in 1648. His works were printed at Amsterdam, in 2 vols. folio, 1703.—*Ibid.*

Forbes (William), the first bishop of Edinburgh, was born at Aberdeen in 1585. After studying at several universities, he went to England, where he was offered the Hebrew professorship at Oxford, which he declined. When Charles I. erected Edinburgh into an episcopal see, he appointed Dr. Forbes to fill it, but he enjoyed this dignity only three months, dying in 1634. He wrote Considerationes modestæ & pacificæ controversiarum de Justificatione, &c. 8vo. reprinted by Fabricius at Frankfort in 1707.—*Biog. Brit.*

Forbes (Duncan), an eminent Scotch judge, and an excellent writer, was born at Culloden in 1685, and educated first at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Utrecht. In 1708 he commenced advocate at the Scotch bar, and gained considerable reputation. In 1717 he was appointed solicitor general of Scotland, and in 1725 lord advocate. He afterwards became president of the court of session. He died in 1747. His lordship was a man of great piety and learning, and well versed in the Hebrew scriptures, as appears from his Letter to a Bishop on Hutchinson's Writings and Discoveries, in 1732; Thoughts concerning Religion, natural and revealed, 1735; and Reflections on Incredulity; the whole collected into one volume, 12mo, 1750.—*Life of Duncan Forbes*, 8vo. 1748.—*Encycl. Brit.*

Forbin (Claude, chevalier de), a French naval commander, was born in 1656. He served in the East Indies some years, and was admiral to the king of Siam. He greatly distinguished himself afterwards in Europe, and was in great favour with Lewis the Fourteenth. He died in 1733. His Memoirs were published in 1749, in 2 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Force (James, duke de la), son of Francis, lord de la Force. He was a child, in bed with his father and elder brother, when they were murdered in the massacre of St. Bartholomew; and being unperceived by the assassins, he escaped. He signalized himself under Henry IV. and afterwards joined the protestants against Lewis XIII. However, he made his submission to the king, and was appointed marshal of France, lieutenant-general of the army, and created a duke. He took Pignerol, and defeated the Spaniards at Carignan in 1630. He died in 1652.—*Moreri.*

Fordun (John de), a Scotch historian of the 14th century. He wrote a history of Scotland, which was printed by Hearne at Oxford, in 5 vols. 8vo. and by Goodal at Edinburgh, in 1 vol. folio.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Fordyce (David), an ingenious writer, was born at Aberdeen in 1711. He was educated at that university, and became professor of moral philosophy in the Marischal college. Though licensed as a preacher, he never became a stated minister. In 1750 he made a tour to Italy; and on his return the following year was drowned on the coast of Holland. He

wrote Dialogues concerning Education, 2 vols. 8vo. The Elements of Moral Philosophy, which first appeared in Dodsley's Preceptor. Theodorus, a Dialogue concerning the Art of Preaching. The Temple of Virtue, a Dream.—*Preface to Theodorus.*

Fordyce (James), an eminent divine, was born in 1720 at Aberdeen, and educated at that university. His first settlement, as a minister, was at Brechin, from whence he removed to Alloa; and while in that station he distinguished himself by some elegant pulpit compositions, particularly one preached before the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on the folly, infamy, and misery of unlawful pleasures, for which the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D. D. About 1762, he removed to London, where he became assistant to Dr. Lawrence of Monkwell-street, and afterwards his successor. Here he drew crowded audiences by his eloquence, and the beauty of his sermons. In 1782 he resigned his situation, and went to live first in Hampshire, and next at Bath, where he died in 1796. He published a Sermon on the Eloquence of the Pulpit, printed with his brother's Theodorus; Sermons to Young Women, 2 vols. 12mo.; Addresses to Young Men, 2 vols.; Addresses to the Deity; a volume of poems; and single sermons.—*Encyclop. Brit. Gent. Mag.*

Fordyce (George), an eminent physician, was the nephew of the preceding, and born near Aberdeen in 1736. He received his education in that university, where he obtained the degree of M. A. at the age of 14. The year following he was placed with his uncle, who was a surgeon and apothecary at Uppingham in Rutlandshire. He went from thence to Edinburgh, and next to Leyden, where, in 1758, he took his doctor's degree. In 1759 he settled in London, and commenced lecturer on the materia medica and practice of physic, in which he acquired an unrivalled reputation. In 1770 he was chosen physician to St. Thomas's hospital, and in 1776 a fellow of the royal society. In 1787 he was elected, *speciali gratia*, a fellow of the college of physicians, which is a very unusual distinction. He died in 1802. Dr. Fordyce is known by his Essays on Fever; an Essay on Digestion; Elements of the Practice of Physic; and miscellaneous papers. He was also an excellent experimental chemist, and published Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation.—*Monthly Mag. Gen. B.*

Foreiro (Francis), a Portuguese monk, of the dominican order, was born at Lisbon. The king of Portugal sent him to the council of Trent, where he was greatly admired as a preacher, and was appointed to draw up a catechism. He died at Lisbon in 1587. He published at Venice, in 1562, a Latin translation of the Prophecy of Isaiah, with a commentary.—*Moreri.*

Forest (John), painter to the king of France, was born at Paris in 1636, and died in 1712. His landscapes are beautiful.—*Moreri.*

Foresti or Foresta (James Philip of), usually called Philip of Bergamo, was an Augustine monk. He wrote a chronicle from Adam to 1503; also a Confessional, printed at Venice in 1487; and a Treatise on illustrious Women, in 1497.—*Bayle.*

Forestus (Peter), a Dutch physician, was born in 1522. He studied in Italy, and afterwards became medical professor at Leyden. He died in 1597. His Observations on Medicine were printed at Frankfort in 1623, in 6 vols. fol.—*Hal. Bib. Anat.*

Formey (John Henry Samuel), a Prussian writer, was born at Berlin in 1711. He was for some years pastor of a French church in that city; which place he resigned on being chosen professor of philosophy in the French college. On the Restoration of the royal academy of sciences at Berlin, he was appointed secretary to the philosophical department, and afterwards sole secretary. He was also made a privy counsellor. He died in 1797. Formey conducted, in conjunction with Beausobre, the Bibliothéque Germanique. He also wrote Le Philosophe Chrétien; Pensées raisonnables; Anti-Emile, against Rousseau; the History of Philosophy abridged; an Abridgement of Ecclesiastical History; [these two have been translated into English;] Researches on the Elements of Matter; Considerations on the Tusculans of Cicero, &c. —*Eloge de M. Formey in Mem. Acad. de Berlin.*

Formosus, bishop of Porto, in Italy, succeeded pope Stephen V. in 891. The Roman people were greatly displeased with him, and when he died in 896, they threw his body into the Tiber.—*Platina. Bower.*

Forskal (Peter), a Swedish naturalist, was born in 1736. He studied at Gottingen, and afterwards at Upsal, where he became a pupil of Linnæus. In 1761 he went, at the request of the king of Denmark, with Niebuhr and others to Arabia, to make discoveries. He died at Jerim, in that country, in 1763. He printed a tract, entituled, Thoughts on Civil Liberty; and from his papers Niebuhr published Descriptiones Animalium, & equæ in Itinere orientali observavit, 4to.; Flora Ægyptiaco Arabica, 4to; Icones rerum naturalium quas in Itinere orientali depigni curavit Forskal, 4to.—*Gen. Biog.*

Forster (John), a learned protestant divine, was born at Augsburgh in 1495. He taught Hebrew in the university of Wittemberg, where he died in 1556. A Hebrew lexicon by him was published at Basle in 1564, folio. He is not to be confounded with John Forster, who published Commentaries on some parts of scripture.—*Melch. Adam's Vit. Germ. Theol.*

Forster (John Reinhold), a celebrated naturalist, was born in Prussia in 1729. He made, when young, a great progress in the learned and modern languages. In 1748 he entered the university of Halle, where he

studied divinity: from thence he removed to Dantzic, and commenced preacher. He afterwards went to Russia, in expectation of considerable preferment; but being disappointed, he proceeded to England, where for some time he was tutor in the French and German languages at Warrington. In 1772 he accompanied captain Cook on his voyage round the World. He returned to England in 1775, and was honoured by the university of Oxford with the degree of LL. D. Having published, contrary to the engagement entered into with government, a botanical account of plants discovered in this voyage, he was treated with such coolness, that he quitted England and went to Halle, where he was made professor of natural history. He died in 1798. He was the author of Observations made in a Voyage round the World; History of Voyages and Discoveries in the North; on the Byssus of the Ancients; several Papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c.—*Monthly Mag. Supplem. Encyc. Brit.*

Forster (George), son of the above, was born at Dantzic in 1754. He accompanied his father in his voyage round the world. After his return he became professor of natural history at Cassel; from whence he removed to Wilna, in Poland, and next to Mentz, where he was appointed president of the university. He was nominated by the people of Mentz their representative at Paris, in the beginning of the revolution, and died there in 1792. He wrote a Voyage round the World, 2 vols. 4to.; a Defence of the same against Mr. Wales, 4to.; a philosophical and picturesque Journey along the Banks of the Rhine, 2 vols. 8vo.; and a Journey through England.—*Life of Forster by Pougens.*

Forster (Nathaniel), a learned divine, was born at Plymstock in Devonshire in 1717. He was educated first at Plymouth, and next at Eton. In 1733 he was entered of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degrees in arts, and was elected fellow. His first church preferment was the rectory of Hethe in Oxfordshire. In 1750 he became chaplain to bishop Butler of Durham, who made him his executor. At this time he took his degree of D. D. In 1752 he was appointed chaplain to archbishop Herring. In 1754 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Bristol, and the vicarage of Rochdale in Lancashire. In 1756 he was appointed chaplain to the king; and next year preacher at the Rolls. He died the same year in Westminster. His works are, Reflections on the Antiquity, &c. of Egypt; Platonis Dialogi quinque, &c. 1745; Appendix Liviana, 1746; Popery destructive of the Evidence of Christianity, a Sermon; a Dissertation on the Account given of Jesus Christ by Josephus; Biblia Hebraica, sine Punctis, 4to.; on the Marriages of Minors, 8vo.—*Gen. Biog.*

Forstner (Christopher), a German lawyer, was born in 1598, and died in 1667. He wrote, 1. De Principatu Tiberii; 2. Notæ politicæ ad Tacitum; 3. Hypomnemata Politica; 4. Epistola.—*Moreri.*

Fort (Francis le), a soldier and statesman, in the service of Peter the Great, who entrusted him with the siege of Azoph, where he shewed so much bravery, that the emperor made him his first minister of state, and commander of all his forces. He died at Moscow in 1699.—*Moreri.*

Fortescue (sir John), an English judge, was born in Devonshire, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's-inn. He was made, in 1442, chief justice of the king's-bench. He was zealously attached to Henry VI. and accompanied him in his exile to Scotland. Henry made him chancellor, but he never exercised the office. He was afterwards in Flanders, and while abroad wrote his famous book, entituled, De Laudibus Legum Angliæ, which however was not published till the reign of Henry VIII. since which it has been frequently printed. He returned to England with queen Margaret, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471. Edward IV. granted him a pardon, on which he retired to his seat at Ebrington, in Gloucestershire, where he died at the age of 90.—*Biog. Brit.*

Fortiguerra (Nicholas), an Italian prelate and poet, was born in 1674, and made a bishop by pope Clement XI. He died in 1735. He wrote a poem, in burlesque of Ariosto, entituled, Ricciardetto, and translated Terence into Italian.—*Tiraboschi.*

Foscari (Francis), a doge of Venice, who conquered Brescia and Bergamo; but the expence attending these acquisitions proved so offensive to the Venetians, that they deposed him, and he died in 1457, aged 84. His son died in prison, into which he was thrown upon a false charge of having murdered a senator.—*Moreri.*

Foscarini (Michael), a Venetian senator, who completed Nani's History of Venice, published in 1692. He died in 1692, aged 64. He also wrote some novels.—*Tiraboschi.*

Fosse (Charles de la), a French painter, and pupil of Le Brun. After studying in Italy he returned to Paris, and gained a great reputation by several public works. A pension was granted him, and he became rector of the academy of painting. The duke of Montague invited him to England, and employed him in ornamenting his house, now the British Museum. He died in 1716.—*D'Argenville.*

Fosse (Anthony de la sieur d'Aubigny), nephew of the above, was born at Paris in 1658. He wrote tragedies and poems in French, and several pieces in Italian. His Manlius Capitolinus is the best of his dramatic compositions. He died in 1708.—*Moreri.*

Foster (Samuel), an English mathematician, was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1636 he was chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham college. He was one of the first members of the scientific association, which afterwards obtained the name of the Royal Society. He died in 1652. The chief of his works are, the Art of Dialling; a Description of sundry Instruments, invented or improved by him; and Miscellanies. There were two other mathematicians of his name in the same century: William Foster, who was a pupil of Oughtred, and afterwards a teacher in London; and Mark Foster, the author of a Treatise on Trigonometry.---*Biog. Brit.*

Foster (James), an eminent nonconformist minister, was born in 1697 at Exeter, and educated there under Mr. Hallet. In 1718 he commenced preacher at Exeter; but the disputes which broke out in that place respecting the doctrine of the Trinity, occasioned his removal to Milborne-port in Somersetshire, and afterwards to Trowbridge in Wiltshire. At this place he turned baptist; and in 1724 was chosen successor to Dr. John Gale, in the meeting in Barbican, London. In 1741 he succeeded Dr. Jeremiah Hunt in the congregation at Pinners'-hall. In 1748 the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the university of Aberdeen. He died in 1753. Dr. Foster was a man of considerable learing; and so celebrated as a preacher, that Pope has bestowed a fine compliment on him in the epilogue to his Satires. He wrote a Defence of Revelation against Tindal; Tracts on Heresy; Sermons, in 4 vols. 8vo.; Discourses on natural Religion and social Virtue, 2 vols. 4to.; &c.---*Biog. Brit. Gen. Biog.*

Foster (John), a learned divine, was born in 1731 at Windsor, and educated at Eton, from whence he was sent to King's college, Cambridge He afterwards became an assistant in Eton school, and in 1765 head master, which station he resigned in consequence of his infirmities; and in 1772 obtained a canonry of Windsor. He died the year following at Spa, whither he had gone for his health. He published an essay on the nature of accent and quantity, with their use and application in the pronunciation of the English, Latin, and Greek languages, 8vo.; and a prize dissertation at Cambridge, on the moral Doctrines of Epicurus and the Stoics.---*Gent. Mag.*

Foster (Michael), an eminent lawyer, was born at Marlborough in Wiltshire in 1689. He was educated at the free school of Marlborough, from whence he removed to Exeter college, Oxford. In 1707 he was entered of the Middle Temple, and in regular course called to the bar. In 1735 he was chosen recorder of Bristol. The same year he published a pamphlet, entituled, an Examination of the Scheme of Church Power, laid down in the Codex by Bishop Gibson. In 1745 he was appointed one of the justices of the King's Bench, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. In 1762 he published a Report of Proceedings on the Commission for the Trial of the Rebels in the year 1746, in the county of Surrey. He died in 1763.---*Gen. Biog.*

Fothergill (George), an eminent divine, was born in Westmoreland in 1705, and educated at Kendal school, from whence he removed to Queen's college, Oxford, where he became fellow and tutor. In 1751 he was elected principal of Edmund hall, and presented to the vicarage of Bramley in Hampshire. He died in 1760. He wrote two volumes of sermons.—*Gent. Mag.*

Fothergill (John), an eminent physician, was born in 1712 at Carr End in Yorkshire of reputable parents, who were quakers. He served his time to an apothecary; after which he went to Edinburgh, where, in 1736, he took his doctor's degree. In the same year he became a pupil in St. Thomas's hospital, and in 1740 went abroad. On his return he settled in London; and in 1748 acquired a great reputation, by a tract, entituled, an Account of the Sore Throat attended with Ulcers. This disease was at that time very prevalent and fatal. In 1754 he became a member of the Edinburgh College of Physicians; and in 1763 a fellow of the Royal Society. When the differences broke out between this country and the American colonies, he laboured much to prevent hostilities, and had conferences with Dr. Franklin for that purpose. Dr. Fothergill was a man of amiable manners, a skilful physician, a great encourager of learning, and an excellent botanist. He died in 1780. His works consisting chiefly of medical pieces, have been printed in 3 vols. 8vo. with his life prefixed. He was at the expence of printing Purver's translation of the Bible, and of an edition of Percy's Key to the New Testament, for a seminary of quakers in Yorkshire. His brother Samuel was a considerable preacher among the quakers, and died in 1773.—*Life by Letsom.*

Foucault (Nicholas Joseph), a French antiquary, was born at Paris in 1643. He discovered, in 1704, the ancient town of the Viducassians, near Caen, of which he gave an account to the Academy of Inscriptions. He also discovered the MS. of Lactantius de Mortibus Persecutorum. He died in 1721.—*Moreri.*

Fouche (Simon), a French priest, was born at Dijon in 1644. He died at Paris in 1696. He wrote a Treatise on the Wisdom of the Ancients: Letters, tending to exhibit the History and Principles of the academic Philosophy, 6 vols.; a Treatise on Hygrometers, &c.—*Moreri.*

Fouchier (Bertram de), a Dutch painter,

was born at Bergen-op-Zoom in 1609. He painted portraits and conversations; and died in 1674.—*Houbraken.*

Foucquet (Nicholas), marquis of Belleisle, was born in 1615. He became superintendant of the finances under Mazarine; but he abused the trust in such a manner, that in 1661 he was arrested at Nantes, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He died in the citadel of Pignerol in 1680.—*Moreri.*

Foucquet (Charles Louis Augustus), count of Belleisle, grandson of the above, was born in 1684. His gallant conduct at the siege of Lisle, where he commanded a regiment of dragoons, brought him into favour with Lewis XIV. after whose death he was disgraced and confined in the Bastille. In the war of 1733 he was appointed to command in Germany, and became the confident of cardinal Fleury. In 1741 he was created marshal of France, and the year following attended the diet of Frankfort as plenipotentiary from the court of Versailles. In 1743 he was taken prisoner near Hanover, but soon obtained his liberty. He died in 1761.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Fouillon (James), a French ecclesiastic, of the jansenist persuasion, was born at Rochelle in 1670. He was educated among the jesuits, whom he afterwards forsook. He died at Paris in 1736. He was concerned in writing the History of the Case of Conscience, 1705, 8 vols.; and in the work against the bull *Unigenitus*, called Hexaples, 7 vols. He was also the editor of Arnauld's Letters, &c.—*Moreri.*

Foulon (William), a modern Latin poet, was born at the Hague, where he kept a school. He died in 1558, aged 75. He wrote three Latin comedies; Martyrium Johannis Pistorii: Hypocrisis, 1554; Acolastus, de filio prodigo. He is not to be confounded with *John Foulon*, a learned jesuit of Liege, who died in 1668. He wrote a Commentary on the Maccabees; and Historia Leodiensis, 3 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

Fountaine (sir Andrew), an English antiquary, was born at Narford in Norfolk, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he studied the Anglo-Saxon language; and wrote a piece inserted in Dr. Hickes's Thesaurus, entituled, Numismata Anglo-Saxonica et Anglo-Danica. King William conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He had also a taste for the fine arts, and made a noble collection of antiques and curiosities. He drew the designs for the Tale of a Tub, by Swift, with whom he was very intimate. In 1727 he was appointed warden of the Mint. He died in 1753.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Fouquieres (James), a Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp in 1580. He was the disciple of Velvet Breughel, and became so excellent in painting landscapes, as to be ranked with Titian. He died in 1659.—*Pilkington.*

Fourmont (Stephen), professor of the Arabic and Chinese languages, at Paris, was born in 1683. He succeeded M. Galland as Arabic professor in the royal college, and died at Paris in 1743. His principal works are Critical Reflections upon Ancient History, to the Time of Cyrus, 2 vols. 4to.; Meditationes Sinicæ, folio; and a Chinese Grammar in Latin, folio. His brother Michael was professor of Syriac, in the royal college, and member of the academy of inscriptions. He died in 1746.—*Moreri.*

Fournier (Peter Simon), an eminent engraver and letter-founder, was born at Paris in 1712. He published, in 1737, a Table of Proportions, to determine the height and relation of letters but his chief work is entituled Manuel Typographique, 2 vols. 8vo. He died in 1768.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Fourquevaux (Raimond of Pavia, baron of), an Italian writer and soldier. He was of an ancient family of Pavia; but in the wars between the Guelphs and Ghibelines he went to France, and was appointed governor of Narbonne. He died in 1574, aged 66. He wrote the Lives of eminent French Generals, printed at Paris in 1543, 4to.—*Moreri.*

Fowler (John), an English printer, was born at Bristol. He was for some time a fellow of New college, Oxford, but resigned in 1559, and went to Louvain, where he conducted the printing business, chiefly in defending the tenets of the Roman church, to which he was zealously attached. He died in 1578.—*Wood's A. O.*

Fowler (Edward) an eminent prelate, was born at Westerleigh, in Gloucestershire, in 1632, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1673 he obtained the rectory of Allhallows, Bread-street. In 1675 he was made prebendary of Gloucester, and in 1681 vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. The same year he took his doctor's degree. For his zeal in promoting the revolution, he was promoted to the see of Gloucester in 1691. He died in 1714. Besides several sermons and tracts, he wrote The Principles and Practices of certain moderate Divines of the Church of England, abusively called Latitudinarians, 8vo. 1670; The Design of Christianity, 8vo. 1671; (this is an excellent book and has been several times printed;) *Libertas Evangelica*, or a Discourse of Christian Liberty, 8vo.—*Biog. Br.*

Fox (Edward), an English bishop and statesman, was born at Dursley, in Gloucestershire, and educated first at Eton and next at King's college, Cambridge; of which, in 1528, he was elected provost. Cardinal Wolsey took him into his service, and obtained for him the appointment of ambassador to Rome, in conjunction with Gardiner, to promote the divorce of Henry VIII. He was afterwards sent in the same capacity to France and Germany; and in 1535, was promoted to the see of Hereford. He

died in 1538. The bishop was a great friend to the reformation. He wrote De vera differentia Regiæ Potestatis et Ecclesiastica, et quæ sit ipsa Veritas et Virtus utriusque.—*Biog. Brit.*

Fox (Richard), an English prelate, was born of low parentage at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, in the reign of Henry VI. He was educated first at Boston school, and afterwards at Magdalen college, Oxford, from whence, on account of the plague, he removed to Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He next went to Paris, where he gained the friendship of Dr. Morton, bishop of Ely, who recommended him to the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. On the accession of that monarch, Dr. Fox was made privy counsellor, and preferred to the see of Exeter. He was also sent on several embassies, and after obtaining different church preferments, was advanced to the see of Durham, from whence he was removed to Winchester. He founded Corpus Christi college, in Oxford, and several free schools. He died in 1528.---*Biog. Brit.*

Fox (John), an English divine, was born at Boston in Lincolnshire, in 1517, and educated at Brasenose college, Oxford, from whence he removed to a fellowship in Magdalen college. In 1545 he was expelled on a charge of heresy, which reduced him to great distress. At length sir Thomas Lucy of Warwickshire, took him into his house as tutor to his children. Afterwards he removed to London, and was employed by the duchess of Richmond as tutor to the earl of Surrey's children. Here he continued till the reign of queen Mary, when his life being in danger on account of his principles, he withdrew with his wife and other protestants to the Continent. Mr. Fox settled at Basil, and earned his subsistence by correcting the press for Oporinus the printer. On the accession of queen Elizabeth, he returned to England, and by means of secretary Cecil, obtained a prebend of Salisbury. In 1563 he published his Acts and Monuments of the Church, better known by the name of Fox's Book of Martyrs, in one large volume folio. In the edition of 1583, it made two volumes: and in the subsequent ones, three. This book has always been highly esteemed by protestants, though it is stigmatized by the romanists with the name of Fox's Golden Legend. He died in 1587, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, of which he was some time vicar. Besides his Acts and Monuments, he published several books, particularly Latin comedies on scripture subjects. Mr. Fox was a man of learning, piety, and humility. —*Biog. Brit.*

Fox (George), the founder of the sect of quakers, was born at Drayton in Leicestershire, 1624. He was at first placed with a shepherd, and afterwards bound apprentice to a shoemaker. In 1643 he became a religious itinerant; and about 1647 commenced public preacher, inveighing, not only against the prevailing vices, but the stated ministers and religious services, affirming that the light within or Christ in the heart is alone the means of salvation, and the true qualification for the ministry. He suffered frequent imprisonment and other rough treatment, which he seems in general to have brought upon himself by his indiscretions in opposing the clergy and vilifying them in their public ministry. The name of *quakers* was given to him and his followers first at Derby, on account of the strange contortions and trembling which accompanied their preaching. In 1669 he married the widow of a Welsh judge, but still continued his course of itinerant preaching, and visited Holland, Germany, and America. Fox died in London in 1690. His Journal was printed at London in 1694, his Epistles in 1698, and his Tracts in 1706; all in folio.---*Sewel's Hist. of Quakers. Neale's Puritans.*

Fox de Morzillo (Sebastian), a Spanish writer, was born at Seville in 1528. He was drowned on his voyage from Louvain, to undertake the tuition of Don Carlos, son of Philip III. He wrote De Studii Philosophici ratione; De Natura Philosophorum, &c.---*Moreri.*

Fracastorio (Jerome), an Italian poet and physician, was born at Verona in 1483. He studied at Padua, and at the age of 19 he became professor of logic. He afterwards settled at Verona, where he gained a wonderful reputation. He was appointed physician to the council of Trent; and died in 1553. His principal poem is, De Syphilis; and his medical pieces are, De Sympathia & Antipathia; De Contagiosis Morbis; De Causis Criticorum dierum, &c. His works were printed entire in 2 vols. 4to. at Padua in 1785.---*Moreri.*

Fracietta (Jerome), an Italian political writer, was a native of Rovigno, and died at Naples the beginning of the 17th century. His principal work is entituled Seminario di Governi di Stato, et di Guerra.---*Ibid.*

Fraguier (Claude-Francis), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1666. He assisted abbé Bignon in the Journal des Sçavans, and died at Paris in 1728. His Latin poems were printed at Paris in 1729, 12mo. ---*Ibid.*

Francesca (Peter), painter to the state of Florence, who died in 1443. He excelled in representing battles and night-pieces.---*De Piles.*

France. The ancient inhabitants of this country were called Gauls. That part of the country which was called Gallia Narbonensis became a Roman province, B. C. 118. In 57 B. C. Julius Cæsar conquered the Helvetii, and afterwards the Belgiæ. Honorius permitted the Goths to

reside in the southern parts of Gaul, A. D 400. In 413 the Burgundi, a people of Germany, seized that part of Gaul next the Rhine; but in 534 the Franks put an end to their kingdom, and in 540 they completed the entire conquest of the country. In 880 the Normans seized Britany, Picardy, and Champagne. In 1204 Philip Augustus, king of France, took Normandy from John king of England. In 1347 Edward I. of England took Calais. About 1372 the French took from the English all their possessions in France, except Calais; but in 1415 Henry V. subdued the greatest part of the kingdom; and on his death in 1422, his son, Henry VI. then a minor, was crowned king of France at Paris; but soon afterwards the English lost almost all their acquisitions in that country. In 1477 Lewis XI. added a part of the duchy of Burgundy to France, and Lewis XII. obtained that of Bretagne. In 1558 the French took Calais. In 1789 a revolution broke out at Paris, the Bastille was destroyed, a new constitution was formed, and after a variety of sanguinary changes, Lewis XVI. was brought to trial, and murdered on the scaffold, January 21, 1793. His queen, Maria Antoinette, of Austria, shortly after suffered the same fate. The same year a confederacy was formed against France, in which England had a share. In 1799 Buonaparte returned from Egypt, abolished the directory, created a new constitution, and was declared first consul. In 1802, he was proclaimed first consul for life; and in 1804 he assumed the title of emperor of the French.—*Univ. Hist. Henault's History of France. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Franceschini (Mark Anthony), a painter of Bologna, was born in 1648, and died in 1729. He was the disciple of Cignani, whose manner he imitated with great success.—*Pilkington.*

Franchi (Antonio), an Italian painter, was born at Lucca in 1638, and died in 1709. He painted several altar-pieces at Florence.—*Ibid.*

Francia (Francesco), an eminent painter, was born at Bologna in 1450. He had been a goldsmith and an engraver of medals, but afterwards applied wholly to painting. Being employed by Raphael to place a picture of his in a church at Bologna, he was so struck with its beauty, and convinced of his own inferiority, that he fell into a desponding state, of which he died in 1518. —*Ibid.*

Francis of Lorraine, emperor of Germany, was born in 1708, and married in 1736 Maria Theresa, daughter of Charles VI. On the death of her father in 1740, Maria Theresa appointed her husband to the administration of the government, and on the death of Charles VII. in 1745, he was elected emperor. He was a prince of amiable character and a promoter of the arts. He died in 1765.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Francis I. king of France, ascended the throne in 1515 at the age of 21. He was the son of Charles of Orleans, and of Louisa of Savoy, grand-daughter to Valentine duke of Milan, in right of whom he laid claim to that duchy. The Swiss opposed his passage through their territories, and were defeated at the battle of Marignano. Francis then entered the Milanese, and forced Maximilian Sforza to relinquish the sovereignty. A war afterwards broke out between him and the emperor Charles V. in which Francis lost a considerable part of his territories, was made prisoner and conveyed to Madrid. In 1526 he regained his liberty, after renouncing his claim to Naples, the Milanese, Flanders, and Artois. In 1535 he marched again into Italy, and possessed himself of Savoy, but a peace was hastily made up, which was soon after broken, and Francis again lost a good part of his own dominions. He died in 1547, leaving two sons and four daughters by his first wife, Claude of France. He was a great patron of learned men, and founded the royal college of Paris.—*Moreri. Robertson's Ch.* V.

Francis II. king of France, succeeded his father Henry II. in 1559, at the age of 16. He married Mary Stuart, daughter of James V. of Scotland, but died the year after his accession.—*Ibid.*

Francis, duke of Alençon and Anjou, the youngest son of Henry II. of France, was born in 1554. He stirred up a revolt against his brother Henry III. for which Catherine de Medicis, his mother, sent him to prison, but the king soon gave him his liberty. In 1581 he came to England, with a view of marrying queen Elizabeth, in which he was disappointed. The year following he was crowned duke of Brabant and count of Flanders. His conduct, however, proved so offensive to the Brabanters, that they obliged him to fly to France, where he died in 1584.—*Ibid.*

Francis of Lorraine, duke of Guise. He distinguished himself by his military exploits, and took Calais from the English, and Thionville from the Spaniards. He also defeated the Germans at Renty, and obliged Spain to make peace with Paul IV. After the battle of St. Quintin, he was made lieutenant-general of the army of France. In 1562 he took Rouen and Bourges, and defeated the Hugonots at Dreux. The same year he was slain at the siege of Orleans.—*Ibid.*

Francis, of Assisi, a Romish saint, and founder of a religious order, called by his name. He was born at Assisi in Italy in 1182, and brought up a merchant, but led for some years a debauched life. At last a severe illness had such an effect on him, that he resolved to renounce the world, and accordingly resigned all claim to his paternal estate. He then gathered some disciples, who entered into vows of voluntary poverty, and their number increasing, pope

Innocent III. confirmed the order in 1210. Francis in his zeal went to the east to convert the Sultan, who treated him civilly, and sent him back to Europe. He died at hissisi in 1226. Pope Gregory IX. canonized Am in 1230.—*Moreri.*

Francis (of Paulo), another saint of the Roman church, who founded the order of Minims, was born in 1416 at Paulo, in Calabria. Louis XI. of France, being dangerously ill, sent for this devotee, hoping to be healed by him. His successor Charles VIII built a convent for Francis and his monks, where he died in 1507. He was canonized by pope Leo X. in 1519.—*Ibid.*

Francis (Xavier), called the apostle of the Indies, was born at Xavier in Navarre, in 1506, and educated at Paris, where he formed an intimacy with Ignatus Loyola, and bound himself with some others to attempt converting the heathen. In 1541 he embarked at Lisbon for Goa, and laboured with great zeal in various parts of India and Japan. He died on a voyage to China in 1551. He was canonized in 1622. His works are, Epistles, Paris, 1631, 8vo.; a Catechism, Opuscula.—*Moreri.*

Francis (de Sales), a Romish saint, was born in the castle of Sales, near Geneva, in 1567. In 1602 he was made bishop of Geneva, in which station his conduct was very exemplary. He founded a society of religious called the order of the Visitation. He died in 1622, and was canonized by Alexander VI. His works are, an Introduction to a devout Life; a Treatise on the Love of God; Letters.—*Ibid.*

Francis de Borgia, another saint of the Roman calendar, was born in Spain about 1511. He was the grandson of pope Alexander VI and hereditary duke of Candia. After filling several high offices, on the death of his wife he embraced a religious life, and entered among the jesuits. He refused the dignity of cardinal, and died at Rome in 1572. Pope Clement X. canonized him in 1671. He wrote some pious pieces in Spanish, which have been translated into Latin.—*Moreri.*

Francis (Lucas), called the Old, was born at Mechlin in 1574, and employed for some years by the kings of France and Spain. He painted history and portrait, and died in 1643. His son *Lucas*, called the young, was born at Mechlin, in 1606. He studied under Gerhard Segers, and died in 1654.—*D'Argenville.*

Francis (Simon), a portrait painter, was born at Tours in 1606, and died in 1671. He acquired great eminence in his profession.—*Ibid.*

Francis (Laurence), a French writer, was born in Franche Comté in 1698, and died at Paris in 1782. He wrote an elementary Treatise on Geography; evidences of the Christian Religion, 4 vols. 12mo.; an Examination of the Catechism of an honest man; on the Philosophy of History, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Francis (Philip), an ingenious divine was a native of Ireland, where his father was a dean. The son became rector of Barrow in Suffolk, and chaplain to Chelsea hospital. He translated Horace and Demosthenes into English, and wrote two tragedies, Eugenia and Constantia. He died at Bath in 1773.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Francius (Peter), a Greek and Latin poet, was born at Amsterdam in 1645. He studied under Gronovius at Leyden; after which he spent some time in England and France. In 1674 he became professor of history and rhetoric at Amsterdam, where he died in 1704. He wrote Specimen Eloquentiæ Exterioris; Poemata; Orationes, &c. His Greek and Latin poems are very fine.—*Gen. Hist. of Dict. Luiscus.*

Franck (Francis), called the Old, a Flemish painter, who died in 1616, aged 72. He painted sacred historical pieces, of considerable merit. His son, called Young Frank, was also a good painter, born in 1580, and died in 1642.—*Pilkington.*

Franck (George), a German physician, was born at Naumbourg in 1643. At the age of 18 he received the poetic crown for his verses in German, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. After taking his degree in physic he became professor in that faculty at Heidelberg and at Wittemberg. He died in 1704. His works are, Flora Francica, 12mo.; Satyræ Medicæ, 4to.; Epistolæ.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Franck (Augustus Herman), a pious German divine, was born at Lubeck in 1663. He became professor of the oriental languages, and afterwards of divinity, in the university of Halle. Here he laid the foundation of an orphan-house, which in 1727 had 2196 children, and more than 130 preceptors. He also carried into effect a mission for propagating the gospel in Malabar. He died in 1727. His works are, Sermons and Books of Devotion; Methodus studii Theologici; Introductio ad lectionem Prophetarum; Commentario de scopo Librorum veteris & novi Testamenti: Manuductio ad lectionem Scripturæ sacræ; Observationes Biblicæ. Some of his practical books have been translated into English.—*Moreri.*

Francken (Christian), a German divine, was at first a jesuit, but quitted that order and embraced the socinian creed, on which he went to Poland, and joined the unitarians. Afterwards he returned to the Roman communion, and died at the close of the 16th century. He wrote a severe satire on the jesuits, entituled, Breve Colloquium Jesuiticum; de Honore Christi, and other works. *Moreri.*

Franckenstein (Christian-Godfrey), an advocate of Leipsic, was born in 1661, and died in 1717. He wrote a Continuation of the Introduction to History, by Puffendorf;

Life of Christina, Queen of Sweden; History of the 16th and 17th Ages. His son *James*, who died in 1733, wrote De Collatione bonorum; de Juribus Judæorum singularibus in Germania.—*Moreri.*

Francklin (Thomas), an English divine, was born in London about 1720, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of D.D. He was also chosen professor of Greek in that university. In 1758 he obtained the vicarage of Ware, to which was afterwards added the rectory of Brasted in Kent. He was also chaplain in ordinary to the king, and died in 1784. Dr. Francklin translated Phalaris, Sophocles, and Lucian into English, and wrote three plays: the Earl of Warwick, and Matilda, tragedies, and the Contract, a comedy. He also published a volume of sermons on the relative duties, and permitted his name to be prefixed to a translation of Voltaire's works.—*Europ. Mag.*

Franco (Battista), an historical painter of Venice, was born in 1498, and died in 1561. He imitated the manner of Michael Angelo.—*Pilkington.*

Franco (Nicolo), an Italian satirist, was born at Benevento in 1510. He was the friend of Aretine, whom he afterwards wrote against. He was hanged at Rome for a satire on Pius V. in 1569.—*Moreri.*

Franklin (Benjamin), an American patriot and philosophical writer, was born at Boston, in New England, in 1706. His father was a soap-boiler and tallow-chandler in that town, and being a man of good understanding, educated his son himself. His elder brother was bred a printer, and Benjamin was placed under him; but a difference happening between them, he removed to New York, from whence he went to Philadelphia, where after serving as a journeyman some time, he attracted the notice of sir William Keith, the governor, who persuaded him to set up for himself. Accordingly he came to England to procure printing materials, but on his arrival he found that the governor had deceived him by false promises, on which he worked as a journeyman printer in London, and in 1726 returned to Philadelphia, where he became clerk to a merchant. He next entered into partnership with a person named Meredith, in the printing business, which he afterwards conducted alone. In 1730 he was united to a widow lady, whom he had courted before her first marriage. About this period he contributed to the forming of the public library at Philadelphia, and in 1732 he published his Poor Richard's Almanack, in which he inserted some useful aphorisms or maxims of prudence. In 1736 he was appointed clerk to the general assembly at Pennsylvania, and the year following post-master of Philadelphia. In the French war in 1744 he proposed and carried into effect a plan of association for the defence of that province. About this time he commenced his electrical experiments of which he published an account. He had the honour of making several discoveries in this branch of philosophy, the principal of which was the identity of the electric fire and lightning. In 1747 he was chosen a representative of the general assembly, in which situation he distinguished himself by several acts of public utility. By his means a militia bill was passed, and he was appointed colonel of the Philadelphia regiment. In 1757 he was sent to England as agent for Pennsylvania. At this time he was chosen fellow of the royal society, and honoured with the degree of doctor of laws by the universities of St. Andrews, Edinburgh and Oxford. In 1762 he returned to America, but two years afterwards he again visited England, in his former capacity as agent, and it was at this period that he was examined at the bar of the house of commons concerning the stamp act. In 1775 he returned home, and was elected a delegate to the congress. He was very active in the contest between England and the colonies, and was sent to France, where in 1778 he signed a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, which produced a war between that country and England. In 1783 he signed the definitive treaty of peace, and in 1785 returned to America, where he was chosen president of the supreme council. He died in 1790. Besides his political, miscellaneous, and philosophical pieces published in 4to. and 8vo. he wrote several papers in the American transactions, and two volumes of essays, with his life prefixed, written by himself, 2 vols 12mo.

Franks (Sebastian), a Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1573. He painted landscapes and historical subjects. *John Sebastian Franks*, of Antwerp, who painted after Vandyck and Rubens, is supposed to have been his son.—*Pilkington.*

Frantzius (Wolfgang), a German lutheran divine, was born in 1564. He was professor of divinity at Wittemberg, and died there in 1620. His works are: Historia Animalium sacra; Tractus de Interpretatione Sacrarum Scripturarum; Schola Sacrificiorum Patriarchalium sacra; Commentarius in Leviticum, &c.—*Moreri.*

Fratellini (Giovanna), an Italian artist was born at Florence in 1666. She painted historical subjects and portraits in miniature, and died in 1721. Her son *Lorenzo Maria Fratellini* was a good painter of history and landscape. He died in 1729.—*Pilkington.*

Frauwenlob (Henry), a German author, who died in 1317. Having written in behalf of the ladies, a number of females attended his funeral, and poured so large a

quantity of wine over his grave as to overflow the church.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Frassen (Claude), a learned French monk, was born at Peronne, in Picardy, in 1620. He was superior of the Franciscan convent at Paris, doctor of the Sorbonne, and theological professor. He died in 1711. His System of Philosophy, 2 vols. 4to. has been well esteemed, also Disquitiones Biblicæ, 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

Fredegarius, called the Scholastic, an old French historian, who wrote a chronicle which extends to the year 641, to be found in the collection of Duchesne.—*Moreri.*

Frederic I. surnamed *Barbarossa*, emperor of Germany, the son of Frederic duke of Suabia, was born in 1121, and crowned emperor in 1152. He was a warlike prince, and marched into Italy to settle the tumults which distracted that country in 1155. He was crowned at Rome by Adrian IV. who dying in 1160, no less than three antipopes were chosen, who were all opposed by the emperor. The Milanese profiting by these divisions endeavoured to shake off the imperial yoke, on which Frederic marched into Italy, and took Milan, after which he entered Rome and set Calixtus on the papal throne instead of Alexander. The Venetians, however maintained the cause of the latter with so much vigour, that Frederic was obliged to make his submission to Alexander. He next embarked against the infidels, obtained some victories, took Iconium, and penetrated into Syria, where he was drowned in 1190. —Frederic II. the grandson of the preceding, and son of Henry VI. born in 1194. elected king of the Romans in 1196, and emperor in 1210, in opposition to Otho. In 1220 he was crowned by pope Honorius III. at Rome. He afterwards went to the Holy Land, and concluded a truce with the Sultan of Babylon, which so provoked pope Gregory IX. that he anathematized him. On this Frederic returned to Europe and laid siege to Rome, which occasioned the famous parties of the Guelphs and the Ghibelines, the former being on the side of the pope, and the other on that of the emperor. Gregory was obliged to make peace, but in 1236, he again excommunicated Frederic, and the war was renewed, which proved unsuccessful to the emperor, whose German subjects revolted against him. He died in his kingdom of Naples, in 1250.—Frederic III. was the son of Albert I. and chosen emperor in 1314, by some of the electors, but the majority elected Lewis of Bavaria. Frederic died in 1420. —Frederic IV. called the Pacific, ascended the throne in 1440, and was crowned at Rome in 1452. He died in 1493, in consequence of the amputation of his leg.—*Moreri. Univ. Hist.*

Frederic, king of Sweden, was the eldest son of Charles, landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. He married the sister of Charles XII. on whose death, in 1719, the states of Sweden elected her queen, but the year following they consented to her resigning the crown to her husband. He had a long and unsuccessful war with Russia, which ended in a disadvantageous peace to Sweden. He died without issue in 1751.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Frederic I. king of Denmark, succeeded his nephew, Christian II. on his deposition in 1523. He made an alliance with Gustavus I. king of Sweden. After taking Copenhagen, he gained over all the nobility, and introduced lutheranism into his dominions. He died in 1533.—Frederic II. the son and successor of Christian III. He was a great friend of learning, and patronized Tycho Brahe and other men of science. He had a long war with Sweden, which ended in 1570. He died in 1588, aged 54.—Frederic III. succeeded his father Christian IV. in 1648, and died in 1670, aged 61, after changing the constitution from an elective to an hereditary monarchy.—Frederic IV. ascended the throne on the death of Christian V. in 1699. He leagued against Charles XII. of Sweden, who forced him to make peace. But when Charles fled to Turkey, Frederic drove the Swedes out of Norway. He died in 1730, aged 59.—Frederic V. grandson of the preceding, came to the throne in 1746, and died in 1766. He said on his death-bed, to his successor Christian VII. "It is a great consolation to me, my son, that I have not injured any person, and that my hands are not stained with one drop of blood."—*Univ. Hist. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Frederic Augustus I. king of Poland was born at Dresden, in 1670. His father was John George III. elector of Saxony, whom he succeeded in 1694, and made several campaigns against the French and Turks. Having embraced the catholic religion, he was elected king of Poland in 1697. He joined Russia and Denmark against Charles XII. of Sweden and was for some time successful, but at last fortune changed; Charles took Warsaw, and defeated Augustus at the battle of Clissow. In 1706 the Swedish monarch entered Saxony, of which he took possession, and Augustus was forced to renounce the crown of Poland. After the battle of Pultowa, Frederic recovered the throne, and died in 1733. He was a man of prodigious strength and undaunted courage.—Frederic-Augustus II. son of the above, was born in 1696, and elected king of Poland in 1734. In 1756, the king of Prussia invaded Saxony, and kept it till the peace of 1763. Frederic-Augustus died October 5, the same year.—*Ibid.*

Frederic-William, elector of Brandenburg, and commonly called the *Great Elector*, was born in 1620. He succeeded his father in 1640, and obtained the investiture of Prussia from the king of Poland in 1642. He had a war with Sweden, but was obliged to make peace in 1655, in which year

he assisted that power against Poland. In 1672 he joined the Imperialists in opposition to Lewis XIV. but soon after he made a separate treaty with France. In 1674 he again joined the allies, on which the French prevailed with the Swedes to attack his dominions. Frederic, however, defeated the invaders, and took several places from them which he was obliged to restore by a treaty in 1679. He now turned his attention to the improvement of his states, and died in 1688.—*Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg.*

Frederic I. king of Prussia, was the son of the preceding, and born in 1657. In 1700 a treaty was concluded at Vienna, to which all the northern powers agreed, and by virtue of which he was crowned king of Prussia the year following. He augmented his dominions by the county of Tecklenburgh, and the principality of Neufchatel and Valengin. He died in 1713. He founded the university of Halle, the royal society of Berlin, and the academy of the nobles. His queen Sophia-Charlotte, of Hanover, was a woman of fine understanding.—Frederic-William II. son of the above, was born in 1688, and commenced his reign in 1713. In 1715 he declared war against Charles XII. of Sweden, and in conjunction with Denmark took Stralsund, but on the death of Charles he made peace. He died in 1740. Frederic married Sophia, daughter of George elector of Hanover.—Frederic III. king of Prussia, commonly called *The Great*, the son of the preceding, was born in 1712. He obtained but a scanty education, owing to his father's contempt of letters and predilection for military discipline. On growing up, the young prince shewed so strong an inclination to literature and music as to incur his father's displeasure. The severe treatment he received led him, in 1730, to attempt an escape from Prussia, but the scheme being discovered, the prince was confined in the castle of Custrin, and his young companion Katte executed before his face. After a confinement of some months he obtained his pardon, and in 1733 married the princess of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, in obedience to his father's command, but he never cohabited with her. In 1740 he succeeded to the throne, and taking advantage of the defenceless state of Maria-Theresa, queen of Hungary, he marched into Silesia, which was added to his dominions by the treaty of Breslaw. In 1744 the war was renewed against the queen of Hungary, and the same year Frederic took Prague, which however he was forced to quit by the approach of a Saxon army under the prince of Lorraine. In 1745 he defeated that prince, at Friedburgh, and then marched into Bohemia, where he defeated an Austrian army which was superior to his own. Shortly after he took Dresden and laid it under heavy exactions. A treaty of peace was concluded at the end of this year by the mediation of the English minister; and the interval of tranquillity was employed by Frederic in regulating his dominions, forming a body of laws, and in composing some literary works. In 1750 Voltaire visited Prussia, and was received with the most flattering marks of attention by the king; but the friendship at last ended in a violent quarrel, and the French philosopher quitted Prussia abruptly, and in disgrace. In 1756 a treaty was concluded between England and Prussia, which produced another between France, Austria, and Russia. The seven years war, as it is called, began by the march of Frederic into Saxony and taking the camp of Pirna. The following year he gained the battle of Prague over the Austrians, on which he laid siege to that city: but after reducing it to great straits, he was compelled to retreat by marshal Daun, and retire into Saxony. Frederic was now surrounded by enemies, the French entered Hanover, the Russians and Swedes advanced towards Prussia, and the Imperialists pursued him into Saxony. Still undaunted, he attacked and defeated the French and Austrians at Rosebach; then marching into Silesia, he beat another army at Lissa. The Russians and Swedes retreated precipitately from Prussia; and the Hanoverians took the field under the prince of Brunswick. In 1758 he received a large subsidy from England; and the same year he entered Moravia, where he laid siege to Olmutz, which was relieved by marshal Daun. He then marched against the Russians, who had laid siege to Custrin, and defeated them after a bloody battle at Zorndoff. But not long after he was surprized and beat by Daun, at Hockkirchen. The next year the king was defeated after a very obstinate and doubtful engagement, at Cunnersdoff, by the Russians; and in 1761, the confederates entered Brandenburg, and took Berlin. Frederic, however, by defeating Daun at Torgau, gave a turn to his affairs, and the Russians and Swedes quitted his territories. In 1762 peace was restored between him and Russia and Sweden, and in 1763 a treaty much in his favour was concluded with the empress queen, by which Silesia was confirmed to Prussia. Still intent upon aggrandizement, he planned the partition of Poland in 1772, and obtained for his share Western Prussia. In 1778 he opposed the design of the emperor Joseph to dismember Bavaria, and marched in person against that monarch, who was assisted by the famous general Laudohn. But no action took place, and by the treaty of Teschen, in 1779, the Austrian court renounced the design. After a long and active life, Frederic died in 1786. He was courteous in his manners, lively in conversation, an acute politician, and in general fond of justice and humanity. But he was an avowed infidel, and actuated by no better principle

than pleasure and self-interest. He never had any issue. His works published in his lifetime are in 4 vols. 8vo.; and since his death fifteen more have been printed. The principal are, the Memoirs of the House of Brendenburg: a poem on the Art of War: the History of his own Time: and the History of the Seven Years War.—*Towers's Memoirs of Frederic III.*

FREDERICK (Colonel), son of the unfortunate Theodore, commonly called king of Corsica, of whose misfortunes and imprudence he partook. He was bred to the military profession, and obtained the rank of colonel, with the cross of the order of merit, from the duke of Wirtemburg, for whom he acted as agent in England. Being greatly reduced in circumstances, he shot himself in the portal of Westminster abbey, in 1796. He wrote: 1. Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Corse, 1768, 8vo.; 2. The Description of Corsica, with an Account of its Union to the Crown of Great Britain, &c. 1798, 8vo.—*Necrology. Monthly Mag.*

FREGOSO (Baptist), a doge of Venice in 1478, who was deposed and banished to Fregui for his arbitrary and oppressive conduct. He wrote on Memorable Actions; the Life of Pope Martin V.; on learned Women, &c.—*Moreri.*

FREHER (Marquard), a German writer, was born at Augsburg in 1565. He studied under Cujacius, and at the age of 23 was made professor of law at Heidelberg. Afterwards he became vice-president of the court of the elector palatine. He died in 1614. His principal works are, De Re Monetaria veterum, Romanorum, & hodierni apud Germanos Imperii, lib. ii.: Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores a Carolo Magno ad Fred. III.; Corpus Histor. Franciæ.—*Ibid.*

FREGIUS (John Thomas), a learned German, was born at Friburg in the 16th century. He became rector of the new college at Altorf in 1575, and died in 1583. The chief of his works are, Questiones Geometriæ et Steriometricæ: Logicis Consultorum: Ciceronis Orationes perpetuis Notis, &c. 3 vols. 8vo. Basil, 1753.—*Ibid.*

FREIND (John), an English physician, was born in 1675, at Croton, in Northamptonshire, and educated at Westminster school; from whence he was elected to Christchurch, Oxford. In 1699 he communicated to the royal society the case of a remarkable hydrocephalus, and in 1701 another of a singular instance of spasmodic affections. In 1703 he distinguished himself by an able work entituled Emmenologia, in qua Fluxus muliebris Menstrui phænomena, periodi vitæ, cum medendi methodo, ad rationes mechanices exiguuntur, 8vo. The next year he was appointed chemical professor at Oxford, and in 1705 he accompanied the earl of Peterborough in his expedition to Spain as physician to the army. On his return in 1707, he published a vindication of the earl's conduct in Spain, which gained him considerable reputation. The same year he took his doctor's degree, and published his chemical lectures. In 1711 he was chosen a member of the royal society, and the same year accompanied the duke of Ormond to Flanders. In 1716 he was elected a fellow of the college of physicians, and the same year had a controversy with Dr. Woodward, on the mode of treating fevers in the small-pox. In 1722 he was elected into parliament for Launceston. The year following he was sent to the Tower on suspicion of being concerned in Atterbury's plot, but was soon released on bail. At the accession of George II. he was appointed physician to the queen. He died in 1728. Besides the above works, he wrote the History of Physic, 2 vols. 8vo. and all his writings were collected and published in Latin by Dr. Wigan, 1 vol. folio.—Dr. *Robert Freind*, his brother, was master of Westminster school, and died in 1754. He published an edition of Cicero de Oratore.—*Biog. Brit.*

FREINSHEMIUS (John), a learned writer, was born at Ulm, in Suabia, in 1680. He became professor of eloquence at Upsal, in Sweden, and historiographer to Queen Christina. He died in 1660. He is best known by his Supplement to Quintus Curtius and Livy; besides which, he wrote notes upon Tacitus, and Latin poems, &c.—*Moreri.*

FREIRE DE ANDRADA (Hyacinthe), a Portuguese writer, was born in 1597. He was abbot of St. Mary de Chans, and died at Lisbon in 1657. His Life of Don John de Castro is an excellent work. He also wrote poems.—*Ibid.*

FREMINET (Martin), a French painter, was born at Paris in 1567, and died in 1619. He was chief painter to Henry IV.; and Lewis XIII. conferred on him the order of St. Michael.—*D'Argenville.*

FREMONT D'ABLANCOURT (Nicholas), a learned French protestant writer, was the nephew and pupil of Perrot d'Ablancourt. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he went to Holland, and became historiographer to the prince of Orange. He died in 1693. He translated Lucian's Dialogue between the Letters, and the Supplement to the True History. He also defended his uncle's version of Tacitus against De la Houssaye; and after his death appeared his Memoirs on the History of Portugal, 12mo.—*Bayle.*

FRENICLE DE BESSY (Bernard), a French mathematician, was the friend of Descartes, Mersenne, and Fermat. He was also a member of the French academy, and died in 1675. He wrote a treatise of Right-angled Triangles: on Combinations: on resolving Problems by Exclusions, &c.—*Moreri.*

FRERET (Nicholas), a learned Frenchman, was born at Paris in 1688. He was chosen a member of the academy of inscriptions; on which occasion he presented to the society a dissertation on the origin of the French, for which he was sent to the Bas-

ville. On his release he wrote some pieces against revealed religion, and several memoirs in the papers of the academy of inscriptions. He died in 1749.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Freron (Elie Catherine), a French critic, was born at Quimper in 1719. He was bred among the jesuits, whose society he quitted in 1739. His critical works were much read, but owing to some strictures which he passed on Voltaire's writings, that writer attacked him with great asperity. In 1749 he commenced his Letters on certain Writings of the Times, which extended to 13 volumes. He then began his Année Litéraire, which he continued till his death in 1776. Besides the above works, he wrote, Miscellanies; Les Vrais Plaisirs; part of a translation of Lucretius.—*Ibid.*

Fresnaye (John Vauquelin de la), an old French poet. He was king's advocate at Caen, and president of that city. He died in 1606, aged 72. His works are; 1. Satires. 2. The Art of Poetry. 3. Miscellaneous Poems.—*Moreri.*

Fresnoy (Charles Alphonsus du), a French painter and poet, was born at Paris in 1611, and after studying under Perrier and Vouet, he went to Rome, where he copied the works of the best masters, and planned his Latin poem on the art of painting. He died at Paris in 1665. His poem was printed after his death, with a French translation by De Piles. There are two English translations of it, one by Dryden, and another by Mason.—*D'Argenville.*

Frewen (Accepted), an English prelate, was born in Kent, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1612. In 1622 he accompanied prince Charles to Spain as chaplain. In 1631 he obtained the deanry of Gloucester, and in 1643 the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. At the Restoration he was translated to York, and died at Thorpe castle in 1664, aged 75.—*Wood.*

Frey (John Cecil), a German physician, was born in the 16th century. He boasted of being the first who defended theses in philosophy in the Greek language in Europe. He died of the plague in 1631. His Opuscula were printed after his death by Baledrens.—*Moreri.*

Freytag (Frederic Gotthelb), burgomaster of Nuremberg, was born in 1723, and died in 1776. He wrote, Rhinoceros veterum scriptorum monumentis descriptus, 1747. Analecta Literaria, de Libris variorum, 1751. Oratorum & Rhetorum Græcorum quibus Statuæ honoris Causa positæ fuerunt, 1752. An Account of scarce and valuable Books, 1776.—*Gen. Biog.*

Frezier (Amedée Francis), a French mathematician, was born at Chambery, in 1682, of a family which came from Scotland. He was employed in taking a survey of the Spanish colonies of Peru and Chili in 1711, of which he published an account in 1716. He was afterwards employed in fortifying St. Maloes and other places, for which he was rewarded with the cross of St. Louis. He died in 1772. He wrote, Traité des Feux d'Artifice; Elemens de Stereotomie, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Friche, or Frische (James du), a French benedictine monk, was born in Normandy in 1641, and died at Paris in 1693. He edited the works of St. Ambrose at Paris in 10 vols. folio. He also wrote the Life of St. Augustine.—*Moreri.*

Frisch (John Leonard), a German naturalist and divine, was born in Sultzbach in 1666. He became a member of the academy of sciences at Berlin, where he died in 1743. He was the founder of the silk manufactory in Brandenburg, and was the first who cultivated mulberry-trees in that country. He was the author of a Dictionary German and Latin: A Description of German Insects: Dictionnaire nouveau des Passagers Francois-Allemand, & Allemand-Francois, 8vo. &c.—*Gen. Biog.*

Frischlin (Nicodemus), a learned German, was born at Balingen in 1547. At the age of 20 he obtained a professorship in Tubingen. He wrote so vehemently in praise of a country life and on the corrupt manners of the great, in a commentary on Virgil, that he was obliged to quit his native country. At length he was imprisoned at Aurach, and in attempting to make his escape fell from the window, and was killed in 1590. He wrote a Latin grammar, and poems in that language.—*Moreri.*

Frischmuth (John), a learned German, was born in Franconia in 1619, and died rector of the university of Jena in 1687. He wrote Illustrations of difficult Passages of Scripture.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Frisius (John), a learned Swiss divine, was born in the canton of Zurich, in 1505. He became president of the college at Zurich, where he introduced the study of the Hebrew and other oriental languages. He died in 1565. He translated several of the Hebrew scriptures into German, and published a Latin and German dictionary. His son *John James* was professor of philosophy and theology. He died about 1610. His other son succeeded him as professor at Zurich, and died there in 1611.—*Henry* Frisius, of the same family, was professor of languages at Zurich, where he died in 1718. He wrote de Sede Animæ rationalis, De Communione Sanctorum, &c. See Gemma.—*Moreri.*

Frith (John), a protestant martyr, was born at Sevenoaks in Kent, and educated at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford, where he became one of the canons in Wolsey's college. Through his acquaintance with Tyndall, he embraced the principles of the Reformation, for which he was imprisoned. In 1528 he obtained his liberty, and went abroad. On his return he zealously promoted the doctrines of the

gospel, for which he was burned in Smithfield in 1533. He wrote several books against popery, collected into 1 vol. folio. —*Wood's A. O.*

Frizon (Peter), a French jesuit, and grand master of the college of Navarre at Paris, who died about 1650. He published an edition of the Bible in French, translated by the divines of Louvain, with notes. He also wrote a History of the French Cardinals: a History of the Grand Almoners of France: The Life of Spondæus, &c. —*Moreri.*

Frobenius (John), a German printer, who flourished at Basil in the 16th century, and was greatly esteemed by Erasmus, whose works he printed, as he did those of Augustine and Jerom. He died in 1529.—*Moreri.*

Frobisher (sir Martin), an English navigator, was born near Doncaster, in Yorkshire, and bred early to the sea. The discovery of a north-west passage to India was an object which constantly exercised his thoughts; and after applying to several merchants to engage in the enterprise, he obtained the patronage of the earl of Warwick and other noblemen, who enabled him to fit out three small vessels, with which he sailed from Deptford in 1576. After exploring the coast of New Greenland, he entered the straits which bear his name, and then returned to England, bringing with him a black stone, which is said to have contained gold. In consequence of this, he was sent out again to search for ore, with a quantity of which he returned. A third voyage was undertaken, with a number of ships to bring home the riches supposed to exist in the newly-discovered countries: but on the return of the expedition the delusion was discovered. In 1585 Frobisher served under Drake in the West Indies, and in 1588 he had a share in the defeat of the Spanish armada The same year he was knighted. This gallant officer was killed in assaulting a fort near Brest, in 1594.—*Hacklayt. Biog. Brit.*

Froelich (Erasmus), a learned jesuit, was born at Gratz, in Stiria, in 1700. He was a good mathematician and medallist, and died in 1758. His works are, Quatuor Teutermina in re Nummaria, 4to. Annales Rerum et Regum Stiriæ, folio; De Figura Telluris, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Froila I. king of Spain, was the son of Alphonsus I. and began his reign in 757. He made good laws, and opposed the progress of the Moors. In 760 he obtained a victory over the Saracens in Galicia, but he sullied his character by the murder of his brother Vimazan, which was avenged by his other brother Aurelius, who slew him in 768.—Froila II. succeeded his brother Ordogno in 923. He was a cruel prince, which occasioned the province of Castile to revolt against him. He died of the leprosy in 925.—*Univ. Hist.*

Froidmont (Libert), an ecclesiastic, was born near Liege, in 1587. He was professor of philosophy and dean of St. Peter's at Louvain, where he became interpreter of the scriptures to the students. He died in 1653. He wrote Dissertatio de Cometa; Meteorologicorum, lib. v; Brevis Anatomica Hominis; In Actus Apostolorum Comment. &c.—*Moreri.*

Froissard or Froissart (John), an historian, was born at Valenciennes in 1337. His Chronicle, which narrates the transactions of France, Spain, and England, from 1326 to 1400, is very accurate. The best edition is that of Lyons, in 4 vols. folio, 1559. He was an ecclesiastic, but given to gaiety. He died about 1410. His chronicle was translated into old English by lord Berners, and recently by Mr. Johnes of Hafod.—*Ibid.*

Fromage (Peter), a French jesuit, who resided many years in Egypt and Syria as superior of the missions, and died in the latter country in 1740. He established a printing-press in the monastery of St. John, near Antura, from whence he issued a number of pious pieces in the Arabic language. —*Moreri.*

Fronteau (John), a French divine, was born at Angers in 1614. He became chancellor of the university of Paris, and afterwards prior of Benay in the diocese of Angers, and lastly of St. Magdalen of Montargis, where he died in the 48th year of his age. He published, The Philosophy of Alamandus; Antitheses Augustini & Calvini; and De Diebus Festivis, folio.—*Ibid.*

Frontinus (Sextus Julius), a Roman writer, who died under Trajan. He wrote, De Aquæductibus Urbis Romæ: Tres Libros Stratagematum: De Re Agraria: De Limitibus: which are extant.—*Voss. Hist. Lat.*

Fronto (Marcus Cornelius), a Roman orator, who was preceptor to Verus and M. Aurelius. The latter made him consul, and erected a statue to his honour.—*Moreri.*

Frowde (Philip), an English poet, was educated at Oxford. His Latin poems in the Musæ Anglicanæ are elegant. He also wrote two tragedies: The Fall of Saguntum, and Philotas. He died in 1738.—*Biog. Dram.*

Frugoni (Charles Innocent), an Italian poet, was born at Genoa in 1692. He was bred an ecclesiastic, which state he quitted, and became secretary to the academy of arts at Parma, where he died in 1768. His works were printed at Parma in 1779, in 9 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Frumentis (St.), the first who preached the gospel in Ethiopia, of which country he was ordained bishop by St. Athanasius in 331. He died about 360.—*Moreri.*

Frye (Thomas), a painter, was born at Dublin in 1710. He came early to Lon-

don, and in 1738 painted a picture of the Prince of Wales for Sadlers'-Hall. After practising as a painter some years, he undertook the management of a china manufactory at Bow, which did not answer. He then returned to his former profession, and also exercised the art of scraping portraits in mezzotinto, particularly those of the king and queen. He died in 1762.—*Europ. Mag.*

Fuchs (Leonard), a German physician and botanist, was born in 1501, at Wembdingen, in Bavaria. He was knighted by Charles V. His greatest work is Historia Plantarum, printed at Basil in 1542. He also wrote several medical books. He died in 1566.—*Haller's Bibl. Med. et Anat.*

Fuessli (John Gaspard), an ingenious Swiss, was born at Zurich in 1706. He was an excellent artist, and generally esteemed for his amiable qualities. He wrote a history of the artists of Switzerland, which is a good work. He died in 1782. His son John Gaspard, was a bookseller at Zurich, and died there in 1786. He published some esteemed works on entomology.—*Gen. Biog.*

Fugger (Huldric), a liberal encourager of learning, was born at Augsburg in 1526. He expended considerable sums in purchasing ancient MSS. and getting them printed, which so provoked his relations, that they obtained a decree against him, by which he was pronounced incapable of managing his affairs. He died at Heidelberg in 1584.—*Moreri.*

Fulbert, a French bishop, was a native of Italy, and a pupil of pope Sylvester II. On going to France as a public lecturer, he gained a great reputation, and the bishopric of Chartres. He was zealous against Berengarius on the eucharist, and introduced the worship of the Virgin into France. His works are extant. He died in 1028.—*Ibid.*

Fulda (Charles Frederick), an ingenious Lutheran divine, was born at Wimpfen in Suabia in 1722, and died at Einzigen, in 1788. He wrote a dictionary of the German Roots; An Enquiry into Language; On the Origin of the Goths; On the Cimbri; On the Deities of the Germans; and a Chart of History. He was also an excellent mechanic.—*Gen. Biog.*

Fulgentius (St.), a father of the church, was born at Lepta, about 468, of a noble family. When young, he was appointed to a lucrative post, which he abandoned for the monastic profession. In 507 he was chosen bishop of Ruspa. He was afterwards banished with all the African bishops who adhered to the orthodox faith, by Thrasimond, king of the Vandals, who professed arianism. On the death of that monarch they were recalled. Fulgentius died in 533. His works were printed at Paris in one vol. 4to. 1684.—*Cave Hist. Lit.*

Fulke (William), an English divine, was born in London, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1564. The earl of Leicester presented him to the livings of Warley in Essex, and Diddington in Suffolk. He was afterwards made master of Pembroke-hall, and Margaret professor of divinity. He died in 1589. Of his woks the most noted is his Commentary upon the Rhemish Translation of the New Testament, printed in 1580.—*Wood's A. O.*

Fuller (Nicholas), a learned divine, was born at Southampton, and educated at the free-school in that town, after which he became secretary to the bishop of Winchester, on whose death he went to Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders. He obtained a prebend in the church of Salisbury, and the living of Bishop's Waltham in Hampshire. He died in 1622. His Miscellanea Theologica, printed at Oxford in 1616, is a valuable body of sacred criticism.—*Ibid.*

Fuller (Thomas), an historian and divine, was born at Aldwincle in Northamptonshire in 1608, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge. In 1631 he was chosen fellow of Sidney college, and about the same time obtained a prebend of Salisbury. He was also presented to the rectory of Broad Windsor in Dorsetshire. He afterwards removed to London, and became lecturer at the Savoy. He adhered strenuously to the royal cause, and became chaplain to lord Hopton, who left him at Basinghouse, which was shortly after besieged by sir William Waller, but the garrison being spirited up by Fuller, made so vigorous a resistance, that Waller was obliged to retire. On the ruin of the king's affairs he was chosen lecturer of St. Bride's, Fleet-street. About 1648 he obtained the rectory of Waltham in Essex; and between that time and the Restoration he published a number of books, the principal of which was the Church History of Britain, folio. At the Restoration he was made chaplain-extraordinary to the king, restored to his prebend, and created D. D. He died in 1661. The year following appeared his History of the Worthies of England, in folio. Besides the above he published, The History of the Holy War, folio; The Holy State, folio; Pisgah Sight of Palestine, folio; Abel Redivivus, or Lives of eminent Divines, 4to.; Sermons and Tracts. He is said to have had so strong a memory as to tell in their exact order the names of the signs then placed over every tradesman's door, after a walk between Temple-bar and the Royal Exchange. His style is exceedingly quaint, and he was too fond of punning.—*Biog. Brit.*

Fuller (Isaac), an English painter in the reign of Charles II. He painted the Resurrection at All Souls' college, Oxford; another at Magdalen college; and a picture at Wadham college; which last is the best. He studied in France under Perrier.

He died in 1676.—*Walpole's Anec. of Painters.*

Fulco (Peter), an heretical bishop of Antioch in the 5th century. He embraced the Eutychian heresy, to which he added a notion, that all the persons of the Trinity suffered on the cross. He usurped the see of Antioch from Martyrius, for which he was deposed, but Zeno the emperor restored him.—*Moreri.*

Fulvia, the wife of Marc Anthony, was a woman of a vindictive spirit. When Octavius returned to Rome, and had a quarrel with her, Fulvia took up arms against him, which gave so much offence to Anthony, that he treated her with roughness. This behaviour operated upon her so much, that she retired to Greece, and died of grief. When the head of Cicero was brought to her, she took it in her lap, spit upon it, and thrust repeatedly a silver bodkin through the tongue.—*Bayle.*

Furetiere (Anthony), a learned Frenchman, was born at Paris in 1620. After practising with reputation as an advocate, he entered into orders, and became abbot of Chalivoy and prior of Chuines. He was expelled from the French academy for undertaking his dictionary of the French tongue, in opposition to their own. It was printed in 1690, in 2 vols. folio. He died in 1688.—*Moreri.*

Furini (Francesco), an eminent historical painter, was born at Florence in 1604, and died in 1646. He excelled in painting naked figures, as nymphs bathing, &c.—*Pilkington.*

Furius, surnamed Bibaculus, an old Latin poet, was born at Cremona about 100 B.C. He wrote annals and satires, of which only some fragments are extant.—*Voss. de Poet. Lat.*

Furneaux (Philip), an ingenious divine of the nonconformist persuasion, was born at Totness in Devonshire, in 1726. After receiving an academical education for the ministry, he became assistant in a presbyterian congregation in Southwark, and afterwards one of the lecturers at Salters'-hall. In 1753 he succeeded Mr. Lowman as pastor of a congregation at Clapham. He obtained his degree of doctor of divinity from one of the Scotch universities, and died in 1783. Dr. Furneaux wrote letters to Judge Blackstone concerning his Exposition of the Act of Toleration; and an Essay on Toleration.—*Gent. Mag. Dec.* 1783.

Furst (Walter), one of the founders of the liberties of the Swiss. In 1307 he headed some other brave men, and took the forts belonging to the Austrians and destroyed them, which was the first step to the restoration of the Swiss independence.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Furstemberg (Ferdinand de), an eminent prelate, was descended from an antient and noble family in Westphalia, and born in 1626. Pope Alexander VII. gave him several ecclesiastical benefices, and in 1678 he obtained the see of Munster, at which time he was also declared apostolical vicar of the north of Europe. He was a liberal encourager of learning, and supported several foundations for the propagation of Christianity in distant countries. He died in 1683. The bishop published a valuable work, entituled Monumenta Paderbornensia, 1672, 4to.; and a Collection of Latin Poems.—*Moreri.*

Fusi (Anthony), a French ecclesiastic, who turned protestant at the beginning of the 17th century. He was a doctor of the Sorbonne, and held the living of St. Bartholomew in Paris; but having expressed free opinions against the jesuits, he was thrown into prison on the charges of lewdness and heresy. After a long confinement he was liberated and went to Geneva, where he renounced popery, and died about 1630. He wrote an account of his case, and a book against the Romish errors and corruptions.—*Ibid.*

Fuzelier (Lewis), a French dramatic writer, and one of the editors of a periodical work called the Mercury. He died in 1752, aged 80. His pieces are written with spirit.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Fyot de la Marche (Claude), count of Bosjam, a French ecclesiastic, was born at Dijon in 1630. Lewis XIV. made him counsellor of state and prior of Notre Dame. He died at Dijon in 1721. He wrote a History of the Abbey of St. Stephen, folio, and some religious pieces.—*Moreri.*

G.

Gaal (Barent), a Dutch painter, was born about 1650. He was the disciple of Philip Wouvermans. His landscapes are very fine.—*Houbraken.*

Gabbiani (Antonio Domenico), an historical and portrait painter of Florence, was born in 1652, and died in 1726. He was killed by a fall from a scaffold as he was at work.—*Pilkington.*

Gabinius (Aulus), a Roman consul 58 years B.C. He was successful in a war against Alexander, the son of Aristobulus, king of Judea; and placed Ptolemy Auletes on the throne of Egypt. On his return to Rome he was accused of extortion, and banished. He died B.C. 40.—*Josephus. Univ. Hist.*

Gabriel (Severus), a Greek bishop, was born at Monembasia, in the Peloponnesus. He was consecrated bishop of Philadelphia in 1577, but afterwards went to Venice, and was bishop of the Greek church in

that republic. He wrote in Greek a Treatise on the Sacraments, and a Defence of the Greek Church, published at Paris in 1671, 4to.—*Moreri.*

Gabriel (Sionita), a learned maronite, and professor of the Oriental languages at Rome and at Paris, at which last place he died in 1648. He assisted Le Jay in his Polyglot Bible, and published a translation of the Arabic geography, with the title of Geographia Nubiensis, 1619, 4to.—*Ibid.*

Gabriel (James), a French architect, was born at Paris in 1661, and died in 1742. He became inspector-general of buildings, and chief architect and engineer, and had the order of St. Michael conferred on him. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Gabrielle (de Bourbon), daughter of Louis de Bourbon count de Montpensier, married in 1485 Louis de la Trimouille, who was killed at the battle of Pavia in 1525, and by whom she had Charles count de Talmond, killed at the battle of Marignan in 1515. She died in 1516. This princess was a woman of talents and virtue. She wrote several pious tracts, which were never published.—*Ibid.*

Gabrino (Augustin), the chief of a sect of fanatics who called themselves "Knights of the Apocalypse," was a native of Brescia. He assumed the title of "Prince of Number Seven, and Monarch of the Holy Trinity." The object he professed was, to defend the catholic church against antichrist; he collected about eighty followers, who wore a device on their habits to distinguish them. In 1694 Gabrino was confined in a madhouse, where he died, and his disciples were dispersed.—*Moreri.*

Gacon (Francis), a French satyrist, who wrote against Bossuet, Rousseau, and Le Motte. He was born at Lyons in 1666, and became a priest of the oratory; gained the prize for poetry of the academy in 1717, and died at his priory of Baillon in 1725.—*Ibid.*

Gaddesden (John), an English physician, author of a treatise on medicine, entituled Rosa Anglica. He lived in the 14th century. Like most of his profession in those times, he was in holy orders.—*Ibid.*

Gaddi (Gaddo), an historical painter of Florence, was born in 1239, and died in 1312. He performed several works in mosaic. His son Taddeo and his grandson Agnolo were also excellent artists.—*Pilkington.*

Gaelen (Alexander van), a Dutch painter, was born in 1670, and died in 1728. He settled in London, and painted some battle-pieces, particularly one of the Boyne.—*Ibid.*

Gaetano (Scipio), a Florentine painter, was born in 1550, and died in 1588. He painted historical subjects and portraits.—*Ibid.*

Gaertner (Joseph), an eminent naturalist, was born at Calu, in Suabia, in 1732. His father was physician to the duke of Wirtemberg. He received his education at Tubingen, where he studied theology, being destined for the church. An ardent thirst for natural history and mathematics drew him from this profession, and he applied to medicine. From Tubingen he went to Gottingen, and attended the lectures of Haller. He afterwards travelled through several parts of Europe, and on his return to his own country, took the degree of M.D. In 1759 he went to Leyden, where he attended the botanical lectures, and applied himself to vegetable anatomy. With this view he visited England, and communicated some interesting papers to the Philosophical Transactions, the principal of which is a Memoir on the Fructification and Propagation of Confervæ, &c. Here he gained the friendship of some of the most eminent men of the age, and was admitted a fellow of the royal society. In 1768 he went to Petersburg, and was appointed professor of botany and natural history. After filling that place with great credit, and exploring the Ukraine for botanical discoveries, he returned to his native place in 1770. In 1778 he came to London, to make drawings and descriptions of fruits to illustrate the great work in which he was engaged, his Carpology, the first volume of which he dedicated to sir Joseph Banks. He died in 1791. He left a number of valuable MSS.—*Life of Gaertner by Deleuze.*

Gaffarell (James), a French writer, was born at Mannes, in Provence, about 1601. He adopted the doctrines of the Cabala, in defence of which he wrote a quarto volume in Latin. He became librarian to cardinal Richelieu, who gave him several preferments. He died at Sigonce, at the age of 80. Besides the above, he wrote a book, entituled, "Unheard-of Curiosities concerning the Talismanic Sculpture of the Persians, the Horoscope of the Patriarchs, and the Reading of the Stars." —*Moreri.*

Gafurio (Franchino), a professor of music, was born at Lodi in 1451. He was in orders, and became head of the choir in the cathedral of Milan, where also he was appointed musical professor. He died about 1520. His works are, Theoricum Opus Musicæ disciplinæ; Practica Musicæ utriusque Cantus; Angelicum et Divinum Opus Musicæ materna lingua Script.; De Harmonica Musicorum Instrumentorum, &c. —*Tiraboschi. Hawkins. Burney.*

Gage (Thomas), an Irishman by birth, and a monk of the jacobin order in Spain, was sent a missionary to the Philippines in 1625. On finishing his mission, he retired to England, where in 1651 he published an Account of the East Indies.—*Moreri.*

Gagnier (John), a learned orientalist, was a native of Paris. He was bred a Roman catholic, but turned protestant and settled in England. He was patronised by many eminent persons, and received the

degree of M. A. at Cambridge and Oxford. In 1706 he published an edition of Ben Gorion's History of the Jews, in Hebrew, with a Latin translation and notes. In 1723 he edited Abulfeda's Life of Mohammed, in Arabic, with a Latin translation and notes, folio. He succeeded Dr. Wallis in the Arabic professorship at Oxford. He died in 1725.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Gagny (John), a learned French divine, and first almoner to Francis I. He was chancellor of the university of Paris, and died in 1549. He published an edition of the Psalms in verse, and Commentaries on the New Testament, &c.—*Moreri.*

Gaguin (Robert), a French historian, was born at Colines, near Amiens, and educated at Paris. He was keeper of the royal library, and general of the order of trinitarians, and died in 1501. His principal work is, Compendium super Francorum gestis a Pharamondo usque ad an. 1491, published at Lyons in 1524.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Gaichies (John), a French writer, was born in 1648. He became a priest of the oratory, and a prebendary at Soissons. He died at Paris in 1731. He wrote Academical Discourses, Maxims for Pulpit Orators, &c.—*Ibid.*

Gaillard (de Lonjumeau), bishop of Apt, in Provence, who died in 1695. He was the first who projected a universal historical dictionary, and employed Moreri, who was his almoner, to execute the work; causing researches to be made for it in all valuable libraries. Moreri dedicated to him the first edition of his dictionary.

Gainas, a Goth, who became a general in the Roman army under Arcadius. He put Eutropius, the favourite of that emperor, to death, also the prefect Rufinus. Being refused a church for the Arians, he took Constantinople; but after ravaging Thrace, he was defeated by the Huns, and his head sent to Arcadius, A. D. 400.—*Univ. Hist.*

Gainsborough (Thomas), an English painter, was born at Sudbury, in Suffolk, in 1727. He was self-taught, and used to entertain himself by drawing landscapes from nature, in the woods of his native county. From Sudbury he came to London, and commenced portrait painter, in which line he acquired great eminence. His chief excellence, however, was in landscape, in which he united the brilliancy of Claude with the simplicity of Ruysdael. He died in 1788. His eldest brother was also a good artist; and another, who was a dissenting minister at Henley, in Oxfordshire, was an ingenious mechanic.—*Europ. Mag. Pilkington.*

Galadin (Mahomet), emperor of the Moguls in the 16th century. He gave audience to his subjects twice a day; and that none might be repulsed, he ordered a bell to be fixed in his apartments, with a cord that descended into the street; and when he heard the bell, he either went down, or caused the petitioner to be brought to him. He died in 1605.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Galantini (Hippolito), a painter and capuchin, whence he is frequently called Capuchino, was born at Genoa in 1627. He painted history and portraits in miniature. He died in 1706.—*Pilkington.*

Galanus (Clement), an Italian monk of the order of Theatins, who was employed as missionary in Armenia many years. He published at Rome in 1605 a grammar of the Armenian language, and in 1650 various treatises in that tongue, accompanied with Latin translations, in 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

Galas (Matthew), one of the greatest generals of his time, was born at Trent in 1589. He served in Italy and Germany under the celebrated Tilli, in the command of the Imperial armies, and rendered eminent services to the emperor Frederic II. and Philip IV. king of Spain. He was deprived of the command, after being defeated by the Swedes near Magdeburg, but was restored, and died at Vienna in 1647. —*Moreri.*

Galateo (Antonio), a learned physician, was descended from a Greek family, and born in 1444 at Galatino in the territory of Otranto. He was appointed physician to the king of Naples, and died at Lecce, in his native province, in 1516. He wrote De Situ Iapygiæ; De Situ Elementorum; De Situ Terrarum; De Mari et Aquis, &c.—*Ibid.*

Galatin (Peter), a franciscan monk, who flourished about 1530. He wrote De Arcanis Catholicæ Veritatis, a work of considerable reputation, the best edition of which is that of 1672, folio.—*Ibid.*

Galba (Servius Sulpicius), emperor of Rome, was descended from the ancient family of Sulpitii. He was successively prætor, proconsul of Africa, and general of the Roman armies in Germany and Spain. He retired to avoid the jealousy of Nero; but the tyrant having issued an order for his death, Galba proclaimed himself emperor, and Gaul declaring for him, Nero put himself to death. Galba gave himself up to the government of three obscure men, whom the Romans called his school-masters. He was slain by the prætorian band, who proclaimed Otho in his stead, A. D. 69.—*Crevier.*

Gale (John), an eminent divine among the baptists, was born at London, in 1680. At the age of 17 he was sent to Leyden, where he received the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy. From Leyden he went to Amsterdam to study under professor Limborch; and there he became acquainted with Le Clerc. The History of Infant Baptism, by Mr. Wall, published in 1705, attracting his notice, he wrote a reply to it; which, however, did not appear till 1711. About this time he was chosen minister of the baptist congregation

in Barbican. Mr. Wall published an answer to Dr. Gale in a work, entituled, A Defence of the History of Infant Baptism; for which he received the degree of D. D. from the university of Oxford. A premature death prevented the execution of a reply which Gale meditated. He died of a fever in 1721. Four vols. of his sermons were printed after his death.—*Biog. Brit.*

GALE (Theophilus), an eminent nonconformist divine, was born in 1628 at King's Teignton in Devonshire. He received his academical education at Magdalen college, Oxford, took his degrees in arts, and was chosen fellow. He was invited to Winchester in 1657, where he preached till 1661, when he was deprived for nonconformity. He then became tutor to the sons of lord Wharton, with whom he went to Caen in Normandy. In 1665 he returned to England, and became pastor of a dissenting congregation and master of a seminary at Newington. He died in 1678. He wrote many works, the principal of which is, his Court of the Gentiles, 3 vols. 4to.; in which he proves, that the theology and philosophy of the pagans were borrowed from the scriptures. —*Prince's Worthies of Devon. Wood. Calamy.*

GALE (Thomas), a learned English divine, was born in 1636, at Scruton, in Yorkshire. He was educated at Westminster school, and elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1666 he was chosen Greek professor, and, in 1672, master of St. Paul's school. He was a member of the royal society, of which he became one of the honorary secretaries. In 1697 he was promoted to the deanry of York, where he died in 1702. He published a collection of the Greek Mythologists; Historiæ Poeticæ antiqui Scriptores Græcæ & Latinæ; Jamblichus de Mysteriis; Herodotus Halicarnassensis Historiarum; an edition of Cicero; Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores; Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, Anglo-Danicæ; a volume of sermons; Antonini iter Britanniarum, &c.—*Biog. Brit.*

GALE (Roger), the eldest son of the above. He received his education at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow in 1697. He was member of parliament for Northallerton, in Yorkshire, in three parliaments, the first vice-president of the society of antiquaries, and treasurer of the royal society. He died in 1744. Mr. Gale published some valuable books, the principal of which was an edition of his father's Commentary on Antoninus. *Samuel Gale*, his brother, was also eminent for his knowledge of antiquities. He died in 1754, at the age of 72.—*Biog. Brit.*

GALEANO (Joseph), a physician of Pavia, was born in 1605, and died in 1675. Besides several works on medical subjects, he published a collection of the Sicilian Acts, in 5 volumes.—*Moreri.*

GALEN (Claudius), a celebrated physician, born at Pergamus in Asia, in 131. After obtaining a most liberal education, he applied to the study of medicine, and attended all the eminent schools in Greece and Egypt. He practised four years in his native city, and then went to Rome, but was driven from thence by the persecution of the physicians, who attributed his success to magic. From Rome he returned to Pergamus, but by the favour of the emperor Marcus Aurelius he gained his footing at Rome. He died at the age of 70. He wrote 300 volumes on physic, and also on many other sciences. The remains of his works were published at Basil, with a Latin version, in 5 vols. folio, 1538.—*Mor.*

GALEN (Matthew), a learned divine of the Roman church, was a native of Zealand. He became professor, and chancellor of the university of Douay, where he died in 1573. He wrote Commentarium de Christiano & Catholico Sacerdote, 4to.; De Originibus Monasticis; De Missæ Sacrificio; De Sæculi nostri Choreis, &c.—*Mor.*

GALEN (Bernard van), bishop of Munster, was born of a noble family in Westphalia in 1604. In his youth he commanded a regiment in the service of the elector of Cologne, but on entering into orders obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Munster. In 1650 he was elected bishop; but the pope refused to confirm the appointment. Bernard, however, secured his seat, and endeavoured to introduce a garrison of troops into the city, which occasioned a war between him and the citizens. The matter was at last compromised, and the bishop was chosen one of the leaders of the army against the Turks, but peace being restored prevented his taking the command. In 1665 he took up arms against the United States and captured several places, but the interference of France forced him to make peace. In 1672 he entered into a league with France and England against the States, and again took some places from them. He afterwards joined Denmark against Sweden. He died in 1678.—*Moreri.*

GALEOTI (Martio), a native of Narni in Italy, was private secretary to Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, tutor to his son John Corvinus, and keeper of the library at Buda. Lewis XI. of France inviting him to his court, he went to Lyons, where he died in 1478. He published a collection of bon-mots of Matthias Corvinus; and a work entituled, De homine interiore, & de corpore ejus.—*Moreri.*

GALEOTI (Nicholas), an Italian jesuit, who died in 1748. He wrote lives of the generals of his order, published in Latin and Italian at Rome, in 1748; also notes on the Musæum Odescalcum, 2 vols. folio.—*N. D. H.*

GALERIUS (C. Valerius Maximianus), a Roman emperor, was a herdsman of Dacia, and entering into the army as a private soldier, rose to several military posts. Diocletian gave him his daughter in marriage, and in 292 took him as partner in the em-

pire. In 296 he commanded in Mesopotamia, where he was defeated by Narses, king of Persia, but he soon retrieved his reputation by a great victory, in which the wives, children, and property of that prince fell into his hands. He instigated Diocletian to persecute the christians, and on his abdication Galerius rose to supreme power. At the close of his life he desisted from persecuting the christians, and requested their prayers. He died in 311.—*Crevier. Un. Hist.*

GALGACUS, chief of the Caledonians, who resisted with uncommon valour the Romans under the command of Agricola. After several skirmishes the two armies came to a pitched battle, previous to which Galgacus made a noble speech to his troops. He was however defeated with prodigious loss.—*Tacitus.*

GALIANI (Ferdinand), an Italian writer, was born of a noble family at Chieti in Abruzzi, in 1728. His principal work was on Money and Specie, published in 1750, occasioned by the scarcity of cash in the two Sicilies. This procured him preferment in the church for which he had been educated, by his uncle the archbishop of Tarento. In 1772 he published a catalogue of stones found about Vesuvius, which collection he presented to pope Benedict XIV. and, on one of the boxes, wrote this inscription, "Beatissime pater, fac ut lapides isti panes fiant." This wit had its effect, and the pope gave him a valuable living. In 1759 he was appointed secretary to the French embassy; and during his residence at Paris his company was universally courted. He wrote there, Dialogues on the Corn Trade, which excited considerable notice, though anonymous. In 1779 he returned to Naples, where he died in 1787. Besides the above works he wrote a Commentary on Horace; a Treatise on the natural Duties of Princes to other belligerent Powers; &c.—*Life of Galiani, by D'adati, Naples*, 1788.

GALILEI (Galileo), a celebrated astronomer, was the son of a Florentine nobleman, and born at Pisa in 1564. His father was desirous that he should study medicine; but he attached himself to mathematics, and at the age of 25 was made mathematical professor at Pisa, from whence he removed to Padua. In 1609 having heard that Jansen had invented a glass by which objects at a distance were rendered as visible as if near, he turned his attention to the subject and constructed a telescope, by means of which he discovered the irregularities of the Moon's surface and that of Venus. He also found that the Via Lactea is an assemblage of fixed stars; and by assiduous application of his invention, he made many other important discoveries in the heavens. But his assertion of the earth's motion gave such offence to the inquisitors, that in 1615 he was cited to Rome, and required to recant these propositions, that the sun is the centre of the world, and that the earth is not the centre of the world, but has a diurnal motion. After being confined a few months, he was released, and charged not to defend these heretical opinions either by word or writing. In 1632 he published at Florence his Dialogues on the Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems of the World, for which he was cited to Rome; his book ordered to be publicly burnt; the author sentenced to be imprisoned, to make another recantation of his errors, and, by way of penance, to recite the seven penitential psalms once a week. This sentence however was changed by the pope, and Galileo obtained his liberty. He then retired to his house near Florence, where he continued his observations till he became blind by intense application. He died in 1642. His principal works are, The Operations of the Compass; on the Swimming of Bodies; Mechanics; Nuncius Sidereus; on the Trepidation of the Moon; Discourse of the solar Spots. Mathematical Discourses and Demonstrations; Treatise of the Mundane System. His son *Vincenza Galilei* was the first who applied his father's invention of the pendulum to clock-work. The father of Galilei wrote some esteemed works on music.—*Martin's Biog. Phil. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

GALLAND (Anthony), a learned French writer. He was born at Rollo in Picardy, in 1646; and died at Paris in 1715. He was sent by Colbert to the East; and on his return to France was made a member of the academy of inscriptions, and professor of Arabic in the royal college of Paris. He wrote several dissertations on medals; but the work by which he is best known is the translation of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. He is not to be confounded with *Augustus Galland*, author of a History of France and Navarre.—*Moreri.*

GALLE, or GALLÆUS (Servatius), a Dutch divine, and pastor of the Walloon church at Haerlem, who died in 1709. He edited Lactantius with notes, 1660. 8vo.; and wrote Dissertationes de Sybillis earumque Oraculis, 1688, 4to.: he also published an edition of the Sybilline Oracles, with corrections and notes.—*Moreri.*

GALLIENUS, a Roman emperor, was son of Valerian, and associated with him in the empire in 253. His father being taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, in 260, he became sole emperor, but degenerated into effeminacy and cruelty. He was assassinated in 268.—*Univ. Hist. Crevier.*

GALLITZIN (Basil), a Russian nobleman, who was in great favour with the regent princess Sophia, sister of the czars Peter I. and Iwan. He was of an ambitious character; and suspected of a design upon the throne. He was unsuccessful in war; and the intrigues of Sophia against her brother Peter being discovered, she was confined in a monastery, and Gallitzin exiled. He died in a monastery, in 1713, at the age of 80.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

GALLITZIN (Michael Michaelowitz prince of), of the same family as the preceding, was born in 1674. He served under Peter the Great, both by land and sea. In 1725 he was made field-marshal, and afterwards president of the college of war. He died in 1730.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

GALLOCHE (Lewis), a French painter, was the disciple of Boullonge and the master of le Moine. He died rector and chancellor of the royal academy in 1761, at the age of 91.—*D'Argenville.*

GALLONIUS (Anthony), a priest of the oratory at Rome, who died there in 1605. He wrote a History of Virgins; Lives of Martyrs; Life of Philip Neri; and Apologeticus liber pro assertis in annal. Eccles. Baronianis de Monachatu Sancti Gregoriæ Papæ, 4to. But his most famous work is one on the different Sorts of Cruelties exercised on the primitive Martyrs, with plates, 1594, 4to.—*Moreri.*

GALLUCCI (Tarquinio), an Italian jesuit, who had a contest with madame Dacier, on the merits of Virgil and Homer, in which he contended for the pre-eminence of the former. He was born in 1574, and died in 1649.—*Ibid.*

GALLUCCI (John Paul), an eminent Italian astronomer, who died about 1600. He was a member of the academy of Venice, and wrote several treatises, the chief of which are Theatrum Mundi et Temporis, folio, 1589; De Themate erigendo, Parte Fortunæ, Divisione Zodiacæ, Dignitatibus Planetarum, et Temporibus ad Medicandum Accommodatis, 1584, fol.; Speculum Uranicum, fol. &c.—*Moreri.*

GALLUS (Cornelius), a Roman poet, was born at Frejus, then called Forum Julii or Frejus. Augustus gave him the government of Egypt, but afterwards deprived him of his estate, and banished him for maladministration, on which he put an end to his life A. D. 26. Virgil's 10th eclogue is written on the love of Gallus for Lycoris. —*Voss. Poet. Lat.*

GALLUS (C. Vibius), a Roman emperor, was born about the year 206. He served under the emperor Decius, whom he is said to have betrayed to the Goths that he might succeed him. On his death, in 251, the soldiers elected Gallus, who was slain by them in 253.—*Crevier. Univ. Hist.*

GALLUS (Flavius Claudius Constantius), brother of the emperor Julian, was created Cæsar in 351, by the emperor Constantius. He acquired reputation in war; but afterwards abandoned himself to the counsels of his wife, who was cruel and avaricious. He was arrested by the order of Constantius; and beheaded in 354.—*Ibid.*

GALLY (Henry), a learned divine, was born at Beckenham in Kent, in 1696, and educated at Benet's college, Cambridge. In 1721 he took his degree of M. A. and at the same time was chosen lecturer of St. Paul, Covent-garden, and preferred to the rectory of Waveden in Buckinghamshire. In 1728 he took his degree of D. D. and obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Gloucester, which was followed by the rectory of Ashton in Northamptonshire, and a prebend of Norwich. In 1732 he was presented to the rectory of St. Giles in the Fields. He died in 1769. Dr. Gally published, besides single sermons, The Reasonableness of Church and College Fines Asserted, 8vo.; Considerations upon Clandestine Marriages.—*Gen. B. D.*

GALVANI (Lewis), a celebrated physiologist, was born at Bologna, in 1737. He studied medicine under Galeazzi, whose daughter he married. In 1762 he became lecturer in anatomy at Bologna, and obtained a considerable reputation. By experiments on frogs, he discovered, that all animals are endued with a peculiar kind of electricity; and he followed up this discovery with so much perseverance and success, as to give his name to a system of physiology, which has excited universal attention. His first publication on this subject was in 1791, and entituled "Aloysii Galvani de Viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius." Upon this system the famous Volta made vast improvements. Galvani, on the death of his wife, in 1790, fell into a state of melancholy. He died in 1798. Besides the above work, he wrote several memoirs upon professional subjects. —*Eloge de Galvani, par Alibert.*

GALVANO (Antony), was born in the East Indies, and made governor of the Moluccа islands, where he distinguished himself by clearing the seas of corsairs. His liberality was so great, that he reduced himself to poverty; and died in a hospital at Lisbon, in 1557.—*Moreri.*

GAM (David), a native of Wales, and an officer in the army of Henry V. Having returned from reconnoitring the enemy on the evening preceding the battle of Agincourt, he reported, that there were enough of the enemy to be killed, enough to be taken prisoners, and enough to run away. He was killed defending his sovereign, who was exposed to imminent danger, and was knighted by him on the field.—*Rapin.*

GAMA (Vasco or Vasquez de), an illustrious navigator, was born at Sines, a maritime town of Portugal, of a good family. Emanuel, king of Portugal, sent him in 1497 to endeavour to double the Cape of Good Hope, which he accomplished, and then sailed along the eastern coast of Africa. Having proceeded as far as Calicut, he again doubled the Cape in 1499, and returned to Lisbon. In 1502 he went out with twenty ships, and returned the following year with thirteen rich vessels, which he had captured in the Indian Seas. John III. of Portugal appointed him viceroy of India; on which he went there a third time, and established his government at Cochin, where he died in 1525.—*Moreri.*

GAMACHES (Philip de), a French priest, and professor of divinity in the university of Paris, where he died in 1625. He opposed the encroachments of the papal power on the rights of the Gallican church, and published two volumes of Commentaries on the Summa of Aquinas.—*Moreri.*

GAMMACHES (Stephen Simon), a French writer, was born at Meulan, about 1672. He was an ecclesiastic, and member of the academy of sciences, and died in 1756. He wrote Physical Astronomy, 2 vols. 4to.; Literary and Philosophical Dissertations, 8vo; the System of a christian Philosopher, 8vo.; the Elegances of Language reduced to their Principles.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GAMALIEL, a Jewish doctor, and a disciple of Jesus Christ. He defended the apostles in an assembly held by the Jews, to concert measures for their destruction; and when St. Stephen was stoned to death, Gamaliel caused him to be buried.—*Acts.*

GAMBARA (Lorenzo), a Latin poet of Italy, who died in 1586, at the age of 90. His principal poem is entitled Columbus, or the Discovery of America.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

GAMBARA (Veronica), an Italian lady of considerable genius, was born at Brescia, in 1485. She married the lord of Corregio; after whose death she devoted herself to the education of her two sons. She died in 1550. Her poems have been often printed, and a complete edition, with her letters, was published at Brescia, in 1759.—*Tiraboschi.*

GAMBOLD (John), an English divine, was a native of Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire. He was educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. About 1739 he was presented to the vicarage of Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, which he quitted, and joined the sect of the Moravians, of which he became bishop, in 1754. He died at Haverfordwest in 1771. Mr. Gambold published an edition of the Greek Testament; Maxims and Theological Ideas; Sermons; and a religious poem of the dramatic form called *Ignatius.*—*Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

GANDY (James), an eminent painter, who was brought to Ireland by the duke of Ormond, and died there in 1689. He was a very able portrait painter, and had been the disciple of Vandyck.—*Pilkington.*

GARAMOND (Claude), a French engraver and letter-founder, was a native of Paris, where he died in 1561. He was the first who banished the gothic or black letter printing, for which he substituted the Roman letter.—*Moreri.*

GARASSE (Francis), a French jesuit, was born at Angouleme. He was a man of considerable talents, but very scurrilous in his writings. In 1625 he published a book, entituled, A Summary of the principal Truths of the Christian Religion, which was condemned by the Sorbonne. He was also the author of Latin Poems, and some controversial works. Garasse died of the plague, which he caught at Poictiers, while attending a person afflicted with that disorder, in 1631.—*Moreri.*

GARBIERI (Lorenzo), an historical painter of Bologna, and the disciple of Ludovico Caracci. He died in 1654, aged 64.—*Pill.*

GARBO (Raphael del), an historical painter of Florence, born in 1476, and died in 1534. His picture of the Resurrection is his master-piece.—*Ibid.*

GARCILASSO, or Garcilasso de la Vega, an eminent Spanish poet, was descended from a noble family, and born at Toledo in 1503. He accompanied the emperor Charles V. in his military expeditions, and died of a wound, which he received in Provence in 1536. His works were printed at Naples in 1664, in 8vo. There was another of both his names, who was a native of Peru, and wrote a History of Florida, and another of his own country.—*Moreri. Monthly Mag.*

GARDIE (Pontus de la), a French adventurer, who served first under marshal Brisac. Afterwards he went into the service of the Danes; from whence he passed over to that of the Swedes, and was created a baron. The king of Sweden sent him ambassador to the emperor and the pope, and in 1580 he commanded against the Russians with great success. He was drowned in 1585, in the port of Revel.—*Moreri.*

GARDINER (Stephen), a celebrated prelate and statesman, was born at Bury St. Edmund's in Suffolk, in 1483. He was the illegitimate son of Dr. Woodville, bishop of Salisbury, and brother to Elizabeth queen of Henry IV. He was educated at Trinity hall, Cambridge; from whence he went into the family of the duke of Norfolk, and afterwards into that of cardinal Wolsey, who made him his secretary. In this situation he acquired the confidence of Henry VIII. to whom he was serviceable in procuring his divorce from queen Catharine: he also defended the king's supremacy in a book, entituled, De vera Obedientia. For these services he was promoted to the see of Winchester. Gardiner drew up articles accusing Henry's last queen, Catharine Parr, of heresy; but the queen avoided the storm, and he fell into disgrace. At the accession of Edward VI. he opposed the reformation, and was committed first to the Fleet, and afterwards to the Tower, where he was a prisoner during the remainder of the reign. He was also deprived of his bishopric; but on the accession of Mary he was restored to his see and appointed chancellor of England. His conduct towards the protestants was cruel and sanguinary. He died in 1555. He was a learned man, but of little principle, crafty and ambitious.—*Biog. Brit.*

GARDINER (James), a brave and pious colonel in the army of George II. He was

a native of Scotland, and in his youth was very gay and licentious, but the accidental perusal of a religious book, entituled, Heaven taken by Storm, made him serious, and from thence he became distinguished for his piety. He was killed by the rebels at the battle of Preston Pans, within sight of his own house, Sept. 21, 1745.—*Life by Doddridge.*

GARENGEOT (Rene Jacques Croissant de), a French surgeon, was born at Vitri in 1688, and died at Paris in 1759. He was royal lecturer in surgery at Paris, and a fellow of the royal society in London. His works are Traité des Operations de Chirurgie, 2 vols. 8vo.; Nouveau Traité des Instrumens de Chirurgie, 2 vols. 12mo.; Splanchnologie ou l'Anatomie des Visceres, 12mo. &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GARET (John), a French benedictine monk of the congregation of St. Maur, was born at Havre de Grace about 1625, and died in 1694. He edited the works of Cassiodorus, 2 vols. folio, with curious notes.—*Moreri.*

GARISSOLES (Anthony), a French protestant divine, was born at Montauban in 1587. He became professor of theology at his native place, and was moderator of the synod of Charenton. He died in 1650. He wrote the Way to Salvation; De Christo Mediatore; Explicatio Catecheseos Religionis Christianæ; and some Latin poems.—*Bayle.*

GARNET (Henry), an English jesuit, memorable for being concerned in the gunpowder plot, was educated at Winchester school. He took the jesuit's habit at Rome in 1575, and returned to England in 1586, as provincial of his order. He was executed for high treason in 1606. He owned the crime for which he suffered, but was placed by the jesuits among their martyrs.

GARNETT (Thomas), an ingenious English physician, was born in Westmoreland, where his father enjoyed a small estate. He received his education at Sedburgh in Yorkshire, after which he went to Edinburgh, and became a pupil of Dr. Brown. On taking his degree he removed to London, and studied surgery. He next settled at Harrogate in Yorkshire, but his practice being small, he went to Liverpool, with a view of emigrating to America. From the scheme he was diverted, at the request of some of his friends, who persuaded him to commence a course of lectures on chemistry and natural philosophy. He repeated this course at Manchester; after which he was chosen Anderson's lecturer in the university of Glasgow. In the formation of the royal institution in London, Dr. Garnett was invited to become one lecturer, with which he complied, and his lectures during two seasons were uncommonly popular. He then resigned that situation, and began to read lectures at his own house in Great Marlborough-street, where he died of a fever in 1802. He wrote an Analysis of the Mineral Waters at Harrogate; a Tour through Scotland, 2 vols. 4to.; a Lecture on Health, 12mo.; several papers and essays on medical and physical subjects; and since his death have appeared his Lectures on Zoonomia, 4to. published for the benefit of his daughters.—*Monthly Mag. August* 1802.

GARNIER (Robert), a French tragic poet, was born at Ferté Bernard, in the province of Maine, in 1545, and died in 1601. His dramatic works were printed at Lyons in 1 volume 12mo. 1597.—*Moreri.*

GARNIER (John), a learned jesuit, and professor of rhetoric, was born at Paris in 1612, and died at Boulogne in 1681. He wrote Organi Philosophiæ Rudimenta; Theses de Philosophia Morali; and several other esteemed works.—*Moreri.*

GARNIER (Julian), a French benedictine monk, was born in 1670, and died in 1723. He edited the works of St. Basil, 3 vols. fol. —*Ibid.*

GAROFALO (Benvenuto), an Italian painter, was born at Ferrara. He was celebrated chiefly for accurately copying the pictures of Raphael. He died in 1695.—*Pilkington.*

GARRARD (Mark), a painter, was born at Bruges in Flanders, in 1561. He was principal painter to Elizabeth queen of England, and also to Anne, consort to James I. He died in 1685.—*Ibid.*

GARRICK (David), a celebrated actor, was descended from a French family, who being protestants, fled to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His father, Peter Garrick, was a captain in the army, and generally resided at Litchfield; but being on a reconnoitring party at Hereford, David was born there in 1716. He received his education partly at the grammar school at Litchfield, and partly under Dr. Johnson, with whom he visited London in 1735. He was for some time under Mr. Colson, an eminent mathematician, and afterwards went into partnership with his brother in the wine trade. This business he soon quitted for the stage. His first attempt was at Ipswich in 1741, under the assumed name of Lyddal; and the applause he met with, induced him to make his appearance at the theatre in Goodman's fields, in the character of Richard III. The other theatres were quickly deserted, and Goodman's fields became the resort of people of fashion, till that theatre was shut up. Garrick then formed an engagement with Fleetwood, the patentee of Drury-lane. In the summer of 1743 he played in Dublin, to such full houses, that the heat of the weather and the crowds occasioned a fever, which was called the Garrick fever. In 1747 he became joint-patentee of Drury-lane theatre; and in 1749 he married Mademoiselle Violetti, an Italian stage dancer. In 1763 he and Mrs. Garrick made a visit to Italy, and at Paris he saw the celebrated Mademoiselle Clairon, whose future emi-

nence he predicted. He returned to England in 1765, and in 1766 he brought out the Clandestine Marriage, a comedy, written in conjunction with the elder Colman. In 1769 he celebrated a fete in honour of Shakspeare, called the Jubilee at Stratford-upon-Avon. It was afterwards made an entertainment at Drury-lane, under the same title, and had a prodigious run. In 1776 he gave up his concern in the theatre for 35,000*l*. The last character he performed was Don Felix in the Wonder. He died in 1779, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where a handsome monument has been erected to his memory by private friendship. Mr. Garrick was hospitable and generous, but vain and fond of flattery. He wrote several dramatic pieces, prologues, epilogues, songs, and epigrams; in the last he excelled.—*Life of Garrick by Murphy. Ditto by Davies.*

Gabriel (Peter), a French priest in the 17th century, who was a native of Montpellier, of which city he wrote a description. He was also the author of an Account of the Cathedral of Montpellier, 1631, 12mo.; a Chronological View of the Governors of Provence; and Series Præsulum Megalonensium et Montispeliensium, ab Ann. 451 ad Ann. 1652, folio.—*Moreri.*

Garth (sir Samuel), an English poet and physician, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. D. in 1691. He greatly contributed to the carrying into execution the establishment of dispensaries, but was opposed by the apothecaries, whom he severely lashed for their venal spirit, in his poem of the Dispensary. In 1697 he spoke the Harveian oration before the college. At the accession of George I. he was knighted, and appointed king's physician in ordinary, and physician-general to the army. He died in 1719. His poems are of the middling class.—*Johnson's Poets.*

Garzi (Lewis), a painter, the disciple of Andrea Sacchi, was born at Pistoia in Tuscany. At the age of 80 he painted the dome of a church at Rome, by order of Clement XI. which is deemed his finest work. He died in 1721, at the age of 83. —*D'Argenville.*

Gascoigne (sir William), chief justice of the king's bench in the reign of Henry IV. was born at Gawthrop in Yorkshire, about 1350. He was a man of inflexible integrity, as appeared on two memorable occasions. When Henry required him to pass sentence on archishop Scroope, taken in arms against the king, he refused to obey, as contrary to the laws of the realm; and when the prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V. insulted him on the bench, he committed him to prison till his majesty's pleasure should be known. He died in 1413.—*Biog. Brit.*

Gascoigne (George), an old English poet, was born in Essex, and died at Stamford in Lincolnshire, in 1577. He served with reputation in the wars in the Low Countries. His poems are not without merit.—*Granger.*

Gasparini, surnamed Barzizio, from Barzizia, the place of his birth, an Italian writer, was born about 1370, and died in 1431. There have been several editions of his Letters, the best of which is that of 1723.—*Tiraboschi.*

Gassendi (Peter), a French philosopher, was born in 1592, at Chanstersier, in Provence. He displayed an acute and inquisitive mind at a very early age, and made so rapid a progress in learning as to be appointed teacher of rhetoric at Digne before he was sixteen. About three years afterwards he became professor of philosophy at Aix, when he ventured to oppose the system of Aristotle, and his lectures were published under the title of Exercitationes paradoxicæ adversus Aristotelem. This work procured him the friendship of the celebrated Peiresc, by whose interest he was preferred to a canonry in the cathedral of Digne. In 1645 he was appointed royal professor of mathematics at Paris, where he applied so intensely to his studies, and to astronomical observations, as brought him into a consumption, of which he died in 1655. Gassendi is deservedly ranked among the first mathematicians of his age. He opposed the philosophy of Des Cartes with success, and obtained a number of followers, who were called after his name. His works are the Lives of Tycho Brahe, Copernicus, Purbachius, and Regiomontanus; a Commentary on Diogenes Laertius; astronomical and philosophical pieces; the whole collected into 6 vols. folio, 1658.—*Moreri. Martin's Biog. Phil.*

Gassion (John de), marshal of France, was born at Pau in 1602. He entered early into the army, and served under the duke de Rohan, on the side of the protestants. He afterwards joined Gustavus of Sweden, and became captain of his body guard. He rendered eminent services to that prince in Germany, and on his death returned to France, where he engaged under the marshal de la Force. He had a considerable share in the victory at Rocroy, and was wounded at the siege of Thionville, for which he received the marshal's staff in 1643. He next served in Flanders, and was mortally wounded at the siege of Lens in 1647.—*Moreri.*

Gast (John), a divine and historian, was born in Dublin of French parents, in 1715. He received his education at Trinity college in his native city, after which he entered into orders, and became curate of the parish of St. John. He also kept a school. In 1753 he published The Rudiments of Grecian History, for which the university of Dublin conferred on him the degree of D.D. without expence. In 1761

the author was presented to the living of Arklow, and three years afterwards to the archdeaconry of Glandelogh, and the parish of Newcastle. In 1775 he exchanged Arklow for the parish of St. Nicholas without, Dublin. He died in 1788. Besides his History of Greece, he wrote, "A Letter from a Clergyman of the Established Church of Ireland to those of his Parishioners who are of the Popish Communion." —*Europ. Mag. vol. XXVI.*

GASTALDI (John Baptist), physician to the king of France, was born at Sisteron in 1674, and died at Avignon in 1747. He wrote, 1. Institutiones Medicinæ Physico-Anatomicæ, 12mo.; 2. Some Medical Tracts on curious and interesting subjects.—*Ibid.*

GASTAUD (Francis), a French ecclesiastic, a native of Aix, in Provence, was a father of the oratory, a preacher at Paris, and lastly a counsellor in his native city. He died in 1732 at Viviers, to which place he was banished, by means of the jesuits, against whom he had written. His corpse was refused the rites of Christian interment. He published a Collection of Homilies, Orations, &c.—*Moreri.*

GASTON DE FOIX, duke of Nemours, son of John de Foix, count d'Etampes, and of Mary of Orleans, sister of Louis XII. signalized himself at the age of twenty-three, in his uncle's wars in Italy. He beat an army of Swiss, and gained the battle of Ravenna; soon after which he was killed, at the age of 24, in 1512.—*Moreri.*

GASTON of France (John Baptista), duke of Orleans, son of Henry IV. and brother of Louis XIII. was born in 1608. He is chiefly known by his intrigues against cardinal Richelieu, and for bringing almost all his abettors to the scaffold. He died in 1660.—*Ibid.*

GASTRELL (Francis), an English bishop, was born about 1662 in Northamptonshire. He was educated at Westminster school, and at Christ church, Oxford. In 1697 he preached the Boyle's lecture, which he published as one discourse, to which he afterwards added another, on the Necessity of the Christian Revelation. In 1702 he was presented to a canonry of Christ church, at which time he published Considerations concerning the Trinity. In 1707 he printed his excellent scriptural manual, entitled, Christian Institutes. In 1714 he was promoted to the bishopric of Chester, and the same year answered Dr. Clarke's book on the Trinity. The bishop opposed the decrees granted by the archbishop of Canterbury, for which he received the thanks of the university of Oxford. He died in 1725.—*Biog. Brit.*

GATAKER (Thomas), an English divine, was born in 1574 at London, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He became preacher at Lincoln's inn, and in 1611 obtained the rectory of Rotherhithe in Surrey. In 1619 he published a curious Treatise on the Nature and Use of Lots, which occasioned considerable controversy. In 1642 he was chosen one of the famous assembly of Westminster, though he did not approve of the presbyterian plan. He zealousy opposed the murder of Charles I. and died in 1654. Besides the above he wrote Opera Critica, folio; and other eminent works, chiefly of biblical criticism. His son Charles was a considerable writer and divine. He died in 1680.—*Biog. Brit.*

GATIMOZIN, the last of the kings of Mexico, was driven from his throne in 1523, by Cortes. He was put to the fiery ordeal by the Spaniards, to make him discover his treasures; and was hanged three years after in his own capital.—*Townsend's Hist. of the Conquest of Mexico.*

GAVANTI (Bartholomew), an Italian monk, of the order of Barnabites, was born in the Milanese, about 1568, and died at Milan in 1638. He wrote Thesaurus Sacrorum Rituum, on the Ceremonies, &c. of the Roman Church, 5 vols. 4to. with plates; also Manuale Episcoporum; and on conducting of Diocesan Synods.—*Moreri.*

GAUBIL (Anthony), a French missionary in China, was born at Caillac in 1708, and died in 1759. He was interpreter at the court of Pekin; and published a History of Gengis Khan, and a translation of the Chou Kin.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GAUBIUS (Jerome-David), a celebrated physician, was born at Heidelberg in 1705. After studying medicine under his uncle, a physician at Amsterdam, he went to Handerwyck, and from thence to Leyden, where he contracted an intimate friendship with Boerhaave. In 1725 he took his doctor's degree, and published his Thesis on the Solids. He succeeded Boerhaave, as lecturer in botany and chemistry, in 1731, and in 1734 he obtained the medical professorship. His Treatise on the Method of Prescribing, or of Writing Receipts, which appeared in 1738, contains the best rules on that important subject. But his greatest work is his Principles of Nosology. He next published Institutiones Pathologiæ Medicinalis, 1758, 4to. Besides these publications, he was the author of Adversaria Varia Argumenti, &c. and the editor of Cramer's Elementa Artis Docimasticæ; Albinus de Presagienda Vita et Morte, &c. He died in 1780.—*Hist. de la Soc. Royale de Medicine à Paris*, 1782.

GAUD (Henry), a painter and engraver of Utrecht, who engraved seven pieces of singular beauty, from pictures by Elshaimer. He died in 1639.—*Pilkington.*

GAUDEN (John), an English bishop, was born in 1605, at Mayland in Essex. He received his education first at Bury St. Edmund's, and afterwards at St. John's college, Cambridge. He next entered of Wadham college, Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. At the beginning of the civil wars he sided with the parliament, and had

a piece of plate given him for a sermon preached before the house of commons. In 1641 he obtained the deanry of Bocking, and in 1643 was nominated one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, but did not sit among them. He wrote against the *Covenant*, but complied with it to keep his preferment. In 1648 he published a tract against the bringing of the king to trial. He had also committed to his care the collating and publishing the king's meditations, to which he gave the name of Εικων Βασιλικη, or the Portraiture of his Sacred Majesty in his Solitude and Sufferings. This book had a wonderful effect upon the public mind, and led Gauden, after the restoration, to assume the merit of being the author, though his own style is the very opposite to that of the Εικων. In 1659 he became preacher at the Temple, and when Charles II. was restored he was preferred to the see of Exeter, and in 1622 to that of Worcester, where he died soon after. He wrote several books on the hierarchy of the church of England, and Sermons.—*Biog. Brit.*

GAUDENTIO, an historical painter of Milan, was born about 1480. He painted in fresco and oil a number of pictures for the churches in his native city.—*Pilkington.*

GAUDENTIUS (St.), bishop of Brescia in the 5th century, to which he was appointed by St. Ambrose and other prelates much against his own wishes. He died about 427. He wrote the life of his predecessor Philaster; fifteen sermons, and letters, published together at Brescia in 1738, fol. There was a bishop of the Donatists of the same name and age, who wrote two apologies for his sect.—*Cave. Dupin.*

GAUDENZIO (Paganin), a learned writer, was born in the Valteline in 1596, and educated at Rome, where he became Greek professor, and afterwards professor of the belles lettres at Pisa. He died in 1648. His principal works are: 1. Declamationes; 2. Chartæ Palantes; 3. Obstetrix Litteraria; 4. Academicum instar; 5. De Philosophiæ apud Romanos initio et Progressu; all in quarto.

GAVESTON (Peter), a favourite of Edward II. was the son of a gentleman of Gascony, who had rendered considerable services to Edward I. He was a worthless character, and after a great abuse of his power, and changes in his fortune, he was beheaded in 1312.—*Rapin.*

GAULI (John Baptist), a painter, was born at Genoa in 1639, and died at Rome in 1709. He was eminent for historical painting and portraits.—*Pilkington.*

GAULMIN (Gilbert), a French writer, was born at Moulins in 1585. He was a counsellor, and a considerable orator and critic. He wrote Latin poems and commentaries of little merit. Gaulmin died in 1665.—*Moreri.*

GAUPP (John), a German protestant divine and mathematician, was born at Lindau in Suabia in 1667. He was educated at Jena, and in 1693 became a pastor at his native place, where he died in 1738. He wrote Gnomonica Mechanica Universalis, 4to.; several astronomical and chronological tracts; and sermons.—*Moreri.*

GAURICO (Luca), an Italian astronomer and astrologer, was born in 1475 in the kingdom of Naples. He became professor of astronomy at Ferrara, but was severely handled by John Bentivoglio for predicting that he would lose the sovereignty of Bologna. He then went to Venice, and afterwards to Rome. Pope Paul, who had a great faith in astrology, gave him the bishopric of Civita in Naples, which he resigned in 1550, and retired to Rome, where he died in 1558. His works were printed at Basil in 1575, in 3 vols. folio. His brother *Pomponio* was a man of letters and a professor in the university of Naples. He wrote Latin Poems; Treatises on Architecture and Physiognomy.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

GAUTHIER or GAULTIER (John Baptist), a French priest, was born at Louvain in the diocese of Evreux in 1685. He studied at Paris, but was refused his degrees on account of his attachment to the Jansenist doctrines. Langle, bishop of Boulogne, gave him a canonry in his cathedral, with other preferment. He died in 1755. He wrote against Pope's Essay on Man; Letters against Irreligion; the Life of the Bishop of Senez; History of the Parliament of Paris; Letters against the Jesuits, 3 vols. 12mo.; &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GAY (John), an English poet, was born at or near Barnstaple in Devonshire in 1688, and educated at the grammar school in that town under Mr. Luck, a man of wit and a poet. He was afterwards apprenticed to a silk-mercer in London, which situation he did not like, and in a few years bought the remainder of his time. His first poem, entitled Rural Sports, printed in 1711, and dedicated to Mr. Pope, gained him the friendship of that poet, which lasted till death. The year following he was appointed secretary to the duchess of Monmouth: at this time he printed his mock heroic, entitled, Trivia, or the Art of walking the Streets of London, in the composition of which he was assisted by Swift. In 1714 appeared his Shepherd's Week, a series of pastorals, intended to ridicule Phillips, but they possess more merit as a genuine picture of rustic life than as a satire. The same year he became secretary to the earl of Clarendon on his embassy to Hanover. On the death of queen Anne he returned to England, but his expectations of preferment from the new court were disappointed. In 1720 he published his Poems, by subscription, which produced him one thousand pounds; but embarking it in the famous South-Sea bubble, he lost the whole

and was reduced to such a state of despondency as was nearly fatal. He next produced the tragedy of the Captive, which met with a good reception, and occasioned his being employed by the princess of Wales to write his Fables for the young duke of Cumberland. In 1727 appeared on the stage his Beggar's Opera, which had a success infinitely beyond what it deserved both in a dramatic and moral point of view. Though it was a favourite with the town, it was not so at court; and when he produced his Sequel to it, under the title of "Polly," it was prohibited by the lord chamberlain. Gay, however, cleared more by printing it than he would have done by its performance. The duke and duchess of Queensbury took him into their house, where he died in 1732. His remains were interred in Westminster-abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory by his worthy patrons, with an epitaph written by Pope. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote some lesser dramatic pieces, ballads, and poems, making 2 vols. 12mo.—*Johnson's Poets.*

Gaza (Theodore), a learned Greek, was born at Thessalonica, and when that place was taken by the Turks in 1430 he escaped to Italy, where he studied the Latin language with so much assiduity that he became an elegant writer and speaker of it. He was for several years a professor at Ferrara, and at length rector of that university. From thence he went to Rome under the patronage of pope Nicholas V. and cardinal Bessarion. He died in Calabria in 1478. He wrote a Greek grammar printed by Aldus, 1495; a Treatise on the Grecian Months. He also translated Aristotle on Animals, Hippocrates's Aphorisms, and other works into Latin; and some of Cicero's into Greek.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

Gazali, or *Abou Hamed Mohammed Zein Eddin al Thousi*, a famous mussulman doctor, was born in Khorassan, A.D. 1058, and died there about 1112. His famous work is entitled Ahia ôloum Eddin, or the Several Classes of Sciences which concern religion. There were two others of this name, one of whom wrote on the mercy of God.—*D'Herbelot.*

Gazet (William), a Flemish ecclesiastic, was born at Arras in 1554, and died in 1612. He wrote a History of the Archbishops of Cambray; Ecclesiastical History of the Low Countries, and other works.—*Moreri.*

Gazzoli (Benozzo), an Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1400, and died in 1478. He painted pictures from the sacred history, also landscapes and portraits.—*Pilkington.*

Geber (John), an Arabian physician and astronomer in the 9th century. He wrote a Commentary on the Almagest of Ptolemy, and other works chiefly on alchemy. Dr. Johnson supposes that the word *gibberish* is derived from the cant of Geber and his followers.—*Moreri.*

Ged (William), a goldsmith of Edinburgh, who in 1725 endeavoured to introduce a method of printing with blocks and plates, containing letters for a whole page or sheet. He entered into an engagement with the university of Cambridge, to print Bibles and Common-prayer Books in this manner, but the project failed. On his return to Scotland, however, he printed an edition of Sallust, with his plates. The plan has since been successfully carried on by Didot, at Paris, and is lately adopted in London under the name of stereotype. Ged died in 1749.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Gedalia, a famous rabbi, who died in 1448. He wrote an account of a chain of traditions from Adam to A.D. 761, and on the creation of the world.—*Moreri.*

Geddes (James), an ingenious Scotch writer, was born in the county of Tweeddale in 1710, and educated at Edinburgh, after which he entered on the study of the law, and was admitted an advocate, but died of a decline when he was between 30 and 40 years of age. In 1748 was published a posthumous piece of his entituled, "An Essay on the Composition and Manner of Writing of the Ancients, particularly Plato," 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Geddes (Michael), an eminent English divine of the 17th century. He was chaplain several years to the factory at Lisbon, where he was apprehended by the inquisition in 1686, and interdicted from officiating in his ministerial capacity, on which he returned to England. He was created doctor of laws by the university of Oxford, and made chancellor of Salisbury. He died about 1714. He wrote the History of the Church of Malabar; the Church History of Ethiopia; Miscellaneous Tracts against Popery, 3 vols. 8vo. &c.—*Burnet's Hist. Reform.*

Geddes (Alexander), a Roman catholic priest, was born in Ruthven, in the county of Bamff, in 1737. He was educated at an obscure school in the Highlands, and in 1758 removed to the Scottish college at Paris. In 1764 he returned to Scotland, and officiated to a congregation in the county of Angus, but the year following he became chaplain in the family of the earl of Traquair. In 1769 he undertook the charge of a congregation at Auchinhalrig, in Bamffshire, where he commenced farmer, but with no success. In 1779 he quitted his pastoral charge, and the year following obtained the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Aberdeen. About this time he removed to London, where he served some time in the imperial ambassador's chapel, and in that in Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields. In 1782 he relinquished the clerical vocation, and began to devote himself to a translation of the Bible into English. In 1786 he published his pro-

spectus of that work in 4to. and the year following an Appendix to it in a letter to bishop Lowth. The same year he published an answer to Dr. Priestley on the Divinity of Christ. In 1788 he published proposals for a New Translation of the Bible; and in 1790 a general Answer to the Queries, Counsels, and Criticisms communicated to him since the publication of his proposals. In this undertaking he was liberally supported by lord Petre. The first volume of it appeared in 1792, comprising the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua; but the translator had taken such unwarrantable liberties with the text, and treated many important subjects with so much indecency, that all true friends of religion were disgusted. Those of his own communion declared their disapprobation of it, and some of the Roman catholic bishops suspended him from his ecclesiastical functions. To these he replied in pamphlets written with coarseness and illiberality. In 1797 appeared the second volume of his version. In 1800 he published Critical Remarks, in vindication of his work. About this time appeared his Apology for the Roman catholics of Great Britain. He died in 1802. Dr. Geddes was a man of learning, but vain and irritable.—*Life of Geddes by Good.*

Gedoyn (Nicholas), a French writer, was born at Orleans in 1667, and died in 1744. He was a jesuit, but renounced the society and became a man of the world. He was the intimate friend of the celebrated Ninon de l'Enclos, but his mode of life did not hinder his preferment. He became a member of the French academy and of that of belles-lettres, and obtained the abbacy of Notre Dame de Beaugency. His works were printed in 1745. He translated Quintilian and Pausanias into French.—*Moreri.*

Geer (Charles de), a celebrated naturalist, was born in Sweden of a noble Dutch family in 1720. He studied at Utrecht and Upsal, and at the latter place had Linnæus for his master. He possessed a share in the iron-works at Dannemora, which mines he improved by the application of new machinery. He also invented an apparatus for drying corn by the heat of the smelting houses. By these means he gained great wealth, which he applied to the noblest purposes in feeding the poor, repairing churches, and establishing schools. He was appointed marshal of the court, knight of the Polar star; and created a baron. He died in 1778. He wrote Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes, 7 vols. 4to; also, an Oration on the Procreation of Insects, and Papers in the Transactions of the academies of Stockholm and Upsal. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Geinoz (Francis), a learned Swiss abbé, and member of the academy of belles-lettres, died in 1752. He wrote many valuable dissertations on subjects of antiquity.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Gejer (Martin), a German protestant divine, was born at Leipsic in 1614. He became professor of Hebrew, and member of the ecclesiastical council to the elector of Saxony. He died in 1681. He wrote Commentaries on the Old Testament; and a Treatise on the Mourning of the Hebrews; in 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

Gelasius I. pope, was elevated to the chair in 492. He had a contest with the patriarch of Constantinople, and by his arrogance prevented a union between the two churches. He condemned the practice of communicating only in one kind, though that practice became afterwards a standing rule in the Roman church as far as relates to the laity. Several of his works are extant. He died in 496.—Gelasius II. a native of Campania, was elected pope in 1118. Cencio, marquis di Frangipani, consul of Rome, who was in the interest of the emperor Henry V. drove him from Rome, and another pope was elected. Gelasius, after some attempts to regain the pontificate, retired to France, where he died in 1119.—*Platina. Moreri. Bower.*

Geldenhaur (Gerard), a divine and historian, was born at Nimeguen in 1482. Being sent to Wittemberg by Maximilian of Burgundy, he embraced lutheranism, which gave such offence to his friend Erasmus, that he wrote against him. He afterwards became professor of history and theology at Marpurg, where he died in 1542. He wrote Historia Batavica; Historiæ suæ Ætatis; Germanicorum Histor. illustratio; De viris illustribus inferioris Germaniæ, &c. —*Moreri. Bayle.*

Gelder (Arnold de), a Dutch painter, was born at Dort in 1645, and died in 1727. He was a disciple of Rembrandt, whose manner he imitated.—*Pilkington.*

Geldorp (Gauldorp), a painter, was born at Louvain in 1553, and died in 1618. He excelled in portraits and historical subjects. —*Ibid.*

Gellert (Christian Furchtegott), a German divine and poet, was born at Haynichen, a village in Misnia, in 1715, and died in 1769. He supported himself many years as tutor in private families; but became afterwards professor of philosophy at Leipsic. He is best known by his Fables and Tales, which are very pleasing. His works have been collected in 10 vols. 8vo.—*Gen. Biog.*

Gelli (John Baptist), an Italian writer, was born in 1498 at Florence, where he died in 1563. His occupation was that of a shoemaker, which he continued to follow till his death, though he was a member of the academy at Florence, and admitted to the friendship of all the men of genius in that city. He translated from the Greek the Hecuba of Euripides, and was the author of two comedies called La

Sporta, and L'Errore. His dialogues are in great esteem, and have been translated into several languages.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

Gellibrand (Henry), an English mathematician, was born in London in 1597. He took his degrees in arts in Trinity college, Oxford, and was for some time a curate in Kent, but his passion for the mathematics led him to quit that situation and return to Oxford. He afterwards became professor of astronomy at Gresham college, London, where he died in 1636. He completed and published his friend Brigg's Trigonometria Britannica. Mr. Gellibrand was also the author of a tract concerning the longitude, appended to captain James's Voyage for the Discovery of the North-west Passage; a Discourse on the Variation of the Magnetic Needle; an Institution Trigonometrical, explaining the Doctrine of Plane and Spherical Triangles, 8vo.; an Epitome of Navigation, &c.—*Ward's Lives of Gresham Professors. Martin's Biog. Phil.*

Gelon, king or tyrant of Syracuse, who usurped the supreme authority in that city in the year 484 B. C. He possessed great qualities, and died extremely regretted by the Syracusans, after a reign of seven years. —*Univ. Hist.*

Gemelli Carreri (Francis), an Italian writer, and an advocate of Naples, who is said to have travelled round the world from 1693 to 1698, but some assert, that the account he has given of his travels was written by his fireside. Let this be as it may, the work is extremely interesting.—*Tiraboschi.*

Gemignano (Vincentio di St.), an Italian painter, was born in Tuscany in 1490, and died in 1530. He was the disciple and imitator of Raphael. There was another of the same name, who died in 1681. He painted several fine pictures for the churches at Rome.—*Pilkington.*

Geminiani (Francis), a celebrated musician, was born at Lucca about 1680. In 1714 he came to England, and was patronized by George I. to whom he dedicated his solos for the violin, which were followed by his concertos. In 1742 he published his Guida Armonica, or, a Sure Guide to Harmony and Modulation. His other works are, The Art of Playing on the Violin; Harpsichord Pieces, &c. He died at Dublin in 1762.—*Burney's Hist. of Music. Hawkins.*

Gemistus (George), surnamed *Plethon*, a learned Greek, was born at Constantinople in 1390. He was a zealous Platonist, and defended the Greek church against the Latins. In 1438 he was sent to the council at Florence assembled to effect a union between the two churches, where he displayed considerable eloquence. He returned to Greece, and died at the age of 100. He wrote De Gestis Græcorum post pugnam ad Mantineam, printed by Aldus, 1503, fol.; De Virtutibus Libellus; De Rebus Peloponnesiasis constituendis Orationes duas; De Platonicæ et Aristotelicæ philosophiæ differentia, &c.—*Fabr. Bib. Grac. Moreri.*

Gemma (Reinier), commonly called Frisius, a Dutch physician and mathematician, was born at Doerckum, in Friesland, in 1508. He became medical professor at Louvain, where he died in 1555. He wrote Methodus Arithmeticæ; De Usu Annuli Astronomici; De locorum describendorum Ratione, deque distantiis eorum inveniendis; Demonstrationes Geometricæ de Usu Radii Astronomici; De Astrolabio Catholico liber, &c. His son Cornelius was a good Latin poet, born at Louvain in 1535, and died in 1579. He wrote De Prodigiosa Specie Naturaque Cometæ, &c.—*Moreri.*

Gendre (Louis le), a French historian, was born at Rouen in 1659, and died in 1733. His principal works are, a History of France, 8 vols. fol.; the Life of M. de Harlai; an Essay on the Reign of Louis the Great; and the Life of Cardinal d'Amboise.—*Ibid.*

Gendre (Gilbert Charles le), marquis of St. Aubin, was counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and master of the requests. He died in 1746, at the age of 59. His principal work is, a Treatise on Opinion, 6 vols. 12mo. He also wrote Antiquités de la Maison de France, 4to.—*Ibid.*

Gendre (Nicolas le), an eminent French sculptor, who died at Paris in 1670, at the age of 52.—*Ibid.*

Genebrard (Gilbert), a French bishop, was born at Riom, in Auvergne, and entered among the benedictines. In 1563 he became a regius professor of Hebrew in the college of Navarre, at Paris. Being disappointed of a bishopric, he joined the party of the *league*. In 1693 he obtained the archbishopric of Aix. In the reign of Henry IV. he published a book on the election of bishops, which was burnt by the hangman. He died in 1597. He wrote a Sacred Chronology, and other works.—*Moreri.*

Genesius (Josephus), a Byzantine historian, who flourished about 940. He wrote a History of Constantinople, printed at Venice, in 1733, in Greek and Latin.—*Ibid.*

Genest (Charles Claude), a French poet, was born at Paris in 1636, and died in 1719. He wrote a Poem on the Existence of God and the Immortality of the Soul; Principes de Philosophie; a tragedy called Penelope, &c.—*Ibid.*

Genet (Francis), bishop of Vaison, was born at Avignon in 1640, and died in 1702. He wrote Morale de Grenoble, 6 vols. 12mo. —*Ibid.*

Genga (Jerome), an Italian painter, and architect, was born at Urbino in 1476, and died in 1551. His son Bartholomew was also celebrated for his skill in architecture. He superintended the fortifications at Malta, where he died in 1558.—*Pilkington.*

Gennadius, patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded Anatolius in 458. He was an

eloquent writer; but none of his works are extant, except an Epistle against Simony, and a piece against the Anathemas of Cyril. He died in 471. There was another patriarch of the same name, who was at the council of Florence in 1438, and greatly opposed a union between the eastern and western churches. In 1453 he was elected patriarch, which dignity he resigned about five years afterwards, and retired to a monastery, where he died in 1460. He wrote an explanation of the christian faith in Greek, Latin, and Turkish, and other works.—*Ibid.*

Gennadius, the author of a work intituled, De Dogmatibus Ecclesiasticis, which has been improperly attributed to St. Augustin, was a priest of Marseilles, and died about 400. There is another work of his extant, intituled, De illustribus Ecclesiæ Scriptoribus.—*Ibid.*

Gennari (Benedetto), an historical and portrait painter of Bologna, born in 1633, and died in 1715. He resided some time at London, where he was greatly encouraged by Charles II. and the principal nobility. His son *Cæsar* Gennari was fine landscape painter. He died in 1688.—*Pilkington.*

Gennaro (Joseph Aurelius), an eminent civilian, who was born at Naples in 1701. After practising at the bar he became chief magistrate in his native city. His works are all on legal subjects, and are remarkable for the purity of style, and depth of erudition. The principal is entitled, Respublica Jurisconsultorum, which teaches the dry and intricate system of civil law in the form of a novel. He died in 1762.

Genoels (Abraham), a painter of Antwerp, was born in 1640. He excelled in landscape and portrait.—*Ibid.*

Genovesi (Anthony), an Italian philosopher, was born at Castiglione in 1712. He read lectures in philosophy at Naples with great reputation for some time; but at length he was attacked by numerous enemies for publishing his metaphysics, in which he recommended the works of Galileo, Grotius, and Newton. The king of Naples, however, protected him, and made him professor of ethics. But unfortunately becoming candidate for the chair of theology, the ecclesiastics brought charges of heresy against him, and he had nearly lost the king's favour, when he prudently relinquished that pursuit. By his means a professorship of political philosophy was established in that university, which he discharged with credit. He died in 1769. Besides the above work, he wrote in Italian, Philosophical Meditations on Religion and Morality; a System of Logic; Humourous Letters; and Italian Morality, which last is accounted his principal performance. —*Gen. Biog.*

Genseric, king of the Vandals in Spain, was the natural son of Godisicles, whom he succeeded in 428. In the commencement of his reign he gained a great victory over Hermanric, king of the Suevi. He afterwards made himself master of Africa, where he practised the greatest cruelties to establish arianism. Being invited by the empress Eudoxia to revenge the death of her husband Valentinian III. who had been murdered by Maximus, Genseric sailed to Italy, entered Rome in 435, and gave up the city to pillage. He was, from this time, the terror of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, which he laid waste every year with his fleets. He died in 477.—*Univ. Hist.*

Gentili (Alberico), an Italian lawyer, was born in Ancona in 1550. His father, who was a physician, embraced the reformed religion, and came to England, where Alberico became professor of law at Oxford, and died in 1608. He wrote six dialogues on the Interpreters of Law; and a Treatise de Jure Belli, which Grotius has praised; and other works. His brother, *Scipio*, became professor of civil law at Altdorf, where he died in 1616. He wrote De Jure publico Populi Romani; De Conjurationibus; Latin poems, &c.—*Bayle. Tiraboschi.*

Gentilis (de Foligno), or de Gentilibus, a physician, was author of Commentaries on Avicenna, folio; and of the following works: De Legationibus; De Juris interpretibus; and De Advocatione Hispanica. He died at Foligno in 1348.—*Moreri.*

Gentilis (John Valentine), a relation of the preceding, was born in Calabria. Having embraced the protestant doctrines, he quitted Italy and went to Geneva, where he embraced arianism, but, to save himself from sharing the fate of Servetus, he subscribed to the orthodox confession of faith. After visiting several places, and suffering imprisonment repeatedly on account of his opinions, he was beheaded at Berne, about 1567.—*Bayle.*

Gentileschi (Horatio), an Italian painter, was born at Pisa in 1563. He painted the cielings in Greenwich hospital, and died, in this country, at the age of 84. His daughter was also a good artist. She lived chiefly at Naples, in great splendour; and was famous for her amours.—*Walpole. Pilkington.*

Gentillet (Valentine), a French writer of the 16th century, was born in Dauphiné. He became syndic of the republic at Geneva, and in 1578 published an Apology for the Protestants, which went through several editions. He wrote also Anti-Machiavel, and Anti-Socinus, 1612.—*Bayle.*

Geoffrey of Monmouth, a British historian, who flourished about 1150. He was first, archdeacon of Monmouth, and next, bishop of St. Asaph, which see he resigned, and retired to the monastery of Abingdon, of which he was abbot. His principal work is his Chronicon sive Historia Britonum, which, however, is full of legendary

tales respecting the early monarchs of Britain.—*Pits. Bayle. Moreri.*

GROFFROY (Stephen Francis), an eminent physician and chemist, was born at Paris in 1672. He was professor of chemistry in the king's garden, and of medicine in the royal college. His principal work is a History of the Materia Medica, 3 vols. 8vo. He died in 1731.—*Eloge par Fontenelle.*

GEORGE (Saint), a martyr in the reign of Diocletian, was greatly celebrated both among the christians and mahometans; but there is little certain known of him.—*Moreri.*

GEORGE LEWIS I. king of Great Britain, was the son of Ernest Augustus, elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Frederic, elector Palatine, and the grand-daughter of James I. of England. He was born in 1660, created duke of Cambridge in 1706, and succeeded queen Anne in 1714. The next year a rebellion broke out in Scotland in favour of the pretender, which was soon suppressed. In his reign parliaments were made septennial, and the order of the Bath revived. In 1720 happened the failure of the famous South-sea scheme, by which thousands of families were ruined. He died suddenly, June 11, 1727, at Osnaburgh. He married his cousin Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the duke of Zell, which marriage proved very unhappy.—*Smollet.*

GEORGE AUGUSTUS II. was born in 1683. He married, in 1705, princess Caroline, of Brandenburg Anspach, who died in 1737. In 1714 he came to England with his father, whom he succeeded in 1727. In 1739 admiral Vernon was sent with a squadron to the West Indies, where he demolished Porto Bello, but failed in his attempt on Carthagena. In 1743 the king headed his army on the continent, and gained the battle of Dettingen. In 1745 the pretender's eldest son landed in the Highlands, and was joined by several clans. After obtaining various successes, the rebels were defeated by the duke of Cumberland at Culloden in 1746. In 1748 peace was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1751 died, universally lamented, Frederic prince of Wales, between whom and his father there never was any cordiality. In 1755 war broke out between England and France, which was at first very unpromising; Braddock was defeated and killed in North America, and Minorca was taken in the Mediterranean, for which admiral Byng, who was sent to relieve it, was shot. About this time Mr. Pitt became prime minister, and public affairs began to wear a new face. In 1758 a treaty was entered into between England and Prussia. The French power was nearly destroyed in the East Indies. In America Louisburg was taken, and the capture of Quebec was followed by the conquest of Canada. The island of Guadaloupe and the settlement of Senegal were taken by the English. Admiral Hawke defeated the French fleet under Conflans, and the British flag waved triumphant in every part of the world. Amid this blaze of glory George II. died suddenly, by the bursting of the right ventricle of the heart, October 25, 1760.—*Smollett.*

GEORGE *the Cappadocian*, bishop of Alexandria on the expulsion of St. Athanasius. He was a native of Epiphania in Cilicia, and was, for some time, a purveyor in the army, but his frauds were so great that he was obliged to fly to avoid justice. He then went to Alexandria, where he displayed great zeal for arianism, and in 356 was elected bishop by the prevailing party. His conduct was so cruel and oppressive that the people put him to death in 362.—*Moreri.*

GEORGE, or AMIRA, a learned Maronite in the seventeenth century, who published at Rome a Syriac and Chaldee grammar in 1596. He became patriarch of the Maronites, and died about 1641.—*Ibid.*

GEORGE of Trebisond, (or *Trapezuntius*,) a learned man of the fifteenth century, was a native of Crete. He went to Italy about 1420, and became professor of Greek at Vicenza; after which he removed to Rome, but giving offence to the pope, he was banished in 1452. He then went to Naples; but in 1459 he was at Venice. He was afterwards recalled to Rome, but again fell under the papal displeasure, and was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo. He died about 1480. He translated Eusebius's Evangelical Preparations into Latin; some of the works of Aristotle, Plato de Legibus, Ptolomy's Almagest, &c. He also wrote De Arte Rhetorica; Reflections on some of Cicero's Orations and Letters.—*Tiraboschi.*

GERARD (Thom or Tung), founder, and first grand-master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was a native of Martigues, an island on the coast of Provence. In 1100 he assumed a religious habit, and, with many others, engaged in a vow to relieve all distressed Christians in Palestine. This order was confirmed by Anastasius IV. in 1154. Gerard died in 1120.—*Moreri.*

GERARD (Balthazar), the assassin of William I. prince of Orange, was born at Villefans in Franche-Compté. He entertained this design six years, and at last shot the prince with a pistol at Delft. He declared he committed the murder "to expiate his sins," the prince being at the head of the protestants. He was executed in 1584.—*Ibid.*

GERARD (John), a learned lutheran divine, was born at Quedlinburg in 1582. He was theological professor at Jena many years, and died in 1637. He wrote Commentaries on the Scriptures, and a Harmony of the Gospels, folio.—*Moreri.*

GERARD (John), a learned protestant divine, was born at Jena in 1621. He became professor of divinity and rector of the university of Jena, and died there in 1668. He wrote Harmonica Linguarum

Orientalium; Disputationum Theologicarum Fasciculus; De Sepultura Mosis; De Ecclesiæ Copticæ Ortu, &c. His son, *John Ernest Gerard*, was professor of divinity at Giessen, and died in 1707. He was the author of some learned works.—*Moreri.*

Gerard (Alexander), a Scotch divine, was born at Garioch in the county of Aberdeen in 1728. He was educated at Aberdeen and at Edinburgh, and in 1750 was chosen professor of philosophy in the Marischal college at the former place. In 1759 he was ordained, and the following year chosen professor of divinity, about which time he was admitted to his doctor's degree. In 1771 he was appointed theological professor in King's college. He died in 1795. His works are, an Essay on Taste, 8vo.: Dissertations on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity, 8vo.; an Essay on Genius, 8vo.; 2 vols. of Sermons; and a Discourse on Pastoral Care.—*Supp. to Ency. Brit.*

Gerard (John), an English botanist, was born at Nantwich in Cheshire, in 1545. He was bred a surgeon, and settled in London, where he had lord Burleigh for a patron, and was superintendant of his lordship's garden. He had also a large physic garden of his own. He died in 1607. He was the author of Catalogus Arborum, Fruticum, et Plantarum, tam indigenarum quam exoticarum, in horto Joh. Gerardi, 4to. 1591. But his great work is the "Herbal, or General History of Plants," folio, published first in 1597. The best edition is that by Johnson in 1633.—*Pulteney's Sketches on Botany.*

Gerardi (Christofaro), an Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1500, and died in 1556. He painted historical subjects, landscapes, and grotesque.—*Pilkington.*

Gerards (Mark), a painter of Brüges, was born in 1561. About 1580 he came to England, and was appointed painter to queen Elizabeth. He was eminent in history, portraits, and landscapes; and died in 1635.—*Ibid.*

Gerbais (John), a French divine, was born about 1629. He became doctor of the Sorbonne, and professor of eloquence in the royal college. He distinguished himself so much by his writings in behalf of the liberties of the Gallican church, as to offend the pope. He died in 1699.—*Moreri.*

Gerbel (Nicholas), a learned German, who was professor of law at Strasburg, where he died in 1560. He wrote Isagoge in Tabulum Græciæ Nicholai Sophiani; Vita Joannis Cuspiniani, &c.—*Freheri Theatr.*

Gerberon (Gabriel), a zealous jansenist, was born in 1628. He was at first of the oratory, and afterwards a benedictine of St. Maur. He taught theology at that place, till Louis XIV. having ordered him to be arrested, he fled to Holland. He died in the abbey of St. Dennis, in 1711. He wrote several works, the principal of which is, the History of Jansenism, 3 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Gerbier (sir Balthazar), a painter of Antwerp, was born in 1592, and died in 1661. He was knighted by Charles I. and appointed that monarch's agent at the court of Brussels. He painted small figures in distemper.—*Walpole. Pilkington.*

Gerbillon (John Francis), one of the most celebrated of the jesuit missionaries in China, was born in 1654. He wrote Historical observations on Great Tartary; and Accounts of some of his Travels are inserted in Du Halde's History of China. He was in great favour with the emperor, for whom he composed two books on Geometry, which were printed at Pekin in the Chinese and Tartar languages. He died at Pekin in 1707, superior-general of the missions in China.—*Moreri.*

Gerdes (Daniel), professor of divinity at Groningen, was born in 1698, at Bremen. He took his doctor's degree at Utrecht, after which he became professor at Duisburg, from whence in 1735 he removed to Groningen, where he died in 1765. His chief works are Vesperæ Vadenses, sive Diatribæ Theologico-Philologicæ de Hyperbolis ex Scriptoribus Sacris eliminandis, 4to.; Observationes Miscellaneæ ad quædam Loca S. S. in quibus Historia Patriarcharum illustratur; Miscellanea Duisburgensia, ad incrementum Rei Literariæ omnis præcipue vero Eruditionis Theologicæ publicata, 4to.; Florilegium Historico-criticum Librorum variorum; Compendium Theologiæ Dogmaticæ, &c.—*Jocher's Gelehrt. Lex.*

Gerhard (Ephraim), a German lawyer and philosopher of the 18th century, was born in Silesia in 1682. He became professor of law at Altdorf, where he died in 1718. The principal of his works is entituled Delineatio Philosophiæ Rationalis.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Gerlach (Stephen), a German protestant divine, was born in Suabia in 1546. He was educated at Tubingen, and became chaplain to the imperial embassy at Constantinople, where he resided five years, and in 1578 returned to Tubingen; soon after which he was appointed professor of divinity, and dean of the church there. He died in 1612. His works are, Epitome of Ecclesiastical History; Journal of the Embassy to the Porte; Dissertations, &c.—*Meleb. Adam. Vit. Theol. Germ.*

Germain (Thomas), a French artist, was born at Paris in 1674. His father was goldsmith to the king, and a man of great ingenuity. The son resided a long time at Rome, where he worked as a goldsmith, and exercised himself in drawing. He also performed many fine sculptures in metal, and on his return to Paris became famous in that line. Plate wrought by him fetched very high prices. He was likewise skilled in architecture; and died in 1748.—*Moreri.*

GERMANICUS (Cæsar), the son of Nero Claudius Drusus by Antonia, the niece of Augustus. He was adopted by Tiberius, A.D. 4, and married Agrippina, the daughter of Agrippa, and grand-daughter of Augustus. She was a woman of eminent virtue. Germanicus was greatly beloved by the Roman people for his splendid accomplishments and excellent disposition. He served the office of consul, A.D. 12, and at the close of the reign of Augustus he commanded in Gaul, where he suppressed a dangerous insurrection in the army. He gained several victories over the Germans, which rendering Tiberius jealous, he was recalled. He was next appointed to command in the east, and after restoring order in Greece, went to Egypt, but died on his return, it is supposed of poison, near Antioch, A.D. 19, aged 34. His death was considered as a public loss, and all the houses in Rome were shut on the occasion. He wrote some comedies in Greek, and translated the Phænomena of Aratus into Latin.—*Univ. History. Tacitus. Moreri.*

GERMANIO (Anastasio), an Italian prelate, was born in Piedmont in 1551. He was nearly self-taught; after which he studied at Turin and Padua. At the former place he was chosen professor of canon law. He was employed by the popes, and became bishop of Tarantasia. Being sent ambassador by the duke of Savoy to Madrid, he died there in 1627. He wrote De Sacrorum Immunitatibus, &c.—*Moreri.*

GERMANUS, patriarch of Constantinople in the 8th century, was an eunuch. He was made bishop of Cyzicum, and in 715, elevated to the patriarchate. He was a zealous defender of image-worship, for which he was degraded in a council held at Constantinople in 730. He died about ten years after. He wrote De Sex Synodis Oecumenicis, &c. There was another patriarch of Constantinople of the same name, in 1222. He was deposed in 1240, and restored in 1254; but died shortly after. He wrote Homilies, Orations, &c.—*Cave. Moreri.*

GERMANY was anciently divided into several independent states. About 390 B.C. some colonies of Gauls, under Segovesus, settled in it. B.C. 25 the Romans gained some advantages over the Germans, A.D. 177 Aurelius made a further progress, and in 276 Probus extended his conquests, but shortly after the Romans lost all their possessions in Germany. In 432 the Huns, a Tartar nation, conquered a great part of Germany. In 771 Charlemagne conquered several of the German nations; in 772 he defeated the Saxons, and in 788 he made himself master of all Germany. On the death of Lewis the Mild, this country was separated from France, Lotharius being declared emperor of Germany, and Charles the Bald king of France. The Carlovingian race expired in Lewis IV, and Conrad duke of Franconia and Hesse was made emperor in 912. In 1273 Rodolph of Hapsburg, of the house of Austria, was elected emperor. In 1519 the empire was united to Spain, in the person of Charles V. but this union ceased on his abdication in 1556. —*Univ. Hist.*

GERMYN (Simon), a Dutch painter of fruit and landscapes, was born at Dort in 1650, and died in 1719.—*Houbraken.*

GERSON (John), an eminent divine, whose real name was *Chartier*, was born at Gerson in Champagne, in 1363. He was educated in the college of Navarre, and became chancellor and canon of the church of Paris. He was deputed to go to the council of Pisa, where he contributed to the election of pope Alexander V. He condemned the murder of the duke of Orleans by the duke of Burgundy, and distinguished himself at the council of Constance. He died in 1429. His works are highly and deservedly valued. They were published in 1706, in 5 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

GERSTEN (Christian Louis), mathematical professor at Giessen, where he was born in 1701. He was appointed to the professorship in 1733, but was afterwards deprived of it for not submitting to the decision of a court of justice in a lawsuit with his brother-in-law. Failing in his endeavours to recover his situation, he wrote a rude letter to the landgrave, for which he was imprisoned in 1748, and did not regain his liberty till 1760. He died in 1762. His works are, Tentamina Systematis novi ad Mutationes Barometri ex Natura elateris Aerei demonstrandas; Methodus nova ad Eclipses Terræ et Appulses Lunæ ad Stellas Supputendas; Exercitationes recentiores circa Roris Meteora; Methodus nova Calculi Eclipsium Terræ Specialis, in the English Philosophical Transactions, vol. 48; Mercurius sub Sole visus; Quadrantis Astronomici muralis Idea nova et peculiaris. —*Jocher's Gelehrt. Lex.*

GERVAIS (Armand Francis), a French ecclesiastic of the order of Carmelites. He was appointed superior of several houses belonging to his order; but in 1695 he retired to the monastery of La Trappe, of which he was made abbot, but resigned that station soon after. He was at last confined in an abbey in the diocese of Troyes, for attacking the Bernardines in his History of the Cistercian Order. He died in 1741. He abridged the works of St. Cyprian, and wrote the life of that father. He was also the author of the lives of Abelard and Heloise, and other biographical and theological works.—*Moreri.*

GERVAISE (Nicholas), a French missionary, who went to Siam, and on his return published the Natural and Political History of that country, 4to. 1688. He afterwards became provost of Suevre in the church of St. Martin at Tours. Besides the above he wrote the Life of St. Martin, bishop of

Tours, with a History of the Foundation of his Church; History of Boethius, &c. About 1724 he went to Rome, and was appointed bishop of Horren. He then set out for Guiana, where, with all the other missionaries, he was murdered by the natives in 1729.—*Ibid.*

Gesner (Conrad), an eminent physician and naturalist, was born at Zurich in Switzerland in 1516. His parents were too poor to give him an education, which he acquired by the liberality of some of his fellow citizens. After studying at Stutgard, he went to Paris, and supported himself by teaching grammar. He was also Greek professor some time at Lausanne. At Basil he took his doctor's degree in physic, and then returned to Zurich, where he practised as a physician, and gave lectures in philosophy. His fame as a naturalist was circulated over Europe, and he maintained a correspondence with learned men of all countries. He died in 1565. He wrote on the Collection of Plants, a work of vast merit; Apparatus et Delectus Simplicium Medicamentorum, et de Compositione Medicamentorum; Catalogus Plantarum; Hortorum Germaniæ Descriptio; Historia Animalium, which is accounted his greatest performance, and procured him the name of the *modern Pliny*; De Fossilibus, Gemmis, Lapidibus, Metallis, &c. Bibliotheca Universalis; the last has gone through several editions.—*Moreri. Haller, Bibl. Med.*

Gesner (John James), a native of Zurich, and professor there, was born in 1707, and died in 1787. He wrote Thesaurus Universalis omnium Numismatum veterum Græcorum et Romanorum, 4 vols. folio; Specimen Rei Nummariæ Nnmismata Regum Macedoniæ omnia quæ laboribus celeber. virorum Crophii, Lazii, Golzii, &c.—*Gen. Biog.*

Gesner (Solomon), a German protestant divine, was born in Silesia in 1559. He studied at Breslaw and Strasburgh, and about 1593 became professor of divinity at Wirtemberg. He afterwards attained the honourable distinctions of dean and rector of that university, and principal preacher in the castle-church. He died in 1605. He published the prophecy of Hosea from the version of Jerome; a Disquisition on the Psalter; Dissertation on the Book of Genesis; Sermons, &c.—*Melch. Adam. Vit. Germ. Theol.*

Gessner (Solomon), a poet and painter, was born at Zurich in Switzerland, in 1730. His father was a bookseller and printer, and brought him up to the same business. In 1753 he published a short poem, in poetic prose, intituled Night, which was followed by the pastoral of Daphnis. His next work was the Idyls, tender and interesting. But his reputation was encreased and extended by the Death of Abel, which has been translated into several languages. In 1765 he published ten landscapes, engraved by himself from his own designs. These were followed by others. He was also the author of a Letter on Landscape Painting; Poems, &c. He died in 1781.—*Preface to his Works.*

Gessner (John Matthias), a profound scholar and critic, was born at Roth in Anspach in 1691. On the recommendation of Buddæus, he was appointed rector of the school of Weimar, which situation he filled eleven years. From thence he removed to Leipsic; and lastly to Gottingen, where he was made professor of rhetoric, librarian, and inspector of public schools. He died in 1761. His most esteemed works are; editions of some of the Classics, and an excellent Latin Thesaurus, 4 vols. folio.—*Gen. Biog.*

Geta (Septimius), son of the emperor Severus, and brother of Caracalla, who being jealous of his accomplishments, stabbed him in the arms of their mother Julia, at the age of 23, A. D. 212.—*Univ. Hist.*

Gethin (Grace), an ingenious English lady, was the daughter of sir George Norton in Somersetshire, and born in 1676. She married early sir Richard Gethin of Ireland, but died soon after in 1697, and her remains were interred in Westminster abbey. After her death appeared a work, entituled Reliquiæ Gethinianæ, or some remains of the most ingenious and excellent Lady Grace Gethin, lately deceased, &c. 1700, 4to. Provision was made for a sermon to be preached annually to commemorate her memory, in Westminster abbey, and Mr. Congreve wrote a poem to her honour.—*Female Worthies.*

Geuss (John Michael), mathematical professor at Copenhagen, was born in Holstein in 1745, and died there in 1786. He published the Theory of the Art of constructing Mines, 1776; a Voyage to Iceland, translated from the German, 2 vols. 4to.; an edition of Logarithmi Buggiani Numerorum ab Unitate ad 10,000, &c.—*Gen. Biog.*

Ghelen (Sigismund), a learned man of the 16th century. He was a native of Prague; and by the recommendation of Erasmus, became corrector of the press in the office of Frobenius. He died in 1554. Ghelen published a dictionary in four languages, Greek, Latin, German, and Dalmatian; and some translations of antient authors.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Ghezzi (Pier Leone), a painter, was born at Rome in 1674. He was appointed by the pope to adorn the castle of Gandolfo, and other places. Francis I. duke of Parma, conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1755.—*Pilkington.*

Ghilini (Jerome), a learned Italian, was born in the Milanese in 1589. He became eminent as a canonist, and obtained ecclesiastical preferment at Milan. He died about 1670. His works are Poems; Cases of

Conscience; Annals of Alexandria: and Teatro di huomini Letterati, 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

GHIRLANDAIO (Domenico), a Florentine painter, was born in 1449. He was intended for a goldsmith; but having a strong passion for painting, he cultivated that art with success. His manner was however Gothic and dry, and he deserves most to be celebrated for being the tutor of Michael Angelo. He died at the age of 44, leaving three sons, David, Benedict, and Randolph, all painters.—*Pilkington.*

GHISOLFI (Giovanni), a painter, was born at Milan in 1628, and died in 1683. He excelled in painting perspective views and sea-ports.—*Ibid.*

GIAFAR, or *Sadek* i. e. the Just, a mahometan doctor, was descended by his mother's side, from the caliph Abubekir. He died at Medina in 764. A book of mussulman prophecies is ascribed to him; and another on lots; but his Traditions are most esteemed.—*D'Herbelot.*

GIAREDH, or *large eyed*, another mussulman doctor. He was the head of a sect called Motazales, who blended philosophy with religion. He studied the Greek philosophers, and wrote treatises on metaphysics. He died in 840.—*Ibid.*

GIANNONE (Peter), an historian, was born at Naples about 1680. He wrote the history of that kingdom, for some freedoms in which, respecting the papal power, he was obliged to quit his native country. He died in Piedmont in 1748. His works were collected after his death.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GIBBON (Edward), a celebrated historian, was born at Putney in 1737, of a genteel family. He was first placed at a private school at Kingston, and next at Westminster school; from whence he was removed to Magdalen college, Oxford. While there, he read books of controversial divinity, particularly those between the papists and protestants and not having had the advantage of religious instruction in his childhood, he conceived that the truth lay on the side of the romanists. Accordingly, in 1758, he renounced heresy in the presence of a popish priest in London. His father was greatly concerned at this, and to reclaim him sent him to Lausanne in Switzerland, under the care of Mr. Pavilliard, a protestant divine, by whose instructions he was convinced of the errors of the Romish church, and he received the sacrament according to the reformed communion, in 1754. While at Lausanne he pursued his classical studies with ardour, and made himself master of the French language. He here fell in love with the daughter of a minister, but was dissuaded from entering into the marriage state by the force of paternal remonstrance; and he lived single the remainder of his life. The lady afterwards became the wife of the famous Necker. In 1758 he returned to England, where he began to collect a noble library; and in 1761 published in French, a small volume, entituled, "Essai sur l'Etude de la Littérature." He was at this time a captain in the Hampshire militia, which line he quitted at the peace of 1763, when he visited Paris, and from thence went to Lausanne. He next travelled into Italy: and, while sitting amid the ruins of the capitol at Rome, formed the idea of writing the decline and fall of that mighty empire. In 1767 he assisted M. Deyverdun in writing the Memoires Litteraires de la Grande Bretagne. In 1770, Mr. Gibbon published in English a pamphlet, entituled, "Critical Observations on the Sixth Book of the Æneid;" the design of which was to refute bishop Warburton's hypothesis on the descent of Æneas. The same year, by the death of his father, he came into the possession of the family estate: but it was much involved. In 1774 he was returned to parliament for Liskeard; but though he sat eight years, he never distinguished himself as a speaker, always giving a silent vote for the minister. In 1776 appeared the first volume of his great work, the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, which was afterwards extended to six volumes, 4to. and on the merit of which no remark need be made. It must not, however, be passed over, that in this truly splendid history the author opened a masked battery against Christianity in several places, but especially in two chapters of the first volume, on the growth and progress of that religion. Several writers attacked the historian, to one of whom only, Mr. Davis, who had charged the author with want of fidelity, did Mr. Gibbon vouchsafe a reply. He was employed by ministers in writing a memoir in justification of this country's going to war with France, for the part taken by that court in the American contest. This piece was written in French, and was greatly admired. For this he obtained a seat at the board of trade, which he lost on the abolition of that board by Mr. Burke's bill. In 1783 he retired to Switzerland, where he employed himself in completing his History: but when the French revolution began to disturb the neighbouring states, Mr. Gibbon returned to England, and died of a dropsy, Jan. 16, 1794. After his death appeared his posthumous works, with his memoirs, written by himself, and finished by his friend, lord Sheffield, 2 vols. 4to.

GIBBONS (Grinling), an eminent sculptor, in the seventeenth century, was the son of a Dutchman who settled in England. He was employed by Charles II. who appointed him to a place under the board of works, and employed him in ornamenting several of his palaces. He carved the foliage in the chapel at Windsor, the choir of St. Paul's cathedral, and the admirable font in St. James's church, Westminster; but his prin-

cipal performance is said to be at Petworth. He died in 1721.—*Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

Gibbons (Orlando), an eminent musician, was born at Cambridge in 1583. He became organist of the chapel royal at the age of 21; and, in 1622, was created doctor of music by the university of Oxford. He died at Canterbury of the small-pox, in 1625. He was the best church composer of his time; he also published Madrigals, 1612. His two brothers and son were likewise good musicians.—*Burney. Hawkins.*

Gibbs (James), an architect, was born at Aberdeen in 1683. He designed the churches of St. Martin's and St. Mary le Strand, London; the new church at Derby; the senate-house, and the improvements of King's college, Cambridge and other works. He died in 1754.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Gibelyn (M. le comte de), a French writer, was born in 1725. He wrote a work, entituled, Le Monde primitif comparé au Monde moderne, for which the French academy twice awarded him their annual prize. He died in 1734.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Gibert (Balthazar), a French writer, was born at Aix in 1662. He became professor of rhetoric in the college of Mazarin, at Paris, in 1688, and in 1734 was elected syndic of the university: but in 1740 he was exiled for opposing the revocation of an appeal of the university against the bull Unigenitus. He died the year following. His principal works are, De la Veritable Eloquence; Reflexions sur la Rhetorique; Jugemens des Savans sur les Auteurs qui ont traité de la Rhetorique; La Rhetorique, ou les Regles de l'Eloquence.—*Moreri.*

Gibert (John Peter), a French divine, was born at Aix in 1660. He taught theology at Toulon and Aix for some years; but in 1709 he removed to Paris, where he led a retired life, and refused several ecclesiastical preferments. He died in 1736. His eminence as a canonist was great, and his works are highly valued. They are, The Duties of a Christian; Cases of Practice relating to the Sacraments; Doctrina Canonum in corpore Juris inclusorum, &c.; Memoirs relating to the Scriptures; Ecclesiastical Institutions; the Customs of the Gallican church, with respect to Censures and Irregularity; Tradition, or the History of the Church with reference to the Sacrament of Marriage, &c.—*Ibid.*

Giberti (Giammateo), an Italian prelate, was born at Palermo. He became a great favourite of popes Leo X. and Clement VII. The latter made him governor of Tivoli and bishop of Verona. He was one of the hostages delivered by that pontiff in 1527 to the Imperialists, from whom he received very ill usage. On his release he retired to his bishopric, but was recalled to Rome by Paul III. He set up a Greek press in his palace, from whence issued several works of the fathers. He died in 1543. His letters and directions to the clergy have been often printed.—*Tiraboschi.*

Gibieuf (William), a French ecclesiastic, of the congregation of the Oratory, who died in 1650. His work, On the Liberty of God, and of the Creature, in Latin, is an esteemed performance.—*Moreri.*

Gibson (Edmund), a learned prelate, was born at Bampton in Westmoreland, in 1669. After receiving his education in the school of his native town, he was sent to Queen's college, Oxford, where he applied particularly to the study of the northern languages. In 1691 he took his first degree in arts, and published a new edition of Drummond's Polemo-Middiana, and James V. of Scotland's Cantilena Rustica, 4to. with curious notes. In 1692 he published a Latin version of the Chronicon Saxonicum, with notes, 4to. These works were followed by another volume, entituled, Librorum Manuscriptorum in duabus insignibus Bibliothecis, altera Dugdaliana Oxonii, Catalogus, dedicated to bishop Tenison, which procured him the patronage of that prelate, who appointed him his chaplain. In 1694 he proceeded M. A.; and the year following appeared his edition of Camden's Britannia, with considerable additions. In 1700 he obtained the rectory of Stisted, in Essex; and in 1702 archbishop Tenison gave him the degree of D. D. The year following he obtained the rectory of Lambeth, and the mastership of the hospital of St. Mary. In 1710 he was made archdeacon of Surrey, and in 1713 he published his Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani, in folio, which procured him the applause of the friends of the church, and much censure from its enemies. On the advancement of bishop Wake to the primacy in 1715, Dr. Gibson was made bishop of Lincoln, and in 1723 translated to London, in which station he conducted himself with apostolical zeal, piety, and disinterestedness. He died at Bath in 1748. Besides the above works, he published several excellent pastoral letters, against infidelity, immorality, and enthusiasm.—*Biog. Brit.*

Gibson (Richard), known by the name of the dwarf, an English painter in the time of sir Peter Lely, whose manner he studied. In his youth he was servant to a lady at Mortlake, who, perceiving his taste for painting, put him under de Cleyn, for instruction. He was page to Charles I. and when he married Mrs. Anne Shepherd, who was also a dwarf, the king honoured the wedding with his presence, and gave away the bride. They were of equal stature, each measuring three feet ten inches. They had nine children, five of whom arrived at years of maturity, and were of the usual stature. Gibson died in his 75th year, and his wife in 1709, at the age of 89.——*Walpole.*

Gibson (William), a nephew of the

above, was instructed in the art of painting by him and sir Peter Lely, whose works he copied. He died at the age of 58.—*Ibid.*

Gideon, a judge of Israel, was of the tribe of Manasseh, and divinely called, as he was threshing, to deliver his countrymen from the Midianites; after which he judged the people forty years, and died B. C. 1236.—*Book of Judges.*

Gifanius (Hubertus), a learned critic, was born at Buren in Guelderland, in 1534. He studied at Louvain, and at Paris, but took his degree of doctor of civil law at Orleans. He was made counsellor of state by the emperor Rodolph, and died in 1604. He wrote comments on Homer, Aristotle's politics and ethics, and upon Lucretius; also Comment. de Imperatore Justiniano; and Index Histor. Rerum Romanarum.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Gifford (Andrew), a baptist minister, was born in 1700. He was assistant librarian of the British Museum many years, and died in 1784. He bequeathed his library to the baptist academy at Bristol. Dr. Gifford was a learned antiquary and a pious divine.—*Gent. Mag.*

Giggeo (Anthony), a learned Italian divine, of the 17th century. He lived at Milan, and translated into Latin the Commentaries of R. R. G. Solomon, Aben Ezra, and Levi Gersom, on the Proverbs; but his greatest work is Thesaurus Linguæ Arabicæ, seu Lexicon Arabico-Latinum, 4 vols. folio. He died about 1632.—*Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

Gilbert (William), a physician, who discovered several of the properties of the loadstone, was born at Colchester in 1540, and educated at Cambridge, but took his degree of M. D. abroad. On his return he was elected a fellow of the college of physicians, and became physician to queen Elizabeth. In 1600 he published a work, entituled, De Magnete, magneticisque Corporibus, et de magno Magnete tellure, Physiologia nova, in which are many important suggestions for the improvement of navigation. He died in 1603.—*Biog. Brit.*

Gilbert (sir Humphrey), an able navigator, was born at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, in 1539. His mother becoming a widow, married Mr. Raleigh, by whom she had the celebrated sir Walter. Humphrey was educated at Eton and Oxford, but he forsook an academical life for the military, and served with reputation in Ireland, as a reward for which he was knighted. In 1576 he published a Discourse to prove a passage by the north-west to Cathay and the East Indies. Two years afterwards he obtained a patent for establishing settlements in North America. In 1583 he took possession of Newfoundland, where he thought to find silver mines, and made another voyage for that purpose, but on his return the vessel foundered, and all on board perished.—*Biog. Brit. Prince's Worthies.*

Gildas, a British monk of the 6th century. There is nothing extant of his but an epistle on the depravity of the Britons, written in 781, the best edition of which is that by Gale in 1691. Bishop Bale mentions another Gildas, who was a native of Wales, and flourished abou 820. He was a monk, and wrote a calendar of saints, yet extant in MS.; and Leland notices a poet of the name, who drew up the prophecies of Merlin in Latin verse.—*Cave, Hist. Lit. Moreri.*

Gildon (Charles), a poet, was born at Gillingham in Dorsetshire, about 1666, and educated at Douay. In 1685 he returned to England, and wasted his paternal estate, on which he turned dramatic writer, but without success. He wrote a book, entituled, The complete art of Poetry. He died in 1723.—*Biog. Dram.*

Giles, *of Viterbo*, an Italian cardinal of the 16th century, who was a great favourite with the popes Julius II. and Leo X. the latter of whom sent him legate to Germany, on which occasion he was made a cardinal. He died in 1532. He wrote Remarks on the Three first Chapters of Genesis; Commentaries on the Psalms; Dialogues; Letters and Poems.—*Moreri.*

Giles (John), or Johannes Ægidius, was born at St. Alban's. He lived in the 13th century; was physician to Philip of France, and a professor at Paris and Montpellier. He was also doctor of divinity, and the first Englishman of the dominican order.—*Bale. Pits.*

Gilimer, or Gelimer, the last king of the Vandals in Africa, was the descendant of Genseric. He deposed his cousin Hilderic in 530, but was defeated shortly after by Belisarius, on which he retreated into Numidia. He was a second time defeated and conducted in triumph to Constantinople, repeatedly exclaiming as he was led along, *Vanity of vanities! all is vanity!* Justinian gave him an estate, and would have created him a patrician, on the condition that he renounced arianism, which he refused.—*Gibbon. Univ. Hist.*

Gill (Alexander), a famous school-master, was born in Lincolnshire in 1564. He received his education at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders. In 1608 he became master of St. Paul's school, where he brought up many eminent persons, and among the rest, the celebrated Milton. Dr. Gill wrote, 1. Treatise concerning the Trinity in Unity 8vo.; 2. Logonorica Anglica 4to; 3. Sacred Philosophy of holy Scripture, or a Commentary on the Creed, fol. He died in 1635. He was succeeded by his son Alexander Gill, who was doctor in divinity, and accounted a good Latin poet. In 1640 he was removed from that situation,

on which he kept a school in Aldersgate street. He wrote a Latin treatise on Arithmetic, and some poems. He died in 1642. —*Wood.*

GILL (John), a baptist minister, was born at Kettering in Northamptonshire, in 1697. He was nearly self-taught, and acquired a great knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. About 1716 he became a preacher, and officiated to a congregation of Higham Ferrers, from whence in 1719 he removed to London, where he was chosen pastor of the baptist congregation in Southwark. He died in 1721. The university of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity. He published an Exposition of the Bible, 9 vols, folio; The Cause of God and Truth, 3 vols. 8vo.; a Body of Divinity, 3 vols. 4to.; a Dissertation on the Antiquity of the Hebrew Language; and several Tracts and Sermons. In his sentiments he was a Calvinist of the most rigid cast.— *Life prefixed to his Sermons and Tracts.*

GILLES (Peter), a learned traveller, was born at Albi in 1490. About 1534 Francis I. of France sent him to travel in the Levant; but, neglecting to supply him with money, Gilles was obliged to enter into the army of Soliman II. He returned from Constantinople with the French ambassador in 1550, and died at Rome in 1555. He wrote De Vi et Natura Animalium; De Bosphoro Thracio, and de Topographia Constantinopoleos.—*Moreri.*

GILLOT (Claude), a French painter and engraver, was the disciple of Watteau. He was born at Langres in 1673, and died at Paris in 1722. He succeeded chiefly in grotesque figures.—*Pilk.*

GILPIN (Bernard), an excellent divine, was born at Kentmire in Westmoreland in 1517, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. But he afterwards removed to Christ church, where by reading the works of Erasmus, he secretly embraced the principles of the Reformation. In 1552 he obtained the living of Norton in the diocese of Durham, which, however, he soon resigned, thinking himself not qualified for the pastoral charge. By the advice of his uncle, bishop Tonstal, he went abroad, and caused a manuscript treatise of that prelate on the eucharist to be printed. He returned to England in 1556, and was presented by his uncle to the archdeaconry of Durham, and the rectory of Easington, where he laboured with truly apostolical zeal; and in his capacity of archdeacon made strict visitations, being a great enemy to non-residence and pluralities. He was next presented to the rectory of Houghton le Spring, where his labours in promoting true religion were so remarkable, that bishop Bonner gave orders for him to be arrested and sent to London. Gilpin dressed himself for the stake, but before he reached London news came of the queen's death, on which he returned to his parish, to the great joy of his people. Queen Elizabeth offered him the bishopric of Carlisle, which he refused. He died in 1583. —*Life of Gilpin by bishop Carleton. Ditto by W. Gilpin.*

GILPIN (Richard), a non-conformist divine, was a native of Cumberland. He took the degree of M. D. in Queen's college, Oxford, but afterwards was ordained, and had the living of Greystock in Cumberland. He was silenced for not complying with the act of uniformity, in 1662. He then practised physic with success at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and died in 1697.— *Calamy. Palmer.*

GILPIN (William), an ingenious divine, was a native of Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He kept for many years a respectable seminary at Cheam in Surrey, and afterwards became vicar of Boldre in Hampshire, and prebendary of Salisbury. He died in 1804, aged 80. Mr. Gilpin published, The Life of Bernard Gilpin, his ancestor, abovementioned; The Lives of Latimer, Wickliffe, Huss, and archbishop Cranmer; Lectures on the Church Catechism, 12mo.; Exposition of the New Testament, 2 vols. 8vo.; Observations relative to Picturesque Beauty, 8vo.; A Tour to the Lakes, 2 vols. 8vo.; Remarks on Forest Scenery, 2 vols.; Essay on Prints; Essays on Picturesque Beauty, &c.; Observations on the River Wye, &c. 8vo.; Picturesque Remarks on the Western Parts of England, 8vo.; Sermons to a Country Congregation, 2 vols. 8vo.; Moral Contrasts, 8vo. &c. &c.— *Gent. Mag.*

GINNANI (Francis), count, a naturalist, was born at Ravenna in 1716. He became page to duke Anthony Farnese, after which he led a retired life on his estate, improving agriculture, and collecting a museum of natural curiosities. He died in 1766. His principal work is a Historical Treatise of the Diseases of Growing Corn, 4to. 1759. His other writings are, Account of his Museum; A Description of Indigenous Plants; and a Dissertation on the Scirpus of Ravenna.—*Halleri Bibl. Botan.*

GIOCONDO (Fra Giovanni), an architect, was a native of Verona, where he taught school, and had Julius Cæsar Scaliger for a pupil. He was versed in theology, mathematics, and antiquities, and constructed several bridges in France and Italy. He died in 1521. He published an edition of Vitruvius, and another of Cæsar's Commentaries, &c.—*Tiraboschi.*

GIOJA (Flavio), a mathematician of Naples to whom is inscribed the invention of the compass. He was born about 1300. He marked the north with a fleur de lis, in

honour of the sovereigns of Naples, who were a branch of the royal family of France. —*Moreri.*

GIOLITO (de Ferrari), a celebrated printer of Venice in the 16th century. His reputation was acquired chiefly by the elegance of his type and paper. He was ennobled by Charles V. He died in 1547, leaving two sons, both printers.—*Tiraboschi.*

GIORDANI (Vital), an Italian mathematician of the 17th century, was a native of the kingdom of Naples. He became a soldier in the pope's galleys, and the admiral under whom he served made him his purser. He next obtained the place of keeper of the castle of St. Angelo at Rome, where he applied so assiduously to the study of the mathematics, as to be appointed to a professorship. He died in 1711. His works are, Euclide Restituto, folio; De Componendis Gravium Momentis, folio; Fundamentum Doctrinæ Motus Gravium, et ad Hyacinthum Christophorum Epistola.—*Moreri.*

GIORDANO (Luca), a painter, was born at Naples in 1632. He was in high favour with the king of Spain, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1705.—*Pilkington.*

GIORGIANI, a celebrated mussulman doctor, whose real name was Alsied Alscherif Abou Hassan, or Houssain Ali, but so called from his being a native of Georgia. He died at Shiraz in 1413. He wrote an Explanation of Terms used in Philosophy and Theology; a Commentary on Euclid, &c. There was another mathematician, and also a grammarian, of the same name.—*D'Herbelot.*

GIORGIONE, or GEORGIO BARBARELLI, a painter, was born at Castel Franco, in the state of Venice, in 1478. He studied the works of Leonardo da Vinci, whom he soon surpassed. Titian worked under him to obtain his manner of colouring, but Giorgione perceiving his design, dismissed him. His finest work, is a painting of Christ carrying his cross, at Venice. He died in 1511.—*Pilkington.*

GIOTTINO (Tomaso), an Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1324. His real name was Stefano, but he was called Giottino on account of the resemblance of his style to that of Giotto. He died in 1356. —*Ibid.*

GIOTTO, an eminent painter, sculptor, and architect, was born near Florence in 1276. He was chiefly admired for his works in mosaic, the best of which is a ship over the grand entrance of St. Peter's church at Rome. His mosaic of the death of the Virgin, at Florence, was greatly admired by Michael Angelo. He died in 1336.—*Pilkington.*

GIRALDI (Gigio Gregorio), an eminent writer, was born at Ferrara in 1479. He died in 1552. The most esteemed of his works are Syntagma de Diis Gentium, and a history of the Greek and Latin poets.—*Moreri.*

GIRALDI (John Baptist Cintio), an Italian poet and physician, was born at Ferrara in 1504. He was secretary to the duke of Ferrara, and professor of rhetoric at Pavia. He died at his native place in 1573. He wrote nine tragedies in Italian: but his principal work is entituled Ecatommithi, or A hundred Novels, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

GIRALDUS. See BARRY.

GIRARD (John Baptiste), a celebrated jesuit, was a native of Dôle. He was tried before the parliament of Aix, on the accusation of Marie Catherine Cadiere, a girl of 18, for using sorcery, first to abuse her, and afterwards to destroy the fruit of her womb. He was acquitted, but the affair made a great noise.—*Moreri.*

GIRARD (Gabriel), author of the celebrated work entituled Synonymes François, &c. was almoner to the duchess de Berry, and the king's interpreter for the Russian and Sclavonian languages. He also wrote a work, entituled, Principes de la Langue Françoise. The Abbé Girard died in 1748, aged 70.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GIRARDON (Francis), a sculptor and architect, was born at Troyes in 1628. After studying under Anguier, he was sent to Rome by Louis XIV. to perfect himself in his art, and he succeeded le Brun as inspector-general of sculpture. His chief works are the Mausoleum of Richelieu, in the church of the Sorbonne; the equestrian statue of Louis XIV.: and the rape of Proserpine, in the gardens of Versailles. He died in 1715.—*D'Argenville. Moreri.*

GIRON (Don Peter), duke of Ossuna, a Spaniard of illustrious birth, and successively viceroy of Sicily and Naples, was a man of great valour and fortitude, but of a cruel disposition. When viceroy of Naples, he patronized the famous conspiracy at Venice, on which is built Otway's best play. The duke of Ossuna fell into disgrace at Madrid, and died in prison in 1624.—*Moreri.*

GIROUST (James), a French jesuit and popular preacher, was born at Beaufort in Anjou, in 1624, and died in 1689. His sermons in 5 vols. 12mo. were printed in 1704.—*Moreri.*

GIRTIN (J.), a young painter of promising talents, was born in 1773, and died in 1802. So great was his attachment to his profession, that he worked at it till within a few days of his death, though labouring under a painful asthma. He drew landscapes from nature in water-colours, and some in oil. The panoramic view of London, which was exhibited, and his views of Paris, are admirable representations. Prints of the latter have been published.—*Monthly Mag. Feb.* 1803.

Gisbert (John), a learned French jesuit, was born at Cahors in 1639. He was professor of divinity at Toulouse many years, and afterwards provincial of his order in Languedoc. He died in 1710. He wrote Anti-Probalisimus, 4to. and other works. He is not to be confounded with *Blaise Gisbert*, a jesuit, born also at Cahors, and who died at Montpellier in 1731. He wrote on the Education of a Prince, and on Christian Eloquence.—*Moreri.*

Giulano (di Majano), a Florentine sculptor, and architect, was born in 1377, and died at Naples at the age of 70. He constructed the magnificent palace of Poggio Reale, and other edifices at Naples. He was also employed at Rome by Paul II.—*Ibid.*

Giusti (Antonio), an Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1624, and died in 1705. He excelled in painting animals and landscapes.—*Pilkington.*

Glandorp (John), a learned German, was born at Munster. He was the disciple of Melancthon, and became professor of history at Marpurg, where he died in 1564. He wrote Sylva Carminum Elegiacorum; Descriptio Gentis Antoniæ; Familiæ Juliæ Gentis; Disticha Sacra et Moralia, &c. —*Moreri.*

Glandorp (Matthias Lewis), an eminent German physician, was born in 1595 at Cologne, where his father was a surgeon. He died about 1633. His works were published at London in 1729.—*Moreri.*

Glanvil (Joseph), an English divine, was born at Plymouth in 1636. He was first of Exeter college, Oxford, and afterwards of Lincoln college. At the Restoration he became a member of the royal society, being a zealous advocate for the new philosophy. In 1666 he was presented to the rectory of the abbey church at Bath, at which time he published his Considerations on the Being of Witches and Witchcraft, in which he betrays a peurile credulity. In 1678 he obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Worcester. He died at Bath in 1680. Besides the above, he wrote several pieces in defence of revealed religion, and experimental philosophy; and after his death were published his discourses, and remains, 4to.—*Biog. Brit.*

Glanville (Ranulph), an English lawyer of the 12th century, who first collected the English laws into one body.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Glaphyra, wife of Archelaus, high-priest of Bellona, was celebrated for her beauty, and her amours with Marc Anthony. She was a native of Cappadocia, and obtained from Anthony that kingdom for her two sons, Sisinna and Archelaus.—*Moreri.*

Glass (John), a Scotch presbyterian divine, and founder of a sect, called, in Scotland, Glassites, and in England, Sandemanians, was born at Dundee in 1698. In 1727 he published a work to prove that the civil establishment of religion is inconsistent with christianity, for which he was deposed; and then became the father of a sect. He wrote several controversial Tracts, in 4 vols. 8vo. He died at Dundee in 1773. His son *John Glass* was master of a merchant vessel belonging to London; but was murdered, with his wife and children, on the coast of Ireland, by four of his crew, in 1765. The murderers were soon after executed. He wrote a Description of Teneriffe, 4to.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Glassius (Solomon), a learned German divine, was born in 1593. He took his degree of D. D. at Jena, where he was professor of theology; but afterwards became superintendant of the churches and schools in Saxe Gotha in 1656. His works are Philologia Sacra, 4to.; Onomatologia Messiæ Prophetica; Christologia Mosaica et Davidica; Disputationes in Augustanam Confessionem; Exegesis Evangeliorum et Epistolarum, &c.—*Moreri.*

Glauber (John Rodolph), a German chemist in the 17th century, who has perpetuated his name by the discovery of a neutral purgative salt. His works are in one volume, an English translation of which was published in folio, in 1689.—*Ibid.*

Glauber (John), a painter, was born at Utrecht in 1646, and died in 1726. He is accounted one of the finest landscape painters among the Flemings. His brother, *John Gotlief*, painted landscapes and sea views. He died in 1703. The sister of these was also an ingenious artist in portraits and history.—*Pilkington.*

Gleditsch (John Gotlieb), an eminent naturalist, was born at Leipsic in 1714. In 1740 he took the degree of M. D. at Frankfort on the Oder, where he read lectures on botany, physiology, and the materia medica. He afterwards became member of the academy of sciences at Berlin, professor of anatomy, and director of the botanical garden. He died in 1786. He wrote on the Management of Forests; on Funguses; on the Means of extirpating Locusts; Systema Plantarum; Miscellaneous Essays on Medicine, Botany, and Economy; on the State of Bees, &c. &c.—*Gen. Biog.*

Gleichen (Frederick William von), an eminent nobleman, was born at Bayreuth in 1714. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the service of his country, but retired in 1756 with the rank of privy counsellor. He directed his studies to natural history, and constructed an universal microscope, of which he published a description, with Observations on Seminal Animalcula, and the Fructification in Vegetables. He was also ingenious in delineating plants, and a good chemist. He died in 1783. His works on natural history are in the

German language, and numerous.—*Gen. Biog.*

Glen (John), a printer and engraver in wood, was born at Liege in the middle of the 16th century. He published a work on ancient and modern Dresses, &c. illustrated with figures.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Glendower (Owen), a celebrated Welchman, who opposed Henry IV. fourteen years, declaring him a usurper of the English throne. He was born in 1354, and died in 1415.—*Rapin.*

Glicas or Glycas (Michael), a Greek historian of the 13th or 15th century. His Annals from the Creation, and the History of the Byzantine Emperors, are extant, and were published by Labbe at Paris, 1660.—*Moreri.*

Glisson (Francis), an eminent physician, was born at Rampisham in Dorsetshire, in 1597. He was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, and regius professor of physic in that university forty years. He was a long time president of the college of physicians. He died in 1677. He wrote a Latin Treatise on the Rickets, 12mo.; Anatomia Hepatis, 8vo.; Tractatus de Ventriculo et Intestinis; de Natura Substantiæ Energetica, seu de Vita Naturæ, 4to.——*Aikin's Biog. Mem. of Medicine.*

Gloucester (Robert of), the oldest of our English poets, lived in the time of Henry II. Camden quotes many of his old English rhymes, and speaks highly of him. He died about the beginning of the reign of king John, at an advanced age.—*Bale. Pits.*

Glover (Richard), a poet, was born at London in 1712, and educated at Cheam school, where, at sixteen, he wrote some verses to the memory of sir Isaac Newton, prefixed to Dr. Pemberton's view of that great man's philosophy. On leaving school, he entered on the mercantile line under his father, who was engaged in the Hamburgh trade. In 1737 he married a lady of fortune, and the same year published his Leonidas, an epic poem. His poem of London, or the Progress of Commerce, appeared in 1739. The same year he published his popular ballad, intituled, Hosier's Ghost, intended to rouse the national spirit against the Spaniards. About this time he distinguished himself as a city politician, in taking the lead of the oppositions at elections. His credit was so great that he was appointed to manage an application to parliament in behalf of the London merchants, and his speech at the bar of the house of commons was printed. In 1753 was acted at Drury-lane his tragedy of Boadicea, which had but indifferent success. His next tragedy, Medea, in 1761, had better luck. The same year he was chosen into parliament for Weymouth. He died in 1785. Another epic of his, intituled, the Athenaid, was published in 1788, in 3 vols. 12mo. but it is indifferent.—*Eur. Mag.*

Gluck (Christopher), an eminent musician, was born about 1714 in the Upper Palatinate. After studying in Italy, he visited England, and composed for the opera-house. He next went to Vienna, where he acquired great eminence; in 1774 he went to Paris, and his pieces were performed with such applause that he obtained a pension. He died at Vienna in 1787. Besides his operas, he wrote Letters on Music.—*Burney's Hist. of Music.*

Glynn (Robert), an English physician and poet, was born at Cambridge, and educated at Eton and King's college, where he took his degree of doctor in medicine in 1752. He continued to reside in his college universally respected for his wit and learning sixty-three years, and died in 1800, aged 82. Dr. Glynn wrote an excellent poem on the Day of Judgment, which obtained the Seatonian prize in 1757. It has been oftentimes printed.—*Gent. Mag.*

Gmelin (John George), a German botanist and physician, was born at Tubingen in 1709. He became member of the academy at Petersburgh, and was employed by the Russian government to explore, with others, the boundaries of Siberia; the result of which was his Flora Siberica, seu Historia Plantarum Siberiæ, 4 vols. 4to. The author died in 1755.—*Gen. Biog.*

Gmelin (Samuel Gottlieb), nephew of the preceding, was born at Tubingen in 1743. He took his degree in medicine at his native place, and, after travelling in France and Holland, went to Petersburgh. The empress of Russia appointed him to travel in Astrachan in 1768. He next explored the coast of the Caspian sea; but on his journey to Russia, he was seized by the Tartars, and died in confinement in 1774. He wrote Historia Fucorum; Travels through Russia.—*Ibid.*

Gmelin (John Frederic), an eminent physician and chemist, was born at Tubingen in 1748. He received his education at his native place, and afterwards at Gottingen, where he became professor of chemistry and natural history. He published numerous pieces on the Materia Medica, chemistry, mineralogy, and every part of natural history. One of the most celebrated is his edition of the Systema Naturæ of Linnæus. He, however, introduced great disorder into the science by multiplying the species. He was also the author of a History of Chemistry; and the world is indebted to him for the discovery of several excellent dyes from mineral and vegetable substances. He died at Gottingen in 1805.—*Gent. Magazine.*

Goadby (Robert), a printer of Sherborne in Dorsetshire, who died in 1778. He was a man of abilities, and compiled an Illustration of the Scriptures, three vols. folio; a work, intituled, The Universe Displayed; and some other books. He was also the author of the Life of Bampfylde

Moore Carew, king of the beggars.—*Gent. Mag.*

Goar (James), a learned dominican, was born at Paris in 1601. He was sent on a mission to the Levant in 1618. In 1647 he published, at Paris, a work, called Græcorum Eucologium, in Greek and Latin, folio. He also published translations of some of the Byzantine Historians, and died in 1653. —*Moreri.*

Gobbo (Pietro Paolo Cortonese), a native of Cortona, and eminent as a painter of fruit and landscape. He died in 1640, aged 60. He is not to be confounded with Andrea Gobbo, who painted historical subjects, and died in 1527.—*Pilkington.*

Gobelin (Gilles), a French dyer in the reign of Francis I. who is famous for inventing the fine scarlet which goes by his name. He lived in the fauxbourg of St. Marcel in Paris, where his house still bears his name.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Gobier (Charles), a jesuit of St. Maloes, was born in 1644. He was secretary of the jesuits' missions; and author of the History of the Isles Marianes, and of Lettres curieuses et edifiantes. He died at Paris in 1708. —*Moreri.*

Gobrias, one of the seven lords of Persia, who, after the death of Cambyses, united to dethrone the magi who had usurped the supreme authority about 52 B. C. He was father-in-law of Darius, whom he accompanied in his expedition against the Scythians. —*Ibid.*

Goclenius (Conrad), a learned German, was born in Westphalia in 1485. He published Notes on Cicero's Offices, an Edition of Lucian, and a Translation of the Hermotimus of the same writer. He died in 1539.—*Moreri.*

Goclenius (Rodolphus), a German physician, was born at Wirtemberg in 1572, and died in 1621. He was professor of physic and mathematics at Marpurg. He wrote a Treatise on the Cure of Wounds by the Magnet.—*Ibid.*

Goddard (Jonathan), an English physician and chemist, was born at Greenwich in 1617. He was educated at Oxford, but took his degrees in physic at Cambridge. He was one of the first members of the society afterwards called the royal, fellow of the college of physicians, and physician to Cromwell, by whom he was appointed warden of Merton college, Oxford. But at the restoration he lost that situation, on which he removed to Gresham college, of which he was medical professor. Bishop Ward says, he was the first Englishman who made a telescope. He died in 1674. He wrote on the Abuses of the Apothecaries, and several papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Ward's Lives of Gresham Professors.*

Godeau (Antony), a French bishop, was born in 1605. He was one of the first members of the academy of belles-lettres. Cardinal Richelieu gave him the bishopric of Grasse, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Venice. He died in 1672. He wrote an Ecclesiastical History, 3 vols. folio; and a Translation of the Psalms into French verse.—*Moreri.*

Godefroi (Denys), an eminent jurist, was born at Paris in 1549. He was a counsellor in the parliament; but being a protestant he was obliged to quit France, on which he settled first at Geneva, and afterwards at Strasburgh, where he died in 1622. His works are Corpus Juris civilis cum Notis, 4to; Notæ in iv Libr. Institutionum; Opuscula Varia Juris, &c.—His eldest son *Theodore* turned catholic, and became counsellor of state in France. He died at Strasburgh in 1642. He wrote on the genealogical history of France. *James* Godefroi, another son of Denys, adhered to the religion of his father, and became professor of law at Geneva, and a member of the council. He died in 1659. He wrote several learned works, and edited Cicero and other ancient authors.—*Denys* Godefroi, son of Theodore, wrote Memoires et Instructions pour servir dans les Negotiations les Affaires concernant les Droits du Roi, folio. He died in 1681. *John* Godefroi, son of the last mentioned, died in 1732. He edited Philip de Comines's Memoirs, 5 vols. 8vo.; and wrote the Memoirs of Queen Margaret, &c —*Moreri.*

Godeschalc, or Gotteschalc, surnamed *Fulgentius*, a benedictine monk of the 9th century, was a native of Saxony. In 848 he preached the doctrine of absolute predestination, on which account he was attacked by Rabanus Maurus, archbishop of Mentz, and in a council held in that city presented a written defence of his opinions. But the council condemned them, and sent him prisoner to Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims, who called a council at Quercy in 849, by which Godeschalc was degraded, scourged, and sent to prison. He gained however many followers, and some provincial councils in France approved his doctrines. He died about 869. Only two confessions of his are extant.—*Usseri Vit. Godeschalc.*

Godewyck (Margarita), a Dutch paintress, was born at Dort in 1627, and died in 1677. She had a fine taste for painting landscapes, and for working in embroidery. —*Pilkington.*

Godfrey (sir Edmundbury), a magistrate, who was active in the discovery of the popish plot in 1678; and was made remarkable by the manner of his death. His body was found pierced by his own sword, and with many marks of violence, on which account his death was imputed to the papists; and his funeral was performed with great pomp.—*Granger.*

Godfrey of Bouillon, chief of the first crusades, was the son of Eustace count of Boulogne. He served with great valour

under the emperor Henry IV. after which he went to the Holy Land, where he took the city of Jerusalem in 1099. The army elected him king of that country; but he rejected the title from motives of piety, assuming that of defender of the holy sepulchre. He formed a code of laws for his subjects; and died in 1100.—*Moreri.*

Godinot (John), a French divine, was born at Rheims in 1661. He was a canon in the cathedral of his native city, besides which he exercised the profession of a wine-merchant. His riches however he bestowed in charitable uses. He was a zealous jansenist, and died in 1749.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Godiva, a lady celebrated for an uncommon instance of generosity, was the wife of Leofric, earl of Mercia. Soliciting her husband to exempt the city of Coventry from a heavy toll, he affected to consent on condition that she rode naked through the streets of that city, which she submitted to. This extraordinary adventure was painted in one of the windows of Trinity church in Coventry.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Godolphin (Sidney), a poet, was born of an ancient family in Cornwall in 1610, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. In 1640 he was elected into parliament for Helston, where he took the part of the earl of Stafford. He afterwards joined the king's army, but was slain in an action with the rebels at Chagford in Derbyshire in 1643. He wrote several poems, and translated the Passion of Dido for Æneas, from Virgil; printed in 1658, 8vo. He was very intimate with Hobbes, who gives him a high character in his Leviathan.—*Wood.*

Godolphin (John), an eminent civilian, was born in Cornwall in 1617. He took the degree of doctor of civil law at Oxford. In 1653 he was appointed one of the three judges of the admiralty; at the restoration he was made king's advocate, and died in 1678. He wrote the Holy Limbec, or an Extraction of the Spirit from the Letter, 12mo.; the Holy Arbour, or a Body of Divinity, fol.; Catalogue of such as have filled the Office of Lord High Admiral; View of the Admiralty Jurisdiction, 8vo.; the Orphan's Legacy, or a Testamentary Abridgment, 4to.; Reperforium Canonicum, 4to.—*Wood's A. O.*

Godwin, a powerful Saxon lord and earl of Kent. In 1017 he accompanied Canute in an expedition against Sweden, where he behaved with such valour as to receive the daughter of that monarch in marriage, and large grants of land. On the death of Canute, the earl sided with Hardicanute against Harold, but afterwards he espoused the cause of the latter. He was charged with murdering Alfred, one of the sons of Ethelred II. from which he vindicated himself by oath. On the death of Hardicanute he joined Edward, who married his daughter, but afterwards he rebelled against Edward, and, being unsuccessful, fled to Flanders. Having gathered fresh forces, he sailed up the Thames, and appeared before London, which threw the country into such confusion, that the king was obliged to negociate peace with Godwin, who was restored to his estates. He died suddenly while dining with the king at Winchester in 1053.—*Biog. Brit.*

Godwin (Thomas), an English bishop, was born at Okingham in Berkshire, in 1517. He received his academical education at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1549 he was appointed master of Brackley school, Northamptonshire, but resigned it on the accession of Mary, and practised physic. In the next reign he was ordained, and in 1565 made dean of Christ Church, Oxford; the year following he was removed to the deanry of Canterbury. In 1584 he was promoted to the see of Bath and Wells, but not long after he was suspended by the queen for marrying a second wife. He died in 1590.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

Godwin (Francis), son of the preceding, was born at Havington in Northamptonshire, in 1561. He received his education at Christ Church college, Oxford; and greatly assisted Mr. Camden in his topographical enquiries. In 1601 he was promoted to the see of Llandaff, from whence he was translated to Hereford in 1617. He died in 1633. Bishop Godwin published in 1601, "A Catalogue of English Bishops," 4to. This work he afterwards greatly enlarged, under the title of De Præsulibus Angliæ Commentarius, &c. He was also the author of Rerum Anglicarum Hen. VIII. Edw. VI. et Maria regnantibus, Annales, folio; and a curious book, intituled, the Man in the Moon, or a Discourse of a Voyage thither, by Domingo Gonzales, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

Godwin (Dr. Thomas), a learned divine, was born at Somersetshire in 1587, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. About 1609 he became master of the school at Abingdon in Berkshire, for the use of which he published in 1613 Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia, or an Exposition of Roman Antiquities; in 1616 appeared his Synopsis Antiquitatum Hebraicarum ad Explicationem utriusque Testamenti valde necessaria, &c. At this time he resigned his school, and obtained the rectory of Brightwell in the same county, where he died in 1642. Besides the above works, he wrote Moses and Aaron, Civil and Ecclesiastical Rites used by the ancient Hebrews, 4to. a book of merit.——*Ibid.*

Godwin (Mary Wollstonecraft), an extraordinary writer, was born at Beverly in Yorkshire, in 1768. Her father's extravagances reducing his family to poverty, she opened a day-school, first at Islington, and afterwards at Newington-green. She next became governess to the daughters of lord Kingsborough, in whose family, however, she remained but a short time. In 1787

she settled in the metropolis, and had recourse to her pen for a subsistence, and published a little work, intituled, Original Stories for the Use of Children; translated some works from the French and German; and had some concern in the Analytical Review. In 1790 she published an Answer to Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution, and the year following her Vindication of the Rights of Women. In 1792 she went to Paris, and there formed an unfortunate connection with an American gentleman, by whom she had a daughter. For him she undertook a voyage to Norway to regulate some commercial concerns. This tour occasioned her Letters from Scandinavia. On her arrival in England she found herself forsaken by this man, on which she endeavoured to drown herself in the Thames, but was extricated after throwing herself from Putney bridge. In 1796 she married Mr. William Godwin, but died in child-birth in 1797. Her posthumous works, consisting of Letters and Fragments, were published in four volumes, 12mo.—*Life written by her husband. Necrology.*

Goeree (William), a learned bookseller at Amsterdam, was born at Middleburg in 1635. He was the author of Jewish Antiquities, 2 vols. folio, Utrecht, 1700; a General Introduction to the Art of Painting; and a book on the Principles of Architecture. He died at Amsterdam in 1715. His son was an excellent painter, and died at Amsterdam in 1735.—*Moreri.*

Goertzs (John, baron of), a Swedish nobleman of great talents and ambition, was a native of Holstein. He became the favourite and minister of Charles XII. to gratify whose passion for war he had recourse to the most oppressive measures. On the death of that monarch he was beheaded in 1719.—*Moreri.*

Goes (Hugo Vander), a Flemish painter, was born at Bruges, and flourished at the beginning of the 16th century. He was a disciple of Van Eyck, and several fine works by him are still remaining at his native place.——*Pilkington.*

Goetze (George Henry), a German protestant divine, was born at Leipsic in 1668, and died at Lubec in 1702. He was superintendant of the churches in the latter city, and the author of Dissertations Historical, Critical, and Theological, in Latin. A selection from his numerous pieces was published in 3 vols. 12mo. 1706.——*Moreri.*

Goez (Damian), a learned Portuguese of the 16th century, was descended of an ancient family. He spent many years in travelling, and was recalled home to write the history of his own country, which he never completed, being accidentally burnt to death in his own house. He wrote Legatio Magni Indorum Imperatoris ad Emanuelem Lusitaniæ Regem, 1532; Fides, Religio, Moresque, Æthiopum; Hispaniæ Laudatio; Comment. Rerum Gestarum in India a Lusitanis, &c.—*Moreri.*

Goeze (John Augustus Ephraim), a celebrated naturalist, was born at Ascherleben in 1731. He was educated at Halle, and became a minister at Quedlingburg, where he died in 1786. He distinguished himself by his microscopial discoveries, particularly on intestinal worms, of which he wrote a valuable history in the German language in 1782. His Entomological Collections, in four parts, appeared between the years 1771 and 1781.—*Schlichtegroll's Necrology.*

Goff (Thomas), an English divine and poet, was of Christchurch college, Oxford, and a native of Essex. He obtained the living of East Claydon in Surry; and died in 1627, aged 33. Five tragedies by him were printed after his death.—*Biog. Dram.*

Goguet (Anthony-Yves), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1716, and died in 1758. He wrote Origines des Loix, des Arts, des Sciences, et de leur Progrès chez les anciens Peuples, 3 vols. 4to. This has been translated into English.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Goldast (Melchior Heimensfield), a learned writer, was born in Switzerland in 1576, and died, extremely poor, in 1635. His works are, Monarchia Sancti Imperii Romani, 3 vols. fol.; Alamaniæ Scriptores, 3 vols. fol.; Commentarius de Bohemiæ Regno, 4to.; Informatio de Statu Bohemiæ quoad Jus, 4to.; Sybilla Francica, 4to.; Scriptores Rerum Suevicarum, 4to; Collectio Consuetudinum et Legum Imperialium, fol.; Politica Imperialia, 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

Goldman (Nicholas), a German mathematician, was born at Breslau in Silesia, in 1623, and died at Leyden in 1665. He wrote Elementa Architecturæ Militaris; De Usu Proportionarii Circuli; De Stylometricis; on Architecture.—*Moreri.*

Goldoni (Charles), a dramatic writer, was born at Venice in 1707. He discovered a propensity to the drama at an early age, and his father caused a theatre to be built for him in his house. The Italian stage was reformed by him, and his comedies, which are numerous, are exceedingly humorous and natural. About 1761 he went to Paris, and became composer to the Italian theatre; besides which he had an appointment at court. He died in 1792. His works were printed at Leghorn, in 31 vols. 8vo.—*Monthly Mag.* 1798.

Goldsmith (Oliver), an eminent writer, was born, according to one account, in 1731, at Pallas, in the county of Longford, in Ireland, and to another at Elphin, in 1729. His father was a clergyman, who gave him a good education, and sent him to Trinity college, Dublin, from whence he removed to Edinburgh, to study physic. At this place he became security for a fellow-student, on which account he was ob-

liged to escape to England, but was arrested at Sunderland, and released by two college friends, whom he met with there. He then went to Holland, and travelled through Flanders and part of Germany on foot. At Louvain he took the degree of bachelor of physic, the highest degree he ever attained. After accompanying an English gentleman to Geneva, and the south of France, he arrived in England in 1758. Being reduced to a low state, he became usher in a school at Peckham; where, however, he did not remain long, but settled in London, and subsisted by writing for periodical publications. One of his first performances was an Enquiry into the State of Polite Learning in Europe; but he emerged from obscurity in 1765 by the publication of his poem, entituled, the Traveller, or a Prospect of Society, of which Dr. Johnson said, "that there had not been so fine a poem since Pope's time." The year following appeared his beautiful novel of the Vicar of Wakefield. His circumstances were now respectable, and he took chambers in the Temple; but the liberality of his temper, and a propensity to gaming, involved him in frequent difficulties. In 1768 he brought out his comedy of the Good-Natured Man at Covent Garden, but its reception was not equal to its merits. In 1770 he published The Deserted Village, a poem, which, in point of description and pathos, is above all praise. As a comic poet he appeared to great advantage in 1772, by the play of She Stoops to Conquer, or the Mistakes of a Night, which is still a favourite with the public. Besides these performances he produced a number of others:—as a History of England, in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son, 2 vols. 12mo. This useful and pleasing work was for a long time attributed to lord Lyttleton. A History of England, 4 vols. 8vo.; A Roman History, 2 vols. 8vo.; A Grecian History, 2 vols.; A History of the Earth and Animated Nature, 8 vols. 8vo.; Chinese Letters, &c. He died by taking an extravagant dose of James's powder in 1774, and was buried in the Temple church-yard. A monument was erected to his memory in Westminster-abbey, with a beautiful Latin epitaph by Dr. Johnson.—*Life prefixed to his Works.*

Golius (James), a learned Orientalist, was born at the Hague in 1596. Having finished his education at Leyden, he went to France, and taught the Greek language at Rochelle. In 1622 he accompanied the Dutch ambassador to the emperor of Morocco, who was highly pleased with his conversation. After his return he succeeded to the Arabic professorship. In 1625, he went to the Levant, and made excursions into Arabia; in 1629, he returned to Leyden, where he was chosen professor of mathematics, which station he filled with great honour till his death in 1667. He published an Arabic Lexicon; a Persian Dictionary; the Saracen History of Elmacin; the Life of Tamerlane; the Astronomical Elements of Alfregan, &c.—*Moreri.*

Golius (Peter), elder brother of the preceding, was born at Leyden. He was the author of several works, both in Greek and Latin, and founded a monastery of the barefooted carmelites on mount Libanus. He was afterwards employed on a mission to the East Indies, and died at Surat about 1673. He had a considerable share in editing the grand Arabic Bible, printed at Rome in 1671. He also translated some religious manuals into that language.—*Moreri.*

Goltzius (Henry), a painter and engraver, was born in 1558, in the duchy of Juliers, and died at Haerlem in 1617. His prints are highly esteemed.—*Ibid.*

Golyddan, the bard of Cadwallader, the last nominal king of the Britons, who flourished in the latter part of the seventh, and beginning of the eighth century.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

Golzius (Hubert), a celebrated antiquary, was born at Venloo, in 1526. He travelled through France, Italy, and Germany, in search of medals and other antiquities, and died at Bruges in 1582. His works are:—Fasti Romani ex Antiquis Numismatibus et Marmoribus, folio; Icones Imp. Romanorum et Series Austriacorum, fol.; Sicilia et Magna Græcia ex Numismat., fol.; Fasti Consulares; Thesaurus Antiquitatum.—*Moreri.*

Gomar (Francis), a zealous defender of the calvinistic doctrines, was born at Bruges in 1568. He studied at both the English universities, and in 1594 became professor of divinity at Leyden. When Arminius was chosen as his colleague in 1603, a difference arose between them on the subjects of grace and predestination, and Gomar conducted himself in the controversy with great bitterness. In 1611 he resigned his professorship, and went to Middleburgh, from whence in 1614 he removed to Saumur, and afterwards to Groningen. He distinguished himself by his ardour against the Armenians at the synod of Dort, and died at Groningen in 1641. His works are almost wholly polemical.—*Bayle.*

Gombauld (John Ogier de), a French poet, was born at St. Just de Lussac, in Saintonge. He was one of the first members of the French academy, and had a pension, but was generally poor. His works are, tragedies, pastorals, romances, sonnets, and epigrams. He died in 1666.—*Moreri.*

Gomberville (Marin le Roi), sieur de, a French writer, was born in 1599 at Chevreuse. He was member of the French academy, and died in 1674. His works are: Polexandre; La Cytherea; La Jeune Alcidiane; romances: Discours sur les Vertus et les Vices de l'Histoire, et de la Manière de bien écrire; a Relation of the River of

the Amazons; La Doctrine des Mœurs, tirée de la Philosophie des Stoiques; Poesies diverses.—*Moreri.*

Gomersal (Robert), an English poet in the reign of Charles the First. His best composition is called the Levite's Revenge, in meditations on Judges 19 and 20. He died in 1646.—*Langbaine.*

Gomez de Cividad (Alvarez), a modern Latin poet, was born at Guadalaxara in Spain in 1488, and died in 1558. His principal performance is a Latin poem on the Order of the Golden Fleece. He also wrote some pieces in Spanish.—*Moreri.*

Gomez de Castro (Alvarez), a Spanish writer, was born near Toledo, and educated at Alcala. He wrote the Life of Cardinal Ximenes, and was employed in editing the works of St. Isidore. He died in 1580, aged 65.—*Ibid.*

Gomez (Mad. Angelica Poisson de), was born at Paris in 1684, and died in 1770. She wrote the following romances: Les Journées Amusantes, 8 vols.; Anecdotes Persanes, 2 vols.; Hist. Secrète de la Conquête de Grenade; Histoire du Comte Oxforde; la Jeune Alcidiane; les Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles, 5 vols.; and some tragedies.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Gondrin (Louis Antony duc de), a French courtier, is remarkable for his complaisance to Louis XIV. That prince, visiting the duke's country-house, disapproved of a grove before his chamber-window, and when he rose in the morning the grove was cut down. Louis, in his walk, complained that his view was intercepted by an extensive wood; and on making the same remark in a second walk, "Your majesty," said Gondrin, "need only command, and it will instantly disappear." "I do command," said Louis; and the wood was in a moment levelled to the ground by twelve hundred men placed for the purpose. "Ah!" said the duchess of Burgundy, "if the king should wish our heads to disappear, the duke would not disappoint him."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Gondebaud, or *Gundobald*, third king of Burgundy, who ascended the throne on the death of his brother Chilperic in 491. He ravaged Italy, and in 499 called a council at Lyons to reconcile the catholics and Arians, but without success. Soon after this he was defeated by Clovis, king of the Franks, and his brother Godesil, but on becoming tributary to the former, he recovered his dominions. Gondebaud then put his brother to death. He afterwards reigned in peace, civilized his country, and introduced a system of laws still extant by the title of La Loi Gourbette. He died in 516.—*Univ. Hist. Moreri.*

Goncora (Lewis de), a Spanish ecclesiastic and poet, was descended from an illustrious family, and born at Cordova, in 1562. The Spaniards call him the prince of their poets. He died in 1627.—*Moreri.*

Gonet (John Baptist), a French dominican, was born at Beziers in 1616. He became professor of theology at Bourdeaux, and provincial of his order. He died in 1681. He compiled a System of Divinity, in 18 vols. 12mo.: and wrote Manuale Thomistarum, seu brevis Theologiæ Cursus: and Dissertatio Theologica de Probabilitate.—*Moreri.*

Gonnelli (John), surnamed the blind man of Combassi, by the mere touch acquired great perfection as a sculptor. He died at Rome in 1673.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Gonsalva (Hernandez de Cordova), surnamed the Great Captain, a Spanish commander, was descended of a noble family, and was born in 1443. He distinguished himself in the conquest of Grenada, under Ferdinand and Isabella. Afterwards he was sent to Naples, which he recovered almost entirely from the French. He next conquered Apulia and Calabria, and captured Taranto in 1501. Two years afterwards he entered Naples in triumph, and for his services was made a constable of that kingdom and duke of Terranova. Ferdinand however, being jealous of the Great Captain, recalled him, and banished him to his estate in Grenada, where he died in 1515.—*Moreri.*

Gonthier (John and Leonard), two Frenchmen and brothers, were admired by the curious for their taste and skill in painting on glass.—*Ibid.*

Gonzaga (Lucretia), a celebrated Italian lady in the 16th century, was the daughter of the lord of Gazzuolo, and the wife of Manfroni of Ferrara, who was condemned in 1546 for a plot against the duke of Ferrara. He died in confinement in 1552. His wife tried all the means in her power to procure his liberty, and even solicited the interference of the Grand Signior on his behalf, but in vain. The letters attributed to her are of dubious authority; but her poems and other works are genuine. She died at Milan in 1576.—*Bayle. Tiraboschi.*

Gonzaga (Scipio), a Roman cardinal, was born in 1542, of a noble family, and received his education at Padua, where he formed the academy of Degli Eterei. He afterwards became distinguished in theology and philosophy. Sixtus V. created him a cardinal. He died in 1598. Some poems by him are extant, and he left Commentaries on his Life in MS.—*Tiraboschi.*

Gonzaga (Vespasian), duke of Sabbioneta, was born in 1531. He was an eminent commander, and founded the city of Sabbioneta, where he erected churches and established a classical seminary. He was also a good Italian poet, and a patron of men of learning. He died in 1591.—*Ib.*

Gonzalez (Thyrsus), a Spanish jesuit, and general of his order, who died at Rome in 1705. He wrote a famous Treatise on the Doctrine of Probability, 1694, folio.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Goodall (Walter), a Scotch antiquary

nd philologist, was born in 1689. Among is works is a Vindication of Mary Queen f Scots, published in 1751. He died at dinburgh at the age of 71.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Goodwin (John), an English divine, was orn in 1593, and educated at Queen's col-ge, Cambridge. In 1633 he became vicar f St. Stephen, Coleman-street, London, from hich he was ejected in 1645 for re-using to administer baptism and the Lord's upper promiscuously. He was a zealous ndependent, arminian, and republican. n account of his vindicating the king's urder, he was exempted from pardon at e Restoration, but was never proceeded gainst. He died in 1665. His works are edemption redeemed, fol.; Imputatio Fi-i, or a Treatise of Justification, 4to.; Ex-osition of Romans ix. 4to.; of being filled ith the Spirit, 4to. and numerous controver-al tracts.—*Calamy's Ejected Ministers. Palmer's Nonconf. Mem.*

Goodwin (Thomas), an English divine f the independent persuasion, was born at olesby in Norfolk, in 1600. He was bred Christchurch college, Cambridge, but terwards became fellow of Catherine hall. 1628 he was chosen lecturer of Trinity urch in that town, of which in 1632 he as made vicar. On account of his puri-nical opinions, he withdrew to Holland 1639, and officiated to an independent ngregation. When the civil wars broke t he returned to England, and was cho-n one of the assembly of divines at West-inster, where he opposed the presbyterians. n this account he became a great favourite ith Cromwell, who made him his chaplain. e attended the usurper in his last illness, d is said to have predicted his recovery, as answer to his prayers; and that when s death was certain, he thus addressed e Almighty: "Lord, thou hast deceived , and we were deceived." He was a ri-d predestinarian, and his works, which e greatly admired by people of that turn, ke 5 vols. folio. He died in 1679.—*Ibid.*

Goot (John van), a Dutch painter, who rote a history of the lives and works of e Flemish painters. He was born at the ague in 1685.—*Houbraken.*

Gordian I. emperor of Rome, was born D. 157, and was a descendant of the racchi. He was a man of large possessions d of considerable talents. At the age of he served the office of consul, and en-yed the same honour under Alexander verus, who had a great regard for him, d nominated him proconsul of Africa. 237 a conspiracy was formed against aximin, and the authors of it insisted on ordian's assuming the imperial diadem, ich he refused, but at last yielded, and son Gordian *the younger* was associated th him in the empire. The latter was an of letters, but of dissolute manners, d addicted to women. The two empe-rs removed to Carthage, and announced their election to the Roman senate, which ratified the choice. But in the mean time Capelianus governor of Mauritania declared for Maximin, and marched against Carthage, where the younger Gordian was slain in battle, and the father strangled himself A. D. 237. After this event the Roman citizens refused to submit to Maximin, and chose for emperors Maximus, Balbinus, and a youth of the family of the preceding, who assumed the name of Gordian. Not long afterwards Maximus and Balbinus being massacred in a mutiny, Gordian was declared sole emperor. He married the daughter of his tutor Misetheus, whom he made prefect, a trust which he discharged to the satisfaction of the emperor and the people. By his advice Gordian undertook an expedition to the east, where he defeated Sapor king of Persia, and recovered Mesopotamia. On the death of Misetheus, he chose in his room Philip, an Arab, who conspired against him, and put him to death in 244.—*Crevier. Gibbon.*

Gordon (Andrew), professor of philosophy in the Scots monastery of Benedictines at Erfurt, was born in 1712, near Aberdeen. In 1713 he entered into the above order, and died in 1751. His works are, Phenomena Electricitatis Exposita, 8vo.; Philosophiæ utilis et jucunda, 3 vols. 8vo.; Impartial Account of the Origin of the present War in Great Britain, 4to.: Physicæ experimentalis Elementa, 8vo. He was the first who used a cylinder instead of a globe in the electrical apparatus.—*Gen. Biog. Priestley's Hist. of Electricity.*

Gordon (George), commonly called lord George Gordon, was the son of Cosmo George duke of Gordon, and born in 1750. He entered into the navy when young, but quitted it on account of some dispute with lord Sandwich. He afterwards sat in parliament for Luggershall, and distinguished himself by some strange speeches against the ministers. But what chiefly brought him into notice was his opposition to the bill for granting farther toleration to Roman catholics. His intemperance on this occasion proved the cause of the riots in 1780, for which he was tried and acquitted. In 1786 he was excommunicated for not appearing as a witness in a cause. In 1788 he was found guilty of publishing a libel against the queen of France, on which he fled to Holland. A little after this he returned to England, and was taken in the disguise of a Jew, which profession he had adopted, and was committed to Newgate, where he died in 1793.—*Gent. Mag. Ann. Reg.*

Gordon (Thomas), a political writer, was born at Kirkudbright in Scotland. He received a liberal education in his own country, and then removed to London, where he taught the classics. He also busied himself in politics, and was employed by Harley earl of Oxford. Mr. Trenchard

next took him to live with him, and they wrote in conjunction Cato's Letters and the Independent Whig. On the death of Trenchard Gordon married his widow, and thus gained possession of a fine estate. They were both zealous whigs, and inveterate enemies of religion. Sir Robert Walpole employed Gordon to defend his administration, and made him a commissioner of wine-licences. He translated Tacitus and Sallust into English, with Discourses relative to each; and after his death, which happened in 1750, at the age of 66, appeared his tracts, in two works, entitled, A Cordial for Low Spirits, and the Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy shaken.—*Gen. Biog.*

Gordon (Alexander), a learned Scotch writer of the eighteenth century. He received a liberal education; after which he went to Italy and other parts of Europe, where he continued several years. He was successively secretary to the society for the encouragement of learning, the Egyptian club, and the antiquarian society. Afterwards he went to Carolina with governor Glen, where he died. His works are: Itinerarium Septentrionale, or a Journey through most parts of Scotland, folio; the Lives of Pope Alexander VI. and his son Cæsar Borgia, fol.; a complete History of Ancient Amphitheatres, 8vo.; an Essay towards explaining the Hieroglyphical Figures on the Coffin of a Mummy, fol. 1773; Twenty-five Plates of the Egyptian Mummies in England, and Egyptian Antiquities, 1739, fol.—*Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Gordon (James), a learned jesuit, was descended from a Scotch family of distinction, and born in 1543. He taught Hebrew at Bourdeaux and Paris, and died in 1620. He wrote Controversiarum Christianæ Fidei Epitome, 2 vols. folio. There was another jesuit of both his names, who published in 1632, a Commentary on the Bible, 3 vols. folio. He was also the author of some other works.—*Moreri.*

Gorgias (Leontinus), a celebrated orator of the school of Empedocles, was a native of Leontium in Sicily. A golden statue was erected to his honour at Delphi. Plato has given his name to one of his dialogues. He lived B. C. 417.—*Cicero de Orat.*

Gorio (Antony Francis), a learned antiquary, was born at Florence. He was the author of Musæum Florentium, or a Description of the Cabinet of the Grand Duke of Florence, 11 vols. fol.; Musæum Etruscum, 3 vols. folio; Musæum Cortenese, fol.; Ancient Inscriptions in Towns of Tuscany, 3 vols. fol. He died in 1757.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Gorlæus (Abraham), an eminent antiquary, was born at Antwerp in 1540, and died at Delft in 1609. His works are: Dactyliotheca, seu Annulorum Sigillorumque e Ferro, Ære, Argento, atque Auro, Promptuarium, 4to.; Thesaurus Numismatum familiarum Roman., fol.; Paralipomena Numismatum. He is not to be confounded with *David Gorlæus*, of Utrecht, who in the 17th century published some peculiar philosophical notions.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Goropius (John), a physician of Brabant. In his work, entitled, Origines Antverpianæ, among other fabulous tales he attempts to prove that the Flemish was the language of Adam. He died in 1572.—*Moreri.*

Gorran (Nicholas de), a French dominican of the 13th century. He was confessor to Philip *the fair* king of France, and a famous preacher. He died about 1295. His Commentary on the Gospels, and Sermons, were printed at Paris in 1523 and 1539.—*Moreri.*

Gorreus (John de), a protestant physician of Paris, who suffered much persecution; and his coach being one day suddenly seized by a party of soldiers, he lost his senses, and died in 1572, aged 72. He published a translation of Nicander.—*Ibid.*

Gorter (John), an eminent physician, was born in 1689 at Enkuysen in West Friesland. He took his doctor's degree at Leyden, and in 1725 became lecturer in medicine and public physician at Harderwyk. He was afterwards one of the imperial physicians at Petersburgh but returned to Holland in 1758, and died in 1762. His principal works are: Tractatus de Perspiratione insensibili Sanctoriana Batavia; De Secretione Humorum e Sanguine, ex Solidorum Fabrica præcipue et Humorum Indole demonstrata; Compendium Medicinæ; Morbi Epedemici brevis Descriptio et Curatio; Materies Medica Compendio Medicinæ accommodata exhibens Formulas Exercitationes Medicæ quatuor, &c.—*Gen. Biog.*

Gossilini (Julian), an Italian writer, was born in 1525. He was secretary to Ferdinand di Gonzaga, viceroy of Sicily, whose life he wrote and other works. He died at Milan in 1587.—*Tiraboschi.*

Gotu (Stephen), archbishop of Upsal in the 16th century. He assisted John king of Sweden in his design of restoring popery in that kingdom, which nearly produced a civil war, and was frustrated.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Gotti (Vincent Lewis), an Italian cardinal, was born at Bologna in 1664. He wrote several books in defence of the catholic faith. He died in 1742.—*Moreri.*

Gottignies (Giles Francis), a Flemish jesuit and mathematician, was born at Brussels in 1630. He resided at Rome, where he taught mathematics, and died in 1689. His principal works are: Elementa Geometriæ Planæ; Figura Cometarum qui apparuerunt Ann. 1664, 5, 8; Arithmetica Introductio ad Logisticam universæ Mathesi servientem; Epistolæ Mathematicæ.—*Moreri.*

Gottleber (John Christopher), a German critic, was born in 1738, and died in 1785. He wrote Animadversions on different Portions of Plato.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Gottsched (John Christopher), a German poet, and philosophical writer, was born at Koningsberg in 1700. He became professor of philosophy, logic, and metaphysics, at Leipsic, where he died in 1766. He greatly improved the German language by his works, the chief of which are: Essay towards a Critical History of Poetry for the Germans; the Death of Cato, a tragedy; Collections towards a Critical History of the German Language, Poetry and Eloquence; the first Principles of General Philosophy; the German Theatre; the Principles of the German language; Poems, &c. Madame *Gottsched* was also a good dramatic writer. She died in 1762.—*Gen. Biog.*

Goudelin or Goudouli (Peter), a Gascon poet, was born at Toulouse in 1579, and died there in 1629. His verses have great uprightliness, and a delicate simplicity; his works, which are much admired by his countrymen, have gone through numerous editions.—*Moreri.*

Goudimel (Claude), a musician of the sixteenth century, was put to death by the catholics at Lyons in 1572, for setting the psalms of Marot and Beza to music.—*Moreri.*

Govea (Anthony), a Portuguese jesuit, was born at Beja in 1505. He became professor of law at Toulouse, and afterwards at Turin, where he died in 1565. His works on law were published in one volume folio, 1562. He was also the author of a Commentary on the Topica of Cicero, and published an edition of Terence. He and two brothers: *Martial*, the elder, was a good Latin poet and grammarian; *Antonio*, the younger, was principal of the Portuguese college of Coimbra, and died in 1548.—*Moreri.*

Gouge (William), an English divine, was born at Bow, in Middlesex, in 1575. He became fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and in 1608 obtained the living of Blackfriars, London. He was a member of the assembly of divines at Westminster, and often sat therein as moderator. He was also one of the annotators on the bible appointed by that body. He died in 1653. His works are: a Commentary on the Hebrews: an exposition of the Lord's Prayer; the whole armour of God; and other pieces of practical theology of the Calvinistic cast.—*Wood's Lives of English Divines.*

Gouge (Thomas), a pious divine, and son of the preceding, was born at Bow in 1605, and educated at Eton, and afterwards at King's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1638 he obtained the living of St. Sepulchre's London, where he conducted himself with great diligence in his pastoral capacity. At the reformation he was ejected for non-conformity, on which he laid himself out in promoting Christian knowledge among the ignorant poor in Wales, on which good work he expended large sums. He died in 1681, and his funeral sermon was preached by doctor, afterwards archbishop, Tillotson. He wrote some practical religious tracts which were collected into one vol. 8vo.—*Calamy.*

Goujet (Claude Peter), a French priest, was born at Paris in 1697, and died there in 1767. He wrote Bibliotheque Françoise, 18 vols. 12mo. &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Goujon or Gougeon (John), a French sculptor and architect in the reign of Francis I. He was also a good medalist, and his works in this kind are scarce and valuable. Being a protestant, he was shot in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.—*D'Argenville.*

Goulart (Simon), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1543. He studied divinity at Geneva, and succeeded Calvin in the ministry. He died in 1628. He wrote a History of the League, and edited a number of considerable works.—*Bayle.*

Gould (Robert), an English poet, who died in 1709. His works were collected the same year, and published in 2 vols. 8vo.—*—Gen Biog. Dict.*

Goulston (Theodore), an English physician, was born in Northamptonshire, and studied at Merton college, Oxford. He died in 1632, bequeathing 200*l.* for a pathological lecture to be read yearly in the college of physicians.—*Wood.*

Goulou (John), a French monk, was born at Paris in 1576. He is chiefly known by his furious attack on the letters of Balzac. He translated some of the Greek writers into the French language; and died in 1629.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Goupil (James), a physician of the 16th century, was born at Luçon. He studied at Paris, where he became royal professor of physic, on the death of James Sylvius in 1555. He edited several of the Greek medical writers, and translated from the Italian Piccolomini's work on the Sphere of the World. He died in 1564.—*Moreri.*

Goupy (Joseph), a French artist, celebrated for painting in water-colours, and for excellence in copying the works of others. He died in 1747.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Gourdon (Simon), a French monk, was born at Paris in 1646. At the age of 15 he entered among the canons regular of St. Victor, where he led an ascetic life, and died in 1729. He wrote numerous letters on cases of conscience, hymns, &c.—*Moreri.*

Gournai (Mary de Jars), a French lady, celebrated for her wit and talents, was born at Paris, of a noble family, in 1566. She was adopted by the celebrated Montaigne, for whose works, which she edited, she had an enthusiastic admiration. She died at Paris in 1645. Her works were published in one volume, 4to —*Bayle. Moreri.*

Gourville (John Herauld de), was originally valet to the duke de Rochefoucault, who advanced him to several high offices.

He wrote Memoirs of his Life from 1612 to 1698, 5 vols. 12mo. which are full of interesting anecdotes. He died in 1705, aged 80.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Gousset (James), a French protestant divine, was born at Blois in 1635. On the revocation of the edict of Nantz, he became professor of divinity and Hebrew at Groningen, where he died in 1704. His works are: Theological and Critical Strictures on the Proposals for a new Version of the Scriptures; Dissertations in Controversy with the Jews; Theological Lectures on a living and dead Faith; Commentarii Linguæ Hebraicæ, fol. &c.—*Moreri.*

Goutrieres (James), a lawyer of the seventeenth century, was born at Chaumont in Bassigni, and died in 1638. He wrote De vetere Jure Pontificio Urbis Romæ; De Jure Manium, seu de Ritu, More, et Legibus, prisci Funeris; Tiresias, seu de Cæcitatis Major. et Sapientiæ Cognatione; and De Orbitate toleranda.—*Moreri.*

Goux de la Boulaye (Francis le), a famous traveller, was born about 1610 in Anjou. He went through several countries in Asia and Africa as a Mahomedan, and in Europe as a Catholic. On his return he published an account of his travels, 4to. 1653. In 1668 he was sent ambassador to the great mogul, and died in Persia of a fever the year following.—*Moreri.*

Gouye (Thomas), a French jesuit and eminent mathematician, was born at Dieppe in 1650, and died at Paris in 1725. He wrote Mathematical and Philosophical Observations, 2 vols. 8vo. He must not be confounded with Gouye de Longuemare, who wrote Memoirs and Dissertations to illustrate the History of France, and died in 1763.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Gower (John), an early English poet, was born in Yorkshire about 1320. He became eminent as a professor of law in the Inner Temple; and is supposed to have been chief justice of the common pleas. He was a liberal benefactor to the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, where his monument still remains. He died in 1402. His works are of the grave kind, whence his friend Chaucer styles him the Moral Gower. They consist of three parts: Speculum Meditantis; Vox Clamantis; Confessio Amantis. They were printed first by Caxton in 1483.—*Biog. Brit.*

Goyen (John van), an eminent painter, was born at Leyden in 1596, and died in 1656. He painted landscapes, battles, and sea-pieces, in a beautiful manner.—*Pilkington.*

Gozon (Deodati), grand-master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was celebrated for his courage and other virtues. A fabulous story is told of his killing a dragon of a monstrous kind, that infested the island of Rhodes. He died 1353.—*Vertot's Knights of Malta.*

Gozzi (count Gaspar), a Venetian nobleman, celebrated for his literary talents. He was born in 1713, and died in 1786. Besides lyric and satirical poems of merit, he conducted a periodical paper called L'Osservatore, similar to the English Spectator, Tatler, &c. All his works were published at Venice in 1794, 12 vols. 8vo.

Graaf (Regnier de), an eminent physician, was born at Schoonhoven in Holland in 1641, and died in 1673, leaving several works which do honour to his memory. Two editions of them have been published, in one vol. 8vo. at Leyden, the last in 1705.—*Moreri.*

Graaf (Barent), a painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1628, and died in 1709. He excelled in painting landscapes.—*Pilkington.*

Graaw (Henry), a native of Hoorn, and a disciple of van Campen. He was a good historical painter, and died in 1682, aged 55.—*Ibid.*

Grabe (John Ernest), a learned divine, was born in 1666, at Koningsberg in Prussia. He devoted himself to the study of divinity: and having read the works of the fathers, became so convinced of the necessity of a regular succession in the ministry, that he left his native country with the design of embracing popery. On the road, three tracts, written by the order of the elector of Brandenburg, in answer to the memorial which he had left explaining his reasons for quitting the college, were presented to him; and Grabe changed his mind, so far as to hold a conference at Berlin with Spener, the author of one of the tracts; the result of which was, that he was prevailed on to go to England, where the ecclesiastical succession is maintained, without the superstitions of popery. Here he received considerable patronage, and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D. D. He also entered into orders, and published several valuable works, the principal of which is, an edition of the Septuagint from the Alexandrian MS. in the royal library. He died in 1719, and was buried in Westminster abbey.—*Life by Dr. Hickes.*

Gracchus (Tiberius and Caius), were sons of Sempronius Gracchus, by Cornelia the daughter of Scipio. They were educated with great care by their mother, and were celebrated for their eloquence, their zeal for the cause of the people, and their misfortunes. The elder, after establishing the agrarian law, and enjoying a temporary success, was slain through the intrigues of the patricians, B. C. 133, and the younger was killed some time after.—*Plutarch. Univ. Hist.*

Gracchus (Sempronius), was exiled to an island on the coast of Africa, for his connection with Julia the daughter of Augustus, and assassinated 14 years afterwards by order of Tiberius, who also caused Julia to be put to death.—*Ibid.*

Gracchus (Rutilius), a Roman poet of

the tenth century. He was a poet of considerable merit, but of an extravagant turn of mind, and died in great misery.—*Moreri.*

Gracian (Balthazar), a Spanish jesuit, who died rector of the college of Tarragona in 1658. He wrote the Hero, 1617; Reflections on the Political Conduct of Ferdinand the Catholic; a Treatise on Witty Conceptions; Meditations on the Sacrament: all in the Spanish language.—*Moreri.*

Gradenigo (Peter), doge of Venice in 1290. He changed the government of that city from a form entirely popular to an aristocracy, and died in 1298.—*Moreri.*

Græcinus (Julius), a Roman senator, was a native of Forum Julii, now Frejus. He was distinguished by his eloquence and virtue, and was put to death by Caligula for refusing to be the accuser of Marcus Silanus. He was the father of Julius Agricola, and wrote a book on agriculture.—*Tacit. Vit. Agric.*

Græme (John), a Scotch poet, was born in 1748, and died in the 22d year of his age. His poems, consisting of elegies and miscellaneous pieces, were printed at Edinburgh, in one vol. 8vo. in 1773.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Grævius (John George), an eminent critic, was born at Naumburg in Saxony, in 1632. He succeeded his friend Gronovius in the professorship of history at Deventer, from whence he was invited to Utrecht, where he died in 1703. He published several valuable editions of the classics, and compiled two excellent works: Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum, 12 vols. fol.; and Thesaurus Antiquitatum Italicorum, 6 vols. fol.—*Moreri.*

Grafigny (Frances), an ingenious lady, was born at Nanci about 1694. Her husband was chamberlain to the duke of Lorrain; but being of a brutal disposition, she separated herself from him, and went to live with the wife of the marshal Richelieu at Paris, where she was greatly admired for her talents, and died in 1758. She wrote the Letters of a Peruvian; a dramatic piece called Cenie, and another named La Fille de Aristide.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Grafton (Richard), an English historian, was born at London in the reign of Henry VIII. and died in that of Elizabeth. He compiled a Chronicle, and large History of the Assayers of England, and Kings of the same, deduced from the Creation of the World.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Graham (George), an eminent mechanic, was born at Gratwick in Cumberland, in 1675. He was journeyman and successor to Tompion, the celebrated clock-maker, and distinguished himself not only by the accuracy of his timepieces, but by the invention of several valuable instruments for astronomical observations. The great mural arch in the observatory of Greenwich was made under his inspection, and divided by his own hand. He invented the sector with which Dr. Bradley discovered two new motions in the fixed stars. He furnished the members of the French academy, who were sent to the north to measure a degree of the meridian, with the instruments for that purpose. Mr. Graham was a member of the royal society, to which he communicated several useful discoveries. He died in 1751, and was interred in Westminster abbey.—*Hutchinson's History of Cumberland.*

Grain (John Baptist le), a French historian, was born at Paris in 1565, and died in 1642. He wrote the History of Henry IV., and that of Lewis XIII., under the title of decades.—*Moreri.*

Graindorge (Andrew), a physician and philosopher of the sect of Epicurus, was born at Caen in Normandy in 1616. Among his works is a curious Treatise on Fire, Light, and Colours. He died at the age of 60.—*Moreri.*

Grainger (James), a poet and physician, was born in 1724, at Dunse, in the county of Berwick, and served his apprenticeship to a surgeon at Edinburgh. He afterwards acted in that capacity in the army, and in 1748 took his doctor's degree, and settled in London. His practice, however, was not considerable; and he engaged as tutor to a young gentleman, whom he accompanied to the island of St. Kitt's, in the West Indies, where he died in 1767. He wrote an Ode on Solitude; Bryan and Pereene, a ballad; the Sugar Cane, in blank verse; and translated the Elegies of Tibullus into English verse. His medical works are, Historia Febris Anomalæ Batavæ, an. 1764; and a Treatise on the West India Diseases, 8vo.—*Life by Dr. Anderson.*

Gramaye (John Baptist), provost of Arnheim, and historiographer of the Low Countries, was a native of Antwerp. He died at Lubeck in 1635. His most valuable work is entitled, Peregrinatio Belgica.—*Moreri.*

Grammond (Gabriel, lord of), president of the parliament of Thoulouse, and author of a history of the wars of Lewis XIII. against his protestant subjects. He died in 1654.—*Ibid.*

Gramont (Antony, duke of), marshal of France, an illustrious warrior and courtier in the reign of Louis XIV. was descended from the noble family of Gramont in Navarre, and related to cardinal Richelieu by marriage. He wrote two volumes of Memoirs, and died in 1678, aged 74.—*Ibid.*

Gramont (Philibert, count of), son of the preceding, was a celebrated favourite at the English court after the restoration. He served with reputation under the prince of Condé and marshal Turenne, and died in 1707. His well-known memoirs were written by count Hamilton, from information furnished by himself.—*Ibid.*

Granby (John Manners, marquis of), a famous English general, was the eldest son

of the duke of Rutland, and commanded with honour during the seven years war in Germany, and after the peace of 1763 retired to a private life, greatly beloved by all ranks of people for his many virtues. He died in 1770, aged 50.—*Ann. Register.*

GRANCOLAS (John), a French divine, was born at Paris, and became a doctor of the Sorbonne. He died in 1732. His works are, a Treatise on Liturgies; the Ancient Sacramentary of the Church; an Historical Commentary on the Roman Breviary; a Critique on Ecclesiastical Authors; and a Concise History of the Church in the City of Paris. He also translated into French the works of St. Cyril.—*Moreri.*

GRAND (Antony le), a Cartesian philosopher of the 17th century, was the author of several works, the principal of which are a Sacred History from the Creation to the Time of Constantine the Great; Institutio Philosophiæ secundum Principia Ren. Descartes.—*Moreri.*

GRAND (Joachim le), a political writer, who died at Paris in 1733, aged 80. His works are, History of the Divorce of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon, 3 vols. 12mo.; on the Succession of the Crown of France by Agnates.—*Ibid.*

GRAND (Marc Antony le), a French actor and poet. He was the author of several comedies, and died at Paris in 1728. His works are in 4 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GRAND (Louis le), a French divine, was born at Luzigni, in the diocese of Autun, and became doctor of the Sorbonne. He died in 1780. His works are, Prælectiones Theologicæ de Deo, 2 vols. 12mo; De Incarnatione Verbi Divini, 2 vols. 12mo.; and De Ecclesia Christi, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

GRAND (Peter le), a captain of a French privateer belonging to Dieppe, who made himself famous by his courage. In 1640, with a small vessel of four guns and 28 men, he took a Spanish ship of 54 guns, which he conducted safe into a French port.—*Ibid.*

GRANDET (Joseph), a French priest, and biographical writer, was born at Angers in 1646, and died there in 1724. He wrote several lives of persons eminent for their piety.—*Moreri.*

GRANDI (Francis Lewis), an Italian abbot and mathematician, was born at Cremona, in 1671. He was successively professor of philosophy at Florence and Pisa, and abbot of St. Michael at Pisa, where he died in 1742. He wrote several works on mathematical subjects.—*Ibid.*

GRANDIER (Urban), a French priest, who was burnt on the charge of magic. He was born at Bovere, near Sable, and bred a jesuit. The superiors of his order gave him the living of St. Peter at Loudon, and a prebend in the cathedral. His talents as a preacher excited the envy of the monks, which was aggravated by his preaching against them, and in 1629 a plot was formed to ruin him by the charge of his seducing maids and married women. Though the accusation was weak, the bishop suspended Grandier, who appealed to the parliament and was acquitted. He then returned to Loudon in triumph, but his enemies formed another conspiracy against him, which proved successful. Some of the nuns in the Ursuline convent were taught to act as persons possessed, and to accuse Grandier with having practised magical arts upon them. The farce was badly played, but the monks having gained cardinal Richelieu to their side, Grandier was condemned and burnt alive, 1634.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

GRANDIN (Martin), a doctor of the Sorbonne, who published a Course of Theology, in 6 vols. 4to.; died at Paris in 1691, at the age of 87.—*Ibid.*

GRANGE (Joseph de Chancel de la), a French writer, celebrated for his talents, adventures, and misfortunes; the latter of which he drew upon himself by a satire against the duke of Orleans. He wrote several tragedies, and died in 1758, at the age of 82.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GRANGE (M. de la), a French critic, known by a translation of Lucretius, and another of Seneca. He was born at Paris in 1738, and died in 1775.—*Ibid.*

GRANGER (James), an English divine, who published a valuable work entitled, The Biographical History of England, in 4 vols. 8vo. He was vicar of Shiplake in Oxfordshire, and was seized with an apoplectic fit while administering the Lord's supper in his church, and died the next morning, April 15, 1776.—*Gent. Mag.*

GRANT (Francis, lord Cullen), a Scotch judge, was descended from an ancient family, and born about 1660. He wrote a treatise to prove that James had abdicated the throne. He was created a baronet by queen Anne, and appointed a judge. He died in the 66th year of his age.—*Gen. Biog. Brit.*

GRANT (Patrick), a judge in Scotland, was born at Edinburgh in 1698; in 1754 he was made one of the lords of session, with the title of lord Preston-Grange. He wrote several tracts against the rebellion in 1745. He died at Edinburgh in 1762.—*Ibid.*

GRANVILLE (George, baron Lansdown), a nobleman of considerable talents, was the son of Bernard Greenvile, or Granville, and the grandson of the famous sir Bevil Greenvile. He was born in Cornwall in 1667, and at the age 12 was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1685 he wrote some poetical pieces on the accession of James II. After the revolution he lived retired for a considerable time in amusing himself in literary composition. In 1686 was acted with great applause, his tragedy of Heroic Love, which was followed by the dramatic poem of the British Enchanters. On the accession of queen Anne he obtained a seat in parliament, and in 1710 was made secretary at war.

The same year he married a daughter of the earl of Jersey, and was soon after created a peer, by the title of lord Lansdowne, baron of Bideford. The accession of George II. deprived him of his place, and in 1715 he was sent to the Tower on suspicion of being concerned in a plot against the government. He obtained his release in 1717, and afterwards went to France, where he resided some years. He died in 1735, leaving four daughters. His works were published in 2 vols. 4to. 1732.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Poets.*

GRAPALDUS (Francis Marius), a native of Parma, in the 16th century, who wrote a curious book which describes all the parts of a house and has been often printed.—*Moreri.*

GRAS (Anthony le), a French priest, who published translations into French of Cornelius Nepos, and of the works of some of the fathers. He died in 1761, aged 70.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GRASWINKEL (Theodore), a learned civilian, was born at Delft in 1600, and died at Mechlin in 1666. He wrote, Liberas Veneta, seu Venetorum in se & suo imperandi Jus; for which the Venetian state created him a knight of St. Mark. He was also the author of a work against Buchanan entitled, De Jure Majestatis; and other learned treatises.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

GRATAROLUS (William), a physician of the 16th century, was born at Bergamo, in Italy, and practised physic with great success at Padua, till he was converted to the Protestant religion, when he retired to Basil. He died in 1562. He was a voluminous writer.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

GRATIAN, a Roman emperor, was the son of Valentinian I. by his wife Severa, and born in 359. His father took him as his associate in the empire when he was only eight years old. In his seventeenth year he succeeded to the throne, on the death of his father, and the army elected as his partner, Valentinian II. his younger brother. The beginning of his reign was distinguished by several cruelties, particularly the murder of his general Theodosius. Gratian defeated the Goths, and exerted himself with energy and success in defending the empire, but was put to death in a revolt, in Gaul, A. D. 383.—*Gibbon. Univ. Hist.*

GRATIAN, a private soldier, was crowned emperor by the legions in Britain, about 407, and put to death four months afterwards by the same troops.—*Moreri.*

GRATIAN, a benedictine monk in the 12th century, was a native of Chiusi, in Tuscany. He employed 24 years in compiling an abridgment of the canon law, commonly called Gratian's Decretal, which has been several times printed.—*Moreri.*

GRATIUS (Faliscus), a Latin poet, supposed to be contemporary with Ovid. He wrote a poem, entitled, Cynegeticon, or the Art of Hunting with Dogs, printed at Leipsic in 1659, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GRATIUS (Ortuinus), a learned German, was a native of the bishopric of Munster. He was the author of several works, and died in 1542.—*Moreri.*

GRAVELOT (Henry Francis Bourguignon), an eminent engraver, was born at Paris in 1699. He resided many years in England, and died at Paris in 1773. He wrote a book on perspective. His engravings are very excellent.—*Europ. Mag.*

GRAVEROL (Francis), a French advocate, was born at Nismes in 1635. He was the author of several works, among which is the Sorberiana. He died in 1694.—*Moreri.*

GRAVES (Richard), an ingenious divine, was born at Micleton, in Gloucestershire, in 1715. After receiving his education at Abington school, he removed to Pembroke college, Oxford. In 1736 he was elected fellow of All Souls, and applied to the study of physic, which he afterwards renounced for divinity, and in 1740 entered into holy orders. In 1750 he obtained the rectory of Claverton near Bath. In 1763 Mr. Allen of Prior-park presented him to the living of Kilmersdon and obtained for him the appointment of chaplain to lady Chatham. Mr. Graves died at Claverton in 1804. He wrote, The Festoon, or Collection of Epigrams 12mo.; Lucubrations in prose and rhyme under the assumed name of Peter of Pomfret; The Spiritual Quixote, a novel in ridicule of the methodists, 3 vols.; Columella, or the distressed Anchoret; a collection of political pieces under the title of Euphrosyne: Eugenius, or anecdotes of the Golden Vale; Recollections of some particulars in the life of Mr. Shenstone; Plexippus, or the aspiring Plebeian; Life of Commodus from the Greek of Herodian; Hiero on the condition of Royalty from Xenophon; The meditations of Antoninus from the Greek; The Reveries of Solitude; The Coalition, or Rehearsal of the pastoral opera of Echo and Narcissus: Sermons on various subjects; The Farmer's Son, as a counterpart to Mr. Ansley's Farmer's Daughter; The Invalid with the Means of enjoying long Life; and Senilities.—*Monthly Mag.*

GRAVESANDE (William James le s'), a Dutch mathematician, was born at Bois-le-Duc in 1688. He was bred a civilian, and practised some time at the bar with reputation, but about 1715 he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Leyden where he taught the Newtonian system. He died in 1742. His principal works are, 1. Physices Elementa Mathematica, &c.; 2. Matheseos Universalis Elementa, &c.; 3. Philosophiæ Newtonianæ Institutiones; 4. Introductio ad Philosophiam, Metaphysicam et Logicam continens. —*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

GRAVINA (Peter), an Italian poet, who

was admired for the sweetness and delicacy of his poetry. He died in 1528, at the age of 75.—*Moreri.*

GRAVINA (John Vincent), an eminent lawyer, was born at Rogiano, in Italy, in 1664. He was professor of canon law in the college of Sapienza at Rome, and died there in 1718. He was the author of many learned works; the principal of which is entitled, De Ortu & Progressu Juris Civilis, in three books.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

GRAUNT (Edward), master of Westminster school, who published a work entitled, Græcæ linguæ Spicilegium, et Institutio Græcæ Grammaticæ. He died in 1601.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

GRAUNT (John), author of a celebrated book entitled, Observations on the Bills of Mortality, was born in London, in 1620. He was a haberdasher in the city, but dedicated a large portion of his time to study, and in 1661 published the work mentioned above. He was a fellow of the royal society, and one of the managers of the New River company. He died in 1674.—*Biog. Brit.*

GRAY (Thomas), an English poet, was the son of a money-scrivener in London, where he was born in 1716. He was educated at Eton, from whence he removed to Peter-house, Cambridge. In 1738 he entered of the Inner Temple, but never engaged much in the study of the law. The year following he accompanied Mr. Horace Walpole in the Tour of Europe; but a difference arising between them, they parted in Italy in 1741, and Mr. Gray returned to England, where his father died soon after. He now took up his residence chiefly at Cambridge, where, in 1768, he became professor of modern history. He died of the gout in 1771, and was buried with his family at Stoke Pogeis, in Buckinghamshire. The odes of Gray possess uncommon merit, and his Elegy in a Country Church-yard has obtained almost an unexampled run. His letters are instructive and entertaining. —*Mason's Life of Gray.*

GRAZZINI (Anthony Francis), surnamed Il Lasca, one of the founders of the academy Della Crusca, was a native of Florence. He wrote six comedies, and a variety of tales. He died in 1583.—*Moreri.*

GREATRAKES (Valentine), a native of Ireland, deserves to be mentioned for the extraordinary stories which are told of his curing diseases by touching the parts affected. Mr. Boyle, and other distinguished persons attested, several of his cures, and gave a high character of Mr. Greatrakes for virtue and piety. He died about 1680. —*Granger.*

GREAVES (John), a mathematician and antiquary, was born at Colmore, in Hampshire, in 1602, and after receiving a grammatical education in his native country, he was removed to Baliol College, Oxford. In 1621 he was chosen fellow of Merton college, and in 1628 took the degree of M. A. In 1630 he became professor of geometry in Gresham college and was soon afterwards sent by archbishop Laud to the east, where he made a large collection of oriental MSS, coins, and medals. He also took a careful survey and measurement of the Egyptian pyramids, and made many astronomical observations. After his return in 1640 he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, but was obliged to resign the professorship by the persecution of the parliamentary visitors. He died in 1652. He wrote Pyramidographia, or a Description of the Pyramids in Egypt; a discourse on the Roman foot and denarius; and other valuable works.—*Biog. Brit.*

GRECOURT (John Baptist Joseph Villert de), a French poet, was born at Tours in 1683. He was bred to the church, which he afterwards quitted, and led a dissipated life; but his company was courted by people of rank, on account of his wit. He died in 1743. His works are Tales, Epigrams, Songs, Fables, and other light pieces. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GREEN (Robert), an English poet, was a man of wit and talents, but a gross libertine. He is said to have been the first Englishman who wrote for bread. He died in 1592 of a surfeit.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

GREEN (John), an English bishop, was born in 1706 at Hull, in Yorkshire. After obtaining several church preferments he was raised to the see of Lincoln. He died at Bath in 1779. He wrote some sermons and religious tracts.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

GREEN (Matthew), an English poet, was born in London in 1696. He was bred a dissenter, which sect he quitted, and ridiculed in his admirable poem of the Spleen. He obtained a place in the custom-house, and died in 1737. His poems, which possess great merit, were published in Dodsley's collection, and together in 1. vol. in 1796.—*Europ. Mag.*

GREEN (William), an English divine, was educated at Clarehall, Cambridge, where he took his degree in arts and was chosen fellow. He was presented to the rectory of Hadingham, in Norfolk, and died in 1794. Mr. Green published, 1. The song of Deborah, reduced to metre; with a new translation and Commentary, 4to. 2. A new translation of the prayer of Habakkuk, the prayer of Moses, and the 139th psalm with a Commentary, 4to. 3. A new translation of the Psalms from the Hebrew Original with notes, 8vo. 4. A new Translation of Isaiah vii. 13 to the end of liii. with notes, &c. 4to. 5. Poetical parts of the Old Testament newly translated from the Hebrew, with notes, 4to.—*Europ. Mag.*

GREENE (Dr. Maurice), professor of music at Cambridge, was a native of London. He began the work of correcting and reforming the church music, greatly cor-

rupted by transcribers; which undertaking was completed by his friend Dr. Boyce. He died in 1755.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Greene (Edward Burnaby), a writer of some merit, who published translations of Anacreon and Pindar, and various poems and essays. He died in 1788.—*European Mag.*

Greenville (sir Richard) a gallant officer, was the son of sir Roger Greenville, and born in Devonshire or Cornwall about 1540. He served in the imperial army in Hungary against the Turks, and on his return engaged in the reduction of Ireland. In 1751 he represented Cornwall in parliament; about which time he received the honour of knighthood. In 1485 he undertook an expedition to America, and made some discoveries. In 1591 he was appointed vice admiral of a squadron sent out to intercept a rich Spanish fleet. He proceeded as far as the Western Islands, and while there a powerful squadron was sent from Spain to escort the plate fleet. On their approach the English admiral, Thomas Howard, proceeded to sea; but Greenville, in the Revenge, staying to take on board some of his sick crew, was surrounded by the whole Spanish fleet. He defended his ship with the utmost bravery, and after receiving several wounds, was about to sink her, but was carried on board the Spanish admiral's ship, where he died three days after—*Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*

Greenville (sir Bevil), grandson of the above, was born at Stow, the family seat in Cornwall, in 1596. He was educated at Exeter college, under Dr. afterwards bishop Prideaux. In the rebellion he distinguished himself by zealously defending the royal cause, and after several gallant actions was killed in the battle of Lansdown, near Bath, July 5, 1643.—*Clarendon.*

Gregory (the Great), pope, was born about 544. He was appointed præfect of the city, and held other civil dignities but being inclined to a religious life, he retired to the monastery of St. Andrew, of which he became abbot. On the death of Pelagius, in 590, he was elected pope. He died in 604. He sent Austin the monk to convert the English to christianity.—*Bower.*

Gregory II. (St.), succeeded Constantine in the pontificate in 715, and died in 731.—*Ibid.*

Gregory III. a native of Syria succeeded to the pontificate in 731, and died in 741. This pope sent legates to Charles Martel to demand succour against the Lombards; which embassy is considered as the origin of the apostolic nuncios in France.—*Ibid.*

Gregory IV. a native of Rome, succeeded to the pontificate in 827, and died in 844. He was greatly esteemed for his learning and piety.

Gregory V. a native of Germany and a relation of the emperor Otho, was elevated to the pontificate in 996. An antipope, named John XVII. was set up by Crescentius, consul of Rome; but was expelled by the emperor. Gregory died in 999.

Gregory VI. a native of Rome, was elected pope in 1044. Finding the lands and revenues of his church greatly diminished by usurpations, and the roads infested by robbers, Gregory acted with such vigour, that a powerful party was raised against him by those who had been accustomed to live by plunder. At a council, held at Sutri in 1046, Gregory abdicated the pontificate.

Gregory VII. was the son of a carpenter of Soano, in Tuscany, and succeeded to the pontificate in 1073. This pope formed vast projects for the reform of the church, and in attempting to execute them assumed unexampled powers. But he was embroiled with the emperor Henry IV. and after a violent struggle, retired to Salerno, where he died in 1085.

Gregory VIII. was a native of Benevento. He succeeded Urban III. in 1187; and died the same year, after having exhorted the christian princes to undertake a new crusade. He is not to be confounded with the antipope Bourdin, who assumed the same name.

Gregory IX. was nephew of Innocent III. of the family of the counts of Segni. He was elected pope in 1227, and died in 1241. He caused a new crusade to be undertaken, in which the emperor Frederic II. engaged, notwithstanding which he twice excommunicated that prince.

Gregory X. of the illustrious family of Visconti, was elected pope in 1271, at which time he was in the Holy Land. He died in 1276. He assembled a council at Lyons, to promote a union between the eastern and western churches, and other objects.

Gregory XI. (Peter Roger), a native of Limousin in France, was a nephew of Clement VI. and son of the count of Beaufort. He was elevated to the pontificate in 1370, and died in 1377. He was a patron of learning, and endeavoured to reconcile the princes of christendom, and to reform the religious societies. He transferred the papal see from Avignon to Rome, where he died.

Gregory XII. (Angelo Corario), a native of Venice, was raised to the pontificate in 1406, during the schism in the east; Benedict XIII. being the other pope. Both were deposed by a council held at Pisa, and Alexander V. elected in their stead. Gregory submitted, and laid aside the pontifical dignity. He died in 1417, at the age of 92.

Gregory XIII. a native of Bologna, succeeded Pius V. in 1579. He embellished

Rome with many fine buildings; but that which more particularly marks his government is the reform of the calendar, which goes by his name. He contributed greatly to correct and amend Gratian's Decretals; which he enriched with learned notes. He died in 1585, at the age of 83.

Gregory XIV. (Nicholas Sfondrate), succeeded Urban VII. in 1590. He was the son of a senator of Milan. He involved himself in an unsuccessful war against Henry IV. of France, and died in 1591 at the age of 57.

Gregory XV. (Alexander Ludovisi), a Bolognese, descended of an antient family, was elected pope in 1621, and died in 1623. He wrote several works; among which is one entitled, Epistola ad Regem Persarum, Schah Abbas, cum Notis Hegalsoni, 8vo. 1627.—*Bower. Platina. Moreri.*

Gregory (George Florence), commonly called Gregory of Tours, a Romish saint, was born in 544, in Auvergne. He was chosen bishop of Tours in 573, and in 578 distinguished himself in a council at Paris. He is said to have converted Chilperic from pelagianism. He died in 595. Gregory was the author of a History of the Franks, in ten books; and other works.—*Cave. Moreri.*

Gregory (John), a learned divine, was born at Agmondesham, in Buckinghamshire, in 1607. He became a servitor of Christchurch college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. and became one of the college chaplains. Dr. Duppa, bishop of Chichester, gave him a prebend, as he also did in that of Salisbury on his translation thither. But he lost all in the rebellion, and died poor near Oxford, in 1646. He was the author of curious notes and observations on some passages of Scripture, which, with his posthumous tracts, were printed in quarto. He is not to be confounded with Edmund Gregory, a divine, who wrote the Historical Anatomy of Christian Melancholy, and died about 1650.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

Gregory (James), a celebrated mathematician, was born at Aberdeen in 1638. He early discovereda genius for the mathematics, which he cultivated with eagerness in the Marischal college of Aberdeen. In 1663 he published his Optica Promota, seu abdita Radiorum Reflexorum & Refractorum Mysteria, geometrice enucleata, &c. 4to. In this work he announced the invention of the reflecting telescope, which spread his name over Europe. Soon after this he made a tour to Italy, and resided some years at Padua, where he published his Vera Circuli & Hyperbolæ Quadratura, &c. in which appeared an account of his discovery of an infinitely converging series for the areas of the circle and hyperbola, and the mode of computing them. Soon after his return to England he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society: and engaged in a controversy with Huygens on the subject of his treatise on the quadrature of the circle. In 1668 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the university of St. Andrews. He had an amicable controversy with Newton concerning the reflecting telescope: in the course of which he threw out the idea of a burning concave mirror, which came into universal repute. In 1674 he became professor of mathematics at Edinburgh, where he died in the year following, after being struck with sudden blindness as he was lecturing. His Optics were translated into English by Dr. Desagulieres, and several of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Biog. Brit. Martin's Biog. Philos. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

Gregory (David), nephew of the above, was born at Aberdeen in 1661. He completed his education at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M. A. and in 1684 his merit recommended him to the professorship of mathematics in that university. In 1691, by the recommendation of Newton, he was chosen member of the Royal Society, and elected Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. In 1695 he published his Catoptricæ & Dioptricæ Sphericæ Elementa, 8vo. His demonstration of the curve, called the *catenarian*, appeared in 1697 in the Philosophical Transactions; but his greatest work was published in 1702, and entitled, Astronomiæ Physicæ & Geometricæ Elementa, folio. It was afterwards translated into English in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1703 he published a splendid edition of Euclid's works in folio. Dr. Gregory died while engaged in superintending an edition of Apollonius's Conics in 1710. After his death appeared a treatise on Logarithms, and another on Practical Geometry. His brother James became professor of mathematics at Edinburgh, which he held thirty-three years. His other brother, Charles, was professor of mathematics at St. Andrew's thirty-two years, and was succeeded by his son David, who published a system of arithmetic and algebra in Latin. He died in 1763.—*Ibid.*

Gregory (John), a physician, was born in 1724, at Aberdeen, where his father, Dr. James Gregory, was professor of medicine in King's college. After studying at his native place he removed to Edinburgh, and from thence to Leyden. In 1745 he obtained the degree of doctor of physic, and became professor of philosophy at Aberdeen, which he exchanged in 1749 for that of physic. About 1751 he settled in London, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1764 he removed to Edinburgh, where in 1766 he was elected professor of physic. He died in 1773. His works are, on the Duties and Offices of a Physician, 8vo.; Elements of the Practice of Physic, 8vo.; a Father's

Legacy to his Daughters, 12mo. All his pieces have been collected into four vols. 8vo.—*Life prefixed to his works.*

GREGORY (Nazianzen), bishop of Constantinople, was born in 324, near Nazianzum, in Cappadocia, of which place his father was bishop. When Julian prohibited the Christians from reading the books of the Gentiles, Nazianzen wrote poems to furnish the Christian youth with subjects for study. In 378 he was appointed, by the council of Antioch, to go to Constantinople to suppress arianism, and was there chosen bishop. He afterwards resigned that see and retired to his native country, where he died in his 66th year. He was one of the ablest champions of the doctrine of the Trintiy, and possessed an acute and sublime genius. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, 1609, 2 vols. folio.—*Cave. Moreri.*

GREGORY (Nyssen), the youngerbrother of St. Basil, was bishop of Nyssa, in Cappadocia, but was deposed by the arian faction. He drew up the Nicene creed, by order of the council of Constantinople. He died about 400. His works were published at Paris in 1615, in 2 vols. folio.——*Cave. Moreri.*

GREGORY (Theodorus), surnamed Thaumaturgus, bishop of Neo-Cæsarea, the metropolis of Cappadocia, was a native of that city. He was converted by Origen to christianity. He governed his church with such success, that the power of working miracles was attributed to him, whence he acquired his surname. He died in 265. An edition of his works was published by G. Vossius in 1604, 4to.—*Cave. Fabric. Bibl. Græc.*

GREGORY *of Rimini*, a schoolman of the 14th century, who died at Vienna in 1357. He was general of the order of Augustines, and zealously defended the doctrine of Austin on free-will. He wrote Commentaries on the Sentences, and on the Epistles, &c.—*Cave. Dupin.*

GREGORY of St. Vincent, a Flemish mathematician, was born at Bruges in 1584. He was a jesuit, and died at Ghent in 1667. His greatest work is entitled, Opus Geometricum Quadraturæ Circuli & Sectionum Coni, decem Libris Comprehensum, 1647, 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

GRENADA (Lewis de), a Spanish monk of the Dominican order, was born at the city of his name in 1504. He refused the archbishopric of Braganza, and devoted himself to a monastic life, of great austerity. He died in 1588. His works evince considerable piety, tinctured with enthusiasm. —*Moreri.*

GRENAN (Benignus), a poet, and professor of rhetoric at Harcourt, was born at Noyer, in Burgundy in 1681, and died at Paris in 1723. He translated into Latin verse the Lamentations of Jeremiah—*Mor.*

GRENVILLE (George), an eminent statesman, was born of an antient family in Buckinghamshire, and early obtained a place in parliament, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence. In 1754 he became treasurer of the navy, and in 1757 he brought in his celebrated bill for the more regular payment of the navy. This and his bill for the trial of contested elections, passed in 1770, have immortalized his name as a legislator. He was appointed first ord of the treasury, in 1763 and was succeeded by lord Rockingham in 1765. He died in 1770. Mr. Grenville was the father of the present marquis of Buckingham and lord Grenville.—*Notes to Almon's edition of Junius.*

GRESHAM (sir Thomas), a celebrated merchant, was descended from an ancient family in Norfolk, and born in 1519 at London. He was bred to trade, but was some time at Caius college, Cambridge, He amassed a large fortune, being successively agent for Edward VI. and Mary and Elizabeth, at Antwerp. He built the royal exchange at his own expence; founded a college in London for lectures in divinity, law, physic, astronomy, geometry, music, and rhetoric; besides endowing many public charities. He died suddenly in 1579. The Gresham lectures are now read in a room over the royal exchange.—*Biog. Br.*

GRESSET (John Baptist Louis), a French poet, was born at Amiens in 1709, and died in 1777. His poems are elegant, particularly the tale of Ver-vert. His comedy entitled Mechant had a prodigious run. He was director of the French academy, and obtained letters of nobility, and the order of St. Michael.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GRETSER (James), a Jesuit, born at Marcdorf, in Germany, about 1561. He was professor of divinity at Ingoldstadt, where he died in 1635. His principal performance is entitled De Cruce, 3 vols. 4to. All his works amount to 17 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

GREVENBROECK, a Flemish painter of the 17th century. He was celebrated for his sea pieces.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GREVILLE (Fulke), lord Brooke, a patron of letters and an ingenious writer, was born of an antient family at Beauchamp-court, in Warwickshire, in 1554. He was in great favour with Elizabeth, and was created lord Brooke by James I. who gave him Warwick castle. He founded a history lecture at Cambridge. This accomplished nobleman was stabbed by a servant whom he had reprimanded for an insolent expression; after which the man put an end to himself with the same weapon. This was in 1628. After his lordship's death appeared several of his poetical works, and the life of sir Philip Sidney, written by him. ---*Biog. Brit.*

GREVIN (James), a French poet and physician, was born in 1538. He was in the service of Margaret of France, duchess of Savoy, and died at Turin at the age of 32.

He was concerned in writing the ingenious poem entitled, The Temple, aimed at Ronsard, who had abused the calvinists.—*Moreri.*

Grew (Obadiah), an English nonconformist divine. He was a native of Warwickshire, and held the living of St. Michael's at Coventry till the Restoration, when he was ejected, and afterwards imprisoned. He died in 1689. He wrote sermons on the parable of the Prodigal Son, and a Sinner's Justification by Christ, 8vo. —*Calamy. Palmer.*

Grew (Nehemiah), a learned physician, was the son of the preceding, and born at Coventry. He studied physic in a foreign university, and in 1672 settled in London, where he became a fellow of the Royal Society, which learned body, in 1677, appointed him their secretary. He died in 1711. His principal works are, The Anatomy of Plants, a Catalogue of Rarities belonging to the Royal Society, and Cosmologia Sacra, or a Discourse of the Universe, folio.—*Biog. Brit.*

Grey (Jane), a celebrated and unfortunate lady, was the daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, by Frances Brandon, daughter of the duke of Suffolk and Mary queen dowager of France, and sister to Henry VIII. She was born about 1537, and from her childhood evinced a quick and amiable mind. Her education was liberal, and at the age of fourteen the learned Ascham, on a visit to the family, found her reading Plato's Phædon in Greek. She was also well acquainted with several modern languages. Her religious principles were those of the Reformation, and her virtue and modesty equal to her other accomplishments. When the health of Edward VI. began to decline, Dudley, duke of Northumberland, persuaded him, from a pretended concern for the interests of religion, to bequeath his crown to lady Jane, thus setting aside his sisters Mary and Elizabeth. About the same time the duke effected a marriage between his son, lord Guildford Dudley, and lady Jane Grey. On the death of the king, her father and the duke of Northumberland paid homage to her as queen, much against her wish and entreaty. She was also proclaimed in London with the usual formalities. But this pageantry lasted only a few days: and Mary proving successful, the duke of Northumberland was beheaded, and lady Jane and her husband were sent to the Tower. After being confined some time, the council resolved to put these innocent victims of their father's ambition to death. Lord Guildford suffered first, and as he passed her window, his lady gave him her last adieu. Immediately afterwards she was executed on the same scaffold; suffering with calm resignation, and a firm attachment to the protestant religion, Feb. 12, 1554.—*Biog. Brit.*

Grey (Dr. Zachary), an English divine, well known for his edition of Hudibras, enriched with a great number of curious and entertaining notes, 2 vols. He also published notes on Shakspeare, 2 vols.; and an answer to Neale's History of the Puritans, in 3 vols. 8vo. He was of a Yorkshire family, and died in 1766, aged 79.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Grey (Richard), a learned English divine, was born in 1693. He was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1718. He obtained successively the livings of Kilncote, Leicester, and Hinton, in Northamptonshire; also a prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul. He died in 1771. His principal works are, 1. Memoria Technica, or a new Method of Artificial Memory, 12mo. 2. a System of English Ecclesiastical Law, 8vo. For this work the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D. D. 3. A new and easy Method of learning Hebrew, without Points, 8vo. 4. Liber Jobi in Versiculos Metrica divisus, &c. 5. The Last Words of David, divided according to the metre.—*Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

Gribaldi (Matthew), a learned civilian of Padua in the 16th century, was professor of civil law at Tubingen, and died in 1564.—*Bayle.*

Gribner (Michael Henry), professor of law at Wittemberg, died in 1734. He published works on Jurisprudence in Latin.

Grierson (Constantia), a woman of extraordinary attainments, was descended of poor parents in the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland. She was well acquainted with Greek and Roman literature, and published editions of Tacitus and Terence. She addressed a Greek epigram to the son of lord Carteret, which nobleman procured her husband a patent to be the king's printer in Ireland; and, as a mark of distinction, caused her life to be inserted in it. She died in 1733, at the age of 27.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Griffet (Henry), a French jesuit, was born at Moulins in 1698. He published an enlarged edition of father Daniel's History of France, 7 vols. 4to. a Treatise on the different Kinds of Proof employed in establishing historical Facts; Sermons, and other Works. He died at Brussels in 1775. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Griffier (John), known by the appellation of old Griffier, an eminent painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1658, and died at London in 1718. He succeeded chiefly in landscapes, and painted several views on the Thames. He also etched prints of birds and beasts. His son Robert, called the younger Griffier, was born in England. He was a good landscape painter, and was living in 1713.—*Gen. Biog. Dict. Pill.*

Griffin, prince of Wales, was the last sovereign of that country previous to its being subjugated by England. He was put to death by order of Edward the Confessor,

at London, in 1060.—*General Biog. Dict.*

Griffiths (Ralph), a man of letters, was born in Shropshire, and settled in London as a bookseller. In 1749 he commenced the Monthly Review, the success of which was very slow for a considerable time; but it made its way gradually to the height of periodical journals. Of this work he was both proprietor and editor, being powerfully assisted from time to time, by the first-rate talents. Many years before his death, he had retired from business to Turnham-green, and obtained, unsolicited, the degree of doctor of laws from an American college. He died aged 83, in 1803. —*Monthly Mag. vol. xvi.*

Grimani (Domenico), cardinal, was the son of the doge of Venice, where he was born in 1460. He was a patron of learning, and the correspondent of Erasmus. He translated some of the Homilies of Chrysostom into Latin, and died in 1523.—*Moreri.*

Grimani (Hubert), a painter of Delft, was born in 1599, and died in 1629. He excelled in painting portraits.—*Pilkington.*

Grimarest (Leonor le Gallois sieur de) a French writer, who died in 1720. He wrote the life of Moliere.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Grimmer (Jacques), a landscape painter, was born at Antwerp in 1510, and died in 1546. His pieces are valuable.—*Pilkington.*

Grimou, a French painter, who died about the year 1740. His portraits are sought after as cabinet pieces.—*Ibid.*

Grimston (sir Harbottle), master of the rolls in the reign of Charles I. He was a profound lawyer, and died in 1683, aged 99.

Grindal (Edmund), archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Hensingham in Cumberland in 1519. He was educated at Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in Pembroke-hall. Being attached to the principles of the reformation, bishop Ridley made him his chaplain, and precentor of St. Paul's. He was also appointed chaplain to the king, and prebendary of Westminster; but on the accession of Mary he retired to Germany, and settled at Strasburg. When Elizabeth ascended the throne, he returned home, and was employed in revising the Liturgy. In 1559 he was chosen master of Pembroke-hall, and the same year preferred to the see of London, from whence in 1570 he was translated to York, and in 1575 to Canterbury. Two years afterwards he was suspended from his archiepiscopal functions, for refusing to obey the queen's order to suppress prophesyings, or the associations of the clergy to expound the Scriptures. His sequestration was taken off, though he never completely recovered the royal favour. He died at Croydon in 1583. He contributed to Fox's Acts and Monuments.—*Life by Strype.*

Gringonneur (Jacquemin), a French painter, who is said by some to have been the inventor of cards, but it seems more probable that he only invented, or improved, the painting of them. He died in 1392. —*Moreri.*

Gringore (Peter), herald at arms to the duke of Lorrain, died in 1544. He was the author of several moral productions in verse.—*Ibid.*

Grissaunt (William), an English physician, astronomer, and mathematician, in the 4th century. He was suspected of magic and retired to France, where he dedicated himself to the study of medicine. His son became pope Urban V.—*Moreri.*

Grive (John de la), an eminent French geographer, was born at Sedan in 1689, and died in 1757. He published the Topography of Paris, a Manual of Spherical Trigonometry, and other esteemed works. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Grocyn (William), a learned English divine, was born at Bristol in 1442, and died at Maidstone, at the age of 80. He was the friend of Erasmus, and godfather to Lilly the grammarian. A Latin epistle of his to Aldus Manutius is prefixed to Linacre's translation of Proclus de Sphæra. —*Wood.*

Groditius (Stanislaus), a jesuit of Poland, who published eight volumes of Latin sermons, and died at Cracow in 1613.

Gronovius (John Frederic), a learned critic, was born at Hamburgh in 1611. After travelling through Germany, Italy, and France, he was made professor of Greek and Belles Lettres at Deventer, and next at Leyden, where he died in 1672. He published a Dissertation on the Sylvæ of Statius, a work on the Ecclesiastical Writers, a Treatise on the Sesterce, and various editions of ancient authors.—*Moreri.*

Gronovius (James), son of the preceding, was born in 1645, at Deventer. He became professor of Greek and History at Leyden, where he died in 1716. He published editions of several of the Classics, which are valuable; but his great work is his Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcorum, 13 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

Gropper (John), a native of Westphalia, was an able polemic. He published Enchiridion Christianæ Religionis, and died at Rome in 1559.—*Moreri.*

Gros (Peter le), a French sculptor, was born at Paris in 1666, and died at Rome in 1719. His works possess great simplicity and taste. They are mostly at Rome.

Gros (Nicholas le), a divine of Rheims, was born in 1675. Compelled to quit France for his opposition to the bull called Unigenitus, he settled at Utrecht, and was professor of theology at Amersfort. He died in 1751. His writings are principally concerning the Jansenist controversy, and practical divinity.—*Moreri.*

Grose (Francis), an eminent English antiquary, He illustrated the antiquities of

England and Wales, in 4 vols. and of Scotland, in 2 vols. He was executing a work of the same kind relative to Ireland, when he died in Dublin in 1791, at the age of 52. Besides the above, he published a Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue; also, a volume of Miscellanies, 8vo. and Military Antiquities, 4to.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Grosley (Peter John), a French writer, was born at Troyes in 1718, where he died in 1785. He assisted in the French Encyclopedie, and in the Dictionnaire Historique: besides which he wrote a Description of London, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Grosseteste, or Grosthead (Robert), an English prelate, was born at Stradbrook, in Suffolk, about 1175. He received his education at Oxford and Paris. After enjoying several preferments with great reputation, he was chosen bishop of Lincoln in 1234. He successfully resisted the encroachments of the papal power, and was a great encourager of learning. He died in 1253. His Opuscula Varia were published at Venice in 1514, and his Compendium Sphæræ Mundi in 1508. Some of his discourses and letters are extant.—*Life by Dr. Pegge.*

Grosteste (Claude), a French protestant clergyman, who came to London on the revocation of the edict of Nantz; and died in 1713. He was minister of the Savoy. He wrote sermons, and a treatise on the Inspiration of the Sacred Books.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Grosvenor (Benjamin), a dissenting minister, was born in London in 1675, and became minister of the congregation in Crosby square 1704. In 1716 he was elected one of the preachers at the merchants' lecture at Salters'-hall. He died in 1758. Dr. Grosvenor published several sermons, and two tracts that have been very useful; viz. 1. An Essay on Health; 2. the Mourner; which have gone through many editions.—*Funeral Sermon by Barker.*

Grotius (Hugo), an illustrious writer, was the son of John de Groot, (the family name), a burgomaster of Delft, where the son was born in 1583. At the age of eight years he composed Latin verses of great merit. In his twelfth year he was sent to Leyden under the care of Francis Junius. In 1598 he accompanied the ambassador Barnevelt to the court of Henry IV. of France, who was so pleased with Grotius, that he gave him his picture and a gold chain; while in France he took the degree of doctor of laws. The year following he commenced practice as an advocate, and pleaded his first cause at Delft. Soon afterwards he published an edition of Martianus Capella, which was well received by the learned. This was followed by a translation of a work of Stevinus, on finding a ship's place at sea. His edition of the Phenomena of Aratus appeared in 1600, and about the same time he composed Latin Tragedies on sacred subjects. He was now appointed historiographer of the United Provinces, and advocate-general of the treasury for Holland and Zealand. In 1609 he published his famous book on the liberty of the sea, which was answered by the learned Selden. About this time appeared his Treatise de Antiquitate Reipublicæ Batavæ, to prove the independence of Batavia of the Romans. In 1613 he accepted the post of pensioner of Rotterdam, by which means he obtained a seat in the states of Holland. About this time he was sent to England to settle a dispute on the subject of the Greenland fishery. During the contests which arose in Holland on account of religion, Grotius sided with the Arminians, for which he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment in the castle of Louvestein, from whence he was delivered by his wife. This excellent woman having obtained leave to convey away a chest of books, for fear her husband should injure his health by over-study, Grotius was placed in the chest, and taken out of the castle. As the soldiers were carrying the chest, one of them said it was so heavy that there must be an Arminian in it; to which madame Grotius answered, that there were indeed many Arminian books. When the chest was brought out of the castle, it was conveyed to Gorcum, from whence Grotius went to Antwerp, and afterwards to France, where he obtained a pension. In 1622 he published his Apology, which so stung the States, that they ordered it to be burnt, and the author to be seized wherever he could be found. In 1625 he finished his famous book De Jure Belli & Pacis, which greatly extended his reputation. In 1613 he accepted an invitation from count Oxenstiern, and went to Stockholm, where he was appointed counsellor of state, and ambassador to the court of France. He filled this important station, amidst circumstances of extreme difficulty, with honour to himself, and satisfaction to the court which he represented. In 1645 he quitted France, and went to Holland, where he was honourably received. From Amsterdam he sailed to Sweden, and was welcomed in a cordial manner by queen Christina. He died on his journey to Holland, at Rostock, August 28, the same year. His remains were interred at Delft. The works of this great man are too many to be enumerated here; but we must mention his treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion, which has become a standard book in all universities, for students in divinity: his Annales & Historiæ de Rebus Belgicis; and his Commentaries on the Scriptures; these last are an immortal monument of learning. In his religious sentiments he coincided with the church of England, and advised his wife to join in communion with it. His sons *Cornelius* and *Diederic* entered into the army. *Peter* was bred to the law, and became pensionary of

Amsterdam. His brother *William* was a learned man, and wrote some books on loyal subjects.—*Life of Grotius by Burigny.*

GROVE (Henry), a nonconformist divine, was born at Taunton in Somersetshire in 1683. After receiving a liberal education at London he entered upon the ministerial office, and in 1706 became a tutor in the academy at Taunton, which flourished greatly under his management. He died at Taunton in 1738. Besides some excellent Sermons, he wrote Nos. 588, 601, 626, and 685, of the Spectator, an Essay on the Immateriality of the Soul, Essay on the terms of Christian Communion, the Evidence of our Saviour's Resurrection considered, Thoughts concerning the Proof of a Future State, a Discourse on the Nature and Design of the Lord's Supper, &c. He is not to be confounded with *Joseph Grove*, who wrote the Life of Cardinal Wolsey, and died in 1764.—*Gen. Biog. Dict. Biog. Br.*

GRUCHIUS (Nicholas), descended from a noble family of Rouen, was the first who lectured on Aristotle in Greek. He translated Castanedo's History of the Indies; and wrote a treatise entitled, De Comitiis Romanorum; and tracts against Sigonius. He died at Rochelle in 1572.—*Moreri.*

GRUDIUS (Nicholas Everard), treasurer of Brabant, who wrote poetry, sacred and profane, in Latin. He died in 1571.—*Ibid.*

GRUE (Thomas), a Frenchman, who distinguished himself by translations of English works into French, among which are Ross's History of all Religions, and Rogers's Gate opened to the Knowledge of Paganism. He died at the end of the 17th century.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GRUGET (Claude), a native of Paris, who lived in the 16th century, and published translations of Italian and Spanish works into French; and among others the Heptameron of the Queen of Navarre.—*Ibid.*

GRUNER (John Frederic), an eminent scholar and theologian, was born at Cobourg in 1723, and died in 1778. He was the author of many works. He published a new edition of Cœlius Sedulius, with commentaries; Miscellanea Sacra; an Introduction to Roman Antiquities; and Critical Remarks on the Classics.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

GRUTER (John), or *Gruterus*, an illustrious philologist, was born in 1560, at Antwerp. His father, who was a burgomaster, fled to England, on account of his religion, taking his son, who was an infant, with him. Here he received his education under his mother, who was a very learned woman. From Cambridge he went to Leyden, where he took his degrees in law, and afterwards visited several universities in Germany and Italy. He became a professor at Heidelberg, but lost his valuable library when the city was sacked in 1622. He died there in 1627. His principal works are, a Collection of Ancient Inscriptions, folio, 1601; Thesaurus Criticus, 6 vols. 8vo.; Deliciæ Poetarum Gallorum, Italorum, &c. 18 vols.—*Moreri.*

GRUTER (Peter), a practitioner of physic in Flanders, who died at Amsterdam in 1624. He published two centuries of Latin epistles.—*Ibid.*

GRYLLUS, the son of Xenophon, who slew Epaminondas, and was himself killed at the battle of Mantinea, in 363, B. C. Xenophon was offering a sacrifice when he heard of his death, and instantly threw off the garland which he had on his head, but replaced it when he was informed that his son had slain the enemy's general.—*Ibid.*

GRYNÆUS (Simon), a learned German, was the son of a peasant in Suabia, and born at Veringen, in the county of Hohenzollern, in 1493. He was Greek professor at Vienna, and afterwards at Heidelberg. In 1531 he visited England, where his learning procured him many friends. The learned are indebted to him for editions of several of the ancients, enriched with prefaces and commentaries. He died at Basil in 1541.—*Melch. Adami Vit. Germ. Phil.*

GRYNÆUS (John James), grand-nephew of the above, was born at Bern in 1540. He was professor of divinity many years at Basil, and minister of the church there. For the last five years of his life he was totally blind. He died in 1617. He published Notes on several of the Fathers, and an Ecclesiastical History, &c.—*Ibid.*

GRYPHIUS (Sebastian), a celebrated German printer, who resided at Lyons, in France. He was a man of learning, and excelled in the accuracy of his books. One of the most beautiful is a Latin Bible, two vols. folio, 1550. He died in 1556, and his trade was carried on with reputation by his son Antony Gryphius.—*Bayle.*

GRYPHIUS (Andrew), a German dramatic writer, was born at Glogaw, in 1616, and died in 1664. His tragedies were greatly admired. He also wrote a Critique, in which he ridiculed the ancient comedies of the Germans.—*Moreri.*

GRYPHIUS (Christian), son of the preceding, and a man of great erudition, was born in 1649, and died in 1706. He was professor of eloquence at Breslaw, principal of the college of Magdalen, and librarian. His works are German Poems, History of the Orders of Knighthood; Treatise on the German Language, &c.—*Mor.*

GUADAGNOLI (Philip), a learned orientalist, was born at Magliano, in Italy, about 1596, and died at Rome in 1657. He translated the Bible into Arabic, and addressed Christina queen of Sweden, in an oration in the same language. He wrote Apologia pro Religione Christiana; Considerations against the Mahometan Religion; and a

grammar of the Arabic language, entitled, Breves Institutiones Linguæ Arabicæ, folio. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GUAGNINI (Alexander), born at Verona, in 1538. He wrote a work which is very rare, entituled, Sarmatiæ Europæ Descriptio, 1581, folio. He died at Cracow, at the age of 76.—*Ibid.*

GUALBERT (St. John), a Florentine, who founded a monastery in the Vallombrosa, among the Apennines, which place is mentioned by Milton in his Paradise Lost. Gualbert died in this monastery in 1073.—*Ibid.*

GUALDO PRIORATO (Galeazzo), an historian, was born in 1606, at Vicenza, where he died in 1678. He was historiographer to the emperor, and wrote the History of the Wars of Ferdinand II. and III.; the Troubles of France from 1648 to 1654; History of the Cardinal Mazarin, and of the Emperor Leopold.—*Moreri.*

GUALTERUS (Rodolphus), a learned divine, was born at Zurich in 1529, and died in 1586. He wrote Commentaries on the Bible; and published a translation of Julius Pollux.—*Ibid.*

GUARIN (Peter), a benedictine, who was celebrated for his skill in Greek and Hebrew, was born at Rouen in 1678, and died at Paris in 1729. He published a Hebrew Grammar, 2 vols. 4to. and a Hebrew Lexicon.—*Ibid.*

GUARINO, surnamed *Veronese*, an eminent reviver of learning, and the first who introduced Greek into Italy, was descended of a noble family at Verona. He became professor of the learned languages at Ferrara, where he died in 1460, at the age of 90. He translated Plutarch's Lives, part of Strabo, and other works. His son *Batista* was also a learned man, and became an eminent professor at Ferrara. He translated into Italian some of Plautus's comedies, and wrote Latin poems and other works.—*Tiraboschi.*

GUARINI (Baptista), an Italian poet, great-grandson of the preceding, was born at Ferrara, in 1537. He passed the greatest part of his life in courts, being in the service of Alphonso II. duke of Ferrara, and other princes, in which he seems to have been a prey to continual disgusts. Notwithstanding the celebrity of his Pastor Fido, he contemned the title of poet, which he thought beneath the dignity of a gentleman. He died at Venice in 1612.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

GUARINI (Guarino), a celebrated Italian architect, was born at Modena in 1624, and died in 1683.—*D'Argenville.*

GUASCO (Octavian), a writer of considerable merit, was a native of Turin; and died at Verona in 1783.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GUAZZI (Stephen), an Italian writer, who was esteemed in his time. He was secretary to the duchess of Mentz, and died at Pavia in 1565.—*Tiraboschi.*

GUAZZI (Mark), an Italian, eminent both in arms and learning, who died in 1556. He wrote several histories, and some poetical pieces.—*Tiraboschi.*

GUAY-TROUIN (René du), a French naval officer, was born at St. Maloes in 1673, and died at Paris in 1736. He commanded a privateer when he was only 18; but afterwards he went into the navy, in which he served with success. He took Rio Janeiro, one of the richest colonies of Brazil; and when ennobled, it was stated in his patent that he had taken more than 300 merchant vessels, and 20 ships of war. He was made lieutenant-general of the naval forces of France, and commander of the order of St. Louis. His Memoirs, partly written by himself, were printed at Paris in 1 vol. 4to. 1740.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GUDIUS (Marquard), a learned German critic. Having studied at Rensberg, and Jena, he went to Holland, where he contracted a friendship with Samuel Schas, who at his death left Gudius his whole fortune. He died in 1689.—*Moreri.*

GUDIUS (Gottlob Frederic), a Lutheran minister, who wrote several valuable works, among which is a Life of Hoffman.—*Moreri.*

GUEDRIER DE ST. AUBIN (Henry Michael), a doctor and librarian of the Sorbonne, was born at Gournai-en-Bray, in the diocese of Rouen, in 1595, and died abbot of the monastery of St. Vulmer in Bayonne, in 1742. He was an able casuist, and wrote the Sacred History of the Two Covenants, 7 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

GUERARD (Robert), a benedictine monk of the congregation, was born at Rouen in 1641. He assisted father Delfau in editing the works of St. Austin; and when that father fell into disgrace for writing a book called L'Abbe Commendataire, Guerard was also exiled. He died at Rouen, in 1715. He published an Abridgement of the Bible in questions and answers, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

GUERCHEVILLE (Antoinette de Pons, marchioness of), deserves to be named for the answer she gave Henry IV. who made some attempts on her chastity. "If," said she, "I am not noble enough to be your wife, I am too much so to be your mistress." When Henry married Mary of Medicis, he made the marchioness lady of honour to that princess, saying; "Since you are really a lady of honour, be so to my wife."—*Ibid.*

GUERCINO. See BARBIERI.

GUERET (Gabriel), a French advocate and writer, was born at Paris in 1641, and died in 1688. He wrote, among other works, Parnassus reformed, and the War of Authors.—*Moreri.*

GUERICKE (Otho), a German philosopher, born in 1602, and died in 1686. He was counsellor to the elector of Branden-

burg, and burgomaster of Magdeburg. He invented the air-pump and weather-glass, and published some Treatises on Experimental Philosophy.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Guerin (Francis), a professor of the college of Beauvais, who translated Tacitus and Livy into French. He died in 1751, at the age of 70.—*Ibid.*

Guerinière (Francis Robichon de la), equerry to the king of France, who wrote two works of considerable repute, entitled, L'Ecole de Cavalerie, and Elemens de Cavalerie. He died in 1751.—*Ibid.*

Guerre (Martin), a Frenchman, rendered famous by an extraordinary imposture, practised by Arnaud du Thil, his friend. Martin married Bertrande de Rols, and after living with her about ten years, left her, and entered into the service of Spain. Eight years after du Thil presented himself to Bertrande as her husband, and so imposed upon her, by relating various facts, that he lived with her. An uncle of Martin prosecuted du Thil and he was condemned to be hanged. Du Thil appealed to the parliament of Thoulouse; the members of which were greatly divided, when Martin returned home; on which his treacherous friend was hanged and burned in 1560.—*Ibid.*

Guesclin (Bertrand du), constable of France, and an illustrious warrior, was born in Britany in 1311, and died, in the midst of his triumphs, before Chateauneuf de Rendon, in 1380. He gained many victories over the English, and defeated the troops of the king of Navarre.—*Moreri.*

Guettard (John Stephen), a French physician and botanist, who published Memoirs on several of the Arts and Sciences, and Observations on Plants. He died in 1786.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Guevara (Antony de), a Spanish prelate. He became preacher and historiographer to Charles V. and was successively bishop of Guadix, in Granada, and of Mondoneda, in Galicia. He died in 1544. He wrote the Dial of Princes, or, Marcus Aurelius; also letters, called Golden Epistles. His nephew, Anthony de Guevara, was also a divine, and wrote Commentaries on the Scriptures.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Guevara (Lewis Valez de), a Spanish comic poet, was a native of Andalusia, and died in 1646. He wrote many comedies, and a celebrated work, entitled, El Diablo Cojuelo, which furnished the foundation for Le Diable Boiteux of Le Sage.—*Ibid.*

Gueulette (Thomas Simon), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1683, and died in 1766. He wrote several novels, and some comedies.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Guglielmini (Dominic), an eminent Italian mathematician, was born at Bologna in 1655, and died in 1710. He wrote many works, the most celebrated of which is his Treatise on the Nature of Rivers.—*Mor.*

Guibert, an abbot and historian, was born in the diocese of Beauvais, in 1053. He died abbot of Rogent-sous-Couci, in 1124. He wrote a good history of the first crusade, entitled, Gesta Dei per Francos.—*Moreri.*

Guibert (James Anthony Hypolite), a writer on military affairs, was born at Montauban in 1743. He served in Germany and afterwards in Corsica, where he was made a colonel. In 1770, he published his great work, Essai Général de Tactique. Afterwards he turned his attention to dramatic composition, and produced some tragedies. He also wrote the Eulogies of Catinat and L'Hopital. The French academy elected him a member, in the room of M. Thomas. He died in 1790. Besides the above works, he wrote the Eulogy of the King of Prussia.—*Life prefixed to his German Tour, 2 vols.*

Guichard (Claude de), historiographer to the duke of Savoy, and author of a work, entitled, the Funeral of the Ancients. He died in 1607.—*Moreri.*

Guicciardini, an eminent historian, was descended from a noble family of Florence, where he was born in 1482. He practised in the early part of his life as a lawyer, filling several high offices in that profession. Afterwards he was employed in affairs of state for his native city. From this situation he passed into the service of Leo X. and his two immediate successors, and was raised by them to the highest civil and military dignities. His History of Italy, in 4 vols. 4to. is a valuable performance. He died in 1540.—*Tiraboschi.*

Guicciardini (Lewis), nephew of the preceding, was born at Florence about 1523, and died at Antwerp in 1589. He wrote, among other works, a Description of the Low Countries, folio.—*Ibid.*

Guicheron (Samuel), a French historian, died in 1664, at the age of 57. He wrote the Genealogical History of the House of Savoy.—*Moreri.*

Guidi (Alexander), an Italian poet, was born at Pavia in 1650, and died at Frescati in 1712. He wrote Lyric Poems, &c.—*Ibid.*

Guido (Reni), an illustrious Italian painter, was born at Bologna in 1575. His father, being a musician, intended him for the same profession, but conceiving an early attachment to painting, he was placed under Dennis Calvert, a Flemish master. He afterwards studied under the Caracci, and soon acquired greater repute than any of his cotemporaries. Honours were heaped upon him by several crowned heads, and riches flowed upon him in abundance. He was unfortunate only in an immoderate love of gaming, which reduced him to such distress, that a languishing disease ensued, of which he died in 1642. His heads are beautiful, and the draperies elegant.—*Pilkington.*

Guido (Cagnacci), an historical painter, born at Bologna in 1600, and a disciple of Guido Reni. He died in 1680.—*Pilk.*

Guidotti (Paul), an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, was born at Lucca in 1569, and died in 1629. He made wings, with which he imagined he could fly; but in making the attempt at Lucca, he fell, and received great injury.—*Ibid.*

Guignard (John), a French jesuit, professor of divinity in the college of Clermont, who was executed at Paris in 1597, for writing a treatise in which he asserted it lawful to murder Henry IV.—*Moreri.*

Guignes (Joseph de), a learned French writer, was born at Pontoise in 1721. He studied the oriental languages under Stephen Fourmont, and was appointed interpreter to the king in 1741, and member of the academy of Belles Lettres in 1753. He particularly applied to the study of the Chinese characters, and had a principal concern in the Journal des Savans thirty-five years. The revolution reduced him to poverty. He died at Paris in 1800. He wrote the Life of Fourmont; General History of the Huns, Turks, Moguls, and Tartars, 5 vols. 4to.; Memoir proving that the Chinese were an Egyptian Colony; Le Chon-King, 4to.; The Military Art of the Chinese; Historical Essay upon the Oriental and Greek Typography; Principles of Typographical Composition; Memoirs in the Academy of Inscriptions, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Guilandius (Melchior), an eminent botanist, was born at Konigsberg, in Prussia. He travelled over Palestine, Egypt, Africa, and Greece, and afterwards became botanical professor at Padua, where he died in 1589. His principal work is named Papyrus.—*Haller, Bib. Bot.*

Guild (William, D.D.), a minister of the church of Scotland, was born near Dundee in 1602. He was successively professor of philosophy, divinity, and church-history, at Aberdeen. He died in 1662.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Guillain (Simon), a French sculptor, who died in 1658, at the age of 77. He was rector of the academy of painting and sculpture.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Guillelma of Bohemia, the foundres of a sect in Italy, in the 13th century, which added shameful lewdness to the most extravagant enthusiasm. She was regarded as a saint in her life; but after her death, her delusions were discovered, and her body was burnt.—*Moreri.*

Guillemeau (James), an eminent French surgeon, and author of many important works in his profession, who died at Paris in 1612.—*Moreri.*

Guillet de St. George (George), a French historian, was born at Thiers, in Auvergne, in 1625, and died at Paris in 1705. He was historiographer to the academy of painting and sculpture, and the author of Ancient and Modern Sparta; Ancient and Modern Athens; and other works.—*Moreri.*

Guilliaud (Claude), a French divine, and doctor of the Sorbonne in the 16th century. He wrote Commentaries on the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John; Collationes in Omnes D. Pauli Epistolas, &c.—*Ibid.*

Guillim (John), the reputed author of the celebrated work, entitled, the Display of Heraldry, which was in reality written by Dr. Barkham, was born about 1565, and died in 1621. He was rouge croix pursuivant at arms.—*Wood.*

Guiscard, a famous Norman knight, and son of Tancrede de Hauteville, died in the island of Corfu in 1085. He was one of the warriors who conquered Naples from the Saracens, and acquired the dukedom of Apulia and Calabria.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Guischard (Charles Gotlieb), a Prussian officer, was born at Magdeburg in 1742. He served with great reputation in the service of the stadtholder, and afterwards in that of Frederic II. of Prussia, who gave him the name of Quintus Icilius, and a regiment. He died in 1775. His works are: Memoires Militaires sur les Grecs & les Romains, 4to.; Memoires critiques & historiques sur plusieurs Points d'Antiquités Militaires, 4 vols. 8vo.—*Gen. Biog.*

Guise (Claude de Lorraine, duke of), was the 5th son of René II. duke of Lorrain. He settled in France, where he married Antoinette de Bourbon, a princess of the blood, in 1513. He died in 1550. At the battle of Marignan, when he was but twenty-two years of age, he received more than twenty wounds.—*Moreri.*

Guise (Francis de Lorrain, duke of), eldest son of the above, was born in 1519. He was a man of great talents and valour, and during the greater part of his life enjoyed almost unbounded power in France. With him began the famous factions of Condé and Guise. The duke of Guise was at the head of the Catholic party, and a great zealot. He was killed by a pistol-shot, in 1563, by a Protestant gentleman, named Poltrot de Méré.—*Ibid.*

Guise (Henry, duke of), eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1550. He was a good soldier, but of a turbulent temper; and formed the association called the League, on the pretence of defending the Catholic religion, and the liberty of the state. With its aid, the duke of Guise long controlled Henry III. and even was in open rebellion against him. On the celebrated day of the Barricades, the king, having escaped from the duke to Blois, convened the states there; where Guise was assassinated, in 1588.—*Ibid.*

Guise (Charles, duke of), eldest son of the above, was born in 1571. On his father's death, he was shut up in the castle of Tours, from which he escaped in 1592. Proceeding to Paris, he was received with the greatest joy by the partisans of the

League. He finally made his peace with the king but cardinal Richelieu, dreading his power, compelled him to quit France. He died at Cuna, in Italy, in 1640.—*Ibid.*

Guise (Lewis de Lorrain, cardinal of), was the son of Henry, duke of Guise, who was assassinated at Blois. Though a priest, he was of a warlike disposition, and followed Louis XIII. in his expedition into Poitou, where he signalized himself among the bravest of the officers. He died at Saintes, in 1621.—*Ibid.*

Guise (Henry of Lorrain, duke of), grandson of the last-mentioned Henry, was born in 1614. He was of an intriguing and restless disposition, and having joined the conspiracy of the count of Soissons and the duke of Bouillon, was obliged to retire to Rome. While there, the disaffected Neapolitans, who had revolted from Spain, chose him their leader; and he expected to have obtained the sovereignty, but was taken prisoner, at Abruzzo, and carried to Spain, where he remained four years, and was then set at liberty. He died in 1664. His Memoirs of the Neapolitan Enterprize were published in 1 vol. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Guise (William), a learned English divine, was born in Gloucestershire in 1653. He was fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, and died of the small-pox in 1683. He translated into English, Misnæ pars Ordinis primi Zeraim Tituli septem, and illustrated the work with a commentary.—*Wood's A. O.*

Guiton (John), a citizen of Rochelle, who was chosen mayor of that town when it was besieged by cardinal Richelieu in 1637. He refused the post, unless permitted to have a poignard to stab the first who should offer to surrender. Being told that famine had carried off many of the inhabitants, he answered, "It matters not, provided there is one left to shut the gates."—*Moreri.*

Guittone (d'Arezzo), one of the earliest of the Italian poets, flourished about the year 1250. Some of his productions are found in a Collection of Ancient Italian Poets, Florence, 1527, 8vo.—*Tiraboschi.*

Guldenstadt (John Antony), a celebrated traveller, was a native of Riga. For his knowledge of natural history and languages, he was invited to Petersburg, and made professor of natural history. He spent seven years in travelling through Tartary, Georgia, and over the Caucasus, and died at Petersburg, in 1781.—*Coxe's Travels through Russia*, &c.

Gundling (Nicholas Jerom), a German writer on jurisprudence, history, and polics, was born at Nuremburg, in 1671. He was successively professor of philosophy, eloquence, and civil law, at Halle, and died rector of that university in 1729.—*Moreri.*

Gunnerus (John Ernest), a Norwegian divine, was born in 1718 at Christiana. On account of his merit he was made bishop of Drontheim in 1758, where he founded the Royal Norwegian Society, principally for the encouragement of the study of natural history. Linnæus gave the name of *Gunnera* to a plant in his vegetable system. He died at Christiansund, in 1773. He published Flora Norwegiæ, &c.—*Gen. Biog.*

Gunning (Peter), an English prelate, was born at How, in Kent, in 1613. Having received his education at King's school, Canterbury, he was removed to Cambridge, where he distinguished himself as a tutor and preacher. Being a firm royalist, he was driven from Cambridge, on which he entered of New college, Oxford, where he met with patronage and advancement. At the Restoration, he distinguished himself in the Savoy conference, and in 1669 was made bishop of Chichester, from whence he was translated, in 1674, to Ely. He died in 1684.—*Wood A. O.*

Gunter (Edmund), an English mathematician, was born in Herefordshire in 1581. He was educated at Westminster school; from whence he went to Christchurch, Oxford, where took orders; but his genius leading him chiefly to the study of mathematics, he was promoted to the professorship of astronomy in Gresham college, where he died in 1626. He invented a portable quadrant, which goes by his name; and a scale used by navigators. He also dicovered the variation of the magnetic needle. He published Canon Triangulorum, sive Tabulæ Sinuum Artificialium, &c. His works were collected into one volume, 4to, 1673.—*Biog. Brit. Martin's Biog. Phil.*

Gunther, a German poet, who lived in the beginning of the last century, and died at the age of 28, in an extraordinary manner. A rival poet mixed some intoxicating drug with his drink, when he was about to be presented to Augustus II. king of Poland, and while Gunther was speaking to the monarch, he staggered and fell down, on which he died of mortification. His works have proofs of genius and taste; among others is an Ode on Prince Eugene's victory over the Turks.—*Gen. B. D.*

Gurtler (Nicholas), a learned divine, was born at Basil in 1654, and died in 1707. He wrote Historia Templariorum; Origines Mundi; Institutiones Theologicæ; and Lexicon Linguæ Latinæ, Germanæ, Græcæ, et Gallicæ.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Gusman (Lewis), a Spanish jesuit, who died at Madrid, in 1605. He was the author of a work in Spanish entitled, The History of the Jesuits in the Indies, and the Success of their Missions in Japan.—*Moreri.*

Gussanvillan (Peter), a native of Chartres in France, who published the best edition of the works of Gregory the Great that appeared before the edition of the Benedictines.—*Ibid.*

Gustavus I. king of Sweden, known by

the name of GUSTAVUS VASA, was born in 1490. He was the son of Eric Vasa, duke of Gripsholm, and descended from the ancient kings of Sweden. Christian II. king of Denmark, having got Gustavus into his hands in the war in which he reduced Sweden, kept him several years prisoner at Copenhagen. He at length made his escape, and having prevailed on the Dalecarlians to throw off the Danish yoke, he put himself at their head; and, after various fortunes, recovered the whole of Sweden from the tyranny of Christian, and was raised to the throne by the election of the states, whom he prevailed with to make the crown hereditary in his family. Lutheranism was established as the national religion of Sweden in his reign. He died at Stockholm, in 1560.---*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

GUSTAVUS (Adolphus), king of Sweden, was born at Stockholm in 1594, and ascended the throne in 1611. Notwithstanding his youth, he displayed his discernment in the choice of able ministers, and distinguished himself in the field, in a war with Denmark, Muscovy, and Poland; and finally, he rendered his name immortal, by his illustrious achievements in the war he carried on at the head of the German protestants against the house of Austria. He penetrated from the Vistula to the Danube, and twice defeated the celebrated Tilly. He was a patron of the sciences, enriching the university of Upsal; founding a royal academy at Abo, and a university at Dort, in Livonia. This great prince fell in the battle fought on the plains of Lutzen, in 1632; and is supposed to have been treacherously slain, either from the intrigues of cardinal Richelieu, or by the hand of Lawenburg, one of his generals.---*Life, by Harle.*

GUSTAVUS III. king of Sweden, was the son of Adolphus Frederick, and Louisa Ulrica, sister of Frederick II. king of Prussia. He was born in 1746, and educated under count Tessin, whose letters to his royal pupil are well known. He succeeded his father in 1771, at which time a corrupt senate, composed of the four orders, possessed the government, leaving the king a mere cypher. Gustavus the year following effected a revolution without bloodshed, and established a new constitution. He abolished the practice of torture, and introduced other good regulations in the administration of justice. He also formed a college of commerce, and reformed his army and navy. He caused a new translation to be made of the bible, and greatly encouraged agriculture, arts, and literature. In 1777 he paid a visit to the empress of Russia, and was entertained in a magnificent manner. In 1783 he made a tour for his health to France and Italy; and returned after an absence of ten months. In 1788 he was involved in a war with Russia, which power was assisted by Denmark. Gustavus headed his army himself, and stormed the defences of Frederickshamn, where he took and destroyed a great number of vessels. Encouraged by this success, he made an attack on the Russian squadron and arsenal of Revel, but was obliged to retreat. He was equally unfortunate in an attempt on Wyburg, about seventy miles from Petersburgh; but July 9, 1790, the Swedish fleet, commanded by the king, gained a victory over the Russians, who lost forty-five vessels, and a great number of men. This produced a peace the same year. On the breaking out of the French revolution, a coalition was formed between the northern powers and Spain, by which it was agreed that Gustavus should march against France at the head of a considerable army; but while preparations were making he was shot at a masquerade by Ankarstroem, a disbanded officer of the army, March 15, 1792, but did not die till the 29th. Gustavus wrote some plays, and political pieces of merit.---*Annual Reg.*

GUTHIERES (James), a French advocate and writer, died in 1638. The lovers of antiquities are indebted to him for many valuable writings.---*Moreri.*

GUTHRIE (William), a native of Scotland, was born in 1701, and educated at Aberdeen. His most esteemed work is his Geographical Grammar. He died in 1769.---*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

GUTTENBURG (John), one of those to whom the invention of the art of printing is attributed, was descended of a noble family, and born at Mentz, about 1400. If he did not invent printing, it is probable he was the first who conceived the idea of printing a book; which he executed, first with blocks of wood engraved, and afterwards with separate letters cut in wood. He took for a partner John Faust, and died at Mentz in 1468.---*Gen. Biog.*

GUY (Thomas), founder of Guy's hospital, was the son of Thomas Guy, lighterman and coal-dealer in Horseleydown Southwark. He was bred a bookseller, and began trade with only 200*l.*; but the bulk of his fortune was made by purchasing seamen's tickets, during queen Anne's wars, and by speculations in South-sea stock, in the memorable year 1720. Besides Guy's hospital, he erected an alms-house at Tamworth. He died in 1724, aged 81, worth 300,000*l.*---*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

GUY, a monk of Arezzo, famous for inventing the gamut in music. He lived about the year 1026.---*Burney.*

GUYARD (de Berville), a French writer, was born in Bans, in 1697, and after a life of extreme distress, died in the prison of the Bicetre, at the age of 73. He wrote the Lives of Bertrand du Guesclin, and of the chevalier Bayard. He is not to be confounded with *Anthony Guyard*, a benedicting monk, who died at Dijon in 1770. He wrote

Political Observations on the Administration of Benefices, &c.---*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Guyet (Francis), a French critic, was born at Angers in 1575. He was tutor to the abbot of Grandselve, afterwards cardinal de la Valette, and died in 1655. He attempted to prove that the Latin language is derived from the Greek, and that all the primitive words of the latter consisted only of one syllable.---*Moreri.*

Guyon (Johanna Mary Bouvieres de la Mothe), a famous enthusiast, was born at Montargis, in France, in 1648. At sixteen she married, and became a widow at the age of 28, after which she devoted herself to religious meditation, and imbibed all the mystical conceits of quietism, till she worked herself up into the belief that she was the pregnant woman in the Apocalypse, and the destined foundress of a new church. Having gained many followers, she was confined in a convent, but was released, at the instance of madame Maintenon. After this she proselyted the illustrious Fenelon, but was treated with great severity by Bossuet of Meaux, by whose means she was sent to the Bastile from whence she was liberated in 1702. She died at Blois, in 1717. Her works are numerous, and still admired by those who are fond of mysticism.---*Moreri.*

Guyon (Claude), a French historian, was a native of Franche-Comté, and died at Paris, in 1771. One of his best works is an ecclesiastical history.---*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Guyse (John), a dissenting divine, was born at Hertford about 1680. After receiving a suitable education, he became a minister at his native place; but in 1727 he removed to London, as pastor to the independent congregation in New Broad-street. The university of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of D. D. in 1732. Some years before his death he became blind, but still continued his ministerial duties. He died in 1761. His works are: a Paraphrase on the New Testament, 3 vols. 4to.; Jesus Christ God man, or the Constitution of Christ's Person, &c. considered, in several sermons, 8vo.; The Standard Use of the Scripture to all the Purposes of a Divine Revelation, 8vo.; The Holy Spirit a Divine Person, several sermons, 8vo.; Youth's Monitor, or six Sermons preached to young People, 12mo.—*Fun. Serm. by Conder.*

Gwynn (Eleanor), famous for the circumstance of her rising from the lowest situation to be mistress of Charles II. In the early part of her life she entertained companies at taverns, by singing; and previous to her winning the affection of the monarch, she was successively mistress to Hart, Lacy, and Buckhurst. She died in 1687.---*Granger.*

Gwynne (Mathew), a physician, was descended from an ancient Welsh family, but born in London. He was educated at Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree. He attended sir Henry Hunton, ambassador from queen Elizabeth to the French court. The time of his death is uncertain. ---*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Gylippus, a Lacedemonian commander, who was employed by the Syracusans against the Athenians, B. C. 414. He gained many advantages, but having appropriated to himself the greatest part of the spoils, he was banished ---*Plutarch in Lysander.*

Gyzen (Peter), an eminent landscape painter, was born at Antwerp about 1686. He was a disciple of John Breughel, and painted views on the Rhine in an excellent style.---*Pilkington.*

H.

Haansbergen of Utrecht, a painter, was the disciple of Poelemburg, and many of his pictures have been mistaken for the productions of that master.---*Moreri.*

Haas (William), an eminent type-founder and printer, was born at Basil in 1741, and died at the monastery of St. Urban, in the canton of Lucern, in June 1800. He was the first in Germany and Switzerland who successfully engraved a French type in the style of Baskerville. He invented a new printing-press, also the art of printing geographical charts with moveable characters. In his youth he devoted several years to the military service of his country, and instituted a corps of artillery on a new system, the school of which he superintended himself. Some of his papers are in the Memoirs of the Economical Society at Basil.—*Monthly Mag.*

Habakkuk, a Jewish prophet, who is supposed to have lived in the reign of Jehoiakim, A. M. 3395. His style is grand and beautiful.—*Grey's Key to Old Test.*

Habert (Henry Louis), the editor of the works of Gassendus, for whom he had a great friendship. He was a member of the academy, and wrote some pieces of poetry. He died in 1679.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Habicot (Nicholas), a French surgeon, was born at Bonny, in Gatinois, and died in 1624. He wrote a treatise on the Plague. —*Ibid.*

Habington (William), an English writer, was born in Worcestershire, in 1605. He was educated in France, and died in 1654. He wrote some poems, a play called the Queen of Arragon, and the history of Edward IV.—*Nicholson's Hist. Library.*

Hackaert (John), a Dutch painter, was born at Amsterdam about 1635. His landscapes are beautiful.—*Houbraken.*

Hacket (William), a fanatic in the reign of Elizabeth, who, after leading a licen-

tious life, suddenly pretended to be a prophet, and associated with two others, named Goppinger and Arthington. Hacket called himself sole monarch of Europe, and the son of God, for which he was executed in 1592.—*Camden's Hist. of Eliz.*

HACKET (John), an English prelate, was born in London, in 1592, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. Archbishop Williams became his patron, and in return he wrote that prelate's Life. In 1628 he was made archdeacon of Bedford, after which he obtained a residentiaryship of St. Paul's, but the civil wars deprived him of his places. At the Restoration he was made bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, the cathedral of which he repaired at a great expence. He died in 1670. He has a volume of sermons in print.—*Life by Dr. Plume.*

HACKSPAN (Theodore), a Lutheran divine, who was deeply versed in oriental learning. He was professor at Altorf, and died in 1659. His works are: Miscellaneorum Sacrorum Lib. ii; Notæ Philologico-Theologicæ in rariora et difficiliora Vet. & Nov. Test. Loca, 3 vols.; Observationes Arabico-Syriacæ in quædam Loca Veteris et Novi Testamenti, 4to.; Specimen Theologiæ Talmudicæ, &c.—*Moreri.*

HADDOCK (sir Richard), a gallant English admiral, who distinguished himself in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. He died in 1714.—*Campbell.*

HADDON (Walter), a learned Englishman, was born in Buckinghamshire, in 1516, and educated at Eton school, from whence he was sent to King's college, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree in civil law. He was a zealous promoter of the Reformation, which brought him into some danger in the reign of queen Mary. On the accession of Elizabeth, he was made master of the court of requests, and employed on state affairs. He died in 1572. His miscellaneous works were printed in 1567, in 4to.—*Biog. Brit.*

HAEN (Anthony de), privy counsellor and physician to the empress Maria Theresa. His chief performances are, Ratio Medendi, 17 vols. 8vo. and a treatise on Magic. He died in 1776.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HAERLEM (Theodore van), a painter, was born in the city of the same name, about 1410, and died in 1470.—*Houbraken.*

HAGEDORN, a German poet of the 18th century, who imitated Fontaine with considerable success. His writings shew real spirit and delicacy.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HAGEN (John van), a landscape painter, was born in the county of Cleves, and died at the close of the 17th century. His manner was pleasing, and his colouring natural.—*Pilk.*

HAGGAI, one of the minor prophets, who prophesied in the second year of Darius Hystaspes, or A.M. 3484. He predicted the coming of the Messiah.—*Grey's Key to Old Test.*

HAGUENIER (John), a French poet, was born in Burgundy. His pieces are all of the lighter kind. He died in 1738.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HAGUENOT (Henry), a physician of Montpellier, who died in 1776. He wrote Tractatus de Morbis externis Capitis, 12mo.; Otia Physiologica Memoirs addressed to the Academy of Sciences.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HAHN (Simon Frederic), professor of history at Helmstadt, and historiographer to the elector of Hanover, who died in 1729. He wrote a history of the German empire, and a work entituled, Collectio Monumentorum veterum et recentiorum ineditorum.—*Moreri.*

HAILLAN (Bernard de Girard, lord of), a French historian, was born at Bourdeaux, in 1535. He wrote poems, and several books relative to the history of France. He died in 1610.—*Bayle.*

HAINES (Joseph), nick-named count Haines, a comedian, who received a liberal education, and was for some time secretar to sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state. He possessed merit as a performer, and died in 1701.—*Biog. Dram.*

HAKEM, the third caliph of the Fatemite family, who persecuted the jews and christians with great severity, and set up claims to divinity. He was assassinated A.D. 1021.—*D'Herbelot.*

HAKEWILL (George), an English divine, was born at Exeter, in 1579, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Exeter college. Afterwards he was made archdeacon of Surrey, and rector of Heanton, in his native county, where he died in 1649. He wrote an Apology for the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World, folio, 1635. His brother, a barrister, sided with the puritans, and wrote some tracts against the church.—*Prince's Worthies.*

HAKLUYT (Richard), an English divine, was born in Herefordshire about 1553, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ-church college, Oxford. He distinguished himself by his skill in cosmography, and published a curious collection of voyages, in 3 vols. folio. In 1605 he was made prebendary of Westminster, besides which he had the benefice of Wetheringset in Suffolk. He died in 1614. His countrymen, out of respect to his labours, named a promontory on the coast of Greenland, Hakluyt's headland.—*Biog. Brit.*

HALE (sir Matthew), an English judge, was born at Aldersley, in Gloucestershire, in 1600, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's-inn, where he followed the study of the law with great application. He was one of archbishop Laud's counsel, and acted in the same capacity to several other il-

lustrious sufferers in the great rebellion, and also for the king. However, he took the covenant and engagement, and accepted of a judge's place in the common-bench from Cromwell. On the death of Oliver, he refused to act under his son Richard. In the parliament which recalled the king, he sat for his native county; and soon after the Restoration was made chief baron of the exchequer, from whence he was advanced to the chief-justiceship of the king's bench. He resigned his office in 1675, and died the same year. His remains were interred in the church-yard of Aldersley. He was twice married, and had by his first wife ten children. He was a learned man, an upright judge, and an exemplary christian. His writings are numerous on theological, philosophical, and legal subjects. The principal are: 1. the Primitive Origination of Mankind considered and explained according to the Light of Nature, &c. folio; 2. The History of the Pleas of the Crown, folio; 3. The original Institution, Power, and Jurisdiction of Parliaments; 4. Contemplations, Moral and Divine, 3 vols. 8vo. His religious works have been recently published in 2 vols. 8vo. by the rev. T. Thirlwall, A. M.—*Life by Burnet.*

HALES (John), commonly called "the ever-memorable," was born at Bath, in 1584, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Merton on being elected to a fellowship. In 1613 he was admitted a fellow of Eton college, and in 1618 he attended sir Dudley Carleton, ambassador to Holland, as his chaplain. While there he was present at the synod of Dordt, an account of which he wrote to his patron, printed in his Remains. In 1638 archbishop Laud procured for him a canonry of Windsor. He suffered great hardships in the rebellion, and died in 1656. He was a man of learning and skill in argument, as appears from his works, 8vo. and 3 vols 12mo.—*Wood.*

HALES (Stephen), a divine and philosopher, was born in Kent, in 1677, and brought up at Bene't college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1703. He took great pains in the study of botany and experimental philosophy, and invented a machine for demonstrating the motions of the planets, nearly similar to the orrery. In 1741 he published his invention of ventilators. He contented himself with the rectory of Teddington near Hampton-court, refusing higher dignities. He was greatly esteemed by Frederic prince of Wales, and was almoner to the princess. He died in 1761. His communications to the Philosophical Transactions, were numerous, besides which he published two volumes of statical Essays, &c.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HALKET (lady Anna), an English lady, was born at London, in 1622. She was the daughter of Mr. Robert Murray, preceptor to princee Charles, afterwards Charles I. In 1656 she married sir James Halket, by whom she had four children. She died in 1699. A volume of Meditations taken from her MSS. was printed at Edinburgh in 1701.—*Female Worthies.*

HALL (Richard), an English divine of the Roman church, who in the reign of Elizabeth, went to Flanders, and became professor of divinity at Douay, and canon of St. Omer. He published, among other works, a History of the Troubles of his Time, and is very severe on the protestants. He died in 1604.—*Bayle.*

HALL (Joseph), an English prelate, was born in 1474, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch in Leicestershire, and brought up at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1597 he published his Virgidemiarum, or Satires, in six books; which were reprinted at Oxford, in 1753. About 1603 he was presented to the rectory of Hawsted, in Suffolk, which he resigned on obtaining Waltham in Essex. Henry prince of Wales appointed him his chaplain, and had a great regard for him. In 1616 he obtained the deanry of Worcester, and two years afterwards was appointed one of the English divines at the synod of Dordt. In 1627 he was promoted to the bishopric of Exeter, from whence in 1641 he was translated to Norwich. This pious and moderate prelate was very ill used by the puritanical party in the civil war. He died in 1656. His works have been published in three volumes, folio. They abound in fine thoughts, expressed in excellent language, and he has been generally called the English Seneca.—*Biog. Brit.*

HALL (John), an English lawyer and poet, was born at Durham, in 1627, and educated at Cambridge, from whence he was removed to Gray's-inn, and in due course called to the bar. He died in 1657. He published a volume of poems in 1646, and translated Longinus into English.—*Langbaine. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HALL (Henry), an English divine, was born in 1716. He was fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and became chaplain to archbishop Herring, who gave him the rectories of Harbledown and Orpington, in Kent, and East Peckham. He was also treasurer of Wells, and died in 1763.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HALL (John), an English surgeon in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He published a Compendium of Anatomy, and other works; also a collection of Hymns, with musical notes, in 1565.—*Ibid.*

HALLE (Peter), a French poet and lawyer, was born at Bayeux, in Normandy, in 1611. He became king's poet and professor of canon law. His Latin poems have merit, but he is best known by his works on jurisprudence. He died in 1689.—*Moreri.*

HALLE (Antony), professor of eloquence at Caen, who published a Latin grammar,

and poems in the same language. He died in 1675, aged 83.—*Moreri.*

HALLE (Claude Guy), a painter, and director of the academy of painting at Paris. Several of his works adorned the churches in Paris, particularly that of Notre Dame. He died in 1736, aged 85. His son, *Noel* HALLE, was also a good painter: he was a member of the academy of painting, and for his services in reforming that at Rome, obtained the order of St. Michael. He died in 1781, aged 70.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HALLER (Albert), a celebrated physician, was born at Berne, and evinced great genius at a very early age, particularly for poetry. His reputation procured him a medical professorship at Gottingen, where he afterwards became president of the academy. He was also a member of most of the learned societies in Europe, but refused the title of a baron of the empire. He died at Berne in 1777, at an advanced age. His son, who trod in his steps, died in 1786, after having published an esteemed work, entitled Biographie Litteraire de la Suisse. The poems of the elder Haller are descriptive and elegant. Besides these he published: 1. Stirpes Helvetiæ, folio; 2. Disputationes Anatomicæ, 8 vols. 4to.; 3. Disputationes de Morbis, 7 vols. 4to.; 4. Disputationes Chirurgicæ, 5 vols. 4to.; 5. Bibliotheca Medicinæ theoreticæ et practicæ; 6. Elementa Physiologiæ, 8 vols. 4to.; 7. Hippocratis Genuina, 4 vols. 4to. &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HALLEY (Edmund), a celebrated astronomer, was born in London, in 1656, and educated at St. Paul's school, from whence he was sent to Queen's college, Oxford, where he chiefly applied to the mathematics particularly astronomy. He made a number of observations, and having formed the design of completing the scheme of the heavens by the addition of the stars near the south pole, he went to St. Helena in 1676, and finished his catalogue. On his return he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1679 he went to Dantzic to confer with Hevelius about the dispute between him and Dr. Hooke, respecting the preference of plain or glass sights in astronomical instruments. In 1680 happened the great comet, which Mr. Halley first observed in his passage from Dover to Calais. He afterwards completed his observations upon it at the royal observatory at Paris. From thence he went to Italy with Mr. Robert Nelson, and in 1681 returned to England. In 1686 Mr. Newton committed to his care the publication of his Principia, to which Halley prefixed some Latin verses. In 1698 he was appointed commander of a ship sent out for the purpose of trying his theory of the variation of the compass. The year following he made another voyage with the same design, and from his observations he constructed his General Chart, exhibiting the variation of the compass in most parts of the ocean. He was sent on a third voyage to ascertain the course of the tides in the British channel, of which he also published a chart. Soon after he went, at the request of the emperor of Germany, to survey the Adriatic, and to examine two ports which the emperor intended to erect there. On his return in 1703, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him by the university of Oxford. He was also appointed professor of geometry, and had the half-pay of a captain in the navy settled on him. In 1713 he was chosen secretary to the royal society, and in 1719 made astronomer-royal. He died in 1742. Dr. Halley published several papers in the Philosophical Transactions, a set of Astronomical Tables, and an edition of Apollonius's Works, folio, 1710.—*Biog. Brit.*

HALLIFAX (George Savile marquis of), an eminent statesman, was born in 1630, and created marquis in 1682. Charles II. made him a privy counsellor, and lord privy seal: he was also offered the post of secretary of state, and that of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, but declined both. On the accession of James, he was appointed president of the council, from which he was dismissed for refusing his consent to a repeal of the tests. In the convention parliament he was chosen speaker of the house of lords, and at the accession of William and Mary was made lord privy seal. In 1689 he resigned that office, and became an opponent of the government. He died in 1695. His lordship wrote an excellent piece entitled, Advice to a Daughter.—*Granger.*

HALLIFAX (Samuel), a learned bishop, was born at Mansfield in Derbyshire, and admitted at an early age of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he proceeded A. B. in 1744, and A. M. in 1747. He then removed to Trinity hall, and took his doctor's degrees in civil law in 1764. He was many years Arabic professor of Cambridge, but resigned in 1770, and was made regius professor of civil law. In 1775 he was created D. D. by mandate. He became chaplain to the king, master of the faculties in doctors' commons, and rector of Worksop in Nottinghamshire. He was afterwards master of his college, which station he resigned in 1781 on being promoted to the bishopric of Gloucester, from whence he was translated to St. Asaph in 1787. He died in 1790. His lordship wrote an Analysis of Civil Law and published a volume of Lectures preached at bishop Warburton's lecture in Lincoln's-inn chapel.—*Edward's Survey of the Cathedral of St. Asaph.*

HALS (Francis), an eminent portrait painter, was born at Mechlin, in 1584, and died in 1666. He was equalled only by Vandyck. His brother Dirk excelled in painting festive meetings of boors, &c. He died in 1656.—*Pilkington.*

HAMBERGER (George Albert), an epic

nent mathematician, was born in Franconia in 1662, and died at Jena in 1726. He wrote De Iride Diluvii; de opticis Oculorum Vitris; de Hydraulicæ frigore; de Basi Computi ecclesiastici, 4to.—*Moreri.*

HAMBERGER (George Christopher), a voluminous German writer, who is known as the editor of the works of Orpheus. He was a member of the university of Gottingen, and died in 1773, aged 47.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HAMEL (John Baptist), a French mathematician and priest of the oratory, was born in Normandy in 1624. He studied at Caen and Paris, and at the age of 19 published a treatise on trigonometry. He was the first secretary to the royal academy, and attened Colbert in his travels. In 1678 appared his Philosophia Vetus et Nova. In 1698 he published Regiæ Scientiarium Academiæ Historiæ. He died at Paris, in 1706. Besides the above, he published some works on theological subjects.—*Nouv. Dict Hist*

HAMEL DU MONCEAU (Henry Louis du), was born at Paris in 1700. He applied with great assiduity to the study of agriculture, commerce, and mechanics; and was appointed inspector of the marine. He died in 1782. He wrote Elements of Agriculture, treatises on Trees, and some on Naval Architecture.—*Ibid.*

HAMILCAR (Barcas), father of Hannibal. He distinguished himself as an able general, and founded Barcelona in Spain. He was slain in battle, B.C. 237.—*Corn. Nepos. Plutarch.*

HAMILTON (Patrick), a gentleman of learning and piety, who suffered for his religion in Scotland at the beginning of the Reformation. He was related to James V. and early in life was made abbot of Ferme, which would have been followed by other preferments if he had not imbibed the doctrines of Luther, which he propagated with so much zeal as to irritate the catholic clergy, particularly cardinal Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrews, by whose means he was brought to trial and condemned to the flames. He suffered with great fortitude in 1527, aged only 23. A confession of faith by him was published by John Frith.—*Foxe's Acts and Mon.*

HAMILTON (Anthony, count), an ingenious writer, descended from a Scotch family, but born in Ireland. He attached himself to the fortunes of the house of Stuart, and wrote Fairy Tales, and poems; but his best work is the memoirs of the count de Grammont, a romance. He died in France, in 1720, aged 74.—*N. D. H.*

HAMILTON (James, first duke of), was the son of James marquis of Hamilton, born in 1606, and educated at Oxford. In 1625 he succeeded his father, and gained the favour of Charles I. In 1631 he went with an army to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and returned to England the year following. He afterwards accompanied the king to Scotland and assisted at the coronation. On the breaking out of the disturbances in that country, respecting episcopacy, he was appointed the king's commissioner, and when the war began he raised forces in defence of the royal cause, for which he was created duke of Hamilton and earl of Cambridge. After distinguishing himself greatly in behalf of the king, he was defeated by Cromwell at Preston, and though he surrendered on a promise that his life should be spared, he was brought to trial and beheaded in 1649.—*Lives of the dukes of Hamilton, by Burnet, fol.*

HAMILTON (William, duke of), brother of the above, was born in 1616, and succeeded to the title in 1649. He was secretary of state for Scotland, bravely exerted himself in the royal cause, and died of the wounds which he received at the Worcester fight in 1652.—*Ibid.*

HAMILTON (George), earl of Orkney, and fifth son of the earl of Selkirk, distinguished himself as an able general in the reigns of William and Anne. He died in 1737.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HAMILTON (William), a native of Bangor, and an ingenious poet, whose works were printed at Edinburgh in 12mo. 1760. He was born in 1704, and died in 1752.

HAMILTON (sir William), was born in Scotland, of the noble family of that name, in 1730. His education was liberal, but his fortune very narrow, which he improved in 1755 by marrying an heiress. In 1764 he was appointed ambassador to the court of Naples, where he distinguished himself by his ardour in promoting the fine arts, in collecting antiquities, and advancing the interests of science, till his recall in 1800. He explored the volcanic mountains of Vesuvius and Etna, his valuable observations on which have been published. His Campi Phlegræi, 2 vols. folio, must also be pronounced a splendid and interesting performance. He greatly promoted the publication of the magnificent and elegant work, Antiquités Etrusques, Grecques, et Romaines, tirées du Cabinet de Mr. Hamilton; the editor of which was D'Hancarville. During his residence at Naples, he received from his majesty the riband of the order of the bath. The Philosophical Transactions have been enriched by many of his communications, and also the British Museum by his presents of antiquities and other curiosities. He died at London, in 1803.—*Literary Journals.*

HAMLET, the name of a celebrated Danish prince, whose story is told by Saxo Grammaticus, and rendered familiar by the admirable play written by Shakspeare.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HAMMOND (Henry), a learned divine, was born at Chertsey, in Surrey, in 1605, and educated at Eton, from whence he was

removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow in 1625. In 1632 he obtained the rectory of Penshurst, in Kent, from whence he was ejected in the rebellion. In 1643 he was made archdeacon of Chichester. He was with the king at the treaty of Uxbridge, to confer with the parliamentary commissioners on church government, on which subject he disputed with Vines, a presbyterian minister. In 1645 he was appointed canon of Christchurch, Oxford, and chaplain in ordinary to the king, whom he attended in the Isle of Wight. In 1653 he published his Annotations on the New Testament, a work of great merit. He died as he was about to be made bishop of Worcester, in 1660. Besides the above he wrote a Commentary on the Psalms, a Practical Catechism, Sermons and controversial pieces, all collected into 4 vols. folio.—*Life by Fell. Biog. Br.*

Hammond (Anthony), an English poet, was born in Huntingdonshire, and educated at St John's college, Cambridge. He was a member of parliament, and commissioner of the navy. He published a volume of poems, and wrote the Life of Mr. Moyle. He died about 1730.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Hammond (James), the son of the above, was born in 1710, and educated at Westminster school. He was equerry to the prince of Wales, and member of parliament for Truro. Lord Chesterfield published his Love Elegies, which are very pleasing. He died in 1742.—*Ibid.*

Hamon (John), a French physician, was born at Cherbourg. He wrote several books on religious subjects in a good style, and died in 1687, aged 69.—*Moreri.*

Hampden (John), a political character, was descended of an ancient family in Buckinghamshire, and born at London in 1594. In 1636 he distinguished himself by his opposition to the payment of ship-money, by which he acquired great popularity. He became a leading man in the house of commons, and at the commencement of the civil war he took up arms against the king, but was shot by a pistol in a skirmish in Oxfordshire in 1643. Lord Clarendon observes of him, that "he had a head to contrive, a tongue to persuade, and a heart to execute, any mischief."—*Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion.*

Hamsa, a mohammedan doctor, who wrote a book against the Koran, remarkable for its purity and elegance, which has been translated from Arabic into French by La Croix.—*D'Herbelot.*

Handel (George Frederic), an illustrious musician, was born at Halle in Saxony, in 1684. His father who intended him for the law, perceiving his propensity to music, prohibited all instruments from his house. The son, however, contrived to have a small clavichord concealed in the garret, where he used to amuse himself when the family were asleep. At the age of seven he went with his father to the court of the duke of Saxe Weissenfels, to whom Handel's brother-in-law was valet. While there he got into the church one morning, and began to play on the organ. The duke, who was in the church, surprized at the playing, asked who it was, and on being informed, he expostulated with the old gentleman for restraining his son's inclination; in consequence of which a master was provided for him. Handel made so great a progress, that at the age of nine he composed the church service. In 1693 he went to Berlin, where he was greatly noticed by the king of Prussia. From thence he went to Hamburg, and had a dispute with another musician, who made a push at him with his sword as they were coming out of the orchestra, but a music-book in his bosom prevented the weapon from piercing his heart. Here he composed, at the age of 14, his opera of Almeria. Soon after this he visited Italy, and at Florence produced the opera of Rodrigo. In 1710 he visited England, but being under an engagement to the elector of Hanover, his stay was short. In 1712 he returned, and obtained a pension of 200*l.* a year, which was afterwards doubled. Some of the nobility projected a plan for erecting an academy in the Haymarket to secure a supply of operas, composed by Handel, and under his direction. This plan was carried into effect, and succeeded for about ten years, and then fell to the ground; when the rage for Italian music prevailed, and Handel could not stop the progress of the delusion. But in 1742 his popularity returned, and he retained his glory to the last. He died in 1759, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where there is an elegant monument to his memory. But his greatest monument is in his works, a complete edition of which was published by Dr. Arnold.—*Life of Handel*, 8*vo.*

Hanifah, chief of one of the most ancient sects among the Mussulmans: the other sects are those of Schiafi, Malik, and Hambel. The Turks account Hanifah a saint. He died at Babylon.—*Rycaut's Hist. of the Turks. Chardin's Travels.*

Henkius (Martin), professor of history at Breslaw, was the author of some learned works; the best of which is entitled, De Romanorum Rerum Scriptoribus. He died in 1709, aged 76.—*Moreri.*

Hanmer (Meredith), a divine of the church of England, was a native of Flintshire, and treasurer of Trinity church, Dublin. He died of the plague, in 1604. Dr. Hanmer translated the ecclesiastical histories of Eusebius, Socrates, and Evagrius, into English.—*Collier's Hist. Dict.*

Hanmer (Jonathan), a nonconformist divine, was born at Barnstaple, in Devonshire, about 1605, and educated at Emanul college, Cambriege. He obtained the liv-

ing of Bishop's Tawton, and the lectureship of Barnstaple, from which he was ejected in 1662. He died in 1687. He wrote a Discourse on Confirmation, and a View of Ecclesiastical Antiquity.—*Calamy. Palmer.*

HANMER (sir Thomas), an English writer, was born in 1676; and educated at Westminster school, and Christchurch, Oxford. He was chosen speaker of the house of commons, in 1713, and died in 1746. Sir Thomas published an edition of Shakspeare with notes, in 6 vols. 4to.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HANNEKEN (Mennon), a Lutheran divine, was born in Oldenburg in 1595. He was professor of the Oriental languages at Marpurgh, and wrote a Hebrew Grammar, and other works. He died in 1671. His son, Philip Louis, became professor of Hebrew at Gissen, and died in 1706.—*Moreri.*

HANNEMAN (Adrian), a portrait and historical painter, was born at the Hague, in 1611. He copied the works of Vandyck with great exactness. He died in 1680.—*Houbraken. De Piles.*

HANNIBAL, a famous Carthaginian general, and the son of Hamilcar, who made him swear eternal enmity to the Romans, at the age of eight years. On the death of Asdrubal, he obtained the command of the Carthaginian armies, and in three years subdued Spain. Having taken Saguntum, which was in alliance with the Romans, it occasioned the second Punic war, in which he shewed the most consummate generalship. He is said to have crossed the Alps by softening the rocks with fire and vinegar. On his arrival in Italy he defeated Cornelius Scipio, and obtained several victories over the most experienced Roman generals, particularly at Cannæ, where the Romans lost about 40,000 men, and had Hannibal pushed on for Rome it must have fallen. But by stopping at Capua, where his soldiers gave themselves up to luxury, the Romans recovered from their surprize; and when he appeared before the city, it excited so little concern, that the ground on which he was encamped was put up for sale, and sold at a high price. He soon retired and experienced a defeat near Zama. A peace was then concluded; but Hannibal fearing the Romans, fled to Prusias king of Bithynia, and on hearing that the senate had sent to demand him, he poisoned himself, 182 B. C.—*Corn. Nepos. Plutarch.*

HANNIBALIANUS (Flavius Claudius), nephew of the emperor Constantine, from whom he received the provinces of Pontus, Cappadocia, and the Lesser Armenia, with the title of king. He was murdered by Constantius, in 338.—*Univ. Hist.*

HANNO, a Carthaginian general, who made great geographical discoveries in the interior of Africa, an account of which is extant. There was another of this name, who tamed a young lion, which used to attend him like a dog. The Carthaginians, fearing his power, banished him.—*Moreri.*

HANNSACHS, a German poet, who published no less than five folio volumes of poems, in which are a few grains only that are passable. He was a native of Nuremburgh, and died in 1576.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HANWAY (Jonas), an eminent philanthropist, was born at Portsmouth, in 1712, and being bred a merchant, formed a connexion with a commercial house at Petersburgh, in consequence of which he travelled into Persia, of which country he published an account in 2 vols. 4to. On settling in London, he devoted a considerable portion of his time to benevolent purposes, and was the principal institutor of the marine society, and the Magdalen Hospital. For these exertions he was made a commissioner of the navy; and when he resigned his seat at the board, his salary was continued. He died in 1786. He wrote several religious books of considerable merit; the best of which is entitled Domestic Happiness promoted, 12mo.—*Life by Pugh.*

HARCOURT (Harriet Eusebia), an ingenious English lady, was the daughter of a gentleman of large estate at Richmond in Yorkshire, where she was born in 1705. She received a learned education from her father, whom she accompanied in his travels through Europe, and at his death inherited his estates. In 1733 she returned to England, having lost her father at Constantinople. Having brought with her several ladies from abroad, she formed a kind of monastery on her estate in Yorkshire, and another in one of the western isles of Scotland, but without any vows or austerity. She died in 1745. Her romantic institutions ceased after her death.—*Female Worthies.*

HARDER (John James), a physician, was born at Basil in 1656. After studying medicine at his native place he went to France, and on his return was made professor of rhetoric, but soon after he obtained the medical and anatomical chair, to which was added that of botany. He was also three times rector of the university. The emperor Leopold created him a count; and he obtained several distinguished honours from other princes. He died in 1711. His works are, Apiarium; Prodromus Physiologic. s, Naturam explicans Humorum Nutritioni & Generationi dicatorum: Examen Anatomicum Cochleæ terrestris, &c. His brother *Jerome* was a learned divine, and professor of oriental languages at Leyden: but before his entry on the office he resolved on making a tour to the East, and died at Constantinople.—*Moreri.*

HARDERY (Geoffrey), an English monk of the order of St. Augustine, and confessor to Henry III. He was a professor

at Oxford, and wrote some pieces on evangelical poverty, a History of his Order, Lectures on the Old and New Testament, &c. He died at London, in 1360.---*Pits. Bayle.*

HARDIME (Peter), a flower-painter of Antwerp, was born in 1678, and died in 1748. In the monastery of the Bernardines at Antwerp he painted four large designs, representing the four seasons. His brother *Simon* was also a good flower-painter, and died at London, in 1737.---*Pilkington.*

HARDING (John), the author of an English Chronicle, who died in 1461

HARDING (Thomas), an English divine of the Roman church, was born at Comb-Martin, in Devonshire, in 1512. He was fellow of New college, Oxford, and Hebrew professor; but at the accession of Elizabeth he went to Louvain, where he employed his pen against the protestants, particularly bishop Jewell, with whom he had a long controversy. He died about 1570.---*Wood's A. O.*

HARDINGE (Nicholas), an English poet, was fellow of King's college, Cambridge, member of parliament for Eye, in Suffolk, and secretary of the treasury. He died in 1758. Some of his Latin poems are in the Musæ Anglicanæ, and the English in other collections.---*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HARDION (James), a French writer, was a native of Tours, and a member of the academy of inscriptions. He wrote a Treatise on Poetry and Rhetoric and a Universal History, in 18 vols. He died in 1766, aged 80.---*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HARDOUIN (John), a French jesuit, was born at Quimper in Bretagne, in 1647. He published some of the Latin classics, with learned notes, for the use of the dauphin; but he is rendered famous by the strange notion which he broached, that the greater part of the authors, considered as ancients, are in fact moderns, and were forgeries of the monks. He died in 1729.---*Moreri.*

HARDWICKE (Philip Yorke, earl of), a great English lawyer, was born at Dover in Kent, in 1690. In 1718 he was elected into parliament for Lewes in Sussex. After serving the offices of solicitor and attorney general, he was in 1733 appointed chief justice of the king's-bench, and created a peer. In 1736 he was made lord chancellor, which situation he held twenty years. In 1754 he was created earl of Hardwicke. He died in 1764. In all his offices, particularly the last, he distinguished himself so as to acquire the esteem of all parties, and the veneration of posterity.---*Gen. B. D.*

HARDWICKE (Philip Yorke, earl of), a distinguished nobleman, was born in 1720, educated at Hackney under Mr. Newcome, and entered of Bene't college, Cambridge, in 1737. The year following he was appointed one of the tellers of the exchequer. He was chosen member for Ryegate in 1741, and for the county of Cambridge in 1747. In 1764 he succeeded his father. He was also lord-lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, and high-steward of the university. During his residence at college, he undertook a work, assisted by some of his contemporaries, which is a proof of the learning and taste of the literary society to which he belonged. It is entitled "The Athenian Letters," and was at first only printed for private circulation, but recently it has been published. The persons who bore the greatest share in this learned and ingenious work, were the earl of Hardwicke, and his brother Mr. Charles Yorke. His lordship published the correspondence of sir Dudley Carleton, ambassador to the states general in the reign of James I.; also two volumes of state papers. He died in 1790.---*Europ. Mag.*

HARDY (Alexander), a French dramatic writer, who wrote six hundred pieces, of which only forty-one were published. He died in 1630.---*Moreri.*

HARDY (sir Charles), an English admiral, and the grandson of an eminent naval commander of the same name, in the reign of queen Anne. He had the command of the channel fleet in 1779, but died the same year at Spithead.---*Gent. Mag.*

HARE (Francis), an English prelate, was educated at Eton school, and King's college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. From being dean of Worcester, he was raised to the bishopric of Chichester, which he held, with the deanry of St. Paul's to his death, in 1740. He wrote some tracts against bishop Hoadley, and published an edition of Terence. He also reduced the book of Psalms to a metrical order, which system was completely refuted by Dr. Lowth.---*Biog. Br.*

HARIOT (Thomas), an English mathematician, was born at Oxford in 1560, and educated at St. Mary hall. He accompanied sir Walter Raleigh to America, and published an account of the discovery of Virginia. On his return he was patronized by the earl of Northumberland, who allowed him a pension. He lived some time in Sion college, and died in 1621. His Artis Analyticæ Praxis was printed after his death, and there is no doubt that Descartes drew from it all his pretended discoveries in algebra.---*Ibid.*

HARIRI, an Arabian author who died about 1122. He was a native of Barsa in the kingdom of Babylon, and wrote Almakamah, or Fifty Assemblies, *i. e.* Conferences, in which are some excellent remarks. They were published by Golius in Arabic and Latin at Leyden in 1656, and six of them were translated into English, by Mr. Chappelow, Arabic professor at Cambridge, in 1767.---*Moreri.*

HARLEY (Robert), earl of Oxford, was eldest son of sir Edward Harley, and born in London in 1661. He received a private education, and at the Revolution raised a

troop of horse for king William. He was soon elected into parliament, and in 1704 was appointed one of the secretaries of state, and in 1710 made a commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. The same year he was wounded at the privy-council table with a penknife by a Frenchman named Guiscard, who was under examination for treasonable practices. In 1711 he was raised to the peerage, and appointed lord high treasurer, which office he resigned a few days before the death of queen Anne. In 1715 he was impeached of high treason by the commons, and committed to the Tower, where he remained two years, and was then brought to his trial, and acquitted. He died in 1724. His lordship was a liberal patron of learning, and a great collector of books. His library was sold after the death of his son, and his MSS. are in the British museum.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HARMER (Thomas), a dissenting minister, was born at Norwich, in 1715, and after receiving a suitable education, settled as pastor of a congregation at Wheatfield in Suffolk. He published Observations on Passages of Scripture, 4 vols. 8vo. a work of great value; also Outlines of a Commentary on Solomon's Song; and some other pieces. He died in 1788.—*Europ. Mag. May* 1792.

HARMODIUS. See ARISTOGITON.

HAROLD I. king of England, was the son of Canute I. but his legitimacy being questioned, Alnot, archbishop of Canterbury, refused to consecrate any but the sons of Emma. Harold, however, seized upon the throne, and having got his half-brother, Alfred, into his possession, put out his eyes, and confined him in a monastery. He died without issue, in the 5th year of his reign, in 1039.—*Rapin. Hume.*

HAROLD II. son of earl Godwin, seized the throne on the death of Edward the Confessor, in 1066. That year William, duke of Normandy, invaded the kingdom, and a battle ensued near Hastings, in which Harold was slain.—*Ibid.*

HARPALUS, a Grecian astronomer about 380 B. C. who corrected the cycle of eight years, which was invented by Cleostratus, and adopted one of nine, which was afterwards improved by Meton.—*Petavius, Ration. Temporum.*

HARPALUS, a man to whom Alexander committed the charge of the treasures at Babylon, when he went to the East. Harpalus squandered away a good part of the riches, and fled with the remainder. He was assassinated at Crete, B. C. 325.—*Quintus Curtius. Arrian.*

HARPE (John Francis de la), a celebrated writer, was born at Paris, in 1739, of Swiss parents, and educated at the college of Harcourt. After publishing some lesser pieces, he brought forth in 1764 his tragedy of the Earl of Warwick, which was received with applause. This was followed by a number of dramatic pieces of great merit, also poems which gained prizes from different academies. His Elogies of Fenelon, Racine, Catinat, and Charles V. were also greatly admired; but his principal work is a Complete Course of Literature, 12 vols. 8vo. He died in 1803.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HARPOCRATION (Valerius), a rhetorician of Alexandria, who wrote a lexicon upon the ten orators of Greece, in which he describes the magistracy and judicial proceedings in Africa. He flourished about A. D. 180. Aldus published his work in 1608 at Venice, and Gronovius at Leyden, in 1696. —*Moreri.*

HARPSFIELD (Nicholas), an English divine, and archdeacon of Canterbury, who distinguished himself by his zeal for the Roman catholic religion, for which he was imprisoned many years in the reign of Elizabeth. He wrote an Ecclesiastical History of England; one of the heresy of Wickliff, &c. He died in 1572.—*Pits.*

HARRINGTON (sir John), an English poet, was born in Somersetshire, and educated at Eton and Cambridge. He published a translation of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, and received the honour of knighthood, in the field, from the earl of Essex, and in the reign of James I. was made a knight of the bath. A collection of his works has been printed under the title of Nugæ Antiquæ, in 3 vols. 12mo. He died in 1612, aged 51. —*Parke's Ed. of the Nugæ Antiquæ.*

HARRINGTON (John lord), was the eldest son of lord and lady Harrington, to whose care James I. committed his daughter Elizabeth, afterwards the wife of Frederic, elector palatine and king of Bohemia. The young lord early evinced superior talents, and spoke Latin with great fluency. He acquired a considerable variety of knowledge, which was accompanied with a deep sense of religion. It is said that when at Rome the jesuits, having endeavoured in vain to pervert him and his tutor, Mr. Tovey, administered poison to them, of which the latter died soon after his return to England, but the former struggled against its effects a longer time. He died, however, at the age of 22, in 1613. His lordship was the intimate companion and correspondent of Henry prince of Wales, and the letters which passed between them, in Latin, are extant.—*Nugæ Antiquæ.*

HARRINGTON (James), a political writer, was born in 1611, in Northamptonshire, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. In the civil wars he at first sided with the parliament, but afterwards became an attendant on his majesty. On the king's death he devoted his time to study, and composed his Oceana, a political romance, in which he defended republicanism. This work occasioned a great controversy, and the author formed a society upon its principles. In 1661 he was, on a charge of treason, sent to the Tower, from whence

he was removed to St. Nicholas's island, near Plymouth, but was afterwards released on bail. He died deranged in his intellects, in 1677. His works were published in folio in 1700, and since in 1 vol. 4to.—*Life by Toland.*

HARRIS (Walter), an English physician in the reign of William III., who wrote a good book on the diseases of children.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HARRIS (Robert), an English divine, was born in 1578 at Broad Camden, in Gloucestershire, and educated at Oxford. In the rebellion he joined the presbyterians, and was made rector of Petersfield, and president of Trinity college, Oxford, where he died in 1658. His works are, Sermons; Tractat. de Fœdere Novi Testamenti; Remedium contra Avaritiam; Epistolæ Apologeticæ, &c.—*Wood's A. O.*

HARRIS (John), an English divine and mathematician, who was secretary to the Royal Society, and died about 1730. He published a translation of Pardie's Elements of Geometry, but he is best known by having first projected a Cyclopædia, or Dictionary of Sciences. This work appeared in 1710, in 2 vols. folio, entitled, Lexicon Technicum; a supplementary volume was added to it in 1736, but the Dictionary of Chambers superseded it.

HARRIS (James), a philological writer, was born at Salisbury, in 1709, and educated at the grammar school of that city, from whence he removed to Wadham college, Oxford. He sat in parliament for Christ Church, Hampshire, and in 1763 was appointed commissioner of the admiralty, but afterwards was removed to the treasury board. In 1774 he was made secretary and comptroller to the queen, and died in 1780. He wrote, 1. Three Treatises, concerning Art, Music, Painting, and Poetry, and Happiness, 8vo. 2. Hermes, or a Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar, 8vo. 3. Philosophical Arrangements. 4. Philological Enquiries, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Life written by his son lord Malmesbury, prefixed to an edition of his father's works.*

HARRIS (William), a dissenting divine of the independent persuasion, was upwards of 40 years pastor of a congregation in Crutched-friars. He was the author of a volume of Sermons on the principal Representations of the Messiah in the Old Testament; another called Funeral Discourses; besides other religious pieces. He died in 1740, aged 65.—*Toulmin's edit. of Neale's Puritans.*

HARRIS (William), a baptist minister at Honiton, in Devonshire. He wrote the Lives of James I., Charles I. and II., Oliver Cromwell, and Hugh Peters, in the manner of Bayle, but not with much fidelity, being violently set against the house of Stuart, and partial to republicanism. He died at Honiton, in 1770.—*Nichols's Anecd. of Bowyer.*

HARRISON (William), an English writer, was fellow of New college, Oxford, and secretary to the earl of Stafford, at the Hague. He was the correspondent of Swift, and wrote some poems, to be found in Nichols's Collection. He died in 1712.—*Gen. B. D.*

HARRISON (John), an ingenious mechanic, was born at Wragley in Yorkshire, in 1693, and bred a carpenter. Having a turn for wheel work, he constructed some wooden clocks, the accuracy of which was so much admired that he came to London in 1725 with a timekeeper, which he shewed to Dr. Halley, who recommended him to Mr. Graham, from whom he received great encouragement. In 1735 he visited London again, with a complete machine, and was sent by the board of longitude to Lisbon, to make a trial of it. From that time he went on improving his invention, and received the reward of 20,000*l.* granted by parliament. He died in 1776.—*European Magazine.*

HARRISON (John), one of the regicides who sat at the trial of Charles I. He was the son of a butcher, and rose by his impudence and fanaticism to the rank of colonel in the parliament army. He was executed at the Restoration.—*Trials of the Regicides.*

HARTE (Walter), an English poet and historian, was born and educated at Marlborough, in Wiltshire. He published a poetical collection, called the Amaranth, in 12mo.; a History of Gustavus Adolphus, 2 vols. 4to.; and Essays on Husbandry, 8vo. He died in 1773.—*Gent. Mag.*

HARTLEY (David), an English physician, was born about 1704, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He died at Bath, in 1757. He wrote an excellent work, entitled, Observations on Man, 2 vols. 8vo. 1749.—*Gen. B. D.*

HARTSOEKER (Nicholas), a Dutch philosopher, was born at Gouda, in 1656. After receiving a liberal education from his father who was a minister, he applied himself to mathematics and natural philosophy. He became professor of philosophy at Heidelberg and mathematician to the elector palatine. He died in 1725. He wrote a Course of Natural Philosophy, in 4to., and some small pieces.—*Martin's Biog. Phil. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HARTUNG (John), a German author and Greek professor at Heidelberg, who published notes on the Odyssey, and translated the Argonautics of Apollonius into Latin. He died in 1579.—*Bayle.*

HARVARD (John), a nonconformist divine, who died in 1688 at Charlestown, in New England. He is deserving of commemoration by being the founder of a college bearing his name, at Cambridge, in

North America, which is in a very flourishing state.—*Neale's Hist. of New England.*

HARVEY (William), a celebrated physician, was born at Folkstone in Kent, in 1578. He received his education at Cambridge, and then went to Padua, where he took his doctor's degree in physic. In 1607 he was admitted fellow of the college of physicians, and in 1615, anatomical reader, on which occasion he discovered the circulation of the blood, of which he published an account in 1628, entitled, Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis & Sanguinis. This discovery made a great revolution in medical science, and many foreign practitioners endeavoured to rob the author of his due honour, by ascribing it to other persons, but the right of our countryman has long since been fully established. In 1632 he was made physician to Charles I. and adhered faithfully to the king, for which in 1645 he was chosen warden of Merton college, Oxford; but when the parliamentary visitors came there, he left it for London, and was chosen president of the college, but declined the office on account of his infirmities. He died in 1657, leaving his estate to the college, for which he had built a library and museum. An edition of his works was printed in 1766, 2 vols. 4to.—*Biog. Br.*

HARVEY (Gideon), an English physician, was born in Surrey. He studied at Leyden, and was admitted of Exeter college, Oxford, in 1655. He was physician to Charles II in his exile, and to the English army in Flanders. He died about 1700. He wrote several medical books.—*Biog. Med.*

HARWOOD (Edward), a dissenting minister, was born in Lancashire, in 1729. He became pastor of a congregation at Bristol, from whence he was obliged to remove for being an arian. He then removed to London, where he subsisted by teaching the classics, and correcting the press. He died in 1794. Dr. Harwood published several pamphlets; a translation of the New Testament, in 2 vols. 8vo.; and a View of the various editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, 12mo.—*Europ. Mag.*

HASE (Theodore de), professor of Hebrew at Bremen, was the author of some dissertations, which shew his learning to advantage. He died in 1731, aged 49. His brother *James*, who died in 1723, wrote some learned pieces.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HASSELQUIST (Frederick), a Swedish physician, was born in 1722 at Tournalla, in East Gothia, and educated at Upsal, where he attended the botanical lectures of Linnæus, after which he went to Palestine, and collected many natural curiosities. He died at Smyrna, in 1752. Linnæus published his observations.—*Ibid.*

HASTINGS (Elizabeth), daughter of Theophilus earl of Huntingdon, was a lady of great accomplishments and piety. Her charities were numerous, though her income was but contracted. She not only supplied the poor with necessaries, but visited them in their sickness, and consoled them with religious counsel as well as with medical aid. In the 42d No. of the Tatler is a fine character of her, drawn by Mr. Congreve, under the title of Aspasia. She died unmarried in 1739.—*Gibbons's Memoirs of Pious Women.*

HATTON (sir Christopher), chancellor of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was born at Holdenby, in Northamptonshire, of an ancient Cheshire family. He was a man of great learning and judgment, and though not bred to the law, he discharged his office with singular reputation. The queen one day insisting on being paid an old debt owing to her, and that immediately, so affected him that he took to his bed and died in 1591.—*Wood.*

HAVERCAMP (Sigisbert), a learned critic, was born in Holland. He was professor of Greek and history at Leyden, where he died in 1742, aged 58. He published some valuable editions of Latin and Greek authors. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HAVERS (Clopton), an English physician, who published in 1691 a Treatise on the Bones. It is a curious book, and contains several new observations on the subject. —*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

HAUSTED (Peter), a divine in the reign of Charles I., who wrote a comedy, called the Rival Friends, which was performed before that monarch when he visited Cambridge. Some of his sermons were printed in 1646.—*Biog. Dram.*

HAUTEFEUILLE (John), an ingenious mechanic and abbe, was the son of a baker at Orleans, and born in 1647. He was the inventor of pendulum watches, which invention was afterwards improved by Huygens. He wrote some pieces on clock-making, and died in 1724.—*Moreri.*

HAWES (Stephen), an English poet, was a native of Suffolk, and educated at Oxford. He was well versed in French and Italian poetry, and was groom of the privy chamber to Henry VII. His works are: the Temple of Glass, which is a copy of Chaucer's House of Fame; the Passetyme of Pleasure, which was finished in 1506, and printed in 1517, 4to., by Wynkyn de Worde, with wooden cuts.—*Longbaine's English Poets. Phillips's Poetarum Theat.*

HAWKE (Edward lord), a gallant English admiral, was the son of a barrister, and entered the navy at an early age. In 1734 he obtained the command of a ship, and distinguished himself in the famous battle of 1744, when the English fleet was commanded by Matthews, Lestock, and Rowley. In 1747 he was made rear-admiral of the white, and the same year defeated a large French fleet, and captured five sail of the line. For this he was created a knight of the bath. In 1759 he defeated Conflans, and was rewarded with a pension of 2000*l.*

a year. In 1765 he was made vice-admiral of Great Britain, and first lord of the admiralty. In 1776 he was created a peer. He died in 1781.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HAWKESWORTH (John), an ingenious writer, was born at Bromley, in Kent, in 1713, and bred a watchmaker. He afterwards applied to literature with considerable success. The Adventurer is his principal work, for which archbishop Herring conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He was employed to compile an account of the discoveries made in the South Seas, for which he received the sum of 6000*l*. He afterwards became an East India director, and died in 1773. He wrote Almoran and Hamet, an Oriental Tale, and other pieces of a like kind.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HAWKINS (sir John), a gallant admiral, was born at Plymouth of a good family, and went early to sea in the merchant service. In 1562 he sailed with three ships from London for the coast of Africa, where he procured a number of slaves, which he disposed of in the West India islands. He made several other voyages to Guinea and the West Indies, and experienced a variety of adventures, which are detailed in Hakluyt's Voyages. In 1588 Hawkins was appointed rear-admiral, and knighted for his services in the defeat of the Spanish armada. He died off Porto Rico, in 1590. Sir John Hawkins founded a hospital at Chatham.—— *Campbell's Lives of the Admirals. Prince's Worthies.*

HAWKINS (sir Richard), son of the above, was born at Plymouth. He distinguished himself in the engagement with the invincible armada, and in 1593 obtained a commission under the great seal to attack the Spanish settlements in South America, where after an obstinate conflict with a superior force, the English were taken. Sir Richard, who was severely wounded in the action, was detained a prisoner in America a considerable time, and was then sent to Spain, where he remained some years. On his return to England he employed himself in writing the history of his own life. He died of an apoplexy while attending the privy council.—*Ibid.*

HAWKINS (sir John), a writer and magistrate, was born in London in 1719. He was bred an attorney, and acquired a considerable knowledge of the law. At the same time he did not neglect other studies. He formed an early intimacy with Dr. Johnson, which lasted through life. He wrote several pieces in the periodical publications, particularly the Gentleman's Magazine: and in 1760 printed a good edition of Walton's Angler. In 1761 he was put into the commission of the peace for Middlesex. In 1772 he received the honour of knighthood, for suppressing a riot in Moorfields. In 1776 he published his History of Music, 5 vols. 4to. which contains much curious information. His Life of Dr. Johnson was written at the request of the booksellers, but not to the satisfaction of the public. He died in 1789.—*Europ. Mag. Gent. Mag.*

HAWKSMOOR (Nicholas), an English architect, was the pupil of sir Christopher Wren, but he did not improve on the practice of his master. He died in 1736. He built the church of St. George Bloomsbury, with an absurd tower, on the top of which is a statue of George I.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HAWKWOOD (sir John), a gallant general, who rose to knighthood and military renown in the service of Edward III. after having been a taylor in London. When the peace was concluded between France and England in 1360, he assembled a number of discarded soldiers, who followed a marauding life, and became the terror of the country. With this banditti he went to Italy, where he entered into the service of the Florentines, and distinguished himself by many gallant exploits. He died in that city in 1394, and was buried with great pomp.—*Biog. Brit.*

HAY (James), earl of Carlisle, came to England with James I. and was the first Scotchman created an English peer. His first title was baron Hay, he was afterwards made viscount Doncaster, and lastly earl of Carlisle. James I. employed him in several embassies, particularly to France, to mediate on behalf of the protestants, and to negociate a marriage between the prince of Wales, and princess Henrietta Maria. He died in 1636.—*English Peerage.*

HAY (William), an English writer, was born at Gledbourne, in Sussex, about 1700. In 1734 he was chosen member of parliament for Seaford, which place he represented to his death in 1755. He wrote Religio Philosophi; an Essay on Deformity; and other pieces, which were published in 2 vols. 4to. in 1794.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HAYES (Charles), a mathematician, was born in 1678. He was deputy-governor of the royal African company, and died in 1760. He published a Treatise on Fluxions, in folio, 1704; and some other mathematical pieces.—*Ibid.*

HAYNES (Hopton), paymaster of the mint, and principal tally-writer of the exchequer, was the author of a book, entitled, The Scripture Account of the Attributes and Worship of God, and of the Character and Offices of Jesus Christ, 8vo. He died in 1749.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

HAYNES (Samuel), an English divine, was the son of the preceding. He was canon of Windsor, and rector of Clothall and Hatfield, Hertfordshire. He died in 1752. Mr. Haynes published a collection of State Papers, in 2 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

HAYWARD (sir John), an English historian, was a doctor of laws in the university of

Cambridge, and the author of a History of Henry IV.; also of the Lives of the three Norman kings, William I. William II. and Henry I. He was knighted by James I. and died in 1627. Besides the above he wrote the History of Edward VI. and some religious books.—*Biog. Brit.*

Haywood (Elizabeth), an ingenious writer, was born in London in 1693, and died in 1756. She published the Female Spectator, 4 vols.; Epistles for the Ladies, 2 vols.; Fortunate Foundling; Adventures of Nature; Jemmy and Jenny Jessamy, 3 vols.; Invisible Spy, 2 vols.; Husband and Wife, 2 vols.; Betsy Thoughtless; and a Present for a Servant Maid.—*Hays's Female Biog.*

Hazael, minister of state to Benhadad king of Syria, who, when that monarch lay ill, was sent by him to Elisha the prophet to know whether he should recover. On his return he murdered his master and usurped the throne, B. C. 889.—*Stackhouse.*

Head (Richard), an Irishman, who was for some time a member of the university of Oxford, but afterwards a bookseller in London. He was drowned in crossing to the Isle of Wight in 1678. He wrote the English Rogue; the Art of Wheedling; the Humours of Dublin, a comedy; and other pieces of a similar kind.—*Granger.*

Headley (Henry), an ingenious writer, was born at Norwich, and educated under Dr. Parr, after which he went to Trinity College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. He died at Norwich in 1788, aged 33. Mr. Headley published a volume of poems; papers in the Olla Podrida; a work, entitled, Select Beauties of Ancient English Poetry, with Remarks, in 2 vols. 8vo. also some papers in the Gentleman's and European Magazines under the signature of T. C. O.—*Europ. Mag.*

Hearne (Thomas), a learned antiquary, was born at White-Waltham in Berkshire in 1680. Mr. Cherry of Shottesbrooke took him into his family, and gave him a liberal education. In 1695 he entered of Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he applied to the study of antiquities. In 1703 he took his degree of M. A. and in 1714 was appointed archepographus of the university. He died at Oxford, in 1735. He published several ancient MSS. and editions of old books; as the Life of Alfred by Spelman; Leland's Itinerary, 9 vols. 8vo; a collection of curious Discourses written by eminent antiquaries, &c.—*Lives of Leland, Hearne, &c.* 8vo.

Heath (Benjamin), an ingenious writer, was town-clerk of Exeter, and the author of several publications, the chief of which is entitled, a Revisal of Shakspeare's Text, 8vo. 1765. He also published Notæ sive Lectiones ad Tragicorum Græcorum veterum, Æschyli, &c. 4to. 1752. He was created doctor of laws at Oxford, in 1762. His brother, *Thomas*, wrote a new version of Job, published in 1755.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

Heath (James), an historian, was born at London in 1629, and educated first at Westminster school, and next at Christchurch, Oxford, from whence he was ejected for his loyalty in 1640. He then turned author for a subsistence, and published, among other things, a chronicle of the civil war, which was continued by Phillips to 1675. He died in 1664.—*Wood, A. O.*

Heath (Nicholas), archbishop of York, and chancellor of England in the reign of queen Mary, was a native of London, and educated at Christ college, Cambridge. He was a man of piety and moderation, but refused to take the oath of supremacy, for which he was deprived. He died at Cobham in 1560.—*Camden's Eliz. Burnet's Hist. Ref.*

Heath (Thomas), brother of the preceding, was a jesuit, and sent by his superiors as a missionary to England in 1568, under the disguise of a puritan. Being permitted to preach in Rochester cathedral, where he inveighed against the liturgy, he dropped a letter from his pocket by accident, which the verger carried to the bishop, and it proved to be written by a jesuit in Madrid, on the subject of the mission. His lodgings being examined a papal bull was discovered, and other particulars which proved him a jesuit. In consequence of this he was pilloried, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, but he died a few months afterwards.—*Collier's Eccl. Hist.*

Heathcote (Ralph), an English divine, was born in 1721, and educated at Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of D. D. He died in 1795. He wrote a long tract against the Hutchinsonians; a Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy; Sylva, or the Wood; and other works.—*Europ. Mag.*

Hebenstreit (John Ernest), a learned physician of Leipsic, where he died in 1756, aged 54. He published Carmen de Usu Partium, and several other works. His brother, John Christian Hebenstreit, was eminent for his skill in Hebrew.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Heber, the son of Saleh, and father of Phaleg, born in 1281 B.C. and died at the age of 464 years. The name of *Hebrews*, given to the Jewish nation, is derived from him.—*S. S.*

Hecatæus of Abdera, a Grecian historian, who attached himself to Ptolemy Lagus. He wrote commentaries on Hesiod and Homer, and a History of Egypt, but his most celebrated work was a History of the Jews, in which he spoke so favourably of that nation, that Philo and Scaliger have doubted whether it were his. Josephus, however, quotes it as the real production of Hecatæus, and Diodorus Siculus and Arian also mention it.—*Vossius Hist. Grac.*

Hecht (Christian), a learned divine of Essen, in East Friesland, who died in 1748, aged 52. He wrote, 1. Commentaria Philologico-critico-exegetica, &c. 2. Antiquas Haræorum inter Judæus in Polonia.---*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Heck (John van), an eminent painter, was born near Oudenard about 1625. He went to Rome, and resided there many years. He painted flowers and fruit in a good style, and also landscapes from the beautiful scenes in the neighbourhood of Rome. He died at Antwerp at the close of the 17th century.---*Pilkington.*

Heck (Nicholas van der), a landscape and historical painter, was born in Holland about 1580. His manner of pencilling was strong and firm, his colouring natural and lively, and his knowlege of the chiaro-scuro enabled him to give his pictures a bold and striking effect.---*Ibid.*

Heck (Martin Hemskirk van der), a nephew of Martin Hemskirk, and the son of the preceding, was a good landscape painter.---*Ibid.*

Hecquet (Philip), a French physician, who was a great advocate for the use of warm water and bleeding, and in consequence was ridiculed by Le Sage, in his novel of Gil Blas, under the name of Dr. Sangrado. He was, however, a man of skill and piety. He died in 1737. He wrote several medical books.---*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Hedelin (Francis), a French ecclesiastic, and abbé of Aubignac, and Meimac, was born at Paris, in 1604, and died in 1676. He wrote a tragedy called Zenobia, in prose; and some romances.---*Moreri.*

Hederich, or Hedericus (Benjamin), a learned lexicographer, was born at Hain, in Misnia, in 1675. He published an edition of Empedocles de Sphæra and a Greek and Latin lexicon, which is very valuable. He died in 1748.---*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Hedlinger (John Charles), a Swiss engraver, born in 1691, and died in 1771. His medals are much sought after, and very rare. He was a man of letters, and member of several academies.---*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Heede (William and Vigor van), brothers, and eminent painters, were natives of Furnes, but resided chiefly in Italy. The works of William are most esteemed, and are scarce. They painted historical subjects. Vigor died in 1708, aged 49; and William in 1728, aged 68.---*Pilkington.*

Heem (John David de), a painter of Utrecht, was born in 1600, and died in 1674. He painted fruit and flowers in a fine taste. His son Cornelius, painted in the same way as his father -- *Ibid.*

Heemskerk (James), a Dutch admiral, was born at Amsterdam. In 1596 he sailed with Barentien to discover a north-east passage to Asia, in which voyage the commander died, but Heemskerk brought the ships safe to Holland. In 1607 he was made vice-admiral, and sent against the Spaniards in the Mediterranean, where he defeated a superior force, and took the Spanish admiral prisoner; but Heemskerk was slain in the action.---*Grotii Annal. Belg.*

Heemskirk (Martin), a Dutch painter, was born in 1498, and studied at Rome, after which he returned to his own country, and settled at Haerlem, where he died in 1574, aged 76. He painted all kinds of subjects with success, but his figures are generally bad, and he was ignorant of the chiaro-scuro.---*Felibien, Vies des Peintres.*

Heere (Lucas de), a portrait and historical painter, was born at Ghent in 1534, and died in 1584. His mother was an excellent artist, and his father a good statuary. His portraits are very fine, and his historical pieces in a grand style.---*Pilk.*

Hegesippus, a Jew, who embraced christianity at Rome in 157, and died in 181. He was the author of an ecclesiastical history from Christ to his own time, fragments of which are preserved in Eusebius. He is not to be confounded with Hegesippus who wrote an account of the destruction of Jerusalem, printed at Cologne, in 1559, 8vo. The latter lived after Constantine.---*Eusebius. Dupin.*

Heidegger (John Henry), professor of morality and divinity at Zurich, died in 1698, aged 65. He published, 1. Exercitationes selectæ de Historia sacra Patriarcharum, 2 vols. 4to.; 2 De Ratione Studiorum Opuscula aurea, 12mo.; 3. Tumulus Tridentini Concilii, 4to.; 4. Historia Papatus, 4to.---*Moreri.*

Heidegger (John James), a native of Zurich, in Switzerland, who came to England in 1708. By his address and ingenuity, he became the arbiter elegantiarum to the court, and manager of the opera-house, by which means he contrived to gain 5000*l.* a year. He was a man of good humour and liberality, and died in 1749.---*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Heil (Daniel van), a painter of Brussels, was born in 1604. He had a great reputation as a painter of landscapes, and in representing houses on fire. His brother, *John Baptist*, excelled in painting history and portrait. The other brother, *Leonard*, had a fine taste for painting flowers and insects ---*Houbraken.*

Hein (Peter), an obscure man, who rose by his bravery to the command of the Dutch fleet, with which he defeated that of Spain on the coast of Brazil in 1626. He was slain in fighting with the French off Dunkirk, in 1629. When the news arrived, the states sent a deputation to condole with his mother on the melancholy occasion; but the old woman only replied, "Ah, I always said Peter was an unlucky dog, and would come to an untimely end."---*Moreri.*

Heineccius (John Gottlieb), a German lawyer, born at Eisemburg in 1681. He

was professor of philosophy, and afterwards of law, at Halle, from whence he removed to Franeker; and in 1727 accepted the law-professorship at Frankfort on the Oder. In 1733 he resumed his former station at Halle, and died there in 1741. He wrote several books on jurisprudence and philosophy, in Latin, collected in eight vols. 4to. 1744.---*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Heinecken (Christian Henry), a celebrated child at Lubeck, who died at the age of four years, in 1725. He is said to have been acquainted with the history of the Bible at the age of 14 months. At the time of his death he was versed in ecclesiastical history, and several of the Latin classics, the history of modern Europe, and spoke the German, Latin, French, and Dutch languages.---*Moreri.*

Heinsius (Daniel), an eminent critic, was born at Ghent, in 1580. He was made Greek professor at Leyden, when he was but eighteen; and afterwards he succeeded his master, Joseph Scaliger, in the professorship of politics and history. He died in 1621. He wrote poems: and several admired works in prose, as Laus Asini, Laus Pediculi.; and he illustrated many of the Greek and Latin classics.---*Moreri.*

Heinsius (Nicholas), son of the preceding, was born at Leyden, in 1620. He was an eminent Latin poet, and published editions of Virgil, Ovid, Claudian, and other classics, with notes. He died in 1681. ---*Ibid.*

Heister (Laurence), a celebrated physician, was born at Frankfort on the Main in 1683. He was professor at Altorf, and afterwards at Helmstadt, where he died in 1758. His principal works are Compendium Anatomicum; De Medicamentis Germaniæ indigenis sufficientibus; Institutiones chirurgicæ: Compendium Institutionum medicarum. His son, *Elias Frederic*, who died at Leyden in 1740, published Apologia pro Medicis Atheismo accusatis.---*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Hele (Thomas), an Englishman, who acquired so great a knowledge of the French language, as to write it with the elegance of a native. He was born in Gloucestershire, and served in the army till the peace in 1763, when he went to Italy, and afterwards settled at Paris, where he wrote comedies for the theatre. He died in 1780, aged about 40.—*Ibid.*

Helena (St.), a native of Bithynia, of obscure origin, but accomplished in mind and person. She became the wife of Constantine Chlorus, by whom she had the emperor Constantine. When her husband espoused the daughter of Maximilian-Hercules, in 292, he divorced Helena; but on the accession of her son she was recalled to court, and treated with the honours due to her rank. She visited the Holy Land, where she is said to have discovered the true cross. She founded several churches, and bestowed immense sums in charity. She died in the arms of her son, in 328, aged 80.—*Moreri. Baillet Vies des Saints.*

Heliodorus, bishop of Tricca in Thessaly, in the 4th century. He wrote, in his youth, a romance, entitled, The Amours of Theagenes and Chariclea, for which he was deposed in a synod of bishops, though some writers deny it. This work is extant.—*Vossius. Bayle.*

Heliogabalus (M. Aurelius Antonius), a Roman emperor, so called because he had been a priest of the sun. He was chosen emperor after the death of Macrinus, at the age of fourteen. He associated to himself in the government his grandmother Moesa, and his mother Sæmias; and chose a senate of women, over whom the latter presided. He afterwards fell into every kind of cruelty, and debauchery, raised his horse to the consular dignity, and caused divine honours to be paid to himself. He was assassinated in 222.—*Moreri.*

Hellanicus, a Greek historian, who wrote a history of ancient kings, and of the founders of famous towns. He died B. C. 411.—*Dupin Bibl. Univ. des Hist. Prof.*

Hellot (John), a French chemist who died at Paris, in 1766, aged 80. He was a member of the academy of sciences of Paris, and of the royal society at London. He wrote L'Art de la Teinture des Laines, et Elosses de Laine, 12mo. and several dissertations in the memoirs of the academy of sciences, besides other chemical pieces of merit. He also conducted for many years the Gazette de France.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Helmbreker (Theodore), an historical painter, was born at Haerlem in 1624, and died at Rome in 1694. He painted history and landscape.—*Pilkington.*

Helmont (Matthew van), a painter of Antwerp at the end of the 17th century. He painted markets, fruitshops, and chemical laboratories. His son was an excellent historical painter, and died in 1726.—*Ibid.*

Helmont (John Baptist van), a physician and chemist, was born at Brussels, in 1577, and educated at Louvain. He performed such cures that the inquisition caused him to be imprisoned on the charge of magic, but having vindicated himself he was set at liberty. He died in Holland, in 1644. He was a voluminous writer, but fanciful and credulous. His son Francis was an able physician, and died in 1699.—*Moreri.*

Heloise, the mistress of Abelard, died in 1163. See Abelard.

Helsham (Richard), an Irish physician, and professor of medicine and natural philosophy at Trinity college, Dublin. He was the author of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, which possess merit.--*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Helst (Bartholomew van der), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Haerlem, in 1613, and died in 1670.—*Houbraken.*

Helvetius (Adrian), a Dutch physician, who settled at Paris, and by administering ipecacuanha in the dysentery, which raged violently in that city, gained a pension, and the appointment of inspector-general of the military hospitals. He died in 1727, aged 65. He wrote some medical treatises. —*Moreri.*

Helvetius (John Claude), son of the preceding, was born in 1685. He was a man of skill and humanity. He died in 1755. His works are, 1. Idée générale de l'Economie animale, 1722; 2. Principia Physico-Medica in Tyronum Medicinæ Gratiam conscripta, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Helvetius (Claude-Adrian), son of the last-mentioned, was born at Paris, in 1715. In 1758, he produced his celebrated work, entitled, L'Esprit, which for its atheistical principles, was condemned by the parliament of Paris. On this he went to England, and from thence to Prussia, where he was well received by the king. On his return to France, he led a retired life, and died in 1771. Besides the above, he wrote Le Bonheur, a poem; Of Man, a philosophical work, of the same cast as his first performance; The Child of Nature improved by Chance, an indecent romance.—*Ibid.*

Helvicus (Christopher), professor of the Greek and Oriental languages, and also of divinity, at Giessen, was born in 1581, near Frankfort, and educated at Marpurg. He died in 1617. He published several Latin poems, grammars of different languages, lexicons, and chronological tables.—*Bayle.*

Helyot (Peter), a Franciscan monk, was of English extraction, and the author of a work, entitled, A History of monastic Orders, in 8 vols. 4to. He died in 1716, aged 56.—*Moreri.*

Hemelar (John), a divine of the Roman church, was born at the Hague, and became canon in the cathedral of Antwerp. He published Commentaries on the imperial Medals from Julius Cæsar to Justinian. He died in 1640.—*Moreri.*

Hemmingford (Walter de), an English chronicler of the 14th century, whose work extends from 1066 to 1303. He was an ecclesiastic in Gisborough abbey, Yorkshire, and died in 1347.—*Pits.*

Hemskirk (Egbert), called Hemskirk the Old, was an excellent painter of droll subjects and conversations.—*Pilk.*

Hemskirk (Egbert), called the Young, was probably the son of the above. He had a whimsical imagination, many of his pieces being representations of the nocturnal meetings of witches and devils. He died in 1704, aged 59.—*Ibid.*

Hemmerlin, or Malleolus (Felix), a canon of Zurich in 1428. He lost his benefices for satirizing the secular and regular clergy, and was sent to prison. His Opuscula are very rare.—*Moreri.*

Hemsterhuis (Tiberius), a learned critic, was born at Groningen, in 1685, and at the age of 19 was appointed professor of mathematics and philosophy at Amsterdam. In 1717 he became professor of Greek at Franeker, to which was added the professorship of history. He afterwards filled the same offices at Leyden, where he died in 1766. He published, 1. the three last books of Julius Pollux's Onomasticon, in 1706; 2. The works of Lucian; 3. The Plutus of Aristophanes; and other esteemed works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Henault (John), a French poet, was born at Paris. The superintendant Fouquet gave him the place of receiver of the taxes at Fores. He wrote a satirical poem on Colbert, and several pieces of merit. His conduct was irregular, and his principles libertine, but he died penitent in 1682.—*Bayle.*

Henault (Charles John Francis), a French writer, was born at Paris, in 1685. In 1715 he produced a tragedy, which had a bad success; but Mr. Walpole in 1768, obtained it from the author, and printed it at Strawberry-hill. In 1706 he was admitted a counsellor of parliament, and in 1710 president of the chamber of inquests. In 1744 he published his chronological abridgment of the History of France, which is highly esteemed. He also wrote some comedies, and died in 1770.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Henderson (Alexander), a Scotch presbyterian divine, who was at the head of his party on account of his learning and eloquence. He was sent to England as a plenipotentiary, and when Charles I. was at Newcastle in 1646, he engaged in a dispute with him about episcopacy, in which Henderson was completely overcome. This disgrace, it is said, hastened his end; and before his death he expressed his concern at the part he had taken against the king.—*Granger.*

Henderson (John), an English actor, was born in London in 1747. Having a taste for drawing, he was placed under Mr. Fournier, an artist of ability, but of an eccentric character, with whom he did not continue long. He next lived with a silversmith, on whose death he devoted himself to theatrical studies. His first appearance was at Bath, under the name of Courtney, in 1772, in the character of Hamlet, which he performed with great applause. His fame increased, but it was not till 1777 that he made his appearance on the London stage, when he was engaged by Mr. Colman at the Haymarket theatre, where his first character was Shylock. After this he distinguished himself as a first-rate performer in Falstaff, Richard III. and other arduous parts, which he personated with unbound-

ed applause at Drury-lane, and at different provincial theatres. He died of a spasm in the brain, in 1785.---*Life by Ireland.*

HENDERSON (John), an extraordinary genius, was born at Ballagarance in Ireland, in 1757. His father was a preacher in Mr. Wesley's connection, and afterwards a school-master near Bristol. Young Henderson received his education among the methodists, and made so quick a progress as to be employed in teaching Latin in Kingswood school at eight years of age, and Greek in lady Huntingdon's college in Wales when he was no more than twelve. Dr. Tucker, dean of Gloucester, sent him to Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. but never entered into orders. His habits and studies were alike singular. He wore no neckcloth. His buckles did not exceed the size of an ordinary knee-buckle. He generally went to rest about day-break, and rose in the afternoon. He used to strip himself naked to the waist, and going to the pump, would completely sluice himself, after which he would pump over his shirt, and in that condition go to bed. His learning was multifarious; but he delighted chiefly in alchemy, physiognomy, and the occult arts. He died at Oxford in 1788.---*Fun. Serm. by Agutter. Europ. Mag.*

HENGIST, the first Saxon king of Kent, towards the end of the 5th century, was a descendant of Woden, whom the Saxons deified. Hengist being called in by Vortigern, king of the Britons, to assist him in expelling the Picts, took with him his daughter Rowena, with whom Vortigern became enamoured, and married her. Hengist then obtained the kingdom of Kent. He died in 489.---*Bede. William of Malmesbury.*

HENLEY (Anthony), an English writer and senator, was born in Hampshire, and educated at Oxford. In 1698 he was chosen member of parliament for Andover. He wrote some papers in the Tatler and Medley, and died in 1711. His son *Robert* became earl of Northington, and lord chancellor.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HENLEY (John), commonly called the Orator, was born at Melton Mowbray in Leicestershire, in 1692, and brought up at Cambridge, after which he entered into orders, and became a preacher in London, but disgraced himself by setting up a lecture on Sunday evenings, near Lincoln's-inn-fields. He had also another on Wednesdays, chiefly on political subjects. He published a translation of Pliny's Epistles, and other works. He died in 1756.—*Ibid.*

HENNUYER (John), a French bishop, who saved the protestants in his diocese of Lisieux, at the time of the Bartholomew massacre, against the orders of Charles IX. He died in 1577.—*Moreri.*

HENRY I. surnamed *the Fowler*, emperor of Germany, was the son of Otho duke of Saxony, and elected to the imperial dignity in 919 or 920. He re-united the German princes, and subdued the Hungarians, formed good laws, and built several cities. He vanquished the Bohemians, the Sclavonians, and Danes, and conquered the kingdom of Lorraine. He died in 936, and was succeeded by his son Otho.—*Univ. Hist.*

HENRY II. called the *Lame*, grandson of the preceding, was elected emperor in 1002. He re-established Benedict VIII. in the papal chair, and was crowned by that pontiff in 1014 at Rome. He tranquillised Italy, and expelled from thence the Saracens and Greeks. He died in 1024.—*Ibid.*

HENRY III. or the *Black*, son of Conrad II. was born in 1017, and succeeded his father in 1039. He was crowned at Rome by Clement II. and died in 1056.—*Ibid.*

HENRY IV. the *Great*, son and successor of the preceding, was born in 1050. Agnes his mother, governed with ability during his minority. The Saxons rebelled against him, and accused him of simony, and other crimes, to pope Gregory VII. who took from him the right of presenting to benefices. Henry then called a diet at Worms in 1076, for the purpose of deposing the pope, who anathematized the emperor. The German princes deposed Henry, who went to Italy, and made his submission to the pontiff, but Gregory was not to be appeased, and Henry resolved on vengeance. The electors chose Rodolphus duke of Suabia, and Gregory confirmed his title; but Henry, after defeating his competitor, put him to death. He then called a council, which deposed the pope, and elected in his room the archbishop of Ravenna. In 1106 his son Henry assumed the title, and being supported by the princes of the empire, the emperor was obliged to renounce his crown; after which he became a wanderer, and supplicated the archbishop of Spires to give him a prebend in his church, which he refused. He died at Liege in 1106.—*Ibid.*

HENRY V. or the *Young*, born in 1081; deposed his father in 1106. In 1110 he forced pope Paschal II. to restore to him the right of nominating to ecclesiastical benefices, which Gregory VII. had wrested from his father. Paschal afterwards called two councils, and excommunicated Henry, who returned to Italy, where he opposed the election of Gelasius II. But in 1122 he submitted to the pope. He died in 1125.—*Ibid.*

HENRY VI. the *Severe*, son of Frederic Barbarossa, succeeded his father in 1190, at the age of 25. This prince behaved treacherously to Richard I. king of England, who, in his journey from the crusade through Germany, was arrested by Leopold duke of Austria, and sent to the emperor, who exacted from him an enormous ransom. His wife Constance poisoned him in 1198.—*Ibid.*

Henry VII. son of Henry count of Luxemburg, was elected emperor in 1308, aged 45, and soon after went into Italy, at that time distracted with the contentions between the Guelphs and Gibelins. He was crowned at Rome in 1312, and died the year following.—*Univ. Hist.*

Henry Raspon, landgrave of Thuringia, was elected emperor by the ecclesiastical princes in 1246, when pope Innocent IV. deposed Frederic II. but the new emperor died the year following of a wound received in fighting against his competitor.—*Moreri.*

Henry I. king of England, called, on account of his learning, Beauclerc, was the youngest son of William the Conqueror, and succeeded his brother Rufus in 1100, at which time his elder brother Robert was in Normandy. Robert soon after invaded the kingdom, but agreed with Henry for a yearly tribute to renounce his right; afterwards the two brothers differed, and Henry invaded Normandy, deposed Robert, and brought him prisoner to England, where he died in Cardiff castle. He restored the university of Cambridge, forgave all debts owing to the crown prior to his accession, reformed the court, and conquered Wales. He died in Normandy, in 1135, and his remains were brought to England, and interred in the abbey of Reading. He abolished the curfew-bell, established a standard for weights and measures, and signed the charter which proved the origin of the English liberties.—*Rapin. Hume.*

Henry II. son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Maud empress of Germany, succeeded Stephen in 1154. He added the provinces of Anjou, Touraine, Maine, Poitou, Saintonge, Guienne, and Gascony, to the English crown. His reign was troubled by disputes between him and Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who being murdered in 1171, the pope obliged the king to undergo penance for it at Becket's tomb at Canterbury. In 1170 he caused his eldest son Henry to be crowned king of England. In 1172 he conquered Ireland; and the year following his sons rebelled against him, being instigated by their mother, on account of Henry's attachment to the fair Rosamond. The kings of France and Scotland gave them assistance, but peace was concluded between all parties the following year. In 1182 his son Henry died, in his 20th year. Richard, his third son, revolted against his father, and was supported by the king of France. Henry, being defeated in Normandy, was obliged to submit to disgraceful terms. He died in 1189, in the 56th year of his age.—*Hist. by Lord Lyttelton.*

Henry III. was born at Winchester, and succeeded his father, John, in 1216. He was obliged to relinquish Normandy, Anjou, Poitou, Touraine, and Maine, to the king of France, after which a civil war broke out in England, and the king was taken prisoner by the barons. The tide of affairs turning in his favour, he deprived several of these lords of their estates, and gave them to his friends. He cancelled the Great Charter, and suffered the pope to appoint an archbishop of Canterbury, and to collect tenths in this kingdom. He died in 1272, aged 65 years.—*Rapin. Hume.*

Henry IV., deposed his cousin Richard II. and seized the throne in 1399. He was the son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the third son of Edward III. This usurpation gave rise to the civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster. Henry died in 1413, and was succeeded by his son,

Henry V. who was born at Monmouth. In his youth he was very wild, but on coming to the crown he discarded his licentious companions, and conducted himself with a dignity becoming his station. Having formed the project of conquering France, he left his kingdom in the hands of a regency, and invaded that country, where he displayed uncommon courage. With 15,000 men he gained the battle of Agincourt, though the French amounted to 52,000. He then returned to England, but three years afterwards he went again to France, where he married Catherine, the daughter of the French king. He died at Vincennes, in 1422. He was a brave, humane, and virtuous prince, with a strong sense of religion, and signally temperate in his deportment.—*Ibid.*

Henry VI., the son of the above, was but ten months old at the death of his father. His grandfather Charles, king of France, died soon after, and the duke of Orleans, encouraged by the minority of Henry, assumed the title of king, by the name of Charles VII. This renewed the war, and the English for a while were successful. Henry was crowned at Paris, and the great duke of Bedford, his guardian, obtained several important victories. But the raising of the siege of Orleans by Joan of Arc gave a new turn to affairs, and the English interest declined. The death of the duke of Bedford was a fatal blow to the cause of Henry; and to add to his misfortunes, the York party in England grew strong, and involved the country in a civil war. They adopted the white rose as their badge of distinction, and the Lancastrians the red. After various contests the king was defeated and taken prisoner. However, his wife, Margaret of Anjou, carried on the war with spirit, and for some time with considerable success. Richard duke of York was slain at Wakefield, and Henry recovered his liberty. But Edward earl of March, son of Richard, laid claim to the crown, and routed the queen's forces at Ludlow, but he was afterwards defeated at St. Alban's. At length the York party prevailed, and Henry was sent to the Tower, where he was slain by Richard duke of Gloucester in 1471. He

was a mild and religious prince, but of weak parts.—*Rapin. Hume.*

HENRY VII. the son of Edmund earl of Richmond, and of Margaret of the house of Lancaster. By the assistance of the duke of Brittany he landed in Wales with some troops and laid claim to the crown in 1485. The people, disgusted at the cruelties of Richard III. joined him in such numbers that he was enabled to give the usurper battle at Bosworth field, where Richard was slain, and Henry crowned on the spot. He united the two houses by marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. His reign met with little disturbance, except from two impostors set up by lady Margaret, sister to Edward IV.; one was a baker's son, called Lambert Simnel, who personated Richard duke of York, who had been murdered by the duke of Gloucester in the Tower. On being taken prisoner, Henry made him a turn-spit in his kitchen. The other was Perkin Warbeck, who pretended to be Edward V.; but he was soon taken and hanged at Tyburn. Henry reigned 24 years and greatly increased trade and commerce, but his avarice was excessive. He died in 1509, aged 52, and was buried in Henry the seventh's chapel, built by him in Westminster abbey.—*Rapin. Hume. Lord Bacon.*

HENRY VIII. succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, at the age of 18. The first years of his reign were very popular, owing to his great generosity, but at length his conduct grew capricious and arbitrary. The emperor Maximilian and pope Julius II. having leagued against France, persuaded Henry to join them, and he in consequence invaded that kingdom, where he made some conquests. About the same time James IV. king of Scotland, invaded England, but was defeated and slain at Flodden-field. Cardinal Wolsey succeeded in bringing Henry over from the imperial interests to that of the French king. When Luther commenced the Reformation in Germany, Henry wrote a book against him, for which he was complimented by the pope with the title of *defender of the faith*. But this attachment to the Roman see, did not last long; for having conceived an affection for Anne Boleyn, he determined to divorce his wife Catherine of Arragon, to whom he had been married 18 years. His plea for the divorce was, that Catharine was his brother Arthur's widow. The divorce being refused by the pope, Henry assumed the title of supreme head of the English church, broke down the monasteries, and alienated their possessions to secular purposes. His marriage with Anne Boleyn followed; but afterwards he brought her to the scaffold, and married lady Jane Seymour, who died in child-bed. He next married Anne of Cleves; but she not proving agreeable to his expectations, he put her away, and caused Cromwell, earl of Essex, the promoter of the match, to be beheaded. His next wife was Catharine Howard, who was beheaded for adultery; after which he espoused Catherine Parr, who survived him. Henry died in 1546. He was a man of strong passions, and considerable learning; but it is well said of him "that he never spared man in his anger, nor woman in his lust."—*Ibid.*

HENRY I. king of France, succeeded his father Robert in 1031. His mother, Constance of Provence, excited a revolt against him in favour of her second son Robert, but without success. Henry died with the reputation of a valiant commander and a good king, in 1060, aged 55 years.—*Moreri. Henault. Mezeray.*

HENRY II., the son of Francis I. succeeded his father in 1547, at which time France was at war with England. In 1550 peace was restored, and Boulogne yielded to the French for a large sum. The year following a league was entered into between him and the protestant princes of Germany against Charles V., which produced a ruinous war to France. In 1556 a truce was settled for five years, but the emperor having resigned his crown to his son Philip, the war was renewed. In 1557 the French army was defeated at St. Quintin. In 1559 Henry concluded a dishonourable peace. The same year he was wounded at a tournament by a lance, of which he died.—*Ibid.*

HENRY III. third son of the above, succeeded his brother Charles IX. in 1573. While he was duke of Anjou the Poles elected him to their throne on the death of Sigismund Augustus; but he renounced it on taking possession of that of France. The same year he gained the battle of Dormans, and concluded a peace with the Huguenots, in which toleration was granted them. But this was revoked in 1585, and the protestant princes, of whom Henry king of Navarre was the chief, had recourse to arms. The king of Navarre defeated the catholic army in 1587. The duke of Guise, on the other hand, obtained a signal advantage over the Huguenots and their allies, but on his marching to Paris the gates were shut against him. The people, however, were attached to Guise, and the king was obliged to retire from his capital which was commanded by the head of the catholic league. Thus France was divided into three parties; the royalists, the Guises, and the Huguenots. At length the two first were reconciled in appearance, but Henry caused the duke to be assassinated soon after with his brother the cardinal. The flames of civil war broke out with additional fury. The pope excommunicated Henry, and the parliament instituted a criminal process against him. In this exigency he had recourse to the king of Navarre, who set out on his march to Paris; but the face of affairs was suddenly changed by the death of the king of France, who was as-

sassinated by James Clement in 1589. He instituted the military order of the Holy Ghost.—*Moreri.*

Henry IV., called the *Great*, king of France and Navarre, was born at Pau, the capital of Bearn, in 1553. His father was Antony of Bourbon, king of Navarre, and his mother Joan d'Albert. Being descended from Louis IX. of France, he became the heir to that kingdom, but as he was educated a protestant his claim was resisted. He early distinguished himself by feats of arms. After the peace of St. Germain, in 1570, he was taken to the French court, and two years afterwards married Margaret, sister of Charles IX. At the rejoicings on this occasion happened the infamous massacre of St. Bartholomew. In 1576 he left Paris, and put himself at the head of the Huguenots. In 1587 he gained the battle of Courtras. In 1572 he succeeded to the throne of Navarre, and in 1589 to that of France; but his religion proving an obstacle against his coronation, he consented to abjure it in 1593. In 1595 he issued the edict of Nantz, granting toleration to the protestants. The same year he entered into a war with Spain, which lasted till 1598, after which his country enjoyed uninterrupted peace till his death. His abjuration was very disagreeable to the protestants, and did not prove quite satisfactory to the opposite party, who doubted his sincerity. His greatest enemies were the jesuits, one of whose pupils wounded him in the mouth in an attempt upon his life, which was finally taken away by Francis Ravaillac, May 14, 1610. This monarch truly merited the name of *great*, for he loved his people, and his constant aim was to make them happy.—*Ibid. Sully's Memoirs.*

Henry, prince of Wales, and the eldest son of James I., was born at Stirling, in 1594. He was a most amiable and accomplished prince, and a great patron of learning and science. He died in 1612, to the great grief of the nation, which had formed of him the highest expectations.—*Life of prince Henry by Birch.*

Henry *of Huntingdon*, an English historian, was canon of Lincoln and archdeacon of Huntingdon in the 12th century. He wrote a History of England to the year 1154, published in 1576, by Savile. He was also author of a Latin piece on the Contempt of the World, &c.—*Nicholson's Historical Library. Pits.*

Henry (Philip), a pious divine, was born at London in 1631, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was removed to Christ-church, Oxford, after which he received presbyterian ordination, and settled at Worthenbury in Flintshire, but at the Restoration he was silenced for nonconformity. He died in 1685.—*Life by his Son.*

Henry (Matthew), a nonconformist divine, was the son of the above, and born at Broad Oak, in Flintshire, in 1662. He received his education under his father, and having made a considerable progress in learning, entered at Gray's-inn; but he renounced the study of the law, and became a dissenting minister at Chester, where he resided many years, and then removed to Hackney. He died at Nantwich, in 1714, and his remains were interred at Chester. His chief work is an Exposition of the Bible, in 5 vols. folio; besides which he wrote a Method of Prayer: a Discourse on the Lord's Supper; and other esteemed books of practical divinity.—*Life by Tong.*

Henry (Robert), a Scotch divine, was born at St. Ninian's in 1718, and educated at Edinburgh. In 1748 he was ordained as a presbyterian minister at Carlisle. He afterwards removed to Berwick, and in 1768 to Edinburgh, where he became minister of the New Gray-friars Church. In 1776 he was chosen one of the ministers at the Old church, and died in 1790. Dr. Henry is known as the author of a valuable history of Great Britain, to the reign of Henry VII. which has gone through several editions.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Henry (David), a printer who was a manager of, and writer in, the Gentleman's Magazine above 50 years. He married a sister of its original proprietor, Mr. Cave, and died in 1792, aged 82. He published several compilations; as a System of Husbandry, a Collection of Voyages, &c. —*Ibid.*

Heraclitus, a celebrated philosopher of Ephesus, who florished about 500 B. C. He was fond of solitude, and obtained the appellation of "the mourner," from his custom of weeping at the follies of men. He supported the doctrine of fatalism, and maintained, that the world was made of fire, which element he deified. He died in the 60th year of his age.—*Stanley's Lives of Philosophers.*

Heraclius, emperor of Rome, was the son of Heraclius governor of Africa. He dethroned Phocas in 610. Chosroes, king of Persia, having ravaged Palestine, and committed dreadful cruelties on the Christians, Heraclius marched against him, forced him to sue for peace, and to deliver up the holy cross, which the emperor carried into Jerusalem on his shoulders. The end of his reign was disturbed by ecclesiastical disputes, and the inroads of the Saracens. He died in 641.—*Univ. Hist.*

Heraclius-Constantine, son and successor of the above, was associated in the throne with his brother Heracleonas, agreeable to the will of Heraclius. He reigned only a few months, being poisoned, it is said, by his mother-in-law, Martina.—*Ibid.*

Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem, in the 12th century. He was a debauched

and scandalous prelate, and shewed great enmity to Henry II. king of England, for not going to Jerusalem in person, agreeable to the terms of his penance, on account of the murder of Becket.—*Moreri.*

Heraldus (Desiderius), or Herault, a counsellor of Paris, who published some learned books, the chief of which is, the Adversaria, printed in 1599. He also wrote notes on Tertullian's Apology, Minutius Felix, and Arnobius. He died in 1649. His son was minister of the Walloon church, in London, and canon of Canterbury. Some of his sermons are in print.—*Moreri.*

Herbelot (Bartholomew d'), a learned orientalist, was born at Paris, in 1625. He obtained a pension from the king, and the place of regius professor of the Syriac language. Ferdinand II. grand duke of Tuscany made him a present of a large library of oriental manuscripts. He died at Paris in 1695. His great work, entitled, Bibliotheque Orientale, containing whatever relates to the knowledge of the eastern world, is universally known. The best edition is that of Paris, in 6 vols. 8vo. 1782. He also compiled a Turkish Dictionary.—*Moreri.*

Herbert (Mary), countess of Pembroke, was the sister of sir Philip Sidney. She translated from the French a tragedy called Annius, 1595, 12mo. and rendered into English some of David's psalms. She died in 1621. Ben Jonson wrote the following elegant epitaph for her:

Underneath this sable hearse
Lies the subject of all verse:
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother;
Death! ere thou hast kill'd another,
Fair and good and learn'd as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee.—*B. B.*

Herbert (Edward), lord Herbert of Cherbury in Shropshire, was born in Montgomery castle, in 1581. He was educated at Oxford, after which he went on his travels. On his return he was made one of the king's counsellors for military affairs, and soon after was sent ambassador to France to intercede in behalf of the protestants. In 1625 he was made a peer of Ireland, and in 1631 an English peer. At the breaking out of the rebellion he sided with the parliament. He died in 1648. Lord Herbert was the author of some singular books: the most remarkable is entitled, De Veritate, in which he espouses deism. He also wrote the History of Henry VIII. a treatise in Latin on the Religion of the Gentiles, and his own Memoirs.—*Biog. Brit.*

Herbert (George), an English poet and divine, was brother of the above, and born in 1593. He received his education at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow. He was also appointed orator to the university. On taking orders, he obtained the rectory of Bemerton, in Wilts, and a prebend of Lincoln. He was an exemplary divine, and died about 1635. His poems, entitled, The Temple, were printed in 1635, 12mo. and his Priest to the Temple in 1652.—*Life by Walton.*

Herbert (William), earl of Pembroke, was born at Wilton in Wiltshire, in 1580, and educated at New college, Oxford. In 1601 he succeeded to the family honours and estate. In 1626 he was chosen chancellor of Oxford, and about the same time made steward of the king's household. He died suddenly in 1630. His poems were printed in 1660, 8vo.—*Walpole's Noble Authors.*

Herbert (Thomas), an ingenious writer of the Pembroke family, was born at York. He went from Jesus college, Oxford, to Trinity college, Cambridge, after which he travelled four years. In 1634 he published, in folio, his Travels in Africa and Asia, a work of considerable merit. On the breaking out of the rebellion he joined the parliament party, but he afterwards served the king when a prisoner, with great fidelity, and at the Restoration was created a baronet. He died in 1682. Besides the above, he wrote an Historical Account of the two last Years of the Life of Charles I. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

Herbinius (John), a native of Bitschen in Silesia, who wrote on Cataracts and Waterfalls; also De Statu Ecclesiarum Augustinæ Confessionis in Polonia, 4to. 1670. He died in 1676, aged 44.—*Moreri.*

Herissant (Louis-Antony Prosper), a physician and poet, was the son of a printer, and born in 1745, at Paris, where he died in 1769. He wrote L'Eloge de Gouthier d'Andernach, which was crowned by the faculty of medicine; L'Eloge de Du Cange; Poem upon Printing; Catalogue raisonnée des Plantes; Bibliotheque Physique de la France.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Heritier (Nicholas l'), a French dramatic poet. He was treasurer to the French guards, and historiographer of France, and died in 1680. He wrote two tragedies, called, Hercule Furieux, and Clavis, of indifferent merit.—*Moreri.*

Heritier (Marie Jeanne l') de Villandon, a French poetess, was daughter of the above, born in 1664, and died in 1734. She was a member of the academy of the Jeux Floraux, and of that of the Recovrati at Padua. Her works are: A Translation of Ovid's Epistles; La Tour Tenebreuse, an English tale; Les Caprices du Destin, a novel; L'Avare puni, a tale in verse.—*Ibid.*

Heritier de Brutelle (Charles Louis l'), a French botanist, was born at Paris, in 1745. Though he enjoyed places under government, he devoted himself wholly to botanical researches. In 1786, Dombey having brought from Peru and Chili an inestimable collection of plants, L'Heritier undertook to publish a description of them, which was executed at London, under the title of the Flora of Peru. On his return

to Paris he published a work with the singular title of *Flore de la Place Vendome*. This ingenious man was assassinated in 1801, but his murderers were not discovered.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Herlicius (David), a German astrologer, was born in 1557, and got a great deal of money and reputation by an almanac, and books of pretended prophecies.—*Ibid.*

Herman (Paul), a botanist of Halle in Saxony, who was physician to the Dutch settlements at Ceylon, and afterwards botanical professor at Leyden. He died in 1695. His works are: Catalogue of the Plants in the Public Garden at Leyden; Cynosura Materiæ Medicæ, 2 vols. 4to.; Lugduno-Batavæ Flores; Paradisus Patavus; Museum Zeylanicum.—*Ibid.*

Hermann (James), a mathematician of Basle, where he was professor of law. He had been mathematical professor at Padua, and was employed by the czar Peter I. in forming an academy at Petersburg. He died at Basle, in 1733, aged 55. He wrote Responsio ad Considerationes circa Principia Calculi differentialis; De Phoronomia; De nova Accelerationis Lege, &c.; Disquisitio de Vibrationibus chordarum Censarum, Solutio Problematis de Trajectoriis Curvis in veniendis.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Hermant (Godefroi) a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Beauvais, in 1617. He became rector of the university of Paris, and died in 1690. He wrote the Lives of several of the Fathers, and some pieces against the jesuits and quietists.—*Ibid.*

Hermas (Pastor), or the Shepherd, a father of the church, who is said to be the same mentioned by St. Paul in his Epistle to the Romans. He is supposed to have died at Rome, about the year 81. A piece of his entitled The Shepherd, is still extant, and was translated into English by archbishop Wake.—*Dupin.*

Hermes (Trismegistus), an Egyptian priest and philosopher, who instructed his countrymen in the cultivation of the olive, the measurement of lands, and the knowledge of hieroglyphics. He wrote several books. There is a forgery which goes under his name, entitled, Poemander. He is supposed to have flourished A. M. 2076.—*Moreri.*

Hermias, a heretic of Galatia, in the 2d century, who maintained the eternity of the world and the materiality of God. He also asserted that the soul is composed of fire and spirit.—*Dupin. Lardner.*

Hermilly (Vaquette d'), a French historian, was born at Amiens, in 1707, and died at Paris, in 1778. He wrote the history of Majorca and Minorca; and translated Ferrera's History of Spain, and the Critical Theatre of Father Feijoo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Hermogenes of Tarsus, a rhetorician of the second century. His works were published by Aldus in 1509, but the best edition is that of Laurentius at Geneva in 1614, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

Hermogenes, a heretic of the second century, was a native of Africa, and a philosopher of the stoic sect. He held matter to be the primary principle, and *Idea* the mother of all the elements.—*Lardner. Dupin.*

Herod the Great, was born at Ascalon in Judea, B. C. 70. He was the son of Antipater the Idumean, who appointed him governor of Galilee. Antony made him tetrarch, and Augustus confirmed to him the kingdom of Judæa. He governed with savage cruelty, and sacrificed his wife, Mariamne, her grandfather Hyrcanus, and brother Aristobulus. At the birth of our Saviour he caused all the infants of Bethlehem to be massacred, in hopes that he would fall in the number. He also put to death his sons Alexander and Aristobulus, so that Augustus said, "It was better to be Herod's hog than his son." He rebuilt the temple of Jerusalem, and in a time of famine sold his curiosities to relieve the sufferers. He died miserably about two or three years after the birth of Christ, aged 70.—*Josephus.*

Herod Antipas, the son of the above, succeeded his father as tetrarch of Galilee. He divorced his wife, the daughter of Aretas king of Arabia, and espoused Herodias, the wife of his brother Philip, on which Aretas declared war against him, and Herod sacrificed John the Baptist to the cruelty of Herodias; and his conduct occasioned the Jews to revolt. Being called to Rome to justify his conduct, he died on the road. This is the Herod to whom our Saviour was sent by Pilate.—*Ibid.*

Herodian, a Greek historian, who flourished A. D. 247. He was a native of Alexandria, but lived the greatest part of his life at Rome. He wrote a Roman history in Greek in eight books, the best editions of which are that of Politian, who also translated it into Latin, 4to. 1525; and that of Oxford, 8vo. 1708.—*Vossius. Moreri.*

Herodotus, a Greek historian, was born at Halicarnassus, 484 B. C. He went into voluntary exile when his country was oppressed by Lygdamis, but afterwards returned and expelled the tyrant. This, however, so far from pleasing his countrymen, irritated them against him, and he quitted Greece again. He recited his history with great applause at the Olympic games. His work, which is elegantly written, is a history of the wars of the Persians against the Greeks, from Cyrus to the reign of Xerxes. The best editions are that of Wesseling, fol. Amst. 1763; and that of Glasgow, 9 vols. 12mo. 1761. Mr. Beloe has given an excellent English translation of Herodotus.—*Vossius. Fabricius.*

Herophilus of Chalcedon, an ancient physician, who flourished 570 B. C. He was an accurate anatomist, and is said to

ave discovered the lacteal vessels. He was lso a good botanist.—*Moreri.*

HERRERA TORDESILLAS (Antonio de), Spanish historian, was historiographer of ndia, and secretary of state. He wrote a General History of India in 4 vols. folio, which is a curious work. He also wrote a General History of Spain, in 3 vols. folio, nd died in 1625, aged 60.—*Ibid.*

HERRERA (Ferdinand de), a Spanish oet, was born at Seville. He published yric and heroic poems in 1582, and some rose works, as, the Life of Sir Thomas More; Relation of the War of Cyprus, nd the Battle of Lepanto; &c.—*Ibid.*

HERRING (Thomas), archbishop of Canerbury, was the son of a clergyman in Norfolk, and born in 1693. He received is education at Wisbeach, from whence he emoved to Jesus college, Cambridge. Afterward he was elected fellow of Corpus Christi college. On entering into orders he became minister of Great Shelford. In 722 he was appointed chaplain to Dr. Fleetwood, bishop of Ely. In 1726 he was hosen preacher to the society of Lincoln's-nn, and about the same time appointed haplain to the king. In 1731 he was made ean of Rochester, and in 1737 raised to he bishopric of Bangor, from whence in 743 he was translated to York. In the rebellion of 1745 he exerted himself with great eal in defence of the government, for which he was in 1747 advanced to the see f Canterbury. He died in 1757, and was uried at Croydon. A volume of his sermons on public occasions has been printed, nd Mr. Duncombe published a volume of is letters.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HERSENT or HERSAN (Charles), a French ivine, who brought himself into trouble y a book entitled, Optatus Gallus de cauendo Schismate, in which he charged cardinal Richelieu with views inimical to the Gallican church. He quitted France and etired to Rome, where he was excommunicated for advancing some peculiar notions n grace. He then returned to France, and ied in 1660. He wrote a paraphrase of Solomon's Song, and other works.—*Moreri.*

HERTSBERG (Ewald Frederic von), an minent statesman, was born in Pomerania, 1725. His merit recommended him to a tuation in the department of foreign affairs at Berlin, and he afterwards became ecretary to the Prussian embassy at Vienna. The king made him counsellor of legation, n which capacity he distinguished himself s a profound politician. In 1752 his Essay n the Population of the Marche of Brandenburg obtained the prize from the academy of sciences at Berlin. He was employed to draw up every state paper and memorial of consequence, and was gradually advanced to the first offices in the kingdom, and the rank of nobility. He died in 1795.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HERVEY (James), a pious divine, was the son of a clergyman at Hardingstone in Northamptonshire, where he was born in 1714. He received his education at the grammar school of Northampton, and removed from thence to Lincoln college, Oxford. In 1736 he became curate to his father, and soon afterwards went to Bideford in Devonshire, where he was greatly beloved by the parishioners: but in 1743 he was removed from that curacy, on which he returned home, and succeeded his father in his livings of Weston Favel, and Collingtree. In 1746 he published his Meditations among the Tombs, and Reflections in a Flower Garden, which being well received, he added another volume. In 1755 appeared his Theron and Aspasio, or Dialogues and Letters on important Subjects, in 3 vols. 8vo. well written, but Calvinistic. The profits of his works, which were considerable, he gave away in charitable purposes. This eminently pious man died of a consumption in 1758. His works were printed in 7 vols. 8vo. 1796.—*Life prefixed to his Works.*

HERVEY (Augustus John), third earl of Bristol, was born in 1724. He entered early into the navy, and was a lieutenant in 1744. That year he married miss Chudleigh, afterwards the celebrated duchess of Kingston. In 1747 he was made post-captain, and served with reputation in the Mediterranean. In 1763 he was appointed groom of the bed-chamber to the king. In 1771 he was made one of the lords of the admiralty; and in 1774 he succeeded his brother as earl of Bristol. He died in 1779, and his titles descended to his brother the bishop of Derry. His lady in 1768 obtained a decision in the commons which annulled their marriage, but the sentence was set aside by the house of lords in 1775, and she was found guilty of bigamy.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HERWART, or HERVART (John George), chancellor of Bavaria, who wrote some singular works, entitled, 1. Chronologia nova et vera, 1626: 2. Admiranda Ethicæ Theologicæ Mysteri propalata, de antiquissima veterum Nationum Superstitione, qua Lapis Magnes pro Deo habitus colebatur, 4to. 1624.—*Bayle.*

HESAUSIUS (Tilemannus), a German Lutheran divine, was born at Wesel in 1526. He was of a violent spirit, and died in 1588. His works are: 1. Commentaries on the Psalms; 2. On Isaiah; 3. On St. Paul's Epistles: 4. On Justification and the Lord's Supper, &c.—*Ibid.*

HESIOD, an ancient Greek poet, was born at Ascera in Bœotia, but in what age is not certain; some placing him before and others after Homer. He was the first who wrote on agriculture; and his performance is entitled the Works and Days. His Theogony is valuable, as affording the best account of the ancient mythology. His Shield of Hercules is only a fragment of a larger work. The best edition of Hesiod is that of Le Clerc, Amsterdam, 1701;

and his poems have been translated into English by Thomas Cooke.—*Moreri. Vossius.*

Hesse (William, prince of), immortalized his name as an encourager of learning, and by his studies and observations for many years of the heavenly bodies. For this purpose he built an observatory at Cassel, and called to his assistance two scientific men, Rothman and Byrge. His Observations were printed at Leyden, in 1618. He died in 1597.—*Martin's Biog. Philos.*

Hessels (John), professor of theology at Louvain, was born in 1522. He distinguished himself in the council of Trent, and was profoundly read in the ancient fathers, particularly Austin and Jerome. He died in 1566. His works are chiefly against the protestants.—*Moreri.*

Hesychius, a grammarian of Alexandria, who has left a valuable lexicon of Greek words, first published by Aldus Manutius in 1513. The best edition is that of Ruhnken in 1766, 2 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

Hetzer (Lewis), a German socinian, who translated the Bible into his native language; but the version being suppressed, it is now become scarce. It was printed at Worms, 1529, folio. He died about 1540.—*Meleb. Adam.*

Hevelius (John), an astronomer, was born at Dantzic in 1611, of a distinguished family. He studied mathematics with great ardour, but devoted himself chiefly to astronomy, and built an observatory for the purpose of making accurate observations; the result of which he published in 1647, under the title of Selenographia, or a Description of the Moon, to which he added the phases of the other planets as observed by the telescope. This work was followed by many others, the most distinguished of which was his Cometographia, published in 1668. Having sent a copy of this book to Dr. Hooke, it occasioned a controversy between them on this point: "Whether distances and altitudes could be taken with plain sights nearer than to a minute," which Hooke denied, and Hevelius maintained. Hevelius died at Dantzic, in 1688. Besides the above works, he was the author of Uranographia 1690, fol.; De Natura Saturni; &c.—*Martin's Biog. Phil. Hutton.*

Hevin (Prudent), an eminent surgeon, was born at Paris in 1715, and died in 1789. He wrote Pathologie Chirurgica, 2 vols. 8vo.; Memoir on Strange Substances in the Œsophagus, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Heurnius (John), an eminent physician, was born at Utrecht, in 1543. He became professor of medicine at Leyden, of which university he was also rector. He died in 1601. He wrote numerous commentaries on the works of Hippocrates, and some learned pieces, particularly one on the comet of 1577. His son, who succeeded him in the professorship, was also a learned writer.—*Moreri.*

Heusch (William de), a landscape painter, was born at Utrecht, in 1638. He was the disciple of John Both, and adhered to the manner of his master. He died at the close of the 17th century. His nephew Jacob was also eminent in the same line, and died in 1701, aged 44. There was likewise one Abraham de Heusch, a painter of the same place, who acquired reputation as a painter of plants and insects.—*Pilkington.*

Heusinger (John Michael), a famous divine, born at Sunderhausen, in Thuringia, in 1690. In 1730 he was made professor at Gotha, but in 1738 he removed to Eisenach, where he died in 1751. He published editions of several Greek and Latin classics, and some learned treatises of his own. His nephew James became master of the school at Wolfenbuttle, and died in 1778. He published several learned pieces on ancient authors.—*Gen. B. D.*

Hewson (William), an ingenious anatomist, assistant first to Dr. William Hunter, and afterwards his partner; but a difference arising between them, Mr. Hewson read anatomical lectures in his own house. He published Inquiries into the Properties of the Blood, and the Lymphatic System, 2 vols. 8vo. He had also a dispute with Dr. Monro, on the discovery of the lymphatic system of vessels in oviparous animals. He died in 1774, aged 35.—*Mortimer's Student's Dictionary.*

Hexham (John of), an English benedictine monk in the 12th century, who composed some historical works of merit.—*Pitt.*

Heyden (John van der), an eminent landscape painter, was born at Gorcum, in 1637, and died in 1712.—*Pilkington.*

Heylyn (Peter), a learned divine, was born at Burford, in Oxfordshire, in 1600, and educated at Hart-hall, Oxford, but afterwards he obtained a fellowship of Magdalen college, where he read cosmographical lectures. In 1621 he published his Description of the World, which he afterwards enlarged under the title of Cosmography. In 1628 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king, and in 1631 obtained a prebend of Westminster, which was followed by the living of Houghton in the diocese of Durham. In 1633 he took his degree of D. D. He obtained some other preferments, of which he was deprived by the parliament, and voted a delinquent, his goods were also confiscated, and his person endangered. At the Restoration he was restored to his prebend, and died in 1662. He was a man of great abilities, and uncommon industry. His principal works besides the above are, the History of the Reformation in England; History of the Presbyterians, fol.; Life of Abp. Laud, folio.—*Life prefixed to his Miscellaneous Tracts.*

Heywood (John), an English poet, was born at London, and bred at Oxford. He was one of the first who wrote plays in our language, and is said to have been well

killed in music. He was a great favourite with Henry VIII. and queen Mary, but on the accession of Elizabeth he went to Mechlin, where he died in 1565. One of his principal performances is entitled, The Spider and Fly, a Parable, in 4to. 1596. His son, Ellis Heywood, became a jesuit, and died at Louvain in 1572. He wrote a book in Italian, called, Il Moro.—*Wood, A. O.*

Heywood (Jasper), the brother of the above John Heywood, was born in 1535, and educated at Merton college, Oxford; after which he was chosen master of All Souls; but in 1561 he went to Rome, where he entered among the jesuits. He died at Naples in 1597. He wrote some pieces in a book called, The Paradise of Dainty Devices, 1573, 4to.—*Ibid.*

Heywood (Thomas), an actor and dramatic writer, who died at the beginning of the reign of Charles I. It is said that he wrote 220 plays, of which only 24 are now extant, and those of no merit.—*Biog. Dram.*

Heywood (Oliver), a nonconformist divine, was born at Bolton in Lancashire in 1629, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, after which he settled as minister at Coley, in Yorkshire, from whence he was ejected in 1662. He suffered much for preaching privately, and was excommunicated. He died in 1702. His works are: Heart's Treasure, 12mo.; Closet Prayer, 12mo.; Life of Mr. Angier, 8vo.; Meetness for Heaven; and other pious tracts. There was also a Mr. *Nathanael* Heywood, who was deprived for nonconformity. He was likewise a native of Bolton, and died in 1677. Some of his Sermons are in print.—*Calamy. Palmer.*

Hicetas, an ancient philosopher of Syracuse, who lived about 340 B. C. He maintained that the sun and the stars were fixed, and that the earth had a circular motion.—*Diog. Laert.*

Hickes (George), a learned divine, was born in 1642 at Newsham, in Yorkshire, and educated at North Allerton, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Oxford; but afterwards he became fellow of Lincoln. In 1676 he was appointed chaplain to the duke of Lauderdale, whom he attended to Scotland, and at St. Andrew's received the degree of D. D. which was confirmed by the university of Oxford. In 1683 he was made dean of Worcester, of which he was deprived at the Revolution for refusing the oaths. The deprived bishops having consulted about preserving the episcopal succession among the non-jurors, recommended Dr. Hickes to king James, and he accordingly went over to France to wait on the exiled monarch, who confirmed their proceedings, and the doctor was consecrated suffragan bishop of Thetford. He was a man of strong mind, great resolution, and great abilities. He died in 1715. He wrote several theological treatises, mostly polemical; but his chief works are, Linguarum veterum Septentrionalium Thesaurus, fol.; and Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica, 4to. His sermons are close and argumentative, and full of excellent learning well applied.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Hickes (John), brother of the above, but of different principles. He became a presbyterian, and was deprived of the living of Stoke, in Devonshire, in 1662, for nonconformity. In 1685 he joined the duke of Monmouth's army, for which he was executed.—*Calamy. Palmer.*

Hickman (Henry), a learned divine, was fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. He afterwards became minister of the English congregation at Leyden, where he died about 1688. He wrote against Heylyn's quinquarticular history, and other works.—*Calamy.*

Hiero I. king of Syracuse, succeeded his brother Gelon B. C. 478. He declared war against Theron the tyrant of Agrigentum, and took Himera. He gained three crowns at the Olympic games, for which he is celebrated by Pindar. The conversation of that bard and other eminent men softened his disposition, which was naturally impetuous, and rendered him humane and liberal. He died B. C. 467.—*Univ. Hist.*

Hiero II. king of Syracuse, was a prince of great virtues. He was a descendant of Gelon, and elected king B. C 268. He carried on a war against the Romans for some time, assisted by the Carthaginians, but he was obliged to make peace. He was the relation and friend of Archimedes, and greatly encouraged arts and commerce. He died regretted by his subjects, B. C. 225. He was succeeded by his grandson Hieronymus, who reigned with such rigour that the Syracusans assassinated him and expelled the family.—*Ibid.*

Hierocles, a persecutor of the christians in the fourth century. He was president of Bithynia, and afterwards governor of Alexandria, where he committed shocking cruelties. He wrote some books against the christians, mentioned by Lactantius and Eusebius. The remains of his writings were published by bishop Pearson in 1654, with a curious discourse upon them.—*Cave, Hist. Lit. Bayle.*

Hierocles, a Platonic philosopher of the fifth century, who flourished at Alexandria with reputation. He wrote seven books on Providence and Destiny, and a Commentary on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras; the latter of which is extant, also fragments of the former.—*Bayle.*

Hifernan (Paul), a modern author of great eccentricity, was born in Ireland in 1718. He took the grade of doctor of physic, and practised some time in Dublin, but meeting with no success, he went to

London and commenced author. Some of the most eminent wits of the day were kind to him, and he contrived to live tolerably. He died in 1775. He wrote a periodical work at Dublin, called The Tickler; another called The Tuser; and two or three dramatic trifles.—*Biog. Dram.*

Higden (Ralph), an English historian, who wrote a work entitled, Polychronicon, first printed by Caxton, and again in 1642. Higden died in 1363.—*Nicholson's Hist. Lib.*

Higgins (John), an English divine and schoolmaster, who lived at Winsham near Ilminster, in Somersetshire, and died about 1608. He published some school-books, a treatise on Christ's Descent into Hell, and part of the Mirrour for Magistrates. —*Gen. B. D.*

Higgons (sir Thomas), an English writer and statesman, was born in Shropshire, and educated at Alban hall, Oxford. For his great services to the crown, he obtained, at the Restoration, a pension and knighthood. He was also sent envoy-extraordinary to Vienna. He died in 1691. His works are, A Panegyric to the King; A Funeral Oration for his first lady; The History of Isuf Bassa.—*Ibid.*

Higgons (Bevil), younger son of the above, was educated at St. John's college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple. He wrote some poems; and a Tragedy called, The Generous Conqueror, or the Timely Discovery. He was also the author of remarks on bishop Burnet's History of his own Times; and a short View of the English History. He accompanied James II. to France, where he died in 1735.—*Ibid.*

Highmore (Nathanael), an English anatomist, was born at Fordingbridge, in Hampshire. He wrote Corporis humani Disquisitio Anatomicæ, folio; The History of Generation; De Passione Hysterica. He died in 1684, aged 71.—*Ibid.*

Highmore (Joseph), an English painter, was born at London in 1692, and bred an attorney, but he abandoned that profession, for painting, and became an accomplished artist. He painted the portraits of several eminent persons, also a set of pictures, the subjects of which were taken from Richardson's Pamela. At the institution of the royal academy, he was chosen one of the professors. His greatest performances are, Hagar and Ishmael, at the Foundling-hospital; the finding of Moses; and the good Samaritan. He was also eminent for his literary abilities, and published A critical Examination of the two paintings by Rubens, on the Cieling of the Banqueting House at Whitehall, &c. 4to.; The Practice of Perspective on the Principles of Dr. Brooke Taylor, 4to; Observations on a Pamphlet entitled Christianity not founded on Argument; two volumes of Essays, 12mo. He died in 1780.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Hilarion, the founder of the monastic life in Palestine, was born at Gaza in 291. He visited St. Anthony the anchorite in Egypt, and on his return to his own country, followed his example, and obtained a number of followers. He died in the island of Cyprus in 371.—*Moreri. Dupin.*

Hilarieuse (Joseph), an eminent antiquary and medallist, was born at Enzesfield in Austria in 1737. In 1751 he entered into the society of jesuits, and afterwards became eminent as a teacher of grammar and rhetoric at Vienna, where he was appointed præfectus rei nummariæ. In 1770 he renounced his order, and was appointed director of the imperial cabinet of ancient coins. He was likewise dean of philosophy. He died in 1798.—*Monthly Mag.*

Hilary (St.), a father of the church in the fourth century, was born at Poictiers in France, and did not embrace christianity till he was advanced in life. On being instructed in the principles of religion, he was baptized with his wife and daughter. In 355 he was made bishop of Poictiers, and the year following sent by Constantius to defend Athanasius at the synod of Beziers against Saturninus, which he did with such zeal that Saturninus prevailed on the emperor to banish him to Phrygia, where he wrote his books on the Trinity. He was also the author of a treatise on Synods. He died in 367. The best edition of his works is that of Paris in 1693.—*Moreri. Dupin.*

Hilary, a saint of the Roman calendar, was born at Arles, in 401. He succeeded Honoratus in the bishopric of Arles, and presided in a council at Rome, in 441. He died at the age of 48. His works are, 1. Homilies, under the name of Eusebius of Emesa; 2. The Life of St. Honoratus; 3. Opuscula.—*Ibid.*

Hildebert, archbishop of Tours, was born in France in the 12th century. He is said to have lived licentiously before he entered the ecclesiastical state; but he was a man of learning, and became eminently pious. He wrote a letter against the court of Rome, in which he describes its vices in lively terms. He died in 1132. His works were printed at Paris in 1708, 1 vol. folio. —*Ibid.*

Hildesley (Mark), an English bishop, was born at Marston, in Kent, in 1698, and educated at the Charter-house, from whence he was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow. In 1731 he obtained the living of Hitchin in Hertfordshire, and four years after that of Holwell in Bedfordshire, where he distinguished himself as a diligent parish priest. On the death of Dr. Wilson, bishop of Sodor and Man, the duke of Athol appointed Dr Hildesley to succeed him, in which office he closely trod in the steps of his excellent predecessor, whose design of printing a

translation of the Bible in the Manks language he brought to a conclusion. He died in 1772.—*Life by Butler*, 8vo.

Hill (Joseph), an English divine, who published an enlarged edition of Schrevelius's Greek Lexicon. He was born at Bromley, in Yorkshire, in 1625, and received his education at St. John's college, Cambridge, after which he became fellow of Magdalen college, from whence he was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. He died pastor of a congregation at Rotterdam, in 1707. Besides his Lexicon he wrote Dissertations on the Antiquity of Temples and Churches.—*Calamy*.

Hill (William), an English critic, was fellow of Merton college, Oxford, and afterwards master of a school in Dublin, where he died in 1667. He prepared an edition of Dionysius Periegetes, with notes, published in 1658.—*Wood*.

Hill (Aaron), an English poet, was born at London in 1685. At the age of fifteen he went to Constantinople to visit his relation lord Paget, ambassador there, whom he accompanied to England, in 1703. He next went with sir William Wentworth on the tour of Europe. In 1709 he became manager of Drury-lane theatre, for which he wrote his Elfrid, or the Fair Inconstant. The following year he became master of the Opera-house, and wrote the opera of Rinaldo, the first which Handel composed in England. About 1718 he published a poem called the Northern Star, or a Panegyric on Peter the Great, for which the empress Catherine sent him a gold medal. He was a great schemer as well as a poet; but as in the former character he never acquired riches, so in the latter he never rose above mediocrity. His works were published in four volumes, 8vo. after his death, in 1750.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Hill (sir John), a voluminous English writer, was born in 1716, and bred to the business of an apothecary, which he carried on some years in St. Martin's-lane. His first publication was a translation of Theophrastus's Tract on Gems, which procured him reputation, and induced him to undertake a Natural History, in 3 vols. folio. He became now a general writer on almost all subjects. He published a Supplement to Chambers's Cyclopædia, and conducted a Magazine, and a daily paper under the title of the Inspector. At this time he obtained his degree of M. D. from Scotland, and set up as an empyric, by inventing some popular remedies. Under the patronage of the earl of Bute he commenced a voluminous work, called the System of Botany; which he sent to the king of Sweden, who invested him with one of his orders of knighthood. He died in 1775. Besides the above works he wrote many others: as, Mrs. Glasse's Cookery; a Review of the Works of the Royal Society; some novels, and a few farces. These last brought him into a controversy with Garrick, who wrote the following epigram on him:

For physic and farces, his equal there scarce is,
His farces are physic, his physic a farce is.—*Biog. Dram. Gen. B. D.*

Hill (Robert), a self-taught genius of extraordinary merit was born in Hertfordshire in 1699, and bred a taylor and staymaker. By indefatigable application he acquired a sufficient knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, to be able to teach them. He died at Buckingham, in 1777 He wrote, Remarks on the Essay on Spirit; The Character of a Jew; Criticisms on Job.—*Life by Spence*.

Hill (Thomas Ford), a learned English antiquary and philologist, who died in 1795.—*Gent. Mag.*

Hillel, the elder, a Jewish doctor, who lived about 40 years B. C. He was president of the Sanhedrim, which office continued in his family six generations. He was one of the compilers of the Talmud.—*Prideaux's Connection*.

Hillel, the prince, grandson of Judas Hakkadosh, and a principal writer of the Gemara, or Commentary on the Mishna. He lived in the fourth century.—*Moreri*.

Hilliard (Nicholas), goldsmith and portrait-painter to queen Elizabeth, was born at Exeter in 1547. He painted portraits in miniature, and his works were highly prized. He painted the portrait of Mary queen of Scots, and that of queen Elizabeth, several times. He died in 1619. —*Walpole's Anecd. of Painting*.

Himerius, a Greek sophist and grammarian in the reigns of Constantius and Julian. He was born at Prusias in Bithynia, and kept a rhetoric school at Athens. He made several insidious attacks upon the christian faith.—*Moreri*.

Hinckley (John), an English divine and D. D. was born in Warwickshire, in 1617, and educated at Oxford. He became rector of Northfield, in Worcestershire, and died there in 1691. He published several sermons and other pieces, the chief of which is entitled, Fasciculus Literarum, or Letters on several Occasions, 8vo. 1680.—*Wood*.

Hincmar or Hincmarus, archbishop of Rheims in 845. He was a warm defender of the liberties of the Gallican church, but his conduct to the monk Godeschalc was very unjust. He was obliged to fly from Rheims when the Normans invaded that province. He died at Eperny in 882. His works were printed in 2 vols. folio, 1645. —*Moreri. Bayle*.

Hipparchia, a lady of Maronea, in Thrace, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great. From a love of philosophy she married Crates the stoic, who was both poor and ugly. She wrote some pieces which are lost —*Diog. Laert*.

Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus, king

of Athens, after whose death, B. C. 528, he reigned with his brother Hippias. They both had a great love of letters, and protected learned men; but Hipparchus disgraced these qualities by an unnatural passion which he conceived for a youth named Harmodius, who with his friend Aristogiton, slew him, B. C. 513. Hippias reigned tyrannically about three years after his brother's death, and was then expelled. —*Thucydides.*

Hipparchus, an antient astronomer, was born at Nice, in Bithynia. He is supposed to have been the first who reduced astronomy into a regular science, and his Catalogue of Stars is still preserved in Ptolemy's Almagest. Pliny says he foretold the course of the sun and moon for 600 years, calculated according to the different manners of reckoning the months, days, and hours, in use among several nations, and for the different situations of places. He also formed the lunar period which bore his name. His Commentary on Aratus's Phænomena is extant; a correct edition of which was published by Petavius. He died 125 B. C. —*Pliny. Vossius de Math.*

Hippocrates, the father of medical science, was born in the isle of Cos, B. C. 460. Much fable seems to be blended with the narrative given of his life by different authors; but it is certain that he practised physic in Greece, and became so eminent as to be sent for by Perdiccas, king of Macedon, whom he pronounced incurable. He was also applied to by the Abderites to cure their countryman Democritus, whom they considered as mad, but Hippocrates declared that the philosopher was the only man in the city who was perfectly in his senses. On being requested by the kings of Illyria and Pæonia to visit their countries, then ravaged by the plague, he refused, but predicted that the disease would come to Athens. The people of that city conferred on him great honours, and voted a public maintenance for him and his family. He died B. C. 361. His memory is still venerated in his native island, and the inhabitants shew with pride a house in which they say he resided. The best editions of his works are those of Geneva, fol. 1657; Amsterdam, 2 vols. 8vo. 1665; and Vienna, 2 vols. folio, 1740.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

Hipponax a Greek satiric poet, was born at Ephesus 540 B. C. He was so deformed that two sculptors made ridiculous representations of him, for which he retaliated upon them with such severity in his satires that they hanged themselves.—*Moreri.*

Hiram, king of Tyre, the friend of David and Solomon, the latter of whom he greatly assisted in the building of the temple, by furnishing him with timber, gold, and silver, also with able workmen. The letters that passed between these two monarchs on this occasion are extant. He died B. C. 1000, after reigning 60 years.—*Josephus.*

Hiram, an excellent architect, who was sent by the Tyrian king of the same name to Jerusalem to superintend the building of Solomon's temple, which he performed in an admirable manner.—*Ibid. Bayle.*

Hire (Laurence de la), an eminent French painter, was born at Paris in 1606, and died in 1656. His landscapes were the most pleasing of his works, and were finished with great care: but he was deficient in perspective.—*D'Argenville Vies des Peintres.*

Hire (Philip de la), a celebrated mathematician, was son of the above, and born at Paris, in 1640. He studied painting under his father, but having a turn for mathematics, he quitted that profession and went to Italy, where he applied with diligence to his favourite art. On his return to France he was made a member of the academy of sciences, and employed by Colbert in constructing the great map of the kingdom, with Picard and Cassini. He died in 1711. His principal works are; 1. Traité de Mechanique; 2. Nouvelle Methode en Geometrie pour les Sections des Superficies Coniques & Cylindriques; 3. De la Cycloide; 4. Sectiones Conicæ in novem Libros distributæ; 5. Veterum Mathematicorum Opera Græce & Latine pleraque nunc primum edita, folio, &c.—*Moreri.*

Hire (Philip de la), son of the preceding, was bred a physician, and became a member of the academy of sciences, but he is principally distinguished by his excellence in painting landscapes. He died in 1719, aged 42.—*Pilkington.*

Hiscam or Hisjam, the 15th caliph of the Ommiadian race, and the fourth son of Abdalmalech, succeeded his brother Jezid II. in 723. He conquered Khacam king of Turquestan, and made war against Leo the Isaurian. He died in 743.—*D'Herbelot.*

Hoadley (Benjamin), a celebrated prelate, was born at Westerham, in Kent, in 1676, and educated at Catherine hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1706 he commenced his polemical career by remarks on Dr. Atterbury's funeral sermon for Mr. Bennet; and in 1708 he answered another sermon of the same author on the Power of Charity to cover Sin. The year following he had a farther controversy with Atterbury on the doctrine of non-resistance, which recommended Hoadley to the notice of the house of commons, who addressed the queen to bestow preferment on him. On the accession of George I. he was made bishop of Bangor, which see he never visited, but continued in London, preaching and publishing party sermons. One of these on the spiritual kingdom of Christ, produced a violent dispute called the Bangorian controversy. He was afterwards engaged in a contest with Dr. Hare on the nature of prayer. From Bangor he was removed to Hereford, thence to Salis-

ury, and lastly to Winchester. In 1735 e made an attack on the orthodox faith in is Plain Account of the Lord's Supper, hich he treated as a matter of mere indifrence. This excited another considera- e controversy. The bishop died in 1761. ll his works have been published in 4 ols. folio. His lordship's brother, Dr. ohn Hoadley, died archbishop of Arnagh, in 1746.—*Biog. Brit.*

HOADLEY (Benjamin), an ingenious physcian, was the eldest son of the bishop, nd born at London in 1705. He received is education at Cambridge, under Mr. fterwards archbishop Herring. Here he ook his first degree in physic, and in 1728 as created doctor in that faculty by manamus. In 1742 he was appointed physician o the king's household, and to that of the rince of Wales in 1745. He died in 1757. His works are: Lectures on the Organ of espiration, before the College of Physiians; The Suspicious Husband, a comedy; Observations on a Series of Electrical Exeriments, &c.—*Biog. Dram.*

HOADLEY (John), the younger son of the ishop, was born in 1711, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, from hence he removed to the Temple, but afterwards entered into orders, and became haplain to the prince of Wales. He died n 1776. He wrote some plays and poems, nd a drama of his has been performed ince his death.—*Biog. Brit.*

HOARD (Samuel), an English divine, as born in London, and educated at All ouls college, Oxford, where he proceeded achelor in divinity. Robert earl of Varwick to whom he was chaplain, gave im the rectory of Moreton in Essex, where he died in 1657. He was at first a Calvinist, but diligent study made him see is errors, and he published an able confuation of the doctrine of absolute election, ntitled, God's Love to Mankind manifested y disproving his absolute Decree for their Damnation, 4to. This was replied to by Dr. Twisse and bishop Davenant. Hoard lso published some sermons.—*Wood.*

HOBBES (Thomas), an English philosoher, was born at Malmesbury, in 1588, nd educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. n 1608 he became tutor to a son of the arl of Devonshire, with whom he made he tour of Europe. On the death of his atron and pupil he became travelling tutor o a young gentleman, but the countess owager of Devonshire recalled him into er family to take upon him the education f the young earl. In 1634 he reprinted is translation of Thucydides, the first edition of which appeared in 1628. The same ear he attended the earl on his travels, and t Pisa contracted an intimacy with Galileo. n 1642 he printed his book, De Cive, which procured many enemies, by its danerous principles. Soon after this he was ppointed mathematical tutor to the prince of Wales. In 1650 appeared in English, his book on Human Nature; and one, De Corpore Politico, or the Elements of Law. The next year he published his famous book, entitled, Leviathan, which is full of sophistry and bad maxims in philosophy and morals. At the Restoration he received a pension; but in 1665 the parliament passed a censure on his writings, which greatly alarmed him. He died at Chatsworth, the seat of the earl of Devonshire, in 1679. Hobbes maintained the propriety of making use of bad means to procure a good end, which he thus illustrated: "If I were cast into a deep pit, and the devil should put down his cloven foot, I would readily lay hold of it to get out." Besides the above works he published, De Mirabilibus Pecci, or the Wonders of the Peak, a poem; a translation of Homer; Elements of Philosophy; Letter on Liberty and Necessity; Six Lessons to the Professors of the Mathematics; Marks of absurd Geometry, &c. —*Wood, A. O. Biog. Brit.*

HOBBIMA (Minderhout), an eminent landscape painter, was born at Antwerp about 1611. He studied after nature, but his works are very scarce—*Pilkington.*

HOCHE (Lazarus), a general of the French republic, was the son of a hostler, and born at Versailles in 1768. Being deprived of his father while a child, the rector of St. Germain-en-Laye took a fancy to him and made him a chorister, after which he became a helper in the royal stables. At the age of 16 he entered into the army, and became a corporal in the grenadiers. Soon after the breaking out of the revolution he obtained a commission, and distinguished himself in several engagements. During the tyranny of Robespierre he was confined in the Conciergerie several months, but the Thermidorean Revolution set him at liberty. He drove the Austrians out of Alsace, and being sent against the royalists at Quiberon he acted with great cruelty, and put to death, the brave Charette. Soon afterwards he commanded the forces sent to Ireland, but returned in disgrace. He next had the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, with which he acted successfully against the Austrians on the Rhine. He died at Wetzlar, in 1797. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HOCHSTETTER (Andrew Adam), a protestant divine, was born at Tubingen, in 1668. He became professor of divinity and rector of that university. He died in 1717. His principal works are: 1. Collegium Puffendorfianum; 2. De Festo Expiationis, et Hirto Azazel; 3. Conradino, ultimo ex Suevis Duce; 4. De Rebus Elbigensibus.—*Ibid.*

HODGES (Nathaniel), an English physician, was first educated at Westminster school and next at Christ church, Oxford, on leaving which he settled in London, and continued there during the plague. He died

in 1684. He wrote An Apology for the Profession and Professors of Physic, 8vo.; and an historical Account of the Plague of London in 1665.—*Wood's Ath. Oxon.*

Hody (Humphrey), a learned divine, was born at Odcombe in Somersetshire, in 1659, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. When young he published his Dissertation against Aristeas's History of the 72 Interpreters, which was received by the learned with great applause. It was, however, attacked by Isaac Vossius, and defended by the author in an unanswerable manner. In 1690 he was appointed chaplain to bishop Stillingfleet, and about the same time engaged in a controversy with Mr. Dodwell respecting the deprived bishops, for which archbishop Tillotson made him his domestic chaplain. In 1698 he was appointed Greek professor at Oxford, and in 1701 he published his History of English Councils and Convocations. He died in 1706.—*Biog. Br.*

Hoe (Matthias), a German Lutheran divine, was born at Vienna in 1580. He was ecclesiastical counsellor and first preacher at the court of Saxony. He wrote some sharp pieces against the Calvinists and papists, and died in 1645.—*Moreri.*

Hoech (John van), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Antwerp in 1600. He studied under Rubens, and afterwards at Rome. At the solicitation of Ferdinand II. he went to Vienna, where he died in 1650. He is not to be confounded with *Robert van Hoeck*, a painter of Antwerp, who excelled in battle pieces.—*Pilkington.*

Hoeltzlinus (Jeremiah), an eminent philologist, was born at Nuremberg, and settled at Leyden, where he died in 1641, in which year appeared his edition of Apollonius Rhodius.—*Moreri.*

Hoeschelius (David), a learned German, was born at Augsburg, in 1556. He became principal of St. Anne's college in that city, and librarian. He published editions of some of the Greek fathers, and composed a catalogue of Greek MSS. in the Augsburg library. He died in 1617.—*Melch. Adam.*

Hoel (Gerard), an historical and landscape painter, was born at Bommel in 1648. He settled at Utrecht, and became director of an academy of drawing and painting. He died in 1733.—*Pilkington.*

Hoffman (Maurice), an eminent physician, was born at Furstemberg, in 1621. He took his doctor's degree at Padua, and in 1648 was made professor of anatomy and surgery at Altdorf, and the year following professor of physic. In 1653 he obtained the professorship of botany, to which was added the direction of the physic-garden. He died in 1698. His works are: 1. Altdorfi Deliciæ Hortenses; 2. Appendix ad Catalogum Plantarum hortensium; 3. Deliciæ silvestres; 4. Florilegium Altdorfinum.—*Halleri Bibl. Anat.*

Hoffman (John Maurice), son of th above, was born at Altdorf, in 1653. H studied under his father, and in 1674 too his doctor's degree. In 1681 he was chose professor of physic. He was also ap pointed physician to the margrave of An pach, and on the death of his father he suc ceeded him. He died in 1727. He cont nued his father's work, entitled, Delici Hortenses Altdorfinæ, and wrote Acta La boratorii Chemici Altdorfini; and De Dif ferentiis Alimentorum, 4to.—*Ibid.*

Hoffman (Frederic), a celebrated phy sician, was born at Halle, near Magdeburg in 1660. He was chosen professor of phy sic at Halle in 1693, which situation he re tained to his death in 1743. His works hav been published at Geneva in 6 vols. folio.— *Ibid.*

Hoffman (Daniel), a Lutheran divin and professor at Helmstadt in the 16th cen tury, who wrote against Beza on the sub ject of the Eucharist. He died in 1611 aged 72.—*Moreri.*

Hoffman (John James), professor o Greek at Basle, where he was born in 1635 and died in 1706. He is known by a work of great labour and value, a Universal His torical Dictionary in Latin, published firs in 2 vols. folio, and afterwards enlarged to 4 vols. He also wrote a History of the Popes, in Latin.—*Ibid.*

Hogarth (William), a celebrated painter was born at London, in 1698, and bound apprentice to an engraver of arms on silver plate. About 1720 he set up for himself and his first employment was to engrave coats of arms and shop bills. He next un dertook to execute plates for booksellers the chief of which are the prints to Hu dibras. His first performance as a painter was a representation of Wanstead assembly the portraits being taken from life. In 1730 he married a daughter of sir James Thornhill, and shortly after embellished the gar dens of Vauxhall with some excellent paint ings, for which the proprietor complimented him with a perpetual ticket of admission. In 1733 appeared his Harlot's Progress, print which stamped his reputation, and were followed by other moral histories, admira bly executed. Soon after the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle he went to France, and whil at Calais began to sketch a drawing of the gate of the town, for which he was taken up, but was soon released. This circum stance he ridiculed in an excellent carica ture. In 1753 he published his Analysis of Beauty, in 4to. Hogarth was very vain and thought himself the first painter of the age. He was also remarkably absent, of which, the following is an instance: On set ting up his carriage he paid a visit to the lord mayor, and having protracted his stay till a heavy shower came on, he was let out by a different door from that by which he entered, and unmindful of his carriage, he set off on foot, and got home dripping wet

When Mrs. Hogarth asked him where he had left the carriage, he said that he had forgot it. He died in 1762, and was interred in the church-yard of Chiswick.—*Life by Ireland.*

HOHENLOHE (prince de), general of artillery in the service of the emperor. He distinguished himself in Transylvania against the Turks in 1789; and in the campaign against France in 1792 he gained great reputation, particularly in the battles of Famars and Mermal. He died in 1796 while commanding the army on the Rhine.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HOLBACH (Paul Thierri, baron de), born in the Palatinate, and died at Paris, in 1789, aged 66 years. He was a member of the academies of Petersburg, Berlin, and Manheim, and was distinguished as an able mineralogist. He published L'Art de la Verrerie de Neri: Mineralogie de Wallerius, 2 vols.; Introduction à la Mineralogie; Elemens de la Morale Universelle, ou Catechisme de la Nature, &c.—*Ibid.*

HOLBEIN (John or Hans), a famous painter, was born at Basil in Switzerland, in 1498, and was instructed in his art by his father. In the town-house of Basil he painted a fine picture of our Saviour's passion: and in the fish-market there a dance of peasants, and Death's Dance, the last of which has been engraved in a series of plates. He visited England in the reign of Henry VIII. who liberally patronized him on the recommendation of sir Thomas More. He painted a number of portraits and historical pieces. Holbein died of the plague at London, in 1554.—*Vertue. Pilkington.*

HOLBERG (Louis de), a Danish writer; was born at Bergen in Norway, in 1685. He was assessor of the consistory court at Copenhagen, and distinguished himself by several ingenious works, as a History of Denmark, some comedies and miscellaneous pieces, for which he was created a baron. He died in 1754.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HOLDEN (Henry), an English divine of the Roman church, who died at Paris in 1662. His works are: 1. Analysis Fidei, reprinted by Borbou in 1766; 2. Notes on the New Testament, 2 vols. 12mo.; 3. A Letter to White on his Treatise De Medio Animarum statu, 4to.—*Moreri.*

HOLDER (William), a learned divine, was born in Nottinghamshire, and educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. In 1642 he became rector of Bletchingdon, Oxfordshire. At the Restoration he took his doctor's degree, became fellow of the royal society, and sub-almoner to the king. He had great skill in teaching the deaf and dumb to speak, on which art he wrote a treatise. He also published a Treatise on Harmony, 1694, 8vo. His other works are: a Discourse concerning Time, 8vo.; and some papers against Dr. Wallis. He died in 1697.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HOLDSWORTH (Edward), a learned writer, was born about 1688, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he was elected demy of Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He afterwards became travelling tutor to young noblemen and gentlemen, and died at Colehill in Warwickshire, in 1747. He wrote, 1. Muscipula, or the Mouse-trap, a Latin poem; 2. Pharsalia & Philippi, or the two Philippi in Virgil's Georgics attempted to be explained and reconciled to History, 4to.; 3. Remarks and Dissertations on Virgil, published by Mr. Spence, 1768, 4to.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HOLE (Richard), an English divine, was born and educated at Exeter, from whence he removed to the college of that name at Oxford, where he took his degree of bachelor of laws in 1771. In 1792 he was presented by the bishop of Exeter to the rectory of Farringdon in Devonshire, to which was afterwards added the vicarage of Inwardleigh. He died at Exmouth, in 1803. Mr. Hole published a poetical translation of Fingal, by Ossian, to which he subjoined an Ode to Imagination. In 1781 he produced a translation of the supposed Hymn of Homer to Ceres. Not long after appeared the epic romance of Arthur, with curious notes. He also published Remarks on the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, in which the origin of Sinbad's Voyages, and other oriental fictions, is considered, 12mo. 1797. In the Collection of Poems by Gentlemen of Devon and Cornwall, 2 vols. are some of his odes; and in the Essays by a Society at Exeter, 1796, are several ingenious pieces from his pen.—*Gent. Mag. June* 1803.

HOLINGSHED (Raphael), an English chronicler, who died in 1581, was a native of Cheshire. Nothing certain is known of his profession. His Chronicles were first published in 1577, in 2 vols. folio; and again in 1587 in three. In the last edition several sheets were castrated as containing passages offensive to the government, but they have since been printed separately.—*Wood A. O.*

HOLLAND. This country anciently belonged to the Belgæ, who submitted to Julius Cæsar about 47 B. C. The Franks held it in possession from 412 to 868, when Thierry became sovereign of it, under the title of count. His posterity enjoyed it till 1206, when it passed to the earls of Hainault, in which family it continued till 1417, when it became, by the surrender of Jacqueline, count of Hainault and Holland, the property of Philip duke of Burgundy. In 1534 the people, to avoid coming under the dominion of the bishop of Utrecht, surrendered their country to Charles V. who gave it to his son Philip of Spain. But the Spanish government being very oppressive, the seven provinces revolted in 1572, and established themselves an independent republic; they are now dependant on France.—*Univ. Hist. Grotii Annales Belg.*

HOLLAND (Philemon), an English phy-

sician, was born at Chelmsford about 1551, and educated at Cambridge under Dr. Whitgift. He settled at Coventry, and became master of the free school there; besides which he practised as a physician, having taken his doctor's degree at Cambridge. He died in 1636. Holland published a number of translations, particularly of Livy, Pliny's Natural History, Xenophon's Cyropedia, and Camden's Britannia.—*Fuller.*

Hollar (Wenceslaus), a celebrated engraver, was born at Prague in Bohemia, in 1607. The earl of Arundel, being on an embassy to the imperial court, took him into his suite, and brought him to England. His first performance here was a view of Greenwich. After this he etched a number of views and portraits. In 1640 appeared his fine set of figures in 28 plates, called, Ornatus Muliebris Anglicanus, containing the dresses of English women of all degrees. In 1645 he settled at Antwerp, where the earl of Arundel resided with his family. While there he etched many portraits and landscapes after Brenghel, Elsheimer, and Teniers. In 1652 he returned to England, and continued laboriously employed till his death in 1677.—*Life by Vertue.*

Holles (Thomas Pelham), duke of Newcastle, was born in 1693. He succeeded his father in the barony of Pelham, and in 1711, his uncle John Holles as duke of Newcastle. He was a strennous supporter of the Hanoverian succession, for which he obtained various honours and places. Soon after the accession of his present majesty he went out of office, and was succeeded by lord Bute. He died in 1768.—*English Peerage.*

Holles (Denzil, lord), one of the five members of the long parliament who were demanded by king Charles I. when he went to the house of commons. He was a man of austere severity, and the head of the presbyterian party in opposition to Cromwell and the independants. At the Restoration he was advanced to the peerage, and died in 1680, aged 83.—*Clarendon. Burnet's Own Times.*

Hollis (Thomas), an English gentleman, was born at London in 1720, and educated amongst the dissenters, and afterwards at Amsterdam. In 1740 he became a student at Lincoln's-inn, but never followed the law. He endeavoured to get into parliament, but being disappointed, he retired to his seat at Corscome in Dorsetshire, where he died suddenly in 1774. Mr. Hollis was a man of extensive liberality, and gave several benefactions to foreign libraries. He published editions of Toland's Life of Milton, and Sydney's Discourses on Government. His own Memoirs were splendidly published in 1780, in 2 vols. 4to.

Holmes (George), keeper of the records and barrack-master of the Tower, was a native of Yorkshire, and died in 1749, aged 87. He republished the first 17 volumes of Rymer's Fœdera, and formed a curious collection of books, prints, and coins, which was sold by auction after his death.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Holmes (Robert), a learned divine, was born in Hampshire, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he removed to New college, Oxford, where he took his degree of D. D. in 1786. He was appointed professor of poetry in 1790, and wrote an ode on the Installation of the duke of Portland as chancellor of the university. In 1795 he engaged in the great work of collating the MSS. of the septuagint version of the Old Testament, of which he printed 5 volumes in folio. He was made canon of Salisbury and Christchurch, and dean of Winchester. He died in 1806. Dr. Holmes's other works were, a sermon on the Resurrection of the Body, 4to.; Bampton Lectures in 1782, 8vo.; Divinity Tracts, 8vo.; Alfred, an Ode, with six Sonnets, 4to.; a Latin Letter to bishop Barrington respecting his collation of the septuagint, folio; and the Prophecy of Daniel according to Theodotian and the LXX, 4to.—*Gent. Mag.*

Holmes (Dr. Nathaniel), a nonconformist divine, ejected in 1662 from the living of St. Mary Staining, London. He was skilled in the Hebrew language, and among other works, wrote a book in defence of the Millennium, entitled, The Resurrection Revealed, folio, 1654. He died in 1678.—*Calamy.*

Holstein (Cornelius), the son and disciple of Peter Holstein, a painter on glass at Haerlem. He attained great excellence in historical painting, of which the cieling of the treasury at Amsterdam is a proof. He died at the end of the 17th century.—*Pilkington.*

Holstenius or Holstein (Lucas), a learned German, was born at Hamburg in 1596. After receiving a liberal education he went to Rome, where he obtained a canonry of St. Peter's, and the librarianship of the Vatican. Pope Alexander VII. sent him ambassador to Christina of Sweden, whom he reconciled to the church of Rome. He died in 1661. He wrote a Dissertation on the Life and Writings of Porphyry, and notes upon various authors.—*Moreri. Niceron.*

Holt (sir John), an eminent judge, was born at Thame in Oxfordshire, in 1642, and educated at Abingdon school, and afterwards at Oriel college, Oxford, from whence he went to Gray's-inn. In the reign of James II. he was made recorder of London, and in 1686 serjeant at law. He sat in the convention-parliament, and shortly after was made chief-justice of the king's bench, and a privy-counsellor. On all occasions he displayed an intrepid mind, as well as a profound knowledge of the common law; and a greater proof of his regard to the rights of the people cannot be given than in the following instance: There happened in his time a riot, occasioned by the practice of

decoying young persons to the plantations, who were confined in a house in Holborn till they could be shipped off. Notice of the riot being sent to Whitehall, a party of the military were ordered out, but before they marched an officer was sent to the chief-justice to desire him to send some of his people with the soldiers. Holt asked the officer what he intended to do if the mob refused to disperse: "My lord (replied he), we have orders to fire upon them."—"Have you so?" said Holt, "then observe what I say; if one man is killed, I will take care that you and every soldier of your party shall be hanged. Sir, acquaint those who sent you, that no officer of mine shall attend soldiers; and let them know likewise, that the laws of this land are not to be executed by the sword: these things belong to the civil power, and you have nothing to do with them." So saying he dismissed the officer, proceeded to the spot with his tip-staves, and prevailed upon the populace to disperse, on a promise that justice should be done, and the abuse remedied. He died in 1710.—*Biog. Brit.*

Holwell (John Zephaniah), an ingenious English gentleman, who was governor of Bengal, and one of the persons confined in the black hole at Calcutta in 1756, of which he published a narrative. He wrote several pieces on India affairs, and died in 1798.—*Europ. Mag.*

Holyday (Barten), a learned divine, was born at Oxford in 1593, and educated at Christchurch, of which he became student. In 1618 he attended the English ambassador to Spain as chaplain, and on his return became archdeacon of Oxford. In the civil war he complied with the parliament, and retained his living of Chilton in Berkshire. He died in 1661. He wrote several sermons, and translated the Satires of Juvenal into English.—*Wood.*

Holyoake (Francis), a learned lexicographer, was born in Warwickshire about 1617, and educated at Oxford. He became rector of Southam in his native county, and suffered greatly for his loyalty in the civil wars. He died in 1653. His Etymological Dictionary of Latin words was first printed in 1606, 4to. and the fourth edition, enlarged, appeared in 1633. His son Thomas was doctor in divinity, and died in 1675. He enlarged his father's Dictionary, which was published in 1677, folio.—*Wood.*

Holywood (John), of Halifax, or Sacrobosco, an English mathematician and divine, was born at Halifax in Yorkshire. After receiving his education at Oxford he went to Paris, where he died in 1256. He wrote, Sphæra Mundi; De Anni Ratione; De Algorismo.—*Ibid.*

Homberg (William), a celebrated chemist, was born in 1652 at Batavia, where his father was governor of the arsenal. He at first entered into the army; but quitted that profession for the law, which he also abandoned, and applied to the sciences, particularly botany, medicine, and chemistry; to improve himself in which he travelled through various countries. In 1682 he settled in France, and abjured the protestant religion, but being disappointed in his expectations he went to Rome, and practised physic. He afterwards returned to Paris, where he became a member of the academy of sciences, and chemist and physician to the duke of Orleans. He died in 1715. He discovered the properties of the Bologna stone, and its phosphoric appearance after calcination. Some of his papers are in the memoirs of the academy.—*Niceron. Moreri.*

Home (David), a Scotch divine, who was employed by James I. to bring the protestants of Europe into one confession. He wrote, 1. Apologia Basilica, seu Machiavelli ingenium examinatum, 4to. 1626; 2. L'Assassinat du Roi, ou Maximes du Viel de la Montagne pratiquées en la Personne de defunt Henri le Grand, 8vo. 1617.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Home (Henry), lord Kaimes, a Scotch judge and elegant writer, was born in 1696, and became by his merit the senior lord of session in Scotland. He wrote, Essays upon several subjects concerning British Antiquities, 1764; Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion, 8vo.; Historical Law, 8vo.; The Principles of Equity, folio; Elements of Criticism, 3 vols. 8vo.; The Gentleman Farmer, 8vo.; Loose Hints upon Education, 8vo.; The History of Man, 4 vols. 8vo. He died in 1782.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Homer, the father of Greek poetry, was born on the banks of the river Meles, whence his mother called him Melesigenes. He was a natural child, but his mother afterwards married one Phenius, a citizen of Smyrna, who adopted the child as his son. His birth, however, is involved in so much obscurity that all this may be fable, for the ancients are not agreed as to the period in which he flourished, and seven cities disputed the honour of having given him birth. He is said to have kept a school at Smyrna, and that he afterwards accompanied Mentes, a master of a ship, in several voyages, and by him was left at Ithaca, where he gathered many particulars respecting Ulysses, which laid the foundation of the Odyssey. At length Mentes returned and took him on board again, but at Colophon he had the misfortune of losing his sight. He then became a strolling bard and obtained the name of Homer, which signifies a blind man. It is further added, that being at Phocæa, a school-master, named Thestorides, offered to maintain him, provided he would suffer him to transcribe his verses, which he agreed to from necessity. The school-master then went to Chios, where he acquired great wealth by Homer's poems, while the poet himself could scarcely get bread by reciting them.

Homer on this proceeded to Chios, and Thestorides, hearing of his arrival, fled before him. Here the poet opened a school of poetry, married, and had two daughters. He died about 907 years B. C. The only genuine works of his extant, are the Iliad and Odyssey. The Batrachomyomachia, or Battle of the Frogs and Mice, has been disputed, but many good critics deem it to be his. The Hymns which go under his name are questionable. The best editions of Homer are, that of Barnes, Cambridge, 2 vols. 4to. 1711; Clarke's, 4 vols.: that of Glasgow, 2 vols. folio, 1758; that of Oxford, 5 vols. 8vo. 1780; and what is called the Grenville edition, recently published from the same press. It is needless to enter into his character as a poet, as he was beyond a doubt the most exalted and universal genius the world has seen.—*Herodotus. Plutarch. Moreri.*

Hommel (Charles Frederic), a German writer, was born in 1722, and died in 1781. His principal works are: De Legum civilium et naturalium Natura; Oblectamenta Juris Feudalis, sive Grammaticæ Observationes jus rei clientelaris, et antiquitates Germanicas varie illustrantes: Corpus Juris Civilis cum notis variorum.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Hondekoeter (Gilles), an eminent painter, was born at Utrecht in 1583. He painted landscapes in an admirable style, and also flowers with singular truth and exactness. His son *Gysbrecht* was remarkable for painting birds. He also had a son called *Melchior*, who excelled in the same walk. He died in 1695.—*Pilkington.*

Hondius (Abraham), a Dutch painter of landscapes, animals, and huntings, was born at Rotterdam in 1638. He died in 1691.—*Ibid.*

Hondius (Josse), a geographer, was born in Flanders in 1563, and died in 1611. He constructed at London two globes of extraordinary size and elegance. He afterwards settled at Amsterdam, and acquired a great reputation by his maps. His works are: Theatrum Artis Scribendi; Orbis Terrarum descriptio Geographica; Gerhardi Mercatoris Atlas; Italiæ hoderniæ Descriptio.—*Moreri.*

Hone (George Paul), a German lawyer, was born at Nuremberg in 1622. He was counsellor to the duke of Meinungen, and bailiff of Cobourg, where he died in 1747. His principal works are: Lexicon Topographicum Franconiæ and a History of the Duchy of Saxe-Cobourg.—*Nouv. Dict.*

Honestis (Peter de), or Peter Damiani, an Italian prelate and cardinal. He was employed by pope Nicholas II. to reduce the church of Milan to celibacy, which he effected with difficulty. In 1061 he renounced his bishopric, and retired to a cell; but in 1069 he was called from his retirement by the pope, and sent on a mission to France. He died in 1072. His works are numerous, but in no esteem.—*Moreri.*

Honorius, emperor of the west, was the second son of Theodosius the Great, and associated in the empire with Arcadius his brother in 395. His guardian, Stilico, endeavouring to dethrone him, was slain. In 409 Alaric the Goth besieged Rome, and ravaged all the country, while Honorius remained indolent at Ravenna. He died of a dropsy in that city in 423, aged 39.—*Univ. Hist. Moreri.*

Honorius I. pope, succeeded Boniface V. in 626, and died in 638. He governed with zeal and prudence. Some of his letters are extant.

Honorius II. of Bologna, succeeded Calixtus II. in 1124, and at the same time Thibauld was chosen by another party, under the name of Celestin, but he resigned the chair to his rival, who died in 1130.

Honorius III. was made pope after Innocent III. in 1216. He confirmed the order of Dominicans, and died in 1227. He left several works.

Honorius IV. a Roman, ascended the chair in 1285, and died in 1287. He displayed great zeal for his church, and promoted the crusades.—*Platina. Bower.*

Hontan (baron de), a native of Gascony in the 17th century, who published his Travels in North America, written in a barbarous style. He was an officer in the French service, from which he was dismissed for bad conduct, and at length settled in Denmark.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Hontheim (John Nicholas de), suffragan to the archbishop of Treves, was born in that city in 1700. He died in 1790. He wrote, Historia Trevisensis diplomatica & pragmatica, 3 vols. folio; De præsenti statu Ecclesiæ, 5 vols. 4to. This work occasioned considerable noise among the catholics.—*Ibid.*

Honthorst (Gerard), a painter, was born at Utrecht in 1592. He was a disciple of Bloemart, and excelled in night-pieces. Sandrart mentions an unrivalled picture by him, the subject of which is Christ brought before Pilate, in which the light proceeding from the torches produced an uncommon lustre. He died in 1660. His brother *William* was an excellent historical and portrait painter. He died in 1683.—*Houbraken.*

Hooft (Peter Cornelius van), a Dutch writer, was born at Amsterdam in 1581. Louis XIII of France gave him the order of St. Michael, as a reward for his History of Henry IV. He died in 1647. His other works are: Poems and Comedies: the History of the Low Countries from the Abdication of Charles V. to 1598: a translation of Tacitus into Dutch.—*Moreri.*

Hoogeveen (Henry), a learned philologist, was born at Leyden of poor parents in 1712. At the age of 15 he became a teacher for the purpose of supporting his parents. In 1732 he was made under-master of the academy at Gorcum, and shortly

after was appointed to the care of the academy at Woerden, from whence he removed to Culembourg. In 1745 he settled at Breda, which he left in 1761 for Dordt, but after a residence of three years there he went to Delft, where he died in 1794. His works are: an edition of Viegerus de Idiotismis Linguæ Græcæ: Doctrina particularum Linguæ Græcæ, 2 vols. 4to.; some Latin poems and discourses: and Dictionarium Analogicum Græcum.—*Gen. B. D.*

Hoogestraeten (Theodore van), a landscape-painter of Antwerp, who studied after nature. He died in 1640, aged 44. His son *Samuel* became excellent as a landscape and portrait painter. He died in 1678, aged 51.—*Houbraken.*

Hoogstraten (James), a Roman catholic divine, of the Dominican order, who wrote with bitterness against Luther, Erasmus, and Reuchlin. He was inquisitor-general, and by the violence of his temper was well suited to the office. He died at Cologne in 1527.—*Moreri.*

Hoogstraten (David van), professor of belles lettres at Amsterdam, was born in 1658, and died in 1724. He wrote Latin and Flemish poems, notes upon some of the Latin classics, and a Dictionary, Flemish and Latin.—*Ibid.*

Hooge (Romain de), a Dutch engraver, who had a lively imagination, though not much taste. His principal works are: Plates for Basnage's History of the Old and New Testament; for the Egyptian Hieroglyphics, published at Amsterdam, 1735, folio; and for Fontaine's Fables. His performances are much sought for.—*Strutt.*

Hooke (Robert), a celebrated mathematician, was born at Freshwater in the Isle of Wight in 1635, and having a taste for drawing, was placed under sir Peter Lely, but the oil-colours disordering his head he quitted painting, and was taken by Dr. Busby into his house, after which he went to Christchurch, Oxford. He assisted Dr. Willis in his chemical operations, and became assistant to Mr. Boyle. He was one of the first fellows of the royal society, the repository of which was entrusted to his care. In 1564 he was made professor of mechanics to that learned body, and at the same time elected Gresham professor of geometry. After the fire of London he produced a plan for rebuilding the city, which procured him the appointment of one of the city surveyors, but his plan was not adopted. In 1668 he had a dispute with Hevelius respecting telescopic sights, which he conducted with great asperity. In 1671 he attacked sir Isaac Newton's Theory of Light and Colours: and he afterwards pretended that the discovery made by that great man concerning the force and action of gravity was originally made by himself. In 1691 archbishop Tillotson created him M. D. He died at his lodgings in Gresham college in 1702. He wrote Micrographia, or Philosophical Descriptions of minute Bodies made by magnifying Glasses, with Observations and Enquiries thereupon, folio, 1665. Several of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions: and after his death appeared his Posthumous Works, in folio, 1705. He was a man of great mechanical genius, and the sciences are indebted to him for several valuable instruments and improvements.—*Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors.*

Hooke (Nathaniel), an English historian, who died in 1764. He was a Roman catholic, and when Mr. Pope lay on his death-bed, Hooke introduced a priest to him, which gave great offence to Bolingbroke. He wrote the duchess of Marlborough's account of her conduct, for which he received 5000*l.*, but his best work is a Roman history, in 4 vols. 4to.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Hooker (John,) a learned antiquary; was born at Exeter in 1524, and educated at Oxford, after which he travelled into Germany. On his return he settled at his native place, which he represented in parliament in 1571. He wrote a Description of Exeter, and some part of Holingshed's Chronicle, besides other pieces. He died in 1601.—*Wood. Prince.*

Hooker (Richard), an English divine, called the judicious, was nephew of the above, and born at Heavitree near Exeter in 1553. He received his education at the grammar-school of that city, from whence he was sent by his relation bishop Jewell to Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which he was made bible-clerk, and in 1577 chosen fellow. In 1581 he took orders, and in 1584 he was presented to the rectory of Drayton-Beauchamp in Buckinghamshire, where he led an uncomfortable life with his wife Joan for about a year. Being found in this situation by his pupil, Mr. Edwin Sandys, son to the archbishop of York, he represented his case so pathetically to his father, that he procured for him the mastership of the Temple. But this place did not suit Hooker, who was fitted for a country retirement: he therefore applied to archbishop Whitgift for a removal to "some quiet parsonage," and he was accordingly presented to a living in Wiltshire, where he wrote part of his Ecclesiastical Polity. In 1595 the queen presented him to the rectory of Bishop's Bourne, where he finished that great work, and his life in 1600. Pope Clement VIII. said of his book, "that there were in it such seeds of eternity as will continue till the last fire shall devour all learning." His works have been frequently printed in folio, and at Oxford in octavo.—*Life by Walton.*

Hoole (Charles), an English divine, was born at Wakefield in Yorkshire, and educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, after which he became master of the free-school at Rotheram; but at the beginning of the civil wars he removed to London, where he gained great reputation as a school-

master. Bishop Sanderson gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln, and he had also a rectory of Stock in Essex, where he died in 1666. He published many useful school books, an excellent edition of the Greek Testament, and a translation of Terence's Plays.—*Wood's A. O.*

Hoole (John), an ingenious writer, was born in London in 1727. His father was a watch-maker, and a very able mechanic, who conducted many years the machinery at Covent-garden theatre. The son was educated under Mr. Bennet, the editor of Ascham's works; and at the age of seventeen became a clerk in the India House. He devoted his leisure hours to literary pursuits, particularly the study of the Italian language, of which he acquired a great knowledge, as appears by his excellent translations of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, and Tasso's Jerusalem, into English. He also published two volumes of the Dramas of Metastasio: and was the author of three tragedies, viz. Cyrus, acted at Covent-garden in 1768, Timanthes performed the year following, and Cleonice in 1775. Mr. Hoole likewise wrote some pleasing poems, and the life of Mr. Scott of Amwell. He died in 1803.—*Europ. Mag.* 1792.—*Gent. Mag. Oct.* 1803.

Hooper (John), a pious bishop and martyr, was born in Somersetshire in 1495, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. He was for some time a member of the order of cistercians, but having imbibed the principles of the reformers he quitted the monastic life, and went to Switzerland where he married. At the accession of Edward VI he returned to England, and was made bishop of Gloucester, to which was added that of Worcester in commendam. Here he laboured with great zeal till the Restoration of popery under Mary, when he was condemned to the flames, which he endured with great resolution at Gloucester in 1555. His sermons and letters are extant.—*Fox's Acts and Mon.*

Hooper (George), an eminent English prelate, was born at Grimley in Worcestershire about 1640, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford, in 1656. He was successively chaplain to Dr. Morley, bishop of Winchester, and archbishop Sheldon, who gave him the rectory of Lambeth. In 1677 he became almoner to the princess of Orange, whom he attended to Holland. In 1691 he was appointed dean of Canterbury; and on the accession of queen Anne, bishop of St. Asaph, from whence he was translated to Bath and Wells. He died in 1727. He published several books against popery, some sermons and tracts, which evince great learning, particularly one entitled, An Inquiry into the State of the ancient Measures, the Attic, Roman, and especially the Jewish; with an Appendix concerning our old English Money, and Measures of Content, 1721, 8vo. All his works were printed at Oxford in one vol. folio, 1757.—*Biog. Br.*

Hoornbeek (John), a Dutch divine, was born at Haerlem in 1517. He was divinity professor first at Utrecht, and afterwards at Leyden, where he died in 1666. He wrote Apparatus ad controversiam Socinianam, 3 vols. 4to.; Treatises against the Jews; and other esteemed works.—*Bayle.*

Hopkins (Ezekiel), an exemplary prelate, was born at Sandford, in Devonshire, and in 1649 became chorister of Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was aftrewards chaplain. In 1669 he went to Ireland as chaplain to lord Robartes (afterwards earl of Truro), who gave him his daughter in marriage, and the deanry of Raphoe. Lord Berkeley made him bishop of Raphoe, from whence in 1681 he was translated to Londonderry. In 1688 he was obliged to quit Ireland, then the seat of war, and the year following he was chosen minister of Aldermanbury, where he died shortly after. His works have been published in one volume folio. The chief of them is an Exposition of the Lord's Prayer.—*Prince's Worthies.*

Hopkins (Charles), son of the above, was born at Exeter, and educated at Dublin, and at Cambridge. In 1694 he published some epistolary poems and translations, and the year following produced a tragedy, called, Pyrrhus, King of Egypt. He translated Ovid's Tristia and Art of Love; and was greatly esteemed by Dryden and other poets, but died of intemperance in the 36th year of his age, in 1699. His brother *John* had also a poetical turn, and published a collection, entitled, Amasia, or the Works of the Muses, in 3 vols. 1700.—*Biog. Dram.*

Hopton (Arthur), an English mathematician, was the son of sir Arthur Hopton, and born in Somersetshire. He became a gentleman commoner of Lincoln college, Oxford, and after taking his degree of B. A. removed to the Temple, London, where he lived in great friendship with the learned Selden. He died in 1614, aged about 26. He wrote a Treatise on the Geodetical Staff, an old Instrument for surveying, 4to; The Topographical Glass, containing the uses of that Instrument, the Theodolite, plane table and circumferenter, 4to.; A Concordance of Years, containing a new, and a most exact computation of Time, according to the English accompt, 8vo.; Prognostications for the year 1607 to 1614.—*Wood's A. O.*

Hopton (Ralph lord), a brave and loyal English nobleman who served with great reputation in the Low Countries, and in the civil war attached himself zealously to the royal cause. He was so great a master of discipline that his army moved as one man, and was in every respect different from the republican rabbles, of which there were numerous instances in those

troublesome times. He gained a great victory over sir William Waller, at Stratton, in 1643, but at last was obliged to retreat before Fairfax. He died at Bruges in 1652.—*Clarendon. Granger.*

Hopton (Susanna), an ingenious lady, was born in 1627 of an ancient family in Staffordshire. In her youth she was drawn over to the church of Rome by father Turberville, a priest, but a subsequent enquiry restored her to the protestant communion. She became the wife of Richard Hopton, esq. a Welsh judge, whom she survived several years. She died at Hereford in 1709. Mrs. Hopton reformed the Devotions in the Ancient Way of Offices, which book was published by Dr. Hickes; she also wrote Daily Devotions; an Hexameron, or Meditations on the Six Days of the Creation, &c.—*Female Worthies.*

Horapollo or Horus Apollo, an Egyptian grammarian, who taught first at Alexandria and afterwards at Constantinople in the time of Theodosius. There remain of his, two books on the Egyptian Hieroglyphics, printed by Aldus in Greek in 1505, folio, but the best edition is that of Pauw, at Utrecht, in 4to.—*Noun. Dict. Hist.*

Horatii, the name of three brothers, who fought against the three Curiatii of Alba, B. C. 667. Two of them were slain, but the third, by adding artifice to his courage, slew all his antagonists. On his return to Rome he met his sister, who had been betrothed to one of the Curiatii, and reproaching him for what he had done, he slew her also. His eminent services, however, were considered an extenuation of his crime, and he was pardoned.—*Livy.*

Horatius or Horace (Quintus Flaccus), an elegant Roman poet, was born at Venusinum, in Apulia, or Lucania, B. C. 65. His father was a freedman, but though poor he gave his son a good education, placing him first under the best masters at Rome, and then sending him to Athens, that he might study philosophy. Here he was taken notice of by Brutus, who took him into his army, and made him a tribune; but Horace had more wit than courage, and at the battle of Philippi he threw away his shield and fled. Being reduced to want, Virgil became his patron, and recommended him to Mæcenas, by which means he was introduced to Augustus, who offered him considerable preferments, which he declined, preferring a private life to the honours of the court. He was highly esteemed by the first people at Rome, particularly Mæcenas and Pollio. In the latter part of his life he retired to the country, where he indulged himself in a philosophical ease, which he has admirably described in his odes. He died eight years B. C. and was buried near his friend and patron Mæcenas, whose death it is said hastened his own. The best editions of Horace are those of Lips. 1752; and of Glasgow, 12mo, 1744. He has been well translated into English by Mr. Francis.—*Moreri*

Horatius (Cocles), a Roman knight, who saved the city by gallantly defending, with only two others, a wooden bridge which was attacked by Porsenna, B. C. 597. These three opposed the enemy successfully till their fellow-citizens had cut away the bridge, on which Horatius jumped into the Tiber, and though wounded, swam across the river with his armour on. —*Livy.*

Horman (William), an English divine and botanist, was born at Salisbury, and educated at Winchester school, after which he became fellow of New college, Oxford. In 1485 he was chosen school-master and fellow of Eton, and at length vice provost of that college. Among other books he wrote one, entitled, Herbarum Synonyma. He also compiled indices to the ancient authors De Re Rustica. He died in 1535. —*Pulteney's Sketches on Botany.*

Hormisdas, a pope and saint of the Roman calendar, was elected to the pontificate chair in 514. He called a council at Rome against the Eutychians, and died in 523. Many of his letters are extant.—*Moreri.*

Hormisdas III. king of Persia, ascended the throne after the death of his father Chosroes the Great in 578. He lost most of his army in an engagement with the Romans; and his general, Varanes, having experienced a similar disaster, Hormisdas sent him a female dress, which so provoked him that he excited his subjects to revolt, and having seized Hormisdas, deprived him of his eyes. He died in 590.—*Univ. Hist.*

Horne (George), bishop of Norwich, was born in 1730, at Otham, in Kent, of which place his father was rector. He received his education at Maidstone school, and from thence was elected to a scholarship of University college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. He was afterwards chosen fellow of Magdalen college, and applied with great diligence to sacred literature, particularly the study of the Hebrew language. In 1753 he entered into orders, and was distinguished as an excellent preacher. He appeared also as an acute writer, particularly in controversy, defending the principles of Hutchinson with singular dexterity. In 1768 he was chosen president of his college, on which he took his degree of D. D. and was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king. The year following apppeared his Considerations on the Life of John the Baptist, being the Substance of Sermons preached annually at Magdalen College. In 1776 he served the office of vice-chancellor, and the same year produced his valuable commentary on the Psalms. In 1781 he was advanced to the deanry of Canterbury and in 1791 promoted to the bishoprick of Norwich, but died at Bath the year fol-

lowing. His remains rest at Eltham, and a monument has been erected for him in Norwich cathedral, but his best monument and praise are his works, which besides the above are: A fair, candid, and impartial State of the Case between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Hutchinson; The Theology and Philosophy in Cicero's Somnium Scipionis, explained, &c. 8vo.; Spicilegium Shuckfordianum, or a Nosegay for the Critics, in 8vo.; An Apology for certain Gentlemen in the University of Oxford, 8vo.; A View of Mr. Kennicott's Method of correcting the Hebrew Text, 8vo.; Considerations on the projected Reformation of the Church of England, 4to.; A Letter to Adam Smith, LL.D. on the Life, Death, and Philosophy, of David Hume, 12mo.; Letters on Infidelity, 12mo.; Letter to Dr. Priestley, 8vo.; Observations on the Case of the Protestant Dissenters, 8vo.; Five Volumes of Sermons; A Charge intended to have been delivered to the Clergy of Norwich at the primary Visitation, 4to. 1791.—*Life by Jones.*

Horneck (Anthony), a learned divine, was born in the Lower Palatinate, in 1641, and educated at Heidelberg under Spanheim. At the age of 19 he came to England, and entered of Queen's college, Oxford, of which he was chosen chaplain, and afterwards obtained the vicarage of Allhallows, Oxford. The duke of Albemarle gave him the rectory of Doulton, in Devon, to which was afterwards added a prebend in the cathedral of Exeter. In 1671 he became preacher at the Savoy, and in 1693 prebendary of Westminster. He died in 1696. Dr. Horneck was a man of great learning and piety. His works are judicious and well known.—*Life by Bp. Kidder.*

Hornius (George), professor of history at Leyden, was born in the Palatinate, and died in 1670. His principal works are, Historia Ecclesiastica ad ann. 1666; De Originibus Americanis, 8vo. Geographia vetus & nova; Historia Philosophica.—*Moreri.*

Horrebow (Peter), a Danish astronomer, who first discovered the aberration of the light of the fixed stars. He died in 1764, aged 85. He professed with great reputation many years philosophy, mathematics and astronomy, and wrote a book entitled, Copernicus triumphant.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Horrox (Jeremiah), an English astronomer, was born at Toxteth, in Lancashire, about 1619. He received his academical education at Emanuel college, Cambridge, after which he retired to Hool near Liverpool, where he devoted himself to astronomical observations; but was cut off by a sudden death in 1640. He was the first who observed the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, his account of which was published by Hevelius at Dantzic in 1661, under the title, Venus in Sole visa, anno 1639, Nov. 24. Dr. Wallis published his posthumous works in 1673.—*Martin's Biog. Phil. Hutton.*

Horsley (John), a learned antiquary, was born in Northumberland, and educated first at Newcastle, and next in Scotland, where he took his degree of M.A. He afterwards became pastor of a dissenting congregation in his native county, and died in 1731. His work, entitled, Britannia Romana, folio, gives a copious and exact account of the remains of the Romans in Britain.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Horstius (James), a German physician, was born at Torgau in 1537. In 1584 he became professor of physic at Helmstadt, where he died in 1600. He wrote Compendium Medicarum Institutionum; Herbarium, 8vo.; a Commentary on Hippocrates's Book of the Heart; De Noctambulionibus; De Dente aureo Pueri Silesii; Disputationes Catholicæ de rebus secundum et præter naturam; Epist. Philosophicæ et Medicinales. He was also distinguished by his piety, and always prayed to God to bless his prescriptions.—*Bayle.*

Horstius (Gregory), nephew of the above, was born at Torgau, in 1578. He was professor of physic at several universities, and lastly at Ulm, where he died in 1636. He published several medical works. His son Daniel became professor of medicine at Marpurg, and died in 1685. He published Zacchiæ Questiones Medico-legales, and the works of Riverius.—*Moreri.*

Horte (John), a learned prelate, was bred a dissenting minister under Mr. Thomas Rowe, and had for fellow-pupil Dr. Isaac Watts, with whom he corresponded to the doctor's death. After officiating to a congregation of dissenters at Marshfield in Gloucestershire, he conformed to the established church, and in 1708 preached a visitation sermon at Aylesbury. On going to Ireland as chaplain to the lord lieutenant he was made bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, from whence he was translated to Kilmore, and in 1742 to the archbishopric of Tuam. He died in 1751. His works are, a volume of excellent Sermons, printed at Dublin in 1733, 8vo. and at London in 1757. A Charge to the Clergy of the diocese of Tuam in 1742.—*Monthly Mag.* vol. xv.

Hortensius (Quintus), a Roman orator, who pleaded his first cause with great applause at the age of 19, B. C. 94. He became successively military tribune, prætor, and consul. He died immensely rich, B.C. 49. His daughter Hortensia inherited his eloquence, and when the Roman women were required to render on oath an account of their property, she pleaded the cause of her sex with such force that the decree was annulled.—*Ibid.*

Hortensius (Lambert), a philosopher, poet, and historian, who assumed that name because his father was a gardener, was born in the territory of Utrecht, in 1501, and stu-

died at Louvain. He was for many years rector of the school at Naarden, where he died in 1577. He wrote De Bello Germanico, under Charles V. and several other works.—*Moreri.*

Hortensius (Martin), an astronomer, was born at Delft, in 1605, and died in the flower of his age in 1639. He wrote a dissertation, De Mercurio sub sole viso & Venere invisa; also two discourses, De utilitate & dignitate Matheseos, & de Oculo ejusque Præstantia.—*Ibid.*

Hosea, the most antient of the minor prophets, flourished in the reign of Jeroboam the second king of Israel, and in that of Uzziah, from A. M. 3194 to 3219.—*Gray's Key to O. T.*

Hosius, or Osius (Stanislaus), a cardinal, was born at Cracow, in Poland, in 1503, of poor parents, but the superiority of his abilities brought him into notice, and he became bishop of Warmia. Pius IV. made him a cardinal, and employed him as legate to preside at the council of Trent. He was a learned and zealous champion for the Roman church. His works make 2 vols. folio. He died in 1579.—*Moreri.*

Hoskins (John), an English portrait painter, who died in 1664. He painted the portraits of Charles II. and his queen, and most of the royal family. Alexander and Samuel Cooper were his disciples.—*Vertue. Pilkington.*

Hospinian (Rodolphus), a learned Swiss divine, was born at Altdorf, near Zurich, in 1547. In 1571 he was made provisor of the abbey school at Zurich, and afterwards minister of the abbey church. He died in 1626. His principal works are, De Templis, i. e. de origine usu et abusu Templorum; De Monachis De festis Judæorum & Ethnicorum; Festa Christianorum; Historia Sacramentaria; Historia Jesuitica the whole making 7 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

Hospital (Michael de l'), chancellor of France, was the son of a physician, and born in Auvergne, in 1505. He became successively auditor of the Rota at Rome, counsellor in the parliament of Paris, ambassador at the council of Trent, superintendant of the finances of France, and at length chancellor, at a time of peculiar trouble, when faction and fury divided the kingdom. He was a strenuous advocate for toleration, on which account the rigid romanists accused him of being a protestant, and at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, he narrowly escaped being murdered. He died in 1573. He wrote 1. Latin Poems, published at Amsterdam, in 8vo. 1732. 2. Memoirs, containing Treaties of Peace, &c.—*Moreri.*

Hospital (William Francis Antony, marquis de l'), a French mathematician, was born of a noble family in 1661. He discovered very early a genius for mathematical study, and at the age of 15 solved a difficult problem of Pascal's. He was some time in the army, which he left on account of a defect in his sight. In 1693 he was admitted an honorary member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and published a work on Newton's fluxions, entitled, Analyse des infinimens petits, being the first Frenchman who wrote on that subject. He afterwards engaged in another mathematical work, in which he included *Les Sections Coniques, les Lieux Geometriques, la Construction des Equations, et une Théorie des Courbes Mécaniques*, which was published after his death.—*Moreri. Martin Biog. Phil.*

Hossch (Sidronius) a Flemish jesuit, was born in 1596. He was famous for his Latin poetry, published at Antwerp, in 1656. The author died in 1653.—*Moreri.*

Hoste (Paul l'), a French jesuit, was born in 1652. He distinguished himself by his skill in the mathematics, and became professor of those sciences at Toulon, where he died in 1700. He wrote, 1. Traité des Evolutions Navales, folio, 1727; 2. Traités de Mathematiques les plus necessaires à un Officier, 3 vols. 12mo. This last was translated into English by William Webster. There was another French mathematician of this name, who wrote on the Artificial Sphere; Practical Geometry; Description and Use of Geometrical Instruments, &c. He died in 1634.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Hostus (Matthew), a German antiquary, was born in 1509, and died in 1587. He wrote De numeratione emendata, veteribus Latinis et Græcis usitata; De re nummaria veterum Græcorum, Romanorum et Hebræorum; De monomachia Davidis et Goliæ; De multiplici assis usu; De sex Hydriarum capacitate; Inquisitio in fabricum arcæ Noë.—*Ibid.*

Hotman (Francis), a French civilian, was born at Paris, in 1524. He studied at Orleans, where he took his degree of doctor in the civil law. He read lectures at Paris; but turning protestant he went to Switzerland, from whence he removed to Strasburg, where he obtained a professorship of civil law. Some years afterwards he returned to France and became professor at Bourges, but at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew he retired to Basil, where he died in 1590. His works were published at Geneva in 1599, in 3 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

Hottinger (John Henry), a learned writer of Zurich in Switzerland, was born in 1620. His love of learning was so remarkable, that he was sent into foreign countries at the public expence. He visited several parts of Europe, and at his return was made professor of ecclesiastical history, and of the oriental languages. He was engaged by the elector palatine to restore the university of Heidelberg; and he was going on a public mission to Holland, when he was drowned in the river at Zurich, in 1667. His principal works are, Exercitationes Anti-Morinianæ de Pentateu-

cho Samaritano, 4to.; Thesaurus Philologicus, seu clavis Scripturæ, &c. 4to.; Historia Orientalis, &c. 4to.; Promptuarium, sive Bibliotheca Orientalis, 4to.; Etymologicon Orientale, sive Lexicon Harmonicum Heptaglotton, 4to. His son, John James Hottinger, was professor of theology at Zurich, and died in 1735, aged 83. He wrote several practical pieces.—*Moreri.*

Houard de la Mothe (Antony), a law antiquary, was born at Dieppe, in 1725, and died at Abbeville, in 1803. He was a member of the academy of inscriptions, and an associate of the National Institute. His works are, 1. Anciennes Lois des François, conservées dans les coutumes Angloises, 2 vols. 4to. 2. Traité sur les coutumes Anglo-Normandes, &c. 4 vols. 4to.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Houbigant (Charles Francis), a learned French divine, was born at Paris, in 1686. He was a priest of the oratory, and distinguished himself by his profound knowledge of the Hebrew scriptures, which he translated into Latin, with notes, published at Paris, in 4 vols. folio, 1753. He died in 1783. Besides the above work he published a Dictionary French and Hebrew, 8vo.; Examination of the Psalter of the Capuchins; a translation of bishop Sherlock's Sermons; another of Leslie against the Deists and Jews, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Houbraken (Arnold), a Dutch painter and poet, was born at Dordt, in 1660. He wrote the Lives of the Flemish Painters, printed in 1754, in 3 vols. 8vo. His son Jacob was an able engraver, and illustrated his father's work.—*Ibid.*

Hoveden (Roger de), an English historian in the reign of Henry II. He was a native of York, and an ecclesiastic and lawyer, two professions then commonly united. His Annals of English History from 731 to 1192, were printed at London in 1595, and at Frankfort in 1601.—*Nicholson's Hist. Lib.*

Hough (John), an English prelate, was born in Middlesex, in 1650. After going through his school education he was removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, of which in 1675 he was elected fellow. In 1681 he accompanied the duke of Ormond to Ireland, from whence he returned the year following, and in 1685 was made prebendary of Worcester. James II. having a design to introduce popery into the universities, commanded the fellows of Magdalen college, on a vacancy in the presidentship, to elect one Farmer, a convert to that religion. The fellows, however, resisted the mandate, and chose Mr. Hough, who was displaced by ecclesiastical commissioners, in 1687. But at the Revolution, he recovered his situation, and in 1690 was made bishop of Oxford, from whence in 1699 he was translated to Litchfield, and in 1717 to Worcester. He died in 1743. He was a very munificent prelate, and expended on his episcopal palaces 7000*l.*—*Biog. Brit.*

Houlieres (Antoinette du Ligier de Lagarde, widow of William de Lason sieur des), a French poetess, was born at Paris, in 1638. She was the pupil of Henault, whom she imitated not only in poetry, but in scepticism. She was a member of the academy of Ricovrati at Padua, and of that of Arles. She died in 1694. Her daughter, who died in 1718, was also an ingenious writer, and the works of both were published together in 1747, in 2 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict.*

Houseman (Cornelius), a painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1648. He settled at Mechlin, where he acquired great reputation as an artist. He excelled in painting landscapes with the figures of animals and plants executed in a beautiful manner. He died in 1727.—*Pilkington.*

Houseman (James), another painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1656. He came to England, and painted history and portrait. His greatest work is the altar piece in the chapel at St. James's. He died in 1696.—*Ibid.*

Houssaye, see Amelot.

Houston (William), an English physician and botanist. He went to the West Indies as surgeon, and on his return took his degrees at Leyden under Boerhaave; while there he instituted a set of experiments on brutes, in concert with Van Swieten. These were published in the Philosophical Transactions, vol 39. He was elected fellow of the Royal Society on his return from Holland, and went soon after to the West Indies, where he died in 1733. He left a MS. catalogue of plants, which has been published by sir Joseph Banks. He has also a description of the Dorstenia Contrayerva in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. 37.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

Houteville (Claude Francis), a French ecclesiastic, was born at Paris in 1688. He became a member and secretary of the French academy, and also secretary to cardinal Dubois, who had a great esteem for him. He died in 1742, aged 54. His principal work is entitled, The Truth of the Christian Religion proved by facts, 3 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

How (William), a physician and botanist, was born in London, in 1619, and educated first at Merchant Taylors' school, and afterwards at St. John's college Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In the civil war he entered into the royal army, and became a captain in a troop of horse; but on the decline of the royal cause he practised physic in London, where he died in 1656. He wrote Phytologia Britannica natales exhibens indigenarum Stirpium sponte emergentium, 12mo. He also edited Lobel's illustrations of plants.—*Wood. Pulteney.*

Howard (Thomas), earl of Surrey, and

uke of Norfolk, a gallant English noble-
an. He served with his brother, sir Ed-
ard, against sir Andrew Barton, a Scotch
irate, who infested the English coast in
511, but was killed and his ships taken.
e next accompanied the marquis of
orset in his expedition to Guienne,
hich ended in the conquest of Navarre
y Ferdinand. On the death of his brother,
r Edward, he was made high admiral, and
fectually cleared the channel of the French
uizers. The victory of Flodden-field, in
hich the king of Scotland was slain, was
iefly owing to his bravery. For this
s father was restored to the title of duke
Norfolk, and the son created earl of Sur-
y. On the breaking out of the disturb-
ces in Ireland, he was appointed lieute-
nt of that kingdom, where he suppress-
the rebellion. After serving there two
ars, he returned, and had the command
the fleet against France. Notwithstand-
g his great services, Henry, at the close
life, caused the duke to be sent to the
ower, on a charge of treason, and his
n to be beheaded in his presence. The
ath of the tyrant only saved the duke's
. He died in 1554, aged 66.—*Campbell's*
dmirals.

HOWARD (Edward), younger brother of
above, distinguished himself as a naval
mmander. He entered early on the ma-
ime service, and about 1494 was knight-
In 1512 he was sent as lord high ad-
ral of England with a large fleet against
ince, the coasts of which he ravaged.
also defeated the enemy's fleet off Brest;
t the year following he was slain in
arding the French admiral's ship, and
body thrown into the sea.—*Ibid.*

HOWARD (Henry), earl of Surrey, an
omplished nobleman, was the son of
omas duke of Norfolk above-mentioned,
born about 1520. He had a passion
a lady whom he celebrated in some ele-
t sonnets under the name of Geraldina;
late earl of Orford says that she was
daughter of Fitzgerald earl of Kildare,
afterwards the wife of Clinton earl of
coln. Howard carried his affection to
omantic a height, that in his travels he
de a public challenge to maintain her
uty at the point of the lance. After
ing his country with great valour, he
a victim to the jealousy of Henry VIII.
pretended to suspect him of a design
narry his daughter Mary. He and his
ter were sent to the Tower, and the son
eaded on Tower-hill, in 1547. His son-
are in Anderson's Collection of British
ts.—*Biog. Brit. Walpole's Noble Authors.*

HOWARD (Charles), earl of Nottingham,
lord high admiral of England, was the
of lord William Howard, and born in
6. He served when young under his
er, and in 1568 was appointed general
he horse. The same year he displayed
t valour in the north against the rebels
commanded by the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. The year following he had the command of a squadron with which he escorted from Zealand to Spain, Anne of Austria, daughter of the emperor Maximilian, who was betrothed to Philip of Spain. In 1572 he succeeded his father as lord Effingham, and not long after was made knight of the garter. He had the important command of the English fleet when the Spanish armada entered the channel, and by his great skill and prudence contributed principally to its destruction. For these services he was created earl of Nottingham, and enjoyed the queen's confidence to her death. In the succeeding reign he was sent ambassador to Spain, but after his return he lost the king's favour, and resigned his post to the duke of Buckingham. He died in 1624.—*Campbell.*

HOWARD (sir Robert), an English writer, was the son of Thomas earl of Berkshire, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He suffered considerable losses during the civil war, but at the Restoration he was knighted and made auditor of the exchequer. He was a zealous friend of the Revolution, and died about 1700. He wrote several plays; The History of the Reigns of Edward and Richard II.; The History of Religion, 1694. 8vo. &c.—*Wood.*

HOWARD (John), a philanthropic English gentleman, was born at Hackney, in 1726. His father was a tradesman in London, but died while his son was an infant, who was left in the hands of guardians, by whom he was apprenticed to a grocer. His constitution, however, being delicate, and having an aversion to trade, he purchased his indentures from his master, and went abroad. On his return he lodged with a widow lady at Stoke Newington, who attended him with such care in his illness that he conceived an affection for her, though she was much older than himself, and they were married. Mrs. Howard lived about three years, and he was a sincere mourner for her loss. In 1756 he embarked for Lisbon, but on the passage the ship was taken and carried to France. On his release he went to Italy, and at his return settled in Hampshire. In 1758 he married a second wife, but she died in childbed in 1765, leaving him one son. He was at this time fixed at Cardington, near Bedford, where he purchased an estate. In 1773 he served the office of sheriff, which, as he declared, "brought the distress of the prisoners more immediately under his notice," and led him to form the design of visiting the gaols through England, in order to devise means for alleviating the miseries of the sufferers. In 1774 he was examined before the house of commons on the subject of the prisons, and received the thanks of the house. He then extended his benevolent views to foreign countries, making excursions to all parts of Europe. In 1777 he published

The State of Prisons in England and Wales, with preliminary Observations, and an Account of some foreign Prisons, 4to. In 1780 he published an appendix to it, with an account of his travels in Italy; and in 1784 a new edition appeared, with considerable additions. About this time some admirers of Mr. Howard opened a subscription for erecting a statue to his honour, but at his request the design was dropt. In 1789 he published an Account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe, in 4to. In this work he signified his intention of visiting Russia, Turkey, and of extending his route into the East. "I am not insensible," he says, "of the dangers that must attend such a journey. Trusting, however, in the protection of that kind Providence which has hitherto preserved me, I calmly and cheerfully commit myself to the disposal of unerring Wisdom. Should it please God to cut off my life in the prosecution of this design, let not my conduct be uncandidly imputed to rashness or enthusiasm, but to a serious deliberate conviction, that I am pursuing the path of duty; and to a sincere desire of being made an instrument of more extensive usefulness to my fellow-creatures than could be expected in the narrower circle of a retired life." He fell a sacrifice to his humanity; for visiting a sick patient at Cherson, who had a malignant fever, he caught the infection, and died in 1790. A statue of Mr. Howard has been placed in St. Paul's cathedral, with an inscription.—*Life by Aikin.*

Howe (John), a non-conformist divine, was born at Loughborough in Lincolnshire in 1630, and educated at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford, and became fellow of Magdalen college. He was ordained among the presbyterians, and appointed minister of Torrington, in Devonshire, and chaplain to Cromwell. In 1662 he lost his living for nonconformity, but in 1671 he went to Ireland as chaplain to lord Massarene, and the bishop of the diocese gave him a licence to preach. In 1675 he settled in London. He died in 1705. His principal performance is entitled, The Living Temple, in 2 vols. 8vo. All his works have been published in 2 vols. folio.—*Life by Calamy.*

Howe (John), an English writer, was born in Nottinghamshire, and sat in six parliaments. He was at first a friend of the Revolution, but afterwards conceived a great aversion to king William. On the accession of queen Anne he was appointed a member of the privy-council, and paymaster-general of the guards and garrisons, in which he continued till 1714, when he was succeeded by Mr. Walpole. He died in 1721. He wrote several songs and poems.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Howe (Richard, earl), a gallant admiral, was born in 1725, and entered the naval service at so early an age that at 20 he was appointed to the command of a sloop of war, in which he beat off two large French frigates, after a gallant action, for which he was made a post-captain. After a variety of active service he obtained the command of the Dunkirk of 60 guns, with which he captured a French 64 off Newfoundland. In 1757 he served under admiral Hawke, and the year following was appointed commodore of a squadron, with which he destroyed a number of ships and magazines at St. Malo. In 1759 prince Edward, afterwards duke of York, was put under his care, and the commodore on the 6th of August took Cherbourg and destroyed the bason. This was followed by the unfortunate affair of St. Cas, where he displayed his courage and humanity in saving the retreating soldiers at the hazard of his own life. The same year at the death of his brother, he became lord Howe, and soon afterwards had a great share in the victory over Conflans. When admiral Hawke presented him, on this occasion, to the king, his majesty said, "Your life, my lord, has been one continued series of services to your country." In 1763 he was appointed to the admiralty board, where he remained till 1765, when he was made treasurer of the navy. In 1770 he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. In the American war he commanded the fleet on that coast. In 1782 he was sent to the relief of Gibraltar, which service he performed in sight of the French and Spanish fleets, but who shunned an action, though far superior in numbers. The year following he was made first lord of the admiralty, which office he soon afterwards resigned, but at the end of the year he was re-appointed, and continued in that station till 1788, when he was created an English earl. In 1793 he took the command of the channel fleet, and June 1, 1794, he obtained a decisive victory over he French fleet. The same month he was visited on board his ship at Spithead by their majesties, when the king presented him with a magnificent sword, a gold chain and medal. He also received the thanks of both houses, the freedom of London, and the applause of the nation. In 1795 he became general of the marines, and in 1797 was honoured with the garter. His lordship died in 1799, and was succeeded by his brother.—*Monthly Mag. Gent. Mag.*

Howell (James), a miscellaneous writer, was born at Caermarthenshire, about 1596, and educated at Jesus college, Oxford, of which his brother Thomas (who died bishop of Bristol), was fellow. In 1618 he was employed as steward of sir Robert Mansel's glass-house in London, the proprietors of which sent him abroad to procure materials and workmen. He returned in 1621. The year following he went to Spain, and during his absence was chosen fellow of Jesus college. In 1624 he became

secretary to lord Scrope, president of the north, and in 1627 was chosen member for Richmond in Yorkshire. He was afterwards employed in state affairs, and in 640 became clerk of the council; but in 648 his papers were seized by order of parliament, and he was committed to the Fleet, where he supported himself by his pen. His writings were numerous; but mostly of a temporary kind. That by which he is best known is, a Collection of Letters one vol. 8vo. containing much of the history of the times, written in a lively manner. At the Restoration he was made historiographer-royal. He died in 1666.—*Wood.*

Hozier (Peter d'), a French genealogist, was born at Marseilles, in 1592. He was judge of arms, certifier of titles, and a member of the council of state. He died in 660. He published a history of Brittany, and genealogical tables.—*Moreri.*

Huarte (John), a native of French Navarre, who distinguished himself in the 17th century by a Spanish work of great merit, intitled, A Trial of Wits, or a Treatise on the different Kinds of Genius among Men, with Rules and Directions shewing to what kind of Study any Person is best adapted. This book has been translated into English.—*Moreri.*

Huber (Samuel), professor of theology at Wittemberg, about 1592, was a native of Berne. He zealously opposed the doctrine of predestination, and wrote an explication of the 9th, 10th and 11th chapters of the Epistle to the Romans.—*Ibid.*

Huber (Ulric), professor of law at Franeker, was born in 1635, and died in 1694. His chief works are, Dissertationes de genuina ætate Assyriorum, et regno Medorum; Institutiones Historiæ civilis; De jure Civitatis. His son *Zacharias* succeeded him in his professorship, and died in 732. He wrote some learned tracts.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Huber (John Rudolph), an eminent painter, was born at Basil, in Switzerland, 1668. He studied in Italy after the works of the best masters, and painted a great number of portraits, and historical pictures. He died in 1748.—*Pilkington.*

Huber (Mary), a female writer, was born at Geneva, in 1710. She wrote Letters on the Religion essential to Man, which were attacked by the Romish divines. She was also the author of a work on the systems of the ancients and moderns respecting the state of the soul after death, and an abridgment of the Spectator from the English. She died in 1753.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Huber (Michael), a German writer, was born at Fronthausen, in Bavaria. He went to Paris very young, and became acquainted with many distinguished literary characters. In 1765 he was called to the university of Leipsic to teach the French language. He there acquired the friendship of many eminent men, particularly Gellert, Zollikofer, and Weisse. He published numerous translations, chiefly of German works, into French. He died in 1804.—*Monthly Mag.*

Hubert (Matthew), a priest of the Oratory in France, who was greatly distinguished as a preacher He died in 1772, aged 77. His sermons were published at Paris, in 6 vols. 12mo 1725.—*Ibid.*

Hubner (John), a German historian and geographer, was born in 1668. He became rector of the school at Hamburgh, where he died in 1732. He wrote geographical and historical compendiums, which have been translated into various languages; but his principal works are, 1. Bibliotheca Historica Hamburgensis; 2. Museum Geographicum.—*Moreri.*

Hudde (John), a burgomaster of Amsterdam, who was a considerable statesman and mathematician. He died in 1704. His mathematical works are highly esteemed.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Hudson (Henry), an English navigator, who made several voyages to find a passage by the north to India, in the last of which he discovered a bay, called by his name, where he wintered, but on his passage home some of his crew mutinied, and forced him, his son, and others, into a boat which was never after heard of. The mutineers arrived at Plymouth in 1611. There is a trading company called the Hudson's Bay company on account of their connection with that part of America discovered by him.—*Hakluyt.*

Hudson (John), a learned divine, was born at Wythop, in Cumberland, in 1662, and bred at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and then removed to University college, on obtaining a fellowship. In 1701 he became keeper of the Bodleian library, and the same year took his degree of D. D. In 1712 he was appointed principal of St. Mary hall, through the interest of Dr. Radcliffe; and it was owing to Dr. Hudson that Radcliffe bestowed his liberal benefactions on the university. He married the daughter of sir Robert Harrison, by whom he left a daughter He died in 1719. Dr. Hudson published elegant editions of Velleius Paterculus, Thucydides, Geographiæ Veteris Scriptores Græci Minores, Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Longinus, Æsop, &c.; after his death appeared his beautiful edition of Josephus, 2 vols. folio.—*Hutchinson's Hist. Cumberland.*

Hudson (Thomas), an English portrait painter, was the scholar and son-in-law of Richardson, and though but an indifferent artist, he had the honour of being the preceptor of sir Joshua Reynolds. He died in 1779, aged 78.—*Pilkington.*

Huet (Peter Daniel), a learned French bishop, was born at Caen in Normandy, in 1630. He studied mathematics under Mambrun, a jesuit, and Greek and He-

brew under Bochart, whom he accompanied in 1652 to the court of Christina, queen of Sweden, who would have engaged him in her service, but he declined the honour, and returned to France. In 1661 he published an excellent work on the art of translation, entitled, De Interpretatione. In 1679 appeared his Demonstratio Evangelica, which was greatly admired. His reputation was now so great that the place of sub-preceptor to the dauphin was conferred on him, and he had for his colleague the illustrious Bossuet. In 1661 appeared his valuable edition of the works of Origen. He formed the plan of publishing editions of the classics "in usum Delphini," and superintended the execution. In 1678 he was presented to the abbey of Aunay, in Normandy, and in 1685 was nominated to the see of Soissons, which he exchanged for that of Avranches. In 1689 he printed his Censures on the Cartesian Philosophy, a system to which he had been zealously attached, but the fallacy of which he now sufficiently exposed. In 1699 he resigned his bishopric, and was presented to the abbey of Fontenoy, near Caen. He died at Paris, in 1721. Huet, considering the number and excellence of his works, may be considered as one of the most learned men that any age has produced. The following books of his have been translated into English: on the Origin of Romances; on the Situation of the Terrestrial Paradise; History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients; and on the Weakness of Human Understanding.—*Moreri.*

Hupnagel (George), a Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1545. He became painter to some of the German princes; and his reputation recommended him to the emperor Rodolphus, for whom he executed four admirable books representing quadrupeds, insects, birds, and fishes. He was also a tolerable poet in Latin and German. He died in 1600.—*Moreri.*

Hugh-Capet, the chief of the third race of French monarchs, was count of Paris and Orleans. On account of his courage and other qualities he was proclaimed king of France at Noyon in 987. He died in 996, aged 57.—*Henault. Moreri.*

Hughes (John), an English poet, was born at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, in 1677. He received his education in London, and though he had a great love for literature, he applied himself to business, and obtained a place in the ordnance office. His first publication was an Ode on the Peace of Ryswick, 1697, which was well received, and introduced him to the acquaintance of several men of letters. In 1717 he was appointed secretary to the commissions of the peace, by lord chancellor Cowper. His last literary piece was the tragedy of the Siege of Damascus; but he expired on the first night of its performance, February 17, 1720. I 1735 his plays and poems were publishe in 2 vols. 12mo. He also wrote sever pieces in prose, particularly papers in th Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian: and h superintended an edition of Spenser's work in 6 vols. 12mo. His younger brothe *Jabez* Hughes published a translation fro Claudian of the Rape of Proserpine, an the story of Sextus and Erictho, from Lu can; also Suetonius's Lives of the Cæsar and some of Cervantes's novels. He die in 1731, aged 46. Another *Jabez Hughe* who was fellow of Jesus college, Cambridg published, in 1712, an excellent edition Chrysostom on the Priesthood.—*Gen. Bio Dict.*

Hugo of Cluni, a saint of the Roma calendar, was born in Burgundy, in 102 At the age of fifteen he entered into th abbey of Cluni, of which he was chose abbot in 1048. He reformed that mona tery, and died in 1108. Some of his epi tles are in Dacherius's Spicilegium.—*Dupi*

Hugo (Herman), a learned jesuit an Latin poet, was born at Brussels, in 158 and died of the plague at Rhinberg, 1629. He wrote, De Prima Scriben Origine, et universæ rei Literariæ Ant quitate, 8vo. 1617; Obsidio Bredana, su Ambrosio Spinola, Antwerp, 1629, folio Militia Equestris, Antiqua et Nova, foli 1630; Pia Desideria, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

Hugo (Charles Louis), a French write was abbot of Estival, and bishop of Ptol mais, and died in 1735. His works ar 1. Annales Premonstratensium, which, the history of a monastic order, is curiou 2. Vie de St. Norbert, Fondateur des Pr montres; 3. Sacræ Antiquitatis Monumen historica, dogmatica, diplomatica, 2 vo folio: 4. Traité Historique et Critique la Maison de Lorraine, 1711. This w condemned by the parliament: on whi he wrote, 5. Reflexions sur les deux O vrages concernant la Maison de Lorrain He had a controversy with Faydit on t doctrine of the Trinity.—*Moreri.*

Hugtenburgh (John van), a Dut painter, who excelled in painting batt and huntings. He painted the victories the duke of Marlborough and prince E gene. He died in 1733, aged 77. His b ther *James*, who died in 1696, excelled painting landscapes and animals.——*A kington.*

Hulpric (John James), a Swiss divi was born at Zurich, in 1683, and d there in 1731. He was professor of law his native city, and universally esteem for his public services. He published edition of the work, entitled, Sephor T ledot Jeschu, 1705; Miscellanea Tigur 3 vols.; and wrote a Commentary on H fendorf's Duty of Man.—*Moreri.*

Hulsemann (John), a Lutheran divi was born at Esens, in Friezland in 16 He became professor of divinity at Leip

here he died in 1661. He wrote many works on theological subjects.—*Moreri.*

Hulsius (Anthony), a German divine, was born at Hilda, in 1615. After studying at Wesel and Devanter, he visited foreign universities, and acquired a considerable knowledge of oriental languages. He was minister at Breda twenty-five years, and afterwards professor of divinity at Leyden. He died in 1685. He wrote Theologia Judaica; Opus Catecheticum Didactico-polemicum: and a treatise, entitled, Non Ens Præadamiticum. He is not to be confounded with *Henry* Hulsius, who was professor of theology at Duisbourg, in 1723. He wrote Summa Theologiæ; de Principio credendi; de Vallibus Prophetarum Sacris, &c.—*Moreri.*

Hulst (Peter van der), a Dutch painter, was born at Dort, in 1652. He painted flowers, among which he introduced lizards, frogs, serpents, and insects. He died in 1708.—*Pilkington.*

Hume (David), a celebrated writer, was born at Edinburgh, in 1771. He was designed for the law, but having no inclination to that profession, he applied to mercantile pursuits, and became in 1734 clerk to an eminent house at Bristol. But he did not continue long in that line; for having a strong propensity to literature, he went to France, where he wrote his treatise of Human Nature, which he published at London in 1738. This metaphysical work, however, met with an indifferent reception; nor were his Moral Essays, which appeared in 1742, more successful. About this time he resided with the marquis of Annandale as a companion, but soon after he became secretary to general Sinclair, whom he attended to Vienna and Turin; and while he was abroad his Enquiry concerning the Human Understanding was published at London. In 1752 appeared his Political Discourses, and his Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals, the latter of which he accounted the best of his writings. In 1754 he published the first volume of the History of England, from the accession of James I. to the Revolution. This work had little success; but the second, which came out in 1756, met with a better fate, and "helped (as the author says) to buoy up its unfortunate brother." About the same period he published his Natural History of Religion, which was shortly answered by Dr. Warburton in a pamphlet, which Mr. Hume attributed to the afterwards bishop Hurd. In 1759 appeared his History of the House of Tudor, and in 1761 the more ancient part of the English History. The work had now acquired considerable celebrity, and the writer gained largely by its popularity, for besides the profits it brought him he obtained a pension through lord Bute. In 1763 he accompanied the earl of Hertford on his embassy to Paris, where in 1765 he remained as *charge d'affaires.* The year following he returned home, and became under-secretary of state to Mr. Conway. In 1769 he retired to his native country on an independent income. He died in 1776. After his death appeared a work by him, entitled, Dialogues concerning Natural Religion. Mr. Hume was master of a good style of composition, and had the art of stating common objections in a new manner. His positions on religious points, however, are fallacious and frivolous. As a metaphysician he is sophistical and obscure, as a moralist lax and deceitful, and as an historian specious and partial.—*Life by Adam Smith. Bp. Horn's Letters. Gen. Biog.*

Humphrey (Laurence), a learned divine, was born at Newport Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire, about 1527, and educated at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, where he became fellow and Greek lecturer. During the reign of Mary he resided abroad, but at the accession of Elizabeth he returned, and was restored to his fellowship. In 1560 he was made professor of divinity at Oxford, and the year following elected president of his college. He was successively dean of Gloucester and Winchester, and might have been a bishop but for his puritanical principles. He died in 1590. His writings are, 1. Epistola de Græci, Literis et Homeri Lectione et Imitatione; 2. De Religionis Conservatione et Reformatione, deque Primatu Regum; 3. De Ratione interpretandi Auctores; 4. Optimates; sive de Nobilitate, ejusque Antiqua Origine; 5. the Life of Bishop Jewel; 6. Sermons, &c.—*Wood.*

Hungary. This country, the ancient Pannonia, was reduced by Tiberius, B. C. 11. A. D. 376 the Huns conquered it, and about 460 were expelled by the Gepidæ, who submitted to the Lombards in 526. They quitted it in 568, and the Huns remained masters of it till they were conquered by Charlemagne in 794. Afterwards the Hungarians became an independant nation, for in 920 they were governed by Toxis, the father of Gerissa, their first christian king. This race continued till 1302, when Charles Martel succeeded to the crown. In 1383 Sigismund, emperor of Germany, and king of Bohemia, became king of Hungary in right of his wife; but in 1438 it became again independant of the empire under Uladislaus. In 1540 sultan Soliman seized the best part of the country, and Ferdinand, the emperor, took the rest; from which time it was the seat of frequent wars between the Germans and Turks till 1739, when the latter yielded all, except Belgrade; since which it has been annexed to the German empire.—*Univ. Hist.*

Huniades (John Corvinus), vaivode of Transylvania, and commander of the

Hungarian armies, who forced Amurath the sultan of the Turks to retire from Belgrade, and defeated his generals in several battles. He became the terror of the Turks, but was defeated by them in 1448; and in 1456 he compelled Mahomet II. to raise the siege of Belgrade, and died the same year.—*Moreri.*

Hunneric, king of the Vandals in Africa, succeeded his father Genseric in 477. He was a violent arian, and though he at first gave the orthodox christians toleration, he afterwards commenced a persecution against them, which, for its cruelty, exceeded the heathen's. He died in 484. —*Ibid.*

Hunnius (Giles), a lutheran divine, was born at Winende, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, in 1550, and educated at Tubingen. In 1576 he became professor of divinity at Marpurg, from whence he removed to Wirtemberg. He wrote with bitterness against Calvin and Huber, and manifested a most intolerant spirit. He died in 1603. His son Nicholas was a learned writer, and professor of divinity at Wittemberg and Lubeck. He died in 1643.—*Melch. Adam. Moreri.*

Hunt (Walter), an English carmelite, who distinguished himself in a council held at Florence against the Greeks, at the time when an union was agitated between the two churches. He also wrote a book on the subject, and died in 1470.—*Pits.*

Hunt (Jeremiah), a learned dissenting divine, was born in London in 1678. He was educated under Mr. Thomas Rowe, a dissenting minister in the city, after which he studied at the universities of Edinburgh and Leyden; and at the latter place he applied to the Hebrew language, and Jewish antiquities, under an eminent rabbi. He preached to an English congregation at Amsterdam, and on his return home officiated some time at Tunstead in Norfolk, from whence he removed to London about 1710, as pastor of the congregration at Pinners' Hall. In 1729 the university of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of D. D. He died in 1744. Dr. Hunt wrote, An Essay towards explaining the History and Revelations of Scripture in their several Periods, to which is annexed a Dissertation on the Fall of Man, 8vo. 1738; and several miscellaneous Sermons.—*Fun. Serm. by Lardner.*

Hunter (Robert), an English gentleman, who wrote the famous letter on Enthusiasm, which has been ascribed to Swift and to Shaftsbury. He was governor of New York and the Jerseys several years, and afterwards of Jamaica, where he died in 1734.—*Gen. B. D.*

Hunter (Willliam), a celebrated anatomist and physician, was born at Kilbride, in Lanerkshire, in 1718. His father was a farmer, and designed him for the church, but an acquaintance with Dr. Cullen inclining him to the study of physic, he resided with the doctor three years. In 1740 he removed to Edinburgh, where he followed his studies with intense application, and the year following visited London, soon after which he was taken by Dr James Douglas into his house as a dissector and also tutor to his son. In 1746 he succeeded Mr. Samuel Sharpe as lecturer to a society of surgeons in Covent-garden, and the year following was admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons. In 1750 he obtained his doctor's degree from Glasgow, and entered into an extensive line of practice as a physician, particulary in midwifery. In 1762 he was appointed physician extraordinary to the queen, and the same year he published his Medical Commentaries. In 1767 he was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and furnished the Transactions of that body with many valuable papers. In 1768 he was appointed professor of anatomy to the royal academy, which office he discharged with great reputation, adapting his anatomical knowledge to the arts of painting and sculpture. In 1781 he succeeded Dr. Fothergill as president of the society of physicians in London, and his name being now spread through Europe, he was chosen member of several foreign societies. Dr. Hunter formed a splendid anatomical museum in his house in Windmill-street, at an immense expence after which he extended his collection to natural history, learning, and science. He also possessed a magnificent treasure of Greek and Latin books, a cabinet of ancient medals, and a large stock of shells, corals, and other curious productions. This museum he bequeathed at his death which happened in 1783, to his nephew Dr. Baillie, and Mr. Cruikshank, for 30 years, and then to go to the university of Glasgow. His greatest performance is the Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus, contained in 34 capital plates, and dedicated to the king. After his death appeared an Anatomical Description of the Human Gravid Uterus and its Contents, 4to.—*Life by Dr Simmons.*

Hunter (John), younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1728, and brought up to a mechanical employment, of which being disgusted, he solicited his brother to take him as an assistant, which was granted and in 1748 he removed to London. The year following, by the favour of Mr. Cheselden, he became a student at Chelsea hospital, where he assiduously studied the rudiments of surgery. He afterwards attended St. Bartholomew's, and in 1756 was appointed house surgeon of St. George's hospital. About the same time his brother took him as a partner in giving anatomical lectures. He laboured for ten years on human anatomy, and not only made himself master of the science as it then stood, but added to it several important discoveries. He proceeded further in the examinatio

of other animals, which laid the foundation of his collection of comparative anatomy. In 1760 he was appointed an army surgeon, and went in that capacity to Belleisle and Portugal. On his return to England he fixed his residence in London, and taught anatomy and surgery with the highest reputation. In 1767 he was admitted fellow of the royal society, and the year following his brother resigned to him his house in Jermyn-street. In 1768 he was chosen one of the surgeon's of St. George's hospital. In 1771 he married Miss Home, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. In 1776 he was appointed surgeon-extraordinary to his majesty. His collection having become extremely large, he took a house in Leicester-square, and erected a building adjoining to it for a museum. He succeeded Mr. Adair in 1790 as inspector-general of hospitals, and surgeon-general of the army. Mr. Hunter died suddenly in St. Gerorge's hospital, October 16, 1793. His contributions to the Philosophical Transactions were numerous and interesting. His other works are, A Treatise on the Natural History of the Human Teeth, 4to.; A treatise on the Venereal Disease, 4to.; Observations on the Animal Economy, 4to.; A treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gunshot Wounds, 4to.—*Hutchinson's Med. Dig.*

Hunter (Henry), an ingenious divine of the church of Scotland, was born at Ayr, in Perthshire, in 1741. After receiving a school education he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, where he studied with great reputation, and in 1764 was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Dunfermline. In 1776 he was ordained at South Leith, where he continued to officiate till 1771, when he was invited to the charge of the Scotch church at London-wall. Dr. Hunter was a general scholar, a sound divine, very liberal in his principles, and an eloquent preacher. He died at Bristol wells, whither he had gone for his health, in 1802. His works are, Sacred Biography, or Sermons on the principal characters recorded in Scripture, 6 vol. 8vo; 2 vols. of Miscellaneous Sermons, translations of Lavater's Physiognomy, St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, Saurin's Sermons, &c.—*Monthly Mag.*

Huntingdon (Selina, countess of), was the second daughter of Washington Shirley earl Ferrers, and born in 1707. She married Theophilus earl of Huntingdon in 1721, by whom she had four sons and three daughters. A dangerous illness bringing her into a serious way of thinking, she turned methodist, and during the remainder of her life supported a number of itinerant preachers and built several chapels in various parts of the kingdom. Her sentiments were rigidly Calvinistic, and she was the foundress of all of that persuasion. She died in 1791.—*Haweis's Church History.*

Huntingdon (Robert), an English divine, was born at Deerhurst, in Gloucestershire, in 1636, and educated at Bristol, from whence he was sent to Merton college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1670 he was appointed chaplain to the factory at Aleppo, where he improved himself in the Oriental languages, and collected many curious manuscripts. In 1682 he returned to England, and the year following took his degree of D. D. At the recommendation of bishop Fell, he was chosen master of Trinity college, Dublin, but he quitted Ireland in 7691. In 1701 he was nominated bishop of Raphoe, but lived only twelve days after his consecration. Some of his observations are in Ray's Collection of Voyages and Travels.—*Life by Dr. Smith.*

Huet (Charles), a French divine of the Jansenist persuasion, was born in 1639. He studied theology with avidity, and applied to the eastern languages with success. He became principal of the college at Bencourt, and died in 1717. His works are; A Dictionary of the Bible, 2 vols. folio. A Translation of the New Testament into French, with notes. A Sacred Grammar.—*Nouv. Hist. Dict.*

Huss (John), a martyr, was born in Bohemia, in 1376, and educated at Prague, where he entered into orders, and became rector of the university, and confessor to the queen. Meeting with some of the writings of Wickliffe, he perceived the errors of popery, and by his means a reformation was commenced in the university of Prague, to check which the archbishop issued two decrees, whereby the new doctrines spread the more. The pope then granted a bull for suppressing these errors, and Huss being cited to appear at Rome, was excommunicated for disobedience. He went on, however, propagating his principles, and was supported therein by Wenceslaus king of Bohemia, till 1414, when he was summoned to appear before the council of Constance. The emperor Sigismund sent him a safe conduct, promising to preserve him in going to and returning from the council; but the members of that assembly, in violation of this pledge, decreed, "that no faith is to be kept with heretics;" and as Huss refused to retract his opinions, he was degraded, and burnt alive in 1415. His works were printed together at Nuremburgh in 1558.—*Rolt's Lives of the Reformers. Mosheim.*

Hutcheson (Francis), an ingenious writer, was born in Ireland, in 1694. He received his education at Glasgow, after which he became pastor of a dissenting congregation in Dublin, where he also kept an academy with great credit till 1729, when he removed to Glasgow on being appointed professor of philosophy. He died in 1747. His works are, An Inquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue. A Treatise on the Passions. A System of

Moral Philosophy, 5 vols. 4to.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HUTCHINS (John), an English divine and topographer, was born in Dorsetshire, in 1693, and educated at Baliol college, Oxford. In 1747 he obtained the rectory of Wareham, in his native county, where he died in 1773. He was the author of the History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset, 2 vols. folio, 1774, and since reprinted.—*Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer.*

HUTCHINSON (John), an English philopher, was born at Spennythorn, in Yorkshire, in 1674. He received a liberal education, after which he became steward first to a country gentleman, and next to the duke of Somerset. Having a turn for natural history he made a large collection of fossils, which he put into the hands of Dr. Woodward, for him to digest and publish. The doctor deceived Hutchinson with fair promises, but never began the work, which induced him to rely on his own pen. He therefore quitted the duke's service, who being master of the horse to the king, made him his riding purveyor. He also gave him the presentation to the living of Sutton, in Sussex, which Hutchinson bestowed on his friend Mr. Julius Bate, a zealous defender of his doctrines. In 1724 he published the first part of his Moses's Principia, in which he ridiculed Woodward's Natural History of the Earth. He also attempted to refute Sir Isaac Newton's doctrine of gravitation. In the secoud part he maintained, in opposition to the Newtonian system, that a plenum and the air are the principles of scripture philosophy. In this work he intimated, that the idea of the Trinity might be taken from the grand agents in the natural system, fire, light, and spirit which is said to have made an impression on the mind of Dr. Clarke. Mr. Hutchinson was a great admirer of the Hebrew language, and maintained that all its radicals were to be explained by their etymologies, and therefore he totally renounced the maforetical points. By the aid of these etymologies, he fancied that he had discovered the true system of natural philosophy in the writings of Moses. For a time his notions occasioned some warm controversy, being supported by several ingenious and pious writers, as Mr. Jones, bishop Horne, Mr. Spearman and others, but they were zealously opposed in the universities. Mr. Hutchinson died in 1737. His works, which are abundantly curious, though obscurely written, have been printed in 12 vols. 8vo.—*Floyd's Biog. Anecd. of Bowyer.*

HUTCHINSON (John Hely), an Irish statesman and lawyer, was born in 1715. By great firmness and activity, he gained the places of prime serjeant at law, principal secretary of state, and provost of Trinity college, Dublin. He also accummulated a number of other lucrative employments, and so great was his ambition, that lord North said, "If England and Ireland were given to this man, he would solicit the Isle of Man for a potatoe garden." He possessed great talents and eloquence, and died in 1794.—*Europ. Mag.*

HUTTEN (Ulrice de), a German writer, was born at Steckelberg, in Franconia, in 1488. He studied at Cologne and Frankfort on the Oder, where he took the degree of M. A. at the age of eighteen. He then went to Italy, but receiving no supplies from his parents, he enlisted into the army, and served at the siege of Parma. In 1509 he returned to Germany, and was reduced to such poverty as to be obliged to beg his bread. In 1512 he published a Latin poem in praise of the emperor Maximilian, which gained him reputation and friends. The same year he went to Pavia to study the law; but falling into indigence he again entered the army. He soon obtained his discharge, and returned to his native country, where he espoused the doctrines of Luther, and wrote some elegant pieces in Latin. For his epigrams the emperor knighted him and made him poet laureat. In 1518 he discovered a manuscript of Livy, which he published, as he afterwards did Pliny, Quintillian, and Marcellinus. His writings against the church of Rome were so severe, that the pope sent orders to the inquisitor to seize him but Hutten fled into Switzerland with Erasmus. He died near Zurich in 1523. His letters and poems are very classical.—*Bayle.*

HUTTEN (Jacob), the founder of a religious sect, called after his name *Huttites*, in the 16th century. He was a native of Silesia, and procured a number of followers in the Tyrol, Bavaria, and parts adjacent. They affected peculiar sanctity, pretended to extradinary visions, and had all things in common. After the death of the founder the sect dispersed.——*Mosheim.*

HUTTER (Elias), a learned protestant divine, was born at Ulrich in 1553, and died at Nuremburg in 1602. He published a Bible in four languages, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and German, 1597; afterwards he added to it the Italian, French, Sclavonic and Saxon. His New Testament, in two languages, was printed in 1600, but in an edition of 1603 he reduced it to four. The polygot is very scarce.—*Bayle.*

HUTTER (Leonard), a learned protestant divine, was born at Ulm in 1563. He became professor of theology at Wittenburg, and afterwards rector of that university, where he died in 1616. His principal work is entitled, Concordia concors five de origine & progressu formulæ Concordiæ Ecclesiarum Augustanæ Confessionis, folio. Besides this he wrote a number of books against the romanists.—*Bayle.*

HUTTON (Matthew), an English pre-

was born of poor parents in Lancashire, in 1529, and sent to Cambridge in 1546. He became fellow of Trinity college, and was appointed Lady Margaret's professor of divinity in that university, and after obtaining a prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul, became master of Pembroke-hall. In 1567 he was preferred to the deanry of York, from which he was removed in 1589 to the bishopric of Durham, and in 1594 translated to the archbishopric of York. He died in 1605.—*Le Neve's Lives of the Abps.*

Huygens (Constatine), lord of Zuylichem, was born at the Hague in 1596, and died in 1617. He was secretary to the prince of Orange, and president of the council, and is known by 14 books of Latin poems, under the title of Momenta desultoria, consisting of epigrams and miscellaneous pieces.—*Baillet. Jugemens des Savans sur les Poetes.*

Huygens (Christian), an eminent mathematician, was son of the above, and born at the Hague in 1629. He discovered when young a great turn for mathematical science, and in 1651 gave a specimen of his abilities in a book entitled, Theoremata de quadratura Hyperboles, Ellipsis, et Circuli ex dato portionum gravitatis centro. Not long after, he published a treatise on horology, in which he discovered the model of a new-invented pendulum for clocks. In 1659 appeared his System of Saturn, giving an account of the discovery which he had made of a satellite attending that planet. In 1661 he visited England, and was chosen fellow of the royal society. He afterwards resided at Paris, on the invitation of Colbert, who gave him a pension, and he was also admitted a member of the academy of sciences. He died at his native place, in 1695. His Cosmotheoros, or a treatise on the plurality of worlds, was printed the same year, and in 1703 appeared his Opuscula Posthuma, in 1 vol. 4to. All his works have been collected in 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri. Hutton.*

Huysum (Justus van), called the old, an eminent painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1659. He studied under Berchem, and became an excellent painter of flowers, landscapes, and battles. He died in 1716.—*Pilkington.*

Huysum (John van), son of the preceding, but a better artist, was born at Amsterdam in 1682. His reputation was so great that he fixed immoderate prices on his works He would never suffer any person to see him while he was painting, so that the method of mixing his colours was an impenetrable secret. His flower-pieces are exquisitely beautiful, as also are his landscapes and animals. He died in 1749. He had two brothers, who were good painters, Justus and Jacob; the first died at the age of 22, and the latter in 1740, aged 60.—*Ibid.*

Hyde (Edward), earl of Clarendon, and lord chancellor of England, was born at Dinton, in Wiltshire, of an ancient family, in 1608. In 1622 he was admitted of Magdalen hall, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple. In 1640 he was chosen member of parliament for Wotton-Basset, and distinguished himself by his moderation and firm regard to the constitution. He sat in the long parliament for Saltash, and was appointed to carry up a charge to the lords against the judges Davenport, Weston, and Trevor, on which occasion he made an admirable speech. He was also employed to draw up the articles of impeachment against the earl of Strafford, but disapproving the measures pursued, he left the party, opposed the bill of attainder, and when the commons passed an ordinance for raising the militia against the king, he considered it as an act of rebellion, and went to his majesty at York. In 1642 he received the honour of knighthood and the chancellorship of the exchequer. In 1644 he was appointed one of the king's commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge. When the royal cause was ruined, he went to Jersey, and from thence to Paris. In 1649 the exiled king sent him with lord Cottington to the court of Madrid. In 1657 he was made chancellor, which post was continued to him at the Restoration, when he was likewise chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford. He was also created a peer, and in 1661 earl of Clarendon. He conducted himself in his high station with great wisdom, moderation, and virtue; but his inflexible integrity procured him many powerful enemies in that dissolute court. The marriage of the duke of York with his daughter was made use of by them to alienate the king's regard from him, but ineffectually. In 1663 the earl of Bristol exhibited charges against him in the house of lords, but they were proved frivolous. The building, however, of Clarendon-house, which was considered as too superb for a subject, and the intrigues of a corrupt cabal succeeded, and in 1667 he was deprived of his place. He was also impeached of treason and other misdemeanors, on which he withdrew secretly to France; and as soon as his flight was known an act of banishment was passed against him. In 1668, while he was at Evreux, confined to his bed, a party of English seamen broke into his chamber, and dragged him into the yard, where they were about to dispatch him, when their lieutenant arrived and disarmed them. He died at Rouen in 1673, and his remains were brought to England, and interred in Westminster abbey. Anne, his eldest daughter, was married to the duke of York, by whom she had two daughters, Mary and Anne, who were successively queens of England. Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, which is the noblest history in our language, was printed at Oxford in 1704, in folio and 8vo. He also wrote: Animadversions upon

Mr. Cressy's book, entitled, Fanaticism, fanatically imputed to the Catholic Church, by Dr. Stillingfleet, &c. 8vo. 1672; A Survey of Mr. Hobbes's Leviathan, 4to.; Miscellaneous Tracts, collected and printed in one volume folio; An Account of his own Life, printed in 1759.—*Biog. Brit. Lives of the Chancellors.*

Hyde (Henry), earl of Clarendon, the son of the above, was born in 1638. He assisted in bringing about the Restoration, after which he was made chamberlain to the queen's household. The persecution experienced by his father led him to join in opposition to the court, but in 1680 he was made a privy-counsellor. James II. appointed him lord lieutenant of Ireland, but he was recalled soon afterwards to make room for lord Tyrconnel. For refusing the oaths to king William he was confined some time in the Tower, and on his release retired to the country, where he died in 1709. His State Letters and Diary were printed at Oxford, in 2 vols. 4to. 1763.—*Biog. Brit.*

Hyde (Lawrence), second son of the chancellor, was early employed in public affairs, and in 1661 made master of the robes to the king. In 1676 he was sent ambassador to Poland, from whence he went to Nimeguen as plenipotentiary at the settling of the peace. In 1679 he was appointed first commissioner of the treasury. He opposed the bill for excluding the duke of York from the succession, and in 1681 was created viscount Hyde, and shortly after earl of Rochester. In 1684 he was made president of the council, lord treasurer, and the year after knight of the garter. He was pressed by James II. to change his religion, but refused, on which he was displaced. He became a member of the ecclesiastical commission, but concurred in the Revolution, and in 1700 was made lord lieutenant of Ireland. In the reign of queen Anne he was appointed president of the council. He died in 1711. His lordship wrote the dedication of his father's History of the Rebellion.—*Memoirs of Illustrious Persons who died in* 1711.

Hyde (Thomas), a learned divine, was born at Billingsley in Shropshire, in 1636, and educated under his father, who was a minister, and then removed to King's college, Cambridge, where he applied to the study of the Oriental languages. Dr. Walton employed him in his great work, the Polyglot Bible, and in the preface gratefully acknowledged his assistance. In 1658 he was admitted of Queen's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. and was made under keeper of the Bodleian library. In 1665 he translated from the Persian into Latin, Ulugh Beg's Observations on the Longitude and Latitude of the fixed Stars, with notes; and soon after he obtained a prebend in the church of Salisbury. In 1678 the archdeaconry of Gloucester was conferred on him; in 1682 he took his degree of D D. In 1691 he was chosen Arabic professor. In 1700 appeared his great work, universally known and admired, entitled, Historia Religionis Veterum Persarum, eorumque Magorum, &c. 4to. Besides the above preferments he was made regius professor of Hebrew, and canon of Christ Church. Dr. Hyde died at Oxford in 1703.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

Hyder-Aly-Khan, a celebrated Indian chieftain, was born in 1728 at Divanelli, in the Mysore country. His father was a general, under whom he served, and on his death in 1751 he joined his brother, who had allied with the French. He succeeded his brother as generalissimo of the king of Mysore's armies, and distinguished himself in a number of daring exploits, for which he was raised to the princely rank of suba of Servia. He carried on a successful war against the Mahrattas many years, and even threatened the annihilation of the English settlements in India. A treaty was concluded in 1769, which was broken in 1780, and the war renewed with vigour; but the skill of sir Eyre Coote proved superior to Hyder, who left the military operations to his son Tippoo Saib. He died in 1782.—*Europ. Mag.*

Hyginus (Caius Julius), an old Latin writer, who was a native of Spain, and a freedman of Augustus. He wrote many books, but the only one extant is his Poeticon Astronomicon, published at Amsterdam in 1681, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

Hyginus, a pope and saint of the Roman calendar, succeeded Telesphorus in 153, and was martyred in 156. He had been a philosopher at Athens. There are two decretals under his name, but they are not genuine.—*Moreri.*

Hyll (Albayn), a physician of the 16th century, was according to some a Welshman, and to others a native of Scotland. He studied at the university of Oxford, after which he went abroad and took his doctor's degree. He died in London in 1559. He wrote several pieces upon the works of Galen.—*Wood.*

Hypatia, an illustrious female, was the daughter of Theon, an eminent philosopher at Alexandria, whom she succeeded in the government of that school, and had a number of disciples. Synesius in particular, who afterwards became a christian bishop, has celebrated her praises in the most lively terms. Orestes, the governor of Alexandria, had a high respect for Hypatia, and frequently consulted her on matters of importance. Between the governor and the patriarch Cyril there was a bitter enmity which broke out into open war, and the monks siding with their chief, assembled in a riotous manner against Orestes, who was obliged to fly from the city. They then seized Hypatia, and having torn her in pieces, burnt her mangled limbs to ashes. This happened A. D. 415. She wrote a Com-

mentary on Diophantus, and other works, which are lost.—*Synesius Epist. Socrates Hist. Eccl.*

HYPERIDES, an Athenian orator, who was a disciple of Plato and Isocrates about 35 B. C. Though he was the intimate friend of Demosthenes, he accused him of bribery, for which that great man was banished. Hyperides was put to death by Antipater about 322.—*Plutarch.*

HYPERIUS (Andrew Gerard), a learned divine of Ypres in Flanders. He received his education in France, but having embraced the principles of the Reformation he was obliged to quit that country; on which he came to England, and afterwards settled as divinity professor at Marpurg, where he died in 1564. His works on philosophy, mathematics, and theology, make 7 vols. in fo.—*Bayle. Melch. Adam.*

HYPSICLES of Alexandria, an ancient mathematician, who flourished under M. Aurelius and L. Verus. There is ascribed to him a work, entitled, Anaphoricus, or a book of Ascensions, printed in Greek and Latin at Paris, in 1680.—*Vossius.*

HYRCANIUS (John), high priest and prince of the Jews, succeeded his father Simon Maccabæus, who was murdered by his son-in-law Ptolemy. This traitor then invited Antiochus into Judæa, and that monarch accordingly laid siege to Jerusalem, which held out against all his attempts. At length a peace was concluded on condition of the Jews becoming tributary to Antiochus, after whose death Hyrcanus restored his country to independence. He died 106 B. C. He was succeeded by his son Hyrcanus II. who died B. C. 30.—*Josephus.*

HYWEL ab Owain Gwynedd, a prince of North Wales, some of whose poems are in the Welsh Archæology. On the death of his father, in 1169, he endeavoured to ascend the throne in preference to his brothers, but was defeated and wounded, on which he went to Ireland, where he died in 1171.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

HYWEL ab Morgan Mawr, prince of Glamorgan in 1030. He died in 1049, at the extraordinary age of 130 years. He is represented as having been one of the wisest and best of British princes. In this line we have the following instances of longevity: Morgan Mawr, aged 129; Hywel ab Rhys, 124; and Arthvael ab Rhys, 120.—*Ibid.*

HYWEL *Dada*, or *Howel the Good*, a celebrated prince and legislator of Wales, who died in 948. He went to Rome on purpose to revise the code of laws for the government of his country.—*Ibid.*

I.

IAMBLICHUS, king of Arabia, who was deprived of his estates by Augustus after the battle of Actium, for supporting the cause of Mark Antony; but his son was restored to the throne by the same emperor A. D. 22.—*Moreri.*

IAMBLICHUS, a Greek author and a musician by profession, who lived in the second century under Marcus Aurelius. He was the author of some works in Greek, and, among others, one entitled *Babylonicus*, in the library of the Escurial in Spain, and of which Leo Allatius has published a fragment.—*Photius in Biblioth. Vossius de Hist.*

IAMBLICHUS, a Platonic philosopher, was native of Chalcis in Syria, and studied under Porphyry. He gained many disciples by his eloquence and probity. He died in the reign of Constantine.—*Eunapius in Vit. Sophist.*

IAMBLICHUS, a Greek author, was a native of Apamea in Syria, and flourished in the reign of Julian, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He was poisoned under Valens A. D. 363. He was the author of the Life of Pythagoras; an Exhortation to Philosophy; and a piece against Porphyry's Letter to the Egyptian Mysteries.—*Ibid. Moreri.*

IBARRA (Joachim), printer to the king of Spain, was a native of Saragossa, and died in 1785, aged 60. He carried the typographic art to a degree of perfection which had been unknown in that country. His presses produced fine editions of the Bible, the Mozarabic Missal, Mariana's History of Spain, Don Quixote, and Gabriel's Spanish translation of Sallust. He invented a superior kind of printing ink.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

IBAS, bishop of Edessa in the fifth century. He was at first a nestorian, but afterwards quitted that persuasion and became orthodox. In the council of Ephesus in 449 he was deposed and banished, but that of Chalcedon in 451 restored him to his dignity.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

IBBOT (Benjamin), an English divine, was born at Beachamwell, in Norfolk, in 1680, and educated at Clare hall, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Corpus Christi college, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1708 archbishop Tenison appointed him treasurer of the cathedral of Wells, and George I. made him one of his chaplains; and when that monarch visited Cambridge, he was created D. D. by mandamus. In 1713 and 1714 he preached the Boyle's lecture sermons. In 1724 he was installed prebendary of Westminster, but died the year following. His posthumous works were published by Dr. Clarke, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Gen Biog. Dict.*

IBEK (Cotheddin Ibek), the slave of Schehabeddin, sultan of India, on whose death he usurped the throne, and added to his do-

minions many provinces of Hindostan. An account of his conquest was written in a volume, entitled, Tage al Mather.—*D'Herbelot.*

Ibek (Azzeddin Ibek, or Ibeg), first sultan of the Mameluke Turks in Egypt. He was an officer in the court of Malek Al Saleh, sultan of Egypt, on whose death he married his widow, and became partner with her in the throne; but she caused him to be assassinated, A. D. 1257.—*Ibid.*

Ibek, an Arabian author, who wrote a book on the duties and qualifications of a secretary. He died in 1348.—*Ibid.*

Ibrahim, son of Valid, the third caliph of the race of Ommiades, succeeded his brother Jezid A. D. 748; but Marvan, governor of Mesopotamia, revolted against him, took Damascus, and reduced him to a private life two years afterwards. One author says, that he was slain three months after his being deposed.—*D'Herbelot.*

Ibrahim Imam, the chief priest of the Mohammedan religion, was a descendant of the illustrious house of the Abbassides. His reputation and authority were so great, that Marvan or Hemar, the last caliph of the Ommiades, caused him to be put to death by thrusting his head into a bag of lime A. D. 748.—*Ibid.*

Ibrahim, the son of Massoud, eighth caliph of the dynasty of Gaznevides, succeeded his brother Ferokzad. He acquired great reputation as a just and pious prince, notwithstanding the frequent wars which he made on the borders of Hindostan, in which he gained such advantages as to acquire the name of the *Conqueror*. He reigned 42 years, and died in 1098. Ibrahim erected a number of cities, mosques, and hospitals, and he was a liberal encourager of arts and letters.—*Ibid.*

Ibrahim, the son of the caliph Mahadi, brother of Haroun Raschid, and uncle of Amin and Mamon. He was an excellent poet and musician, and the first orator of his time. He was proclaimed caliph at Bagdad, on the death of his nephew Amin, in 617; but Mamon marching from Khorassan to Bagdad with a powerful army, Ibrahim thought it prudent to abdicate the throne. He died at Samara in 839.—*Ibid.*

Ibrahim of Schiraz, a mussulman doctor of law, who wrote several works in Arabic on jurisprudence. There was another of the same name, surnamed Merouzi, some of whose works are extant.—*Ibid.*

Ibrahim, emperor of the Turks, was the son of Achmet, and succeeded his brother Achmet IV. in 1640. He besieged and took the capital of Candia in 1644, but his cruelties and debaucheries were so great that the soldiers strangled him in 1649.—*Moreri.*

Ibrahim Effendi, a native of Poland, who was raised by his courage and talents to the first dignities in the Ottoman empire. He established the first printing-press in Turkey in 1728. The count de Bonneval furnished him with the characters. The first work which he produced was on the military art: he afterwards published the Account of an expedition against the Afghans, a Turkish Grammar, and a History of Turkey.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Ibycus, a Greek lyric poet, who flourished about 540 B.C. He was murdered by some robbers, and in the moment of dying he observed cranes flying over his head, whom he implored to be his avengers. Some time after these murderers walking in Rhegium, seeing some cranes in the air, one of them said to his companions, "those are the witnesses of the death of Ibycus." These words being overheard excited suspicion, the wretches were apprehended, and being tortured, confessed their crime, for which they were put to death.—*Pliny*

Idacius, a Spanish bishop of the fifth century, who wrote a chronicle commencing with the first year of the reign of Theodosius, and ending with the 11th of that of Leo. The Consular Fasts are also attributed to him. His works were published by Sirmond in 1619, 8vo. at Paris.—*Moreri.*

Idris Gawr, a Welsh astronomer, who is ranked with Gwidion ab Don and Gwyddab Nudd, as the three great astronomers of Britain. A high mountain in Wales is still called Cader Idris, or the seat of Idris. When he flourished is unknown.—*Owen Camb. Bieg.*

Ignatius (St.), an eminent father of the church and a martyr, was a native of Syria and a disciple of St. John the Evangelist, by whom he was made bishop of Antioch A.D. 68. After discharging the episcopal office with great zeal 40 years, the emperor Trajan coming to Antioch in his Parthian expedition, sent for him, and endeavoured to prevail on him to renounce his religion. Ignatius continued inflexible, on which the emperor sent him with a guard of soldiers to Rome, where he was exposed to the wild beasts in the amphitheatre for the amusement of the people. The holy martyr heard his sentence with joy, and endured his sufferings with fortitude. Two pious deacons of his church gathered up his bones, and conveyed them to Antioch, where they were carefully preserved. Seven of his genuine epistles remain, and were published by Usher at Oxford in 16[illegible]. The best edition is that of 1708. There are some others which go under his name, but they are generally accounted spurious, though Whiston endeavoured to prove that they were the true ones, and that the others were forgeries or abridgments.—*Cave. Dupin. Pearson. Vind. Ignat.*

Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, was the son of the emperor Michael C[illegible] palata, and of Procopia, daughter of the emperor Nicephorus. When his father was deposed by Leo the Armenian, he and his brother were thrown into a monastery and made eunuchs. Ignatius, whose for[illegible]

name was Nicetas, took the religious habit, and in 847 was raised to the patriarchate; but having rebuked Bardas, one of the principal lords of the court, for incest, he was banished to the isle of Terebinthus, and Photius appointed in his place. A council was called at Constantinople to compel Ignatius to resign, which he refused for some time, but close confinement and rigorous usage induced him to yield. On the advancement of Basil to the empire he was restored, and immediately excommunicated Photius, and procured the 8th general council to be called at Constantinople. He died in 878.—*Dupin.*

IGNATIUS. See LOYOLA.

IGOR, sovereign of Russia, succeeded his father Rurick; and after making war a long time on his neighbours, he proceeded to ravage the East, deluging with blood Pontus, Paphlagonia, and Bithynia. He died in 945, leaving the throne to his wife Alga, who in her old age embraced christianity.—*Univ. Hist.*

ILDEFONSE (St.), a Spanish bishop in the seventh century, was the disciple of St. Isidore of Seville, after whose death he went to Toledo, where he became abbot of a monastery, and on the death of the bishop Eugenius he was elected to succeed him. He died in 667, aged 62. He wrote an account of ecclesiastical writers, and other works.—*Dupin.*

ILIVE (Jacob), an English printer and letter-founder, who published some strange pieces, as a pretended translation of the book of Jasher, an oration proving that this world is hell, that men are fallen spirits, and that the fire to destroy them at the day of judgment will be immaterial, &c. He died in 1768.—*Anec. of Bowyer.*

ILLESCAS (Gonsalvo), a Spanish ecclesiastic and historian, who died in 1580. He wrote the History of the Catholic Pontifical, containing the lives of the popes, in Spanish, 2 vols. folio, 1570. This work was continued by Louis de Babia to 1605, and Clark de Guadalaxara, a carmelite, added another volume.—*Nicolas Antonio. Biblioth. Hisp.*

ILLTYD VARCHOG, or Iltutus the Knight, a saint who accompanied Garmon to Britain, and was placed at the head of the congregation of Theodosius, so called from being established by that emperor. He introduced an improved method of ploughing among the Welsh, and died about A.D. 520.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

ILLYRIUS (Matthias Flaccus), a lutheran divine, was born at Albona, in Istria, in 1520, and educated at Venice, where he acquired a great knowledge of Greek and Hebrew. Having embraced the doctrines of the Reformation he went to Wittemburg, and prosecuted his studies under Luther and Melancthon. He had a share in the Centuriæ Magdeburgenses, and wrote several learned works. He died in 1575.—*Melch. Adam. Vit. Germ. Theol.*

IMBERT (Bartholomew), a French poet, was born at Nismes in 1747. He became a member of the academy in his native city, and cultivated literature, particularly poetry, with success. His poem on the judgment of Paris has been much admired. He also published a volume of fables, which though excellent cannot be compared to Fontaine's. He was likewise the author of an agreeable novel, entitled, les Egaremens de l'Amour, and some other pieces. He died of a malignant fever in 1790.—*N. D. H.*

IMBERT (John), an advocate, was born at Rochelle, and died at the close of the 16th century. He published Enchiridion juris scripti Galliæ, 4to., 1539; Institutiones Forenses, 8vo.; 1541.—*Nouv. Dict.*

IMBERT (Joseph Gabriel), a French painter, was born at Marseilles, and instructed by Vander Meulen and le Brun. At the age of 34 he entered into the order of St. Bruno, but still continued painting. He died in 1740, aged 83.—*Ibid.*

IMHOFF (James William), a celebrated genealogist, was born of a noble family at Nuremburgh, in 1651, and died in 1728. He published, 1. De Notitia Procerum Germaniæ, 2 vols. fol.; 2. Historia Genealogica Italiæ et Hispaniæ; 3. Familiarum Italiæ, Hispaniæ, Galliæ et Portugalliæ, all in folio; 4. Magnæ Britanniæ cum appendice, 2 vols. fol.; 5. Recherches sur les Grandes d'Espagne, 8vo.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict.*

IMPERIALI (John Baptist), an Italian physician, was born at Vicenza, in 1568, of a noble family. He studied at Verona and Bologna, and became professor of philosophy and physic at Padua. He died at Vicenza in 1623. He published a volume, entitled, Exoticarum Exercitationum, Venet. 1603.—*Ibid.*

IMPERIALI (John), the son of the above, was also a famous physician. He was born in 1602, and died in 1652. His works are, 1. Musæum Historicum; 2. Musæum Physicum, sive de humano ingenio, Venet. 1640.—*Ibid.*

IMPERIALI (Joseph Renatus), a Roman cardinal, who was a great encourager of learning, and collected one of the first libraries in Europe. In 1730 he was a candidate for the pontificate, and lost the election by one vote. He died in 1737, aged 86. A description of his library was printed at Rome in 1711, in folio.—*Ibid.*

INA, king of the West-Saxons, acquired fame by his expeditions against the neighbouring princes. In 726 he went on a pilgrimage to Rome, where he erected an English college, which he endowed by a yearly tax on his kingdom, called *Romescot*, and afterwards *Peterpence*.—*Bede. Rapin.*

INACHUS, founder of the kingdom of Argos, B. C. 1858. Josephus and other antient Historians make him contemporary

with Moses, but Eusebius places his reign 346 years before the Exodus of the Israelites, —*Petavius. Moreri.*

Inchoffer (Melchior), a German jesuit, was born at Vienna in 1584. He at first studied the law, but quitted that profession and entered among the jesuits at Rome in 1607. He wrote a book, entitled, The Virgin Mary's Letter to the People of Messina proved to be genuine, folio, 1630. He died at Milan in 1648. Having received some injuries from his brethren, he wrote a satire against them, which was printed after his death under the title of Monarchia folipsorum. He also wrote the Ecclesiastical History of Hungary, &c.—*Petavius. Moreri.*

Indulphus, the seventy-seventh king of Scotland, began his reign A. D. 959. The first seven years of his reign were peaceable, but afterwards his kingdom was invaded several times by the Danes, who were enraged against him for making an alliance with the English. Having landed in the north in great force, Indulphus marched against them, and compelled them to fly to their ships, but pursuing them too eagerly he was slain by an arrow.—*Buchanan.*

Inghen (William van), an historical painter, was born at Utrecht in 1651. After being the disciple of Anthony Grebber, he studied in Italy; and on his return settled at Amsterdam. His works are held in great esteem.—*Houbraken.*

Ingenhousz (John), an eminent physician and chemist, was born at Breda in 1730. He came early to England, and having learnt the Suttonian method of inoculation, went to Vienna on the recommendation of sir John Pringle, to inoculate the daughter of the emperor, for which he was made imperial physician, and obtained a pension. He was a fellow of the royal society, and died in 1799. Dr. Ingenhousz published, 1. Experiments upon Vegetables, 8vo.; 2. A translation into Latin of Hulme's Treatise on the Stone, Scurvy, and Gout; 3. Several Chemical Treatises on Impregnating Water, &c. with Fixed Air; 4. Papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Gent. Mag.*

Ingoult (Nicholas-Louis), a French jesuit, was born at Gisors, and died in 1753, aged 64. He was an eloquent preacher, and published the 8th volume of the Memoirs of the Missions of the society of Jesus in the Levant. Some of his sermons are in print.—*Nouv. Dict.*

Ingram (Robert), an English divine, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Beverley school, from whence he removed to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and took there his degrees in arts. His first preferment was the perpetual curacy of Bridhurst, in Kent, after which he obtained successively, the small vicarage of Orston, in Nottinghamshire, and the vicarages of Wormington and Boxted, in Essex. He died in 1804. Mr. Ingram wrote, 1. A View of the Great Events of the Seventh Plague, or Period when the Mystery of God shall be finished, Rev. x, 7, which concludes and adds confirmation to an explanation of the Seven Last Plagues, Rev. xv, xvi, lately offered to the public, 1785; 2. Accounts of the Ten Tribes of Israel being in America, originally published by Menasseh Ben Israel; with observations thereon, &c. 1792; 3. A Complete and Uniform Explanation of the Prophecy of the Seven Vials of Wrath, or the Seven Last Plagues, &c. 1804.—*Monthly Mag.*

Ingrassia (John Philip), a physician of Palermo, who delivered his country in 1575 from the fury of the plague. He wrote Veterinaria Medicina, Venice, 1568, and other works. He died in 1581, aged 70.—*Nouv. Dict.*

Inguimberti (Dominic Joseph Mari d'), bishop of Charpentras, was born in that city in 1683. He became a member of the order of Dominicans, which he quitted for that of the Cistercians. Clement XII. gave him his bishoprick in 1733, and in that situation he conducted himself in an exemplary manner, employing his wealth to serve the public, or to relieve the poor. He built a large hospital, and erected a magnificent library for public benefit. This worthy prelate died in 1757. He published pieces on religious subjects.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Ingulphus, abbot of Croyland in the 15th century, was in great favour with William the Conqueror, to whom he was secretary. He rebuilt his monastery, and obtained for it many privileges. He died in 1109. There is extant by him a History of Croyland Abbey, published by Saville in 1596, and at Oxford in 1684.—*Pits. Bal.*

Innocent I. pope, was a native of Albany, and elected to the pontifical chair in 402. He condemned the Novatians and Pelagians, and died at Ravenna in 417. Some of his epistles are extant.

Innocent II. ascended the throne in 1130. He was elected by a part of the conclave, the rest choosing Peter de Leon, the son of a Jew, who took the name of Anacletus II. and was acknowledged by the kings of Scotland and Sicily, but Innocent was received by the other princes of Europe. Being driven from Italy, he fled to France, where he held several councils. On the death of his rival and the abdication of his successor Victor IV. he returned to Rome, and held the second Lateran council in 1139. He died in 1144.

Innocent III. was called Lothario Conti, and born of a noble family at Anagni in 1161. On account of his learning he was made a cardinal, and in 1198 elected pope. He encouraged the crusades to the

Holy Land, promoted one against the Albienses, laid the kingdom of France under interdict, and excommunicated John king of England. He greatly extended his temporal dominions, and carried the papal authority to a high pitch. He died in 1236 His works were printed at Cologne, in 1515.

INNOCENT IV. was a Genoese, and became chancellor of the Roman church. Gregory IX. honoured him with the purple in 1227. He succeeded Celestin IV. in 1243, at which time the court of Rome was engaged in a contest with the emperor Frederic II. Innocent was obliged to retire to France, where he held the council of Lyons, in which Frederic was excommunicated. The pope died at Naples in 1254. He is said to have been the first who gave red hats to the cardinals.

INNOCENT V. a dominican, became archbishop of Lyons, cardinal, and lastly pope in 1276, but died a few months after his election. Some religious pieces of his have been printed.

INNOCENT VI. cardinal bishop of Ostia, was born in France, and advanced to the papacy in 1352. He was a man of great learning and liberality, and died in 1362 Some of his letters are extant.

INNOCENT VII. born at Abruzzo, was elected pope in 1404, but not without great opposition. He died in 1406.

INNOCENT VIII. a noble Genoese of Greek extraction, obtained the tiara in 1484. He endeavoured to procure another crusade, but without success. He died of an apoplexy in 1492, aged 60.

INNOCENT IX. was born at Bologna in 1519, and ascended the papal throne in 1591, but died two months afterwards. He distinguished himself at the council of Trent, and was made cardinal by Gregory XIII.

INNOCENT X (John Baptist amphilus), a Roman, succeeded Urban VIII. in 1644, in the age of 72. He condemned the doctrines of Jansenius, and prosecuted the Barberini family with great violence. He died in 1655.

INNOCENT XI. was born at Como, in the duchy of Milan, in 1611 Innocent X. gave him a cardinal's hat, and a bishopric. He was elected pope in 1676, and reformed many abuses in the ecclesiastical state. He had a contest with Louis XIV. of France about the right of disposing of benefices and church lands, claimed by that monarch, and confirmed to him by an assembly of the clergy, which nearly terminated in a separation of the Gallican church from the Roman communion. This pope effected a coalition between Germany, Poland, and Venice, against the Turks, and died in 1689.

INNOCENT XII. (Antony Pignatelli), a Neapolitan of a noble family, who succeeded Alexander VIII. in 1691. He abolished the extraordinary distinctions paid to the nephews of popes, and condemned the Maxims of the Saints, written by Fenelon. He died in 1700, aged 85.

INNOCENT XIII. (Michael Angelo Conti), a Roman, and the eighth pope of his family, was elected to the papal chair in 1721, and died in 1724, aged 69. He gave a pension to the grandson of James II. and is said to have died of chagrin for having been persuaded to bestow a cardinal's hat on Dubois.—*Platina. Bower. Moreri.*

INSTITOR (Henry), a German Dominican, and inquisitor-general of Mayence, Treves, and Cologne. He and his colleague James Springer composed a work, entitled, Malleus Maleficarum, printed at Lyons in 1484, and several times afterwards. He also wrote a book on monarchy, and another against errors on the sacrament.—*Moreri.*

INTAPHERNES, one of the seven lords of Persia, who conspired to dethrone Smerdis, the usurper, 521 B. C. He afterwards endeavoured to seize the crown, for which Darius condemned him to death with all his family. The wife of Intaphernes presented herself before Darius in a suppliant posture, and not only obtained a pardon for herself, but for any one of her relations that she should fix upon. She chose her brother, saying she might have another husband and other children, but that, as her father and mother were dead, she could not have another brother. On this Darius pardoned her brother and son, but Intaphernes was executed.—*Herodotus.*

INTERIAN DE AVALA (John), a Spanish monk of the order of mercy, who died at Madrid, in 1770, aged 74. He published a work on the errors of painters in representing religious subjects; it is entitled Pictor Christianus eruditus, folio, 1720. He also wrote some poems.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

INVEGES (Augustin), a Sicilian jesuit and historian, was born in 1595, and died at Palermo, in 1677. He wrote the History of Palermo, 3 vols. folio, 1649; 2. Historia Paradisi terrestris, 4to. 1641; 3. La Cartagine Siciliana 1651, 4to.—*Ibid.*

IOLO GOCH, a Welsh bard, who flourished from A. D. 1370 to 1420. He lived with Owen Glendower, who employed him to compose warlike songs to rouse his countrymen against the English.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

IPHICRATES, a famous Athenian general, who defeated the Thracians and Lacedemonians, and restored the Seuthes. He died B. C. 380.—*Corn Nepos*

IRAIL (Augustin-Simon), a French ecclesiastic, was born at Puy, in Valay, in 1719, and died in 1794. He wrote a tragedy called the Triumph of Heroism; Memoirs for a History of the Revolutions of the Republic of Letters, 4 vols. 12mo. and a History of the Re-union of Brittany to France, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict.*

IRELAND. The original inhabitants of

this island were probably Britons. In 795 the Danes seized a part of it, and were never completely subdued till the English took possession; till which period it was generally divided into a number of petty sovereignties. The first settlements of the English were made in 1169, by private adventurers, but under the sanction of Henry II. who in 1172 conquered the whole country. In 1314 the Scots excited a rebellion in Ireland, and in 1315 Edward Bruce, king of Scotland, expelled the English from almost all the places they held there, and was proclaimed king of Ireland, but the Scots were driven out in 1318. There were still, however, frequent rebellions of the natives, so that the English did no thoroughly establish their power till 1614. The Irish catholics revolted again in 1641, and committed a dreadful massacre of the protestants; but they were reduced by Cromwell in 1653. In 1798 another rebellion broke out which was not suppressed without much bloodshed. In 1800 an act of parliament was passed, by which that kingdom was united to Great Britain.—*Leland's Hist. Ireland.*

Ireland (Samuel), a miscellaneous writer, who was originally a mechanic in Spital Fields, but having a turn for drawing and engraving, he sought to turn it to account by publishing travels adorned with prints. With this view he published a Picturesque Tour through Holland, Brabant, and part of France, in 1790, which was followed in 1792, by Picturesque Views on the river Thames, vols. 8vo.; and in 1793, Picturesque Views on the river Medway. In 1794 he published Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth. The next affair which brought Mr. Ireland before the public was not quite so respectable. This was the publication of the disgraceful forgery of letters, and papers, purporting to be Shakespeare's, in one volume folio. But the fraud was discovered, and exposed soon after. His son has published a narrative of this affair, and taken all the ingenuity and management upon himself. Mr. Ireland's last work was Picturesque Views with an historical account of the Inns of Courts. He died in 1800.—*Gent. Mag.*

Irenæus (St.), bishop of Lyons, was a native of Greece, and the disciple of Polycarp, by whom it is supposed he was sent into Gaul in 157. He was at first a priest in the church of Lyons, and on the martyrdom of Pothemius succeeded him in the bishopric in 177. He had a disputation with Valentinus at Rome, and held a council at Lyons in which the Gnostic heresy was condemned. Irenæus was a great lover of peace, and laboured to allay the controversy, which raged with violence, respecting the time of celebrating Easter. He was beheaded at Lyons in the persecution under Severus, in 202. His books on heresies were edited by Grabe at Oxford, in 1702, folio, and all his works by Massuet, at Paris, 1710, folio.—*Dupin. Cave.*

Irene, empress of Constantinople, the wife of Leo IV. after whose death she was acknowledged sovereign in conjunction with her son Constantine V. She displayed great talents, but committed some atrocious murders on the relations of her husband, and at last she put her own son to death. The people, irritated by her conduct, placed Nicephorus on the throne, who banished her to Lesbos, where she died in 803.—*Moreri.*

Ireton (Henry), a republican general, who distinguished himself in the great rebellion on the side of parliament. He was appointed to command in Ireland, where he died at the siege of Limerick, in 1651. His body was conveyed to England and interred in Westminster abbey, but at the Restoration it was taken up and hung at Tyburn, with those of Cromwell and Bradshaw. He had by his wife Bridget, eldest daughter of Oliver Cromwell, a daughter named also Bridget, who married Thomas Bendish, esq.—*Granger. Clarendon.*

Irevisa (John), a native of Cornwall, and vicar of Berkeley in Gloucestershire in the 14th century. He translated the Polychronicon, by the direction of Thomas lord Berkeley, in 1387.—*Gen. B. D.*

Irnerius or Wirnerus, a German civilian of the 12th century. He became a professor at Ravenna, and afterwards at Bologna, where he died about 1150. He is said to have introduced the degree of doctor into universities. He is also called the father of glossators.—*Bayle.*

Ironside (Gilbert), an English prelate, was born at Hawksbury, in Oxfordshire, in 1588, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and on entering into orders, obtained the rectory of Winterburn, in Dorsetshire. At the Restoration he was made bishop of Bristol, where he died in 1671. He wrote Seven Questions of the Sabbath, 4to, and a Sermon, 1660.—*Wood.*

Isaac, the son of Abraham and Sarah, was born 1896 B. C. His father being commanded to offer him up as a sacrifice, was about to obey the divine command on Mount Moriah, when an angel stopped him. Isaac had two sons, Esau and Jacob the eldest of whom became the father of the Edomites, and the other of the Israelites. He died 1716 B. C.—*SS.*

Isaac (Comnenus), a Greek emperor, was proclaimed in 1057 in the room of Michael Stratioticus, who was deposed. His reign was marked by valour and prudence till he meddled with the property of the ecclesiastics, who excited a general discontent against him. He then retired to a monastery, and ceded the crown to Constantine Ducas in 1059. He died two years after.—*Moreri.*

Isaac (Angelus), a Greek emperor, who

tained the crown after putting to death ndronicus Comnenus in 1185. He was a oluptuous prince, and his brother Alexius aving gained over his officers, seized the rone, and threw him into prison, where was deprived of his eyes in 1195. fter the death of Alexius he was released om confinement, and placed again on the rone. He died in 1204.—*Moreri.*

Isaac Karo, a Spanish rabbi, who as forced to quit Spain in consequence f the edict of Ferdinand and Isabella in 489, which compelled the Jews to leave iat country within four months, or turn ristains. He first went to Portugal, and om thence to Jerusalem, where he led retired life. He wrote a Commentary on e Pentateuch, printed at Amsterdam in 708.—*Basnage.*

Isaacson (Henry), a learned chrono- ger, was born in London in 1581. He ecame secretary to the learned bishop ndrews, and died in 1654. He compil- d a large work on Chronology in folio.—*Wood.*

Isabella of Arragon, was the daugh- r of Alphonso, duke of Calabria, the n of Ferdinand, king of Naples. In 489 she was espoused to John Galeazzo forza, then a minor under the guardian- ip of his uncle Lewis Sforza, who on eeing Isabella fell in love with her. The vers having been married only by proxy, ewis contrived various means to keep em asunder, and declared his passion Isabella, who repulsed him, and exhort- d her husband to shake off his uncle's oke. The love of Lewis turned into atred, and he married Alphonsina, daugh- r to the duke of Ferrara, a woman of an mbitious and intriguing spirit, and by heir contrivance John Galeazzo was poi- oned. Lewis then assumed the sove- eignty, and Isabella sought refuge at Na- les, which not long after was taken by he French, and she had to lament the loss f all her family. She then retired to a mall town in the kingdom of Naples, which had been assigned her for a dower, nd died in 1524. Her daughter married igismund, king of Poland.—*Bayle.*

Isabella of Castile, queen of Spain, was the daughter of John II. and married Ferdinand V. king of Arragon. The con- uest of Grenada, and the discovery of America by Columbus, distinguished their eign. She was a woman of great abili- ies, and died in 1504.—*Moreri.*

Isabella, daughter of Philip the Fair, ing of France, was married in 1308 to Edward, prince of Wales, afterwards Edward II. She was a woman of licentious manners, and after various adventures was mprisoned by her son Edward III. in the castle of Rising, where she died after a con- finement of 28 years.—*Rapin.*

Isabella, queen of Hungary, was the ister of Sigismund Augustus, king of Po- land, and in 1539 married John Zapolita, king of Hungary, in 1526. In 1540 she was delivered of a son while her husband was besieging the castle of Fogarras, and he was so transported at the news, that he gave a splendid feast to his troops, and died of intemperance on the occasion. Isabella, unable to cope with the forces of Ferdinand of Austria, with whom her husband had engaged in war, called to her aid Solyman, sultan of the Turks, who treacherously seized the capital of her dominions, and obliged her to retire to Transylvania, which country she was then forced to yield to Ferdinand. She was then obliged to re- treat to Cassovia, and on the road wrote these Latin words on a tree, *sic fata volunt*, "so fate decrees." In 1556 she recovered Transylvania, but when her son came to maturity she refused him a share in the go- vernment. She died in 1551.—*Bayle.*

Isæus, a Greek orator, was born a Chalcis, in the isle of Eubœa. He was the disciple of Lysias, and preceptor of Demos- thenes, at Athens, where he kept a famous school of eloquence. We have only ten of his orations remaining, which were translated into English by sir Willliam Jones in 1779. There was another Greek orator of this name, who went to Rome about A. D. 97. The younger Pliny speaks highly of his powers.—*Plutarch. Moreri.*

Isaiah, the principal of the four great prophets, was the son of Amos, of the royal family of David. He prophesied in the reigns of Ozias, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, from 735 to 681 B. C. in which last year Manasseh is said to have caused him to be cut in two with a wooden saw. He is called the evangelical prophet, from the clear and constant view he has taken of the Messiah throughout his pre- dictions, which are composed in a style beautiful and sublime.——*Grady's Key to O. T.*

Isdecerde, king of Persia, succeeded his uncle Sapor. He was debauched, cruel, and avaricious. He made war on the eastern emperors who refused to pay him tribute, and obliged Theodosius the younger to make peace. He persecuted the christains with severity, and died, as is said, by the kick of a horse in 420.—*Univ. Hist.*

Iselin (James Christopher), a learned writer, was born at Brasil in 1681. He be- came professor of history and antiquities in that university, and died in 1737 He wrote. 1 De Gallis Rhenum transeuntibus Carmen heroicum; 2. De Historicis Latinis melioris ævi dissertatio; 3. Dissertations on various subjects.—*Nouv. Dict.*

Ishmael, the son of Abraham and Hagar, was born 1910 B. C. Abraham at the desire of Sarah discarded him and his mother, and Ishmael having settled in Paran, mar- ried an Egyptian. He was the father of the Arabs, who glory in being descended through him from Abraham.—*Bible.*

Ismael I. Sophy of Persia, was a descendant of Ali, son-in-law of Mohammed. He began his reign in 1505, and died in 1523, after gaining many victories, and having established the Persian throne upon a solid basis.—*Univ. Hist.*

Ishmali II. Sophy of Persia, succeeded Thamas in 1575. He was a bloody prince, and murdered eight of his brothers. He was poisoned in 1579 by his sister, out of zeal for the Turkish religion, Ishmael being of a sect held heretical by the other Mohammedans.—*Ibid.*

Isidore (St.), surnamed *de Pelusium*, from his retiring to a cell near that place. He was the disciple of St. Chrysostom, and when young embraced the monastic life. He wrote letters and other pieces, some of which are extant, and were printed at Paris in 1588, in folio, Greek and Latin. He died about 440.—*Dupin.*

Isidore of Charax, a Greek author in the time of Ptolemy Lagus, about 300 B.C. He composed several historical works and a description of Parthia, which has been published by Heschelius, and also at Oxford among the collection of the lesser geographers, 1703.—*Moreri.*

Isidore of Alexandria (St.), was born in Egypt about A. D. 318. He passed many years in solitude, but was ordained by Athanasius, and placed over a monastery, whence he was called Isidore the Hospitaller. He defended that father against the Arians, for which he was banished by the patriarch Theophilus. He then went to Constantinople, where he died in 403.—*Dupin.*

Isidore of Cordova (St.), bishop of that city under Honorius and Theodosius the the younger. He wrote Commentaries on the books of Kings, dedicated to Paul Orosius the disciple of Augustine.—*Ibid.*

Isidore of Seville (St.), was bishop of that city 40 years, during which he approved himself the father of the poor and the oracle of Spain. He died in 636. The council of Toledo called him *the doctor of his age*, and *the ornament of the church*. He wrote Commentaries on the Scriptures, a Treatise of Ecclesiastical Writers; a Chronicle from Adam to 626, and other works.—*Ibid.*

Isingrinius (Michael), a celebrated printer of Basil in the 16th century, who printed in Greek the works of Aristotle, with paper and types superior so those of Aldus Manutius. He published also with the same elegance and correctness the History of plants by Fuchs.—*Nouv. Dict.*

Ismenias, a Theban general, who was sent on an embassy to the king of Persia. No person being admitted to the royal presence without prostration, Ismenias was resolved not to commit an action so degrading to his country. But on being introduced, he dropped his ring on the ground, and the act of taking it up it was mistaken for submissive homage, in consequence of which he was favourably received. There was a Theban musician of this name, who being taken prisoner by the Scythians, and playing before their king, he observed that he liked the music of Ismenias better than the braying of an ass.—*Plutarch. Moreri.*

Isocrates, a celebrated Greek orator, was born at Athens, 436 B C. He had no skill to speak in public, and therefore applied himself to the instruction of others. We have 21 orations by him, a good edition of which was published by Battie, at Cambridge, in 1749, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Plutarch de Orat.*

Ittigius (Thomas), a German divine, was born at Leipsic in 1644. He became professor of divinity in that university, and died there in 1710. He wrote 1. Dissertatio de hæresiarchis ævi apostolici eique proximi; 2 Prolegomena ad Josephi Opera; 3. Historiæ ecclesiasticæ primi et secundi seculi selecta capita, &c.—*Moreri.*

Ives or Yves, bishop of Chartres, was born in 1035, and raised to that see in 1073. He died in 1115. There are extant by him, 1. A Collection of Decrees; 2. Excerptiones Ecclesiasticarumregularum; 3. Sermons, &c.—*Ibid.*

Ives (John), an English antiquary, was born at Yarmouth. He became Suffolk-herald extraordinary, and fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies. He published three numbers of select papers from his own collection; also Remarks on the Garianonum of the Romans, the Scite and Remains fixed and described, 12mo. 1774. He died in 1776.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Ivetaux (Nicholas Vauquelin, seigneur de), a French poet, was born at Fresnaye. He became preceptor to the duke de Vendome, son of Gabrielle d'Estrees, and afterwards to Louis XIII. when dauphin; but his life was so irregular, that he was banished the court, on which he took a house in the Fauxbourg Saint Germain, where he lived in luxury and debauchery. He died in 1649, aged 90. He wrote The Institution of a Prince; stanzas, sonnets, and other pieces of poetry, in the Delices de la Poesie Françoise, 1620, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict.*

Iwan V., or John Alexiowitz, czar of Russia, was the second son of Michaelowitz, born in 1661, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother Feodor Alexiowitz in 1682. But being of weak intellects he was placed in a monastery, and the sceptre given to his brother Peter. The princess Sophia, hoping to reign in the room of Iwan, excited a sedition, which finished by appointing Iwan and Peter joint sovereigns, and Sophia co-regent. This government lasted six years, when Sophia having projected the death of Peter that she might reign alone, the conspiracy was discovered, and the princess confined in a convent. From that time Peter reigned sole monarch. Iwan died in 1696, leaving five daughters.—*Univ. Hist. Nouv. D. Hist.*

Iwan VI. of Brunswick Bevern, was de-

lared czar after the death of his great unt Anne Iwanova in 1740. Anne left im to the guardianship of the duke de iren, who being deposed shortly after, he regency was transferred to the empe-or's mother. In 1741 he was dethroned nd confined in a fortress, from whence he scaped by the contrivance of a monk; but was retaken and placed in a monastery, where he was put to death in 1764.—*Univ. Hist.*

Izaacke (Richard), an English antiquary, was born at Exeter and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He afterwards became chamberlain and town clerk of his native city, the History and Memorials of which he wrote. The first edition was printed in 1677, 8vo, and the last in 1724 at which time the author was dead, and the work was continued by his son.—*Wood.*

J.

JAAPHAR EBN TOPHAIL, an Arabian philosopher, supposed to have been the ame with *Averroes*. He died about 1198. e wrote a philosophical romance, called e History of Hai Ebn Yokhdan, which as published in Latin by Pocock at Oxord, in 1671, and in English by Ockley in 708, 8vo.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

Jablonski (Daniel Ernest), a Polish diine, was born at Dantzic, in 1660. He adied in various universities, and came to agland, where he was greatly esteemed for s learning and virtues. He became ecclesiastical counsellor at Berlin, and president the society of sciences. He laboured ithout success, to promote a union beeen the Lutherans and Calvinists. He d in 1741. He translated into Latin . Bentley's sermons at Boyle's lecture, d wrote several works in that lanage on theological subjects.—*New. Dict. ist.*

Jablonski (Paul Ernest), the son of the ove, was born at Berlin, and became proor of divinity at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, here he died in 1757. His works are, Disquito Linguæ Lycaonica; 2. De emnone Græcorum; 3. Institutiones Hisriæ Ecclesiasticæ, 2 vols. 8vo; 4. Panon Ægyptiacum, 3 vols. 8vo. He it not be confounded with *Charles Gustavus* Jaonski, member of the society at Hall, d author of a Natural History of Insects, died in 1787.—*Ibid.*

Jablonski (Theodore), counsellor of the irt of Prussia, and secretary of the royal demy of sciences at Berlin. He pubed, 1. A French and German Dictionary, 1; 2. A Course of Morality; 1713. 3. Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. *Moreri.*

Accetius (Francis de Cataneis, or Diatius), an Italian writer, was born at Flonce in 1465. He was the disciple of rsilius Ficinus, whom he succeeded in professorship of philosophy. He died 1522. His works are, A Treatise on uty, and another on Love.—*Ibid.*

Achaia (Ben Joseph), a Portuguese bi, born at Lisbon, and died in 1589. wrote a Paraphrase on Daniel, in which he promised his brethren a speedy restoration to their ancient inheritance.—*Ibid.*

Jackson (Thomas), a learned divine, was born in the bishopric of Durham, in 1579. he became president of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and dean of Peterborough, and died in 1640. His works, the principal of which is a commentary on the Apostles' Creed, were printed in 3 vols. folio, 1673. —*Life Prefixed to his Works.*

Jackson (Arthur), a nonconformist divine, who was ejected from the living of St. Faith's in London, in 1662. He was fined 500*l* for refusing to give evidence against Cristopher Love, and also imprisoned. At the Restoration he was chosen by the assembly of ministers to present a bible to king Charles. He was also one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference, and died in 1666. He wrote a Commentary on the Bible, 3 vols. 4to.—*Calamy.*

Jackson (John), an English divine, was born at Lensey in Yorkshire, in 1686, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. He obtained the rectory of Rossington in his native county, and the mastership of Wigston's hospital in Lancashire. He was an acute metaphysician, but a zealous advocate for arianism, and wrote some tracts against the doctrine of the Trinity, and others against Collins and Tindal; but his best work is his Chronological Antiquities, 2 vols. 4to. 1752. He died in 1768.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Jackson (William), a musical composer and ingenious writer, was born at Exeter, in 1730. Having received a liberal education, he was placed under the tuition of the organist of Exeter cathedral, and afterwards with Mr. Travers, an eminent musician in London. In 1777 he was appointed organist of the cathedral in his native city, where he died in 1803. He published several books of songs, canzonets, hymns, and sonatas, of his composition, which are held in great esteem. His literary productions are; 1. Thirty Letters on various Subjects, which have gone through three editions; 2. On the Present State of Music, 12mo. 2 editions; 3. The

Four Ages, 8vo.; 4. Papers in the Collection of Essays published by a Society at Exeter. One of Mr. Jackson's sons was secretary to lord Macartney in his embassy to China, another was ambassador to the king of Sardinia, and afterwards at Paris and Berlin.—*Public Characters vol. I.*

JACOB, the son of Isaac and Rebecca, was born about 1836 B.C. He was the favourite of his mother, by whose advice he imposed upon his father, and obtained his blessing, having before taken an advantage of Esau, by purchasing his birthright. To avoid his brother's fury he fled to Padan-aran, where he resided with his uncle Laban, whom he served fourteen years for his daughters Leah and Rachael. He afterwards returned to Canaan with great wealth, and a reconciliation took place between him and his brother. He died in Egypt, in the arms of his son Joseph, 1689 B. C. His name was altered to Israel by an angel, and from thence his posterity were called Israelites.—*Bible.*

JACOB (Henry), a learned divine, was born in Kent, and educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. after which he obtained a living. He died in 1621, aged 60. He wrote against the Brownists or puritans, and a work on the sufferings of Jesus Christ.—*Wood.*

JACOB (Henry), son of the above, was educated under Erpenius, and acquired a considerable knowledge, of the oriental languages. On his return to England he entered of Merton college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, but was deprived in the civil wars. He died at Canterbury in 1652 at the age of 44. He wrote some works which were never printed; but Wood ascribes to him the Delphi Phæniciantes, published by Dickenson. *Wood.*

JACOB (Giles), an industrious English lawyer, who published, among a great variety of works, a Law Dictionary, and the Lives and Characters of English poets. He died in 1744, aged 54.—*Mortimer.*

JACOB (Ben Naphthali), a learned Jew of the 5th century, was educated in the school of Tiberius in Palestine. The invention of the Masoretic points and accents is ascribed to him and Ben Aser.—*Moreri.*

JACOB, a cistercian monk of Hungary, who quitted his order in 1212, under the pretence of being called to deliver the Holy Land from the infidels. He gathered a prodigious number of fanatics in Germany and France, who being chiefly peasants, obtained the name of the *shepherds.* When St. Louis, king of France, was taken by the Saracens, Jacob pretended that the holy Virgin had commanded him to preach a crusade for his deliverance. The queen for some time tolerated this extravagance, but at last she caused the rabble to disperse, and Jacob was shortly after slain by a butcher.—*Moreri.*

JACOB (Ben Haim), a rabbi of the 16th century, who published a collection of the Masora at Venice, in 1525, in 4 vols folio, with the text of the Bible, a work greatly esteemed by the Jews.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JACOB (Al Bardai), a disciple of Severus patriarch of Constantinople. He was one of the principal leaders of the Eutychians on which account that sect gained the name of *Jacobites.*—*D'Herbelot.*

JACOBÆUS (Oliger), a Danish physician was born in the isle of Jutland, in 1650. He became professor of philosophy and physic at Copenhagen, where he died in 1701. He wrote, Compendium Institutionum Medicarum; De Ranis et Lacerta Dissertatio; Musæum Regium; and some Latin poems.—*Nouv. Dict.*

JACOBS (Jurian), a painter, was born in Switzerland, in 1610. He was the disciple of Francis Snyders, whose manner he imitated. In his historical pieces he introduced animals painted in a masterly manner. He died in 1664.—*Pilkington.*

JACOMB (Thomas), a nonconformist divine, was born in Leicestershire, in 1622, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, and afterwards at Cambridge, where he became fellow of Trinity college. In 1641 he removed to London, and had the living of St. Martin, Ludgate, of which he was deprived for nonconformity in 1662. He was then taken into the family of the countess of Exeter, where he died in 1687. Dr. Jacomb wrote a Commentary on Romans viii.; a Treatise of Holy Dedication and Sermons. He had also a share in the Continuation of Pool's Annotations.—*Calamy.*

JACOPONE (Da Todi), an old Italian poet, celebrated for his sacred Canticles and for being the author of the Stabat Mater. He died in 1306. His Canticles were printed at Venice in 1617, 4to.—*Moreri.*

JACQUELOT (Isaac), a learned French protestant, was the son of a minister at Vassy, and born in 1647. At the age of 21 he became assistant to his father, but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes he went to Heidelberg, and from thence to the Hague. The king of Prussia invited him to his capital, where he became his majesty's chaplain, and had a pension. He died in 1708. He wrote Dissertations on the Existence of God, 4to.; three pieces against Bayle's Dictionary; Dissertations on the Messiah; a Treatise on the Inspiration of the Scriptures; Letters to the Bishops of France; Sermons; a work against Socinianism, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JACQUET (Louis), a French writer and ecclesiastic, was born at Lyons in 1732, and died in 1793. He wrote an ingenious parallel between the Greek and French

agic poets, and some prize essays, which ere rewarded by the academy of Besançon. e was an enthusiastic admirer of Rousseau, ose disposition and manners he greatly embled.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JACQUIER (Francis), a learned ecclesiastic d mathematician, was born at Vitry in 11, and died at Rome in 1788. His rks are; 1. Newtoni philosophiæ naralis principipia mathematica, 4 vols. .; 2. Institutiones philosoph. ad Stua theol. potissimum accomm. 5 vols. mo. In these two works he was assisted father Lesueur. 3. Riflessoni sovra une difficolta spettanti i danni della ppola di S. Pietro, 4to; 4. Descrizione n istromento per far conogni facilita oroi solari; 5. Trattato di Algebra.—*Nouv. t. Hist.*

JADDUS, high priest of the Jews, who, en Alexander the Great intended to pile Jerusalem and the temple, went meet him in his pontifical habits, and sight so struck the victor that he ered his sentiments, and offered sacrifices the God of Israel.—*Josephus.*

JADELOT (Nicolas), a French physician, s born at Nancy, in 1736, and died there 1793. He wrote the Picture of Animal nomy, 8vo.; a Complete Course of atomy, folio; Physica hominus sani, ols. 12mo.; and a Pharmacopœia for the r, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JAEGER (John Wolfgang), a lutheran ine, was born at Stutgard in 1647. He ame preacher of the cathedral in his ive city, chancellor of the university, provost of the church of Tubingen. died in 1720. His principal works are; Ecclesiastical History compared with ofane; 2. A Compendium of Divinity, The life of Spinoza.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

JAGO (Richard), an English poet, was n in Warwickshire in 1715, and edud at University college, Oxford. He ered into orders, and in 1724 obtained vicarage of Snittersfield in Warwicke. In 1771 he was presented to the ng of Kilmcote, in Leicestershire. He in 1781 His Elegy on the Blackbirds, lished first in the Adventurer, was ibuted to different writers. His princi performance is a descriptive poem, tled, Edgehill.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

JAILLOT (Alexis-Hubert), geographer to French king, was at first a sculptor, but ing espoused the daughter of a mapurer, he turned his attention to geoohy. He engraved many of the maps he Sansons, particulary the great maps rance; but that of Lorraine is supd to be his best. He died in 1780. work, entitled, Recherches critiques, oriques, et topographiques, sur la Ville aris, 5 vols. 8vo. 1772, is esteemed a ous book.—*Nouv. Dict. Hists.*

JAMES (St), the Great, was the son Zebedee and Salome, and called to apostleship with his brother John the Evangelist, while they were mending nets with their father. He was put to death by Herod Agrippa, A. D. 44.—*Cave.*

JAMES (St.), the Less, another of the apostles, obtained the name of Just on account of his virtues. He was the first bishop of Jerusalem, and was put to death at the instigation of Ananias the high-priest, A. D. 62. An epistle of his, addressed to the dispersed converted Hebrews, is among the canonical epistles of the New Testaments.—*Ibid.*

JAMES I. king of Scotland, the son of Robert III. was taken by the English on his passage to France, and kept in confinement 18 years. In 1424 he obtained his liberty on condition of marrying the daughter of the earl of Somerset. He severely punished those who had governed his country in his absence, for which he was murdered in his bed, in 1437.—*Buchanan.*

JAMES II. king of Scotland, succeeded the preceding king, his father, at the age of seven years. He assisted Charles VII. of France against the English, and punished rigorously those lords who had revolted against him. He was slain at the siege of Roxburgh, in 1460.—*Ibid.*

JAMES III. was the son and successor of the above. He put to death his brother John, and committed so many cruelties, that his subjects revolted, and he was slain in battle in 1488.*Ibid.*

JAMES IV. succeeded his father, the last-mentioned, at the age of 16 years. He defeated the rebellious lords, and assisted Lewis XII. king of France, against the English, but was slain at the battle of Flodden Field, in 1513.—*Ibid.*

JAMES V. the son of the above, was only a year old at the time of his father's death. At the age of 17 he assumed the government, and assisted Francis I. of France against Charles V. for which that prince gave his daughter Margaret in marriage. On her decease he married Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Claude, duke of Guise. James died in 1545, leaving his crown to Mary Stuart his daughter. He was a prince of great virtues.—*Robertson's Hist. of Scotland.*

JAMES VI. of Scotland, and the first of England, was the son of Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, by Mary daughter of the preceding king, and was born in 1566. The year following he was proclaimed king on the forced resignation of his mother, and in 1603 he succeeded queen Elizabeth on the English throne A plot was soon after discovered, to seize on him and prince Henry, for which lords Cobham and Grey, and sir Walter Raleigh, were indicted But the year following a more dreadful one was devised by some desperate papists, to blow up the king, the prince, and parliament, and for which several persons were executed. In 1606 he established episcopacy in Scotland, and made peace with Spain. In 1612 his son, prince Henry

by Anne of Denmark, died, and the same year his daughter was married to Frederic the elector-palatine. James stretched the prerogative as far as he could, and left the consequences to be felt by his son Charles, whom he imprudently suffered to visit Spain, to marry the infanta, which did not succeed. One of the greatest blots of his reign was the execution of sir Walter Raleigh fifteen years after sentence. James was a man of learning, and affected to be a universal scholar, particularly in theology, being not indifferently acquainted with polemics, of which he was so fond as to found Chelsea college, for the maintenance of learned men, who were to employ themselves in managing controversies, especially with the church of Rome. Charles II. applied it to a better purpose. James died at Theobalds in 1625, and was interred at Westminster. He wrote many books; as, a Commentary on the Revelations, in which he calls the pope Antichrist; Basilicon Doron, or advice to his son; Dæmonology, or a Discourse on Witchcraft; a Counterblast against Tobacco, &c. all printed in one vol. folio.—*Wilson. Hume. Rapin.*

James II. king of England, was the second son of Charles I. and born at London in 1633, in which year he was created duke of York. He resided during the rebellion in France, where he imbibed the principles of popery. At the Restoration he returned to England and married secretly Anne Hyde, daughter of the earl of Clarendon, by whom he had two daughters, who afterwards became queens of England, viz. Mary and Anne. In the Dutch war he signalized himself as commander of the English fleet, and shewed great skill and bravery. On the death of his first wife he married the princess of Modena. He succeeded his brother in 1684, but his zeal for his religion leading him into measures subversive of the constitution, the prince of Orange, who married his daughter Mary, was invited by several of the English nobility; and the king, finding himself abandoned by his friends, withdrew to France, where he died at St. Germains in 1701. His son James, commonly called the Pretender, died at Rome in 1766. His son Charles Edward, who invaded Scotland in 1745, died in 1788. and Henry Benedict Stuart, cardinal York, the last surviving branch of this unfortunate race, died lately.—*Ibid.*

James I. king of Arragon, called the Warrior, succeeded his father Peter the Catholic in 1213. He conquered the kingdoms of Majorca and Minorca, Valence, and other countries, from the Moors. He died at Valence, in 1276. Besore he expired he resigned the crown to his successor, and took the habit of the cistercians, according to the supersittion of the age.—*Moreri.*

James II. king of Arragon, succeeded his brother Alphonsus III. in 1291. He carried on a long war againt Navarre and the Moors; and united Catalonia to h crown. He died at Barcelona in 1327.— *Moreri.*

James *of Voragine*, a dominican and b shop, was born at Genoa about 133 He became provincial of his order, an archbishop of Genoa. He compiled Golden Legend, which is full of pious fable and has gone through numerous edition The first and most esteemed was printe in 1470. The author died in 1298.—*M reri.*

James (Thomas), a learned divine, w born at Newport, in the isle of Wight, an educated first at Winchester school, an next at New college, Oxford, where h was chosen fellow, and proceeded to th degree of D. D. He was appointed fir keeper of Bodley's library, and made sub dean of Wells. He collated MSS. of th ancient fathers, with a view of publishin them, but failed in his design for want c encouragement. He wrote several learne books, the chief of which is, A Treatis of the Corruption of the Scriptures, Cou cils, and Fathers, &c. 1611, 4to, reprinte in 8vo. 1638. He died at Oxford, in 163 —*Wood.*

James (Richard), nephew of the above was educated at Exeter college, fro whence he removed to Corpus Christi, o which he became fellow. He travelled in to Russia, on which country he wrote som observations in 1619. He was of grea service to Selden and sir Robert Cotton being a man of extensive learning, an profoundly acquainted with ancient MSS He published several books in Latin, an died in 1631.—*Ibid.*

James (Robert), an English physician was born at Kinverston, in Staffordshire, i 1703, and educated at St. John's college Oxford. After practising in the country he removed to London, and in 1743 pub lished his Medical Dictionary, in 3 vols folio, a work of considerable merit, i which he was assisted by Dr. Johnson; Dr James also published other works in th line of his profession, but he is best known by a valuable medicine, universally celebrated under the name of James's powder which has been a fortune to his family. He died in 1776.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

James (Thomas), a learned divine, was born at St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, and educated at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded to his degree of D. D. in 1786. He was for many years a public tutor in that college. In 1776 he became master of Rugby school, which station he filled with great honour and satisfaction till 1793, when he resigned it. For his great services he was preferred to a prebend in Worcester cathedral, and the living of Harrington in the same county. He died at his rectory in 1804. Dr. James published a Compendium of Geogra-

shy for the use of Rugby school; an Explanation of the fifth Book of Euclid by Algebra; and two Sermons.—*Public Characters.*

JAMET (Peter Charles), a French writer, was born in the diocese of Sens in 1701. He furnished notes and remarks to the dictionary of Trevoux, and was the author of Metaphysical Essays; Dissertation on the Creation; Letters on Taste and the Doctrine of Bayle; Daneche Menkan, the Moral Philosopher, &c. He died at the end of the 18th century.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JAMYN (Amadis), a French poet, and secretary to Charles IX. He died about 1585. Besides his poetical works, he wrote academical discourses in prose, and completed the translation of the Iliad into French verse, which was left imperfect by Adel.—*Ibid.*

JANEWAY (James), a nonconformist divine, was born in Hertfordshire, and educated at Christ church college, Oxford. Being deprived after the Restoration, he opened a meeting-house at Rotherhithe, when the act of indulgence was passed, and died there in 1674. He wrote Heaven upon Earth, 8vo.; a Token for Children, 12mo.; this has gone through numerous editions; the Saint's Encouragement to diligence, 8vo. After his death was printed his Legacy to his Friends, 8vo.—*Calamy.*

JANICON (Francis Michael), a French protestant writer, was born at Paris in 1674. He settled in Holland, and died at the Hague in 1730. He wrote the Dutch Gazettes in a manner which discovered him to possess great political knowledge. He was also the author of The present State of the Republic of the United Provinces, and their Dependencies, 2 vols. 12mo. 1729.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JANSENIUS (Cornelius), bishop of Ghent, was born at Hulst, in Flanders, in 1513. Philip II. of Spain sent him to the council of Trent, where he distinguished himself by his learning and modesty. On his return he was made bishop of Ghent, where he died in 1576. He wrote a Harmony of the Gospels, and other works.—*Moreri.*

JANSEN or JANSENIUS (Cornelius), a celebrated Roman-catholic prelate, was born in 1585 at Leerdam, in Holland, and educated at Utrecht, from whence he removed to Louvain, where he was chosen principal of the college of St. Pulcheria. Being deputed to go on a mission to the court of Spain, by his university, that monarch employed him to write a book against France, for which he was rewarded, in 1635, with the bishopric of Ypres in Flanders, where he died of the plague in 1638. He wrote several books, but that by which he is most known is his Augustinus, which was published after his death, and occasioned a fierce contest among the divines of the Romish church, which even the papal see could not suppress. In 1641 the inquisitors prohibited the perusal of the book. Urban VIII. censured it as heretical; and Innocent X. in 1653 condemned the following propositions extracted from it: 1. That there are divine precepts which even good men cannot obey without the assistance of God.—2. That no man can resist the influence of divine grace on his mind.—3. That to render human actions meritorious, it is not necessary for them to be free from necessity but constraint.—4. That the doctrine of free-will is a gross error.—5. That Jesus Christ died not for all men, but only for the elect. These doctrines the pope declared heretical, and a violent persecution was excited against all who maintained them; notwithstanding this, jansenism had numerous disciples in France and the Low Countries.—*Bayle. Dupin.*

JANSON or JANSONIUS (James), a doctor of Louvain, professor of theology, and dean of the college of St. Peter in that city, was a native of Amsterdam, and died in 1625, aged 78. He wrote Commentaries on the Psalms, Song of Solomon, Job, and the Gospel of St. John, and other works.—*Moreri.*

JANSSENS (Abraham), a painter, was born at Antwerp in 1569. A picture of his representing the descent from the cross, in the church of Ghent, has been taken for the work of Rubens, and is not inferior to the works of that painter.—*De Piles.*

JANSSENS (Victor Honorius), an historical painter, was born at Brussels in 1664. He was patronised by the duke of Holstein, who sent him to Rome for improvement. On his return to his own country he adorned the churches and convents with his works. He died in 1739.—*Pilkington.*

JANSSENS (Cornelius), a Dutch painter, who resided in England many years, and in several respects was equal to Vandyck. He painted portraits, and died in 1665.—*Vertue. Granger.*

JANUARIUS (St.), bishop of Benevento, who was beheaded in Puzzuoli in the persecution under Diocletian. His body was removed to Naples, where a beautiful chapel is erected to his memory in the cathedral. What renders his name remarkable is a pretended miracle exhibited yearly by the priests, who have what they call his blood in a phial. This at other times is congealed, but on bringing out what is called the head of the saint, the blood liquifies. This mummery is always practised when Vesuvius shews signs of a convulsion, and the people devoutly believe that the influence of the saint will prevent an earthquake.—*Moreri. Addison's Travels in Italy.*

JAPHET, the son of Noah, was born B. C. 2448. His posterity peopled part of Asia and Europe.—*Bible.*

JARCHAS, the most learned of the Indian philosophers, called brachmans, and a great astronomer, according to Jerome. He

is said to have given Apollonius Tyaneus seven magical rings called by the names of the planets.—*Moreri.*

JARCHI (Solomon Ben Isaac), a celebrated rabbi, was born at Troyes in France in 1104. He spent thirty years in travelling through Europe and the Eastern countries. He wrote Commentaries on the Bible, Mischna, Gemara, and Pirke Avoth, 4 vols. 12mo. They are highly esteemed by the Jews.—*Moreri.*

JARDINS (Mary Catherine des), an ingenious French lady, was born at Alençon in Normandy in 1640. She was obliged to quit her native place in consequence of an intrigue; on which she went to Paris, where she subsisted by her pen. But she still gave way to her passions, and formed various connections. Her works, consisting of novels and plays, form 10 volumes in 12mo. She died in 1683.—*Moreri.*

JARDYN (Karel du), an excellent painter of landscapes and animals, was born at Amsterdam in 1640. He studied in Italy, where he acquired a great reputation. He died at Venice in 1678; and so greatly was he esteemed, that, though a protestant, his remains were interred in consecrated ground.—*Pilk. Houbraken.*

JAROSLAW, grand duke of Russia in the 10th century. He invited learned men to his court, and caused several books to be translated from the Greek into Russian. He also framed a code of laws for his subjects, and founded a public school.—*Univ. Hist.*

JARRIGE (Peter), a famous jesuit, who quitted his order and turned protestant. He then published a book entitled, The Jesuits exposed upon a Scaffold; but afterwards he returned to his society at Antwerp, and printed a retractation of what he had advanced. He died at Tulles in France in 1670.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JARRY (Laurence Juillard du), a French divine and poet, was born about 1658. He gained the poetical prize of the French academy in 1679, and again in 1714, on which last occasion he had Voltaire for a competitor. He was made prior of Nôtre Dame du Jarry, in the diocese of Saintes, where he died in 1730. His works consist of theological treatises, sermons and poems. —*Ibid.*

JARS (Gabriel), a mineralogist, was born at Lyons in 1732. He visited with Duhamel the mines of Saxony, Bohemia, Austria, Hungary, and Carinthia, also those of England and other countries. In 1768 he was received into the academy of sciences, but died the year following. His brother published his Observations under the title of Voyages Metallurgiques, 3 vols. 4to.—*Ibid.*

JAUCOURT (the chevalier Louis de), member of the royal society of London, and of the academies of Berlin and Stockholm, died at Compeigne in 1780, aged 76. He furnished the Encyclopedie Françoise with many valuable articles, and conductetd the Bibliothêque raisonnée. He also assisted in publishing the Musæum Sebæanum, 4 vols folio, and composed a Lexicon Medicum universale, the MS. of which, in 6 vols. folio, perished on board a ship which foundered on her passage to Amsterdam. Jaucourt was the disciple of Boerhaave.—*Ibid.*

JAULT (Augustus Francis), a French physician, and professor of Syriac in the royal college at Paris, died in 1757, aged 50. He translated Sharp's Surgery, Ockley's History of the Saracens, and Floyer on the Asthma, into French, also Astruc on the Venereal Disease, and other works.—*Ibid.*

JAY (Gui Michel le), an advocate of the parliament of Paris, who printed a Polyglot Bible at his own expence, and thereby impoverished himself. On entering into orders he was made dean of Vezelai. He died in 1675. His polyglot is elegantly printed in 10 vols. and has the Syriac and Arabic versions, which are not in that of Ximenes.—*Moreri.*

JEACOCKE (Caleb), a baker, in High-street St. Giles's, who distinguished himself many years as president of the first disputing society at the Robin Hood, in the Butcher-row, Temple-bar. He had considerable powers as a speaker, and is said to have often opposed with success, the celebrated Burke and other persons, who afterwards distinguished themselves at the bar and in the senate. Mr. Jeacocke published, in 1765, a pamphlet entitled, "A Vindication of the Moral Character of the Apostle Paul from the Charge of Insincerity and Hypocrisy brought against it, by Lord Bolingbroke, Dr. Middleton, and others." He was one of the directors of the Hand-in-Hand fire-office, and had retired from business many years before his death, in 1786.—*Europ. Mag.*

JEANES (Henry), an English divine, was born at Albersay in Somersetshire in 1611. He received his education at Hart-hall, Oxford, and afterwards became rector of Beer-crocomb and Capland in Somersetshire. He sided with the presbyterians, and obtained the living of Chedzoy, after the deprivation of Dr. Walter Raleigh. He died in 1662. His works are, Treatise on Abstinence from Evil, 8vo.; Want of Church Government no Warrant for an Omission of the Lord's Supper, 8vo.; Treatise on the Indifferency of Human Actions, 4to.; of Original Righteousness, and its Contrary Concupiscence, 4to.; Polemical Tracts against Dr. Hammond, Jeremy Taylor, and John Goodwin.—*Wood.*

JEANNIN (Peter), a French statesman, was born in Burgundy, and bred to the bar. He became president of the parliament of Dijon. Henry IV. made him member of his council, and kept him at court, where nothing was undertaken without consulting him. He died at the age of 82, in 1622.

his Negotiations and Memoirs were published in 1659, folio, and in 1695, 4 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

JEAURAT (Sebastian), a French mathematician, was born at Paris in 1704, and died 1803. He was a member of the academy of sciences, and also of the national institute. He founded the observatory at the military school, and wrote a Treatise on Perspective, 4to.; New Tables of Jupiter, 4to.; Observations on the Comet of 1759; Graphical Method of Trisecting the angle; Observations on the Solar Eclipse 1793; Memoire sur les Lunettes diplandiennes, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JEBB (Samuel), a learned physician, was born at Nottingham, and bred at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He was some time librarian to the famous Jeremy Collier, and quitting the university settled as physician at Stratford in Middlesex, where he resided till a short time before his death. He died in 1772, leaving several children, one of whom was sir Richard Jebb, physician to his majesty. He published, 1. S. Antini Martyris cum Tryphone Dialogus, 8vo.; 2. De Vita et Rebus gestis Mariæ Scotorum Reginæ; also the same work in Eng., 8vo.; 3. An edition of Aristides, with notes, 2 vols. 4to.; 4. An edition of Bacon's Opus Majus, folio, &c.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

JEBB (John), brother of sir Richard Jebb, was born in London, in 1736. He received his academical education at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was in orders, but quitted the church preferments on turning Socinian. He then studied physic, in which faculty he took his doctor's degree, and acquired considerable reputation. He died in 1786. His miscellaneous works were published in 1787, in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Life by Disney.*

JECHONIAS, king of Judah, began to reign at the age of 18, about 599 B. C. He enjoyed the throne, however, but a short time, being carried prisoner to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar when he took Jerusalem. He remained in captivity till the year 562 and was then placed by Evil Merodach among the princes of his court. Zedekiah his uncle succeeded him.—*Bible. Josephus.*

JEFFERY (Thomas), a dissenting minister, was born at Exeter about 1700. He received his education under Mr. Hallet, to whom he became assistant, and in 1726 was called to the care of a congregation at Littleaddow in Essex. In 1728 he returned to his native city, and died there soon after. He wrote the True Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion, in opposition to Collins the Deist, 8vo.; the Divinity of Christianity proved from Holy Scripture, a Sermon; a Review of the Controversy between the Author of a Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion, and his Adversaries, 8vo.; Christianity the Perfection of all Religion, 8vo.—*Monthly Mag. March* 1803.

JEFFERY (John), an English divine, was born at Ipswich in 1647, and educated at Catherine hall, Cambridge. Archbishop Tillotson appointed him archdeacon of Norwich, in 1694. He died in 1720. Dr. Jeffery published a volume of Sermons, and was the editor of Christian Morals, a posthumous work by sir Thomas Browne; and the sermons of Dr. Whichcote.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

JEFFERIES (George lord), a noted English judge, was born at Acton, in Denbighshire, and educated at Westminster school, after which he removed to the Inner Temple, where he studied the law with great application. By attaching himself to the duke of York, he obtained the place of a Welsh judge, the honour of knighthood, and the chief-justiceship of Chester. In 1683 he was appointed chief justice of the king's bench, and in 1685 lord chancellor. His cruelties on the western circuit upon the deluded followers of the duke of Monmouth were excessive; yet they gave great satisfaction to king James, who merrily called this *Jefferies's Campaign.* He supported all the arbitrary acts of the court, and rendered himself so obnoxious to the people, that when James abdicated the throne he attempted to leave the kingdom in the disguise of a sailor, but was recognized while drinking in a cellar in Wapping. Perceiving himself discovered, he feigned a cough, and turned to the wall with his pot of beer in his hand; but information of his being there being communicated to the mob, they rushed in, and carried him before the lord mayor, who sent him to the lords of council, by whom he was committed to the Tower, where he died in 1689.—*Lives of the Chancellors.*

JEFFERYS (George), a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born at Weldron in Northamptonshire, and educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He afterwards studied the law, and was called to the bar, but never practised. He died in 1755, aged 77. His miscellanies in verse and prose, containing, among other pieces, the tragedies of Edwin and Merope, were published in 1754, 1 vol. 4to.—*Biog. Dram.*

JEHU, the son of Jehosaphat, and the 10th king of Israel, began his reign about 885 B. C. He slew Joram with the family of Ahab, and put to death the priests of Baal, in the temple of their idol, but afterwards he fell into idolatry, on which he was punished by the delivery of his kingdom to Hazael, king of Syria. He died 856 B. C.—*Bible. Stackhouse.*

JEKYL (sir Joseph), an English lawyer and patriot, was the son of a clergyman in Northamptonshire, and born in 1663. He

distinguished himself in the reign of William III. by his attachment to the whigs, and was one of the managers on the trial of Dr Sacheverel. At the accession of George I. he was knighted, made master of the rolls, and a privy counsellor. He successfully maintained the independence of his office against lord chancellor King, in a pamphlet, entitled, The Judicial Authority of the Master of the Rolls stated and vindicated. He died in 1738. His brother *Thomas* JEKYL, D. D. was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and became vicar of Rowd in Wiltshire, lecturer at Newland in Gloucestershire, and minister of St. Margaret's chapel, Westminster. He published Peace and Love recommended, in 2 Sermons preached at Bristol, 1674; Popery a great Mystery of Iniquity, a Fast Sermon, 1680; Righteousness and Peace the best Means to prevent Ruin, preached before the lord mayor 1681; True Religion the best Loyalty, 1682; Exposition of the Church Catechism, 8vo.—*Wood.*

JELLINGER (Christopher), a presbyterian divine, was born in Germany, and studied at Basil and Leyden. He was some time a soldier, after which he went to Geneva, from whence he was invited to England, where he acquired great knowledge of the language, and obtained the living of Brent in Devonshire, of which he was deprived for nonconformity in 1662. He died at Kingsbridge at the age of 83. He wrote, Disputatio Theologica de Sacra Cœna; Fifteen Conferences with Christ; A New and Living Way of Dying; The Spiritual Merchant; and other works of a like nature.—*Calamy. Palmer.*

JENISCHIUS (Paul), a learned writer, was born at Antwerp in 1558. He was persecuted and banished for writing a book, entitled, Theatrum Animarum. He died at Stutgard in 1647.—*Moreri.*

JENKIN (Robert), a learned English divine, was born in the Isle of Thanet in 1656, and educated at the king's school at Canterbury. In 1674 he was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, of which society he was elected fellow in 1680. In 1711 he became master of his college, and lady Margaret's professor of divinity. He died in 1727. Dr. Jenkin wrote some esteemed pieces, the best known of which is entitled, the Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion, in 2 vols. 8vo.; a work of great merit.—*Biog. Brit.*

JENKIN (William), a nonconformist divine, was the son of a puritan minister, and born at Sudbury in Suffolk in 1612. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and in 1641 was chosen minister of Christ church, near Newgate, London, of which he was deprived for nonconformity in 1662. He was sent to the Tower for being concerned in Love's plot, but was released on petitioning Cromwell. In 1684 he was committed to Newgate on the conventicle act, and died there four months afterwards. His works are; An Exposition on the Epistle of Jude, folio; Celeusma, seu Clamor ad Theologos Hierarchiæ Anglicanæ; and some sermons and controversial pieces.—*Calamy. Palmer.*

JENKINS (Henry), a native of Yorkshire, rendered remarkable for having lived to the extraordinary age of 169 years. He remembered the battle of Flodden Field, and gave evidence at the assizes to a circumstance within his recollection of one hundred and forty years. He retained his faculties to the last, but as he was born before parochial registers were kept, no parish would support him, so that he subsisted by begging. He died in 1670; and in the parish church of Bolton, Yorkshire, to which in reality he belonged, is a monument recording these particulars.

JENKINS (sir Leoline), a civilian and statesman, was born in Glamorganshire, in 1623, and educated at Cowbridge school, from whence he was sent to Jesus college, Oxford, where he continued till the death of the king. He afterwards became tutor to some young gentlemen, with whom he travelled through France, Holland, and Germany. At the Restoration he returned to his college, of which he was chosen fellow, and in 1662 elected principal. In 1668 he was appointed judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury, and in 1670 he received the honour of knighthood. He had a principal share in negociating the peace of Nimeguen, and on his return to England was chosen one of the representatives of the university of Oxford in parliament, where he opposed the bill for the exclusion of the duke of York. He was soon after made secretary of state and a privy counsellor. He died in 1685, and was buried in the chapel of Jesus college, to which he was a great benefactor. He bequeathed to charitable uses all his property. His letters and papers were printed in 2 vols. folio, 1724.—*Biog. Brit.*

JENKS (Benjamin), a pious divine of the English church, was a native of Shropshire, rector of Harley in that county, and chaplain to the earl of Bradford. He died in 1724, aged 78, and was buried in Harley church, of which he had been minister 56 years. He wrote 2 vols. of Meditations; Family Devotions, 12mo.; Submission to the Righteousness of God, 12mo; and other religious pieces of considerable merit and usefulness.—*Orton's Letters.*

JENKYNS (David), an intrepid judge, was born at Pendoylen, in Glamorganshire, and admitted a commoner of Edmund hall, Oxford, in 1597. After taking his bachelor's degree he removed to Gray's Inn, and became eminent as a counsellor. King Charles I. appointed him a Welsh judge. In 1645 he was taken prisoner at Here-

ford, for his activity in the royal cause, and sent to the Tower. Being brought to the bar of the house of commons, he denied their authority and refused to kneel, for which he was fined 1000*l.* and remanded to prison. In 1650 an act was passed for his trial, but Harry Martin, it is said, prevented the measure by a droll speech. Jenkyns, who expected to be hanged, declared that he would die with the Bible under one arm, and Magna Charta under the other. In 1656 he obtained his liberty. He died in 1663. His tracts on legal and political subjects were printed in 1681, 12mo.——*Wood.*

JENNENS (Charles), an ingenious English gentleman, who died at Gopsal in Leicestershire in 1773. He composed the words of some of Handel's oratorios, particularly the Messiah, and published part of an intended edition of Shakspeare.—*Biog. Dram.*

JENNINGS (David), an eminent dissenting minister, who officiated forty-four years as pastor to a congregation in Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, and superintended the dissenting academy founded by Mr. Coward. He obtained the degree of doctor of divinity from Scotland, and died in 1762, aged 71. Dr. Jennings wrote An Introduction to the use of the Globes and Orrery, 8vo.; Introduction to the Knowledge of Medals, 12mo.; Jewish Antiquities, 2 vols. 8vo.; and several sermons.—*Toulmin's Life of Neal.*

JENSON, or JANSONIUS (Nicholas), a French printer and letter-founder, who resided at Venice. He was the first who fixed the form and proportion of the Roman character, and his editions are highly valued on account of the beauty of the printing. The first book which came from the press was a volume in quarto, entitled, Decor Puellarum, 1471. He died about 1481.—*Moreri.*

JENYNS (Soame), an ingenious English writer, was born in London in 1704, and educated at a private school, from whence he was sent to St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1728 he published a poem on the Art of Dancing. He was elected into parliament in 1741, and enjoyed a seat in that house till 1780. In 1755 he was appointed one of the lords of trade, which place he held till that board was abolished. He died in 1787. His works are; 1. Poems, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. A Free Enquiry into the Origin of Evil, 8vo.; 3. A View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion, 12mo.; 4. Political Tracts; all collected into four vols. 8vo. with his life prefixed.

JEPHSON (Richard), a dramatic writer, and a native of Ireland. He was an officer in the army, and many years master of the horse to the lord-lieutenant. He was also for some time a member of the Irish house of commons. He died near Dublin in 1803. Mr. Jephson's first dramatic piece, Braganza, was read with success at Drury-lane, and printed in 1775. The Law of Lombardy, a tragedy, was performed nine nights at Drury-lane in 1779. The Court of Narbonne was well received. He wrote also, The Campaign, or Love in the East Indies, an Opera; Julia, or the Italian Lover, a tragedy; Two Strings to your Bow, a farce; and the Conspiracy. In 1794 he published, The Confessions of James Baptiste Conteau, citizen of France, 2 vols. 12mo. a severe satire on French depravity. In the same year appeared his Roman Portraits, a poem in heroic verse, with historical remarks and Illustrations, 1 vol. 4to.—*Monthly Mag.*

JEPHTHAH, one of the judges of Israel, who is rendered famous by a remarkable vow which he made before he marched against the Ammonites, that if he proved victorious he would offer to the Lord the first living thing which should come to meet him on his return. This happened to be his only daughter; whom he is said to have sacrificed to fulfil his rash vow. But many learned writers contend that the text does not warrant the assertion, and that the daughter of Jephthah, instead of being sacrificed, was devoted to perpetual virginity. And this seems most probable, since human sacrifices were held in abomination by the Israelites.—*Judges.*

JEREMIAH, the second of the greater prophets, was the son of Hilkiah, and a native of Anathoth, of the tribe of Benjamin. He was born about 629 years B. C. Having predicted the miseries which should fall on his country for the sins of the rulers, priests, and false prophets, he was thrown into prison. When Nebuchadnezzar took Jerusalem, Jeremiah was permitted to remain in Judæa, but Johanan, and other fugitive Jews, being resolved to go into Egypt contrary to the prophet's advice, compelled him to accompany them. Some say he was slain there by his countrymen, but others assert that he died at Babylon about 586 B. C. The style of Jeremiah is elegiac, and pathetic, especially the Lamentations. In his prophecies he foretold the Babylonish captivity, the return of the Jews, and the destruction of Babylon. He also predicted the conception and atonement of the Messiah. —*Gray's Key to O. T.*

JEROBOAM I. king of Israel, was appointed by Solomon governor of Ephraim and Manasseh, but when a prophet predicted that he would reign over ten tribes, Solomon ordered him to be arrested, on which he fled to Egypt, where he remained till the people revolted against Rehoboam. Ten tribes separated from the house of David, and chose Jeroboam for their king, who abandoned himself to idolatry. He died 954 B. C. after reigning 22 years.—*Bible.*

JEROBOAM II. was the son of Joash king of Israel. He ascended the throne 826 B. C. and regained the lands which had been taken by the Syrians. But he was guilty of idolatry, and the prophets Hosea and Amos

predicted the destruction of his family. The Assyrians defeated him at Jezreel, and carried many of his people into captivity. He died 784 B. C.—*Bible.*

Jerome (St.), a father of the church, was born of Christian parents near Dalmatia, about 340. After receiving a good education under his father, he was sent to Rome, where he studied almost every branch of learning, particularly rhetoric, Hebrew, and theology. Being of a pious and sedentary turn, he was disgusted with the capital, and resolved to lead a solitary life. He accordingly retired to the deserts of Syria, where he spent four years in severe study and mortification. He then went to Antioch, and was ordained priest. In 381 he went to Constantinople, from whence he passed to Rome, where pope Damasus consulted him on several passages of the holy writings. His eloquence, learning, and virtues, procured him several female disciples of rank, which excited the envy of the priests, who propagated gross calumnies against his character. Jerome then quitted Rome, and retired to the Holy Land, where he superintended several monasteries, particularly at Bethlehem. He there wrote the principal of his works; which are: a Latin Version of the Bible from the Hebrew; Learned Commentaries on several books of the Scripture; Polemical Treatises against Montanus, Helvidius, Joviniani, Pelagius, Rufinus, and the partisans of Origen; A Treatise on the Lives and Writings of Ecclesiastical Authors; History of the Fathers of the Desert; and Epistles. The best editions are those of Erasmus, 1526, and Paris, 1693. He died in 420.—*Dupin.*

Jerome of Prague, so called from the place of his birth, was the disciple of Huss, and a man of learning. The council of Constance cited him with his master, but finding that Huss was thrown into prison, retired to Uberlingen, where he applied for a safe-conduct, which was refused. On his journey to his own country he was arrested, and sent to Constance in chains. After being cruelly tortured he was consigned to the flames which he endured with great constancy and triumph, in 1416.—*Moreri. Mosheim.*

Jerome *of Saint Faith*, a Spanish Jew, named before his conversion to christianity, *Joshua Larchi.* He became physician to Peter de Runa, afterwards pope Benedict XIII. in whose presence, and that of many cardinals and prelates, he disputed with some learned rabbins at Tortosa in 1414. The result of that conference, and of a Treatise on the errors of the Talmud by him, is said to have been such, that about 5000 Jews were converted. Jerome's book was printed at Frankfort in 1602.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Jervas (Charles), a portrait painter, was born in Ireland, and studied under Kneller. By the generosity of a friend he was enabled to visit France and Italy, and at his return obtained considerable employments, more perhaps from the friendship of Pope and other celebrated men than from his own merit. He published a translation of Don Quixote, to which Dr. Warburton added an appendix on the Origin of Romances, and of Chivalry. He died about 1740.— *Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Jessy (Henry), a nonconformist minister, was born at West Rowton in Yorkshire in 1627, where he took his degrees in arts. He joined the independents, for which he was imprisoned in 1641, but was released by the parliament. In the rebellion he officiated at St. George's in Southwark, but was ejected at the Restoration, and sent to prison. He died in 1663. His works are; The Glory and Salvation of Judah and Israel; a Description of Jerusalem; A Narrative of Mrs. Sarah Wright; A Looking-glass for Children; The English-Greek Lexicon, &c.—*Calamy. Palmer.*

Jestyn ab Gwrgant, prince of Glamorgan, who was rejected by his country from the sovereignty on the death of his father in 1030, on account of the violence of his temper, his uncle Howel being chosen in his room, but on his death in 1043 he succeeded him. Having made war on Rhys ab Tudor, a neighbouring prince, he sent Einion, his ally, to invite the English to his assistance, who defeated Rhys, but Jestyn refusing to give his daughter to Einion, agreeably to promise, he applied to the English, who turned their arms against Jestyn, and obliged him to quit his dominions, which they divided among themselves.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

Jesua (Levita), a Spanish rabbi in the 15th century, who wrote a curious book called Halichot Olam, or the Ways of Eternity, an edition of which in Hebrew and Latin appeared at Hanover in 1714, 4to.—*Moreri.*

Jesus the son of Sirac, and author of the book, entitled, Ecclesiasticus, was a native of Jerusalem. He lived about 200 B. C. His grandson, Jesus, translated this book into Greek, which is the version now extant in the Apocrypha. It is full of excellent moral reflections and lively sentiments. —*Dupin.*

Jesus-Christ, the Saviour of the world, and Son of God; was miraculously conceived by the Holy Ghost, and born of the Virgin Mary in a stable at Bethlehem, A.M. 4004. His birth was announced to shepherds by angels; and a star appeared in the east which guided the magi to Jerusalem, who inquired of Herod where the Messiah was born, as they were come to worship him. This threw the king and his court into consternation. The magi, following the direction of the star, went to Bethlehem, where they found the child, to whom they made their offerings, and being divinely warned, did not go back

to Herod, but returned home a contrary way. Herod, full of wrath, determined on the death of the infant; but Joseph, the husband of Mary, being divinely warned in a dream, fled with the child and his mother into Egypt. While they were on their journey, Herod made a horrid slaughter of all the children in Bethlehem. On the death of the tyrant, Joseph returned towards home, but finding that Archelaus reigned in the room of his father, he went to Nazareth, by which that prophecy was fulfilled which called Jesus a Nazarene. Here he dwelt with his parents, working probably at his father's trade, which was that of a carpenter, till he came to the age of 33, when he commenced his public labours; and having been baptized by John the Baptist, he called a few poor, unlearned disciples, and then went about declaring the purposes of his mission, and confirming his authority by numerous miracles. The Jews were filled with astonishment at his doctrine and works, but their hearts were hardened, and instead of receiving him as the promised Messiah, they persecuted him with the utmost malignity, and attributed his miracles to diabolical agency. The sanhedrim, or council of priests, often consulted to destroy him, and at last he was betrayed into their hands in the garden of Gethsemane, by his disciple Judas Iscariot, for thirty pieces of silver. After an examination before Caiaphas the high-priest, he was remitted to Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor, who made several attempts to save him from the fury of the priests and people; but being charged as an enemy of Cæsar if he let Jesus go, he caused him to be first scourged and then put to death. He was crucified between two malefactors on Mount Calvary, Friday, April 3, A. D. 36. His body was entombed by Joseph of Arimathea in a new sepulchre; and as Jesus had declared that he would rise again the third day, the Jews obtained a guard from Pilate to watch the tomb. But on the third day he arose, and the soldiers went and gave information to their employers, who bribed them to say that the body was stolen by his disciples. In confutation of this calumny Jesus remained six weeks among his followers, and then conducting them to Mount Olivet, ascended into heaven. The christian religion has subsisted to the present day, uninjured by all the attacks which have been made against it. The evidences upon which it stands are irrefragable, and its doctrines are of the most exalted nature. They teach that man is a miserable creature in consequence of the fall, but that he is restored to the divine favour by the obedience, death, and mediation of Christ, who came from heaven to make an atonement for the sins of the world, and to bring that life and immortality to light by the gospel, which had been lost by the fall of Adam. The precepts of christianity are agreeable to its doctrinal system; tending to make men humble, virtuous, patient, and contented in this world, and to fit them for a state of endless purity.—*New Testament.*

Jesus, a man who, before the taking of Jerusalem by Titus, announced to the Jews the calamities about to fall upon them. Four years before the war he went about proclaiming, "Woe, woe to Jerusalem." Being taken and brought before the rulers, and interrogated, his only answer was, "Woe to Jerusalem!" At the time of the siege he continued crying, Woe to the temple! Woe to the city! Woe to the people! and at last he cried, Woe to myself! and at that instant was killed by a dart.—*Josephus.*

Jethro, surnamed Raguel, king and priest of the Midianites, who received Moses into his family when he fled from Egypt, and gave him his daughter Zipporah. When Moses had delivered the Israelites from their bondage, Jethro met him, and delivered him his wife and children, with much good advice.—*Exodus.*

Jeune (John le), a French priest of the oratory, who quitted a rich canonry to lead a life of devotion. He was a celebrated preacher, and indefatigable in the exercises of his calling. He died in 1672, aged 80. His Sermons were printed in 10 vols. 8vo., and were much studied by Massillon.—*Moreri.*

Jewel (John), a learned prelate, was born at Berry Narber, in Devonshire, and educated at Barnstaple school, from whence he removed to Oxford, where he was first entered of Merton, and afterwards of Corpus Christi college. In the reign of Edward VI. he avowed the protestant religion, and became an admired preacher, which in the succeeding reign brought him into imminent danger. Finding that bishop Bonner was devising means to apprehend him, he went abroad, and resided with Peter Martyr at Strasburg and afterwards at Zurich. On the death of Mary he returned home, and was appointed one of the sixteen protestant divines to dispute with as many romanists before queen Elizabeth. In 1559 he was preferred to the bishopric of Salisbury, and in 1565 he received the degree of D. D. from the university of Oxford. His conduct as a bishop was exemplary, and he paid great attention to the work of reformation in his diocese. His application to study was so intense as to lay the foundation of an illness of which he died in 1671. His remains were interred in Salisbury cathedral. His learning and abilities were celebrated over Europe, by his admirable Apology for the Church of England, which was attacked by his countryman and schoolfellow, *Thomas Harding*, and unanswerably defended by the author. His works were collected into one volume folio, and deemed of so much im-

portance as to be placed in the churches for the edification of the people.—*Life by Humphrey. Biog. Brit.*

JEZID I. the 5th caliph, or successor of Mahomet, and the second of the race of Ommiades, began his reign in 680. The Arabs, in the second year of his reign, elected Hussein, son of Ali, to the caliphate, whom Jezid caused to be assassinated. He also persecuted the whole house of Ali, and put a number of persons to death. He died in 683. Jezid, though a cruel tyrant, had a taste for poetry, and wrote some amatory verses of merit.—*Moreri.*

JOAB, the general of David king of Israel, distinguished himself equally by his valour and his cruelties. He treacherously slew Abner the general, and stabbed Absalom the son of David. That monarch, in consideration of his services, did not punish him; but Solomon put him to death for taking part with Adonijah, B. C. 1014. —*Stackhouse.*

JOACHIM, a celebrated monk, was born at Celico, near Cosenza. He went on a pilgrimage barefoot to the Holy Land, and on his return entered into the order of cistercians. He founded several monasteries, which he governed with discretion. He was regarded as a prophet, and many of his predictions were printed, in a book entitled, The Everlasting Gospel. He wrote many other books, and died in 1202, aged 90. His followers pretended that miracles were wrought at his tomb, and applied to the pope to canonize him, but this was rejected on account of some supposed errors in his works.—*Moreri.*

JOACHIM (George), a mathematician, otherwise named Rheticus, was born in the country of the Grisons in 1514. He obtained the mathematical chair at Wittemberg, where he zealously espoused and defended the astronomical system of Copernicus. He died in 1576. His works are; Ephemerides; de Doctrina Triangulorum; Orationes de Astronomia, &c.——*Melch. Adam in vit. Phil. Germ. Vossius de Math.*

JOAN OF ARC, or the maid of Orleans, a French heroine, was born about 1412 at Domremy in Lorraine, of mean parents. She was servant at an inn when she imagined that St. Michael, the tutelary angel of France, had commanded her to raise the siege of Orleans, then closely pressed by the English, under the duke of Bedford. Her pretended visions made a great noise, and she was introduced to Charles VII., whom she is said to have discovered amidst his courtiers though he was dressed like them. She promised to relieve Orleans, and to procure the coronation of Charles at Rheims. Her offers were accepted, though the parliament treated her as an impostor. Clad in armour she headed the troops, who were animated by her professions and example. The siege of Orleans was raised, after which she marched to Rheims, and assisted at the coronation of the king, who ennobled her family, to which he gave the name of *Du Lys* and large grants of land. Joan was wounded in an attack on Paris, and was taken prisoner at the siege of Compeigne: when the English, to their disgrace, tried and condemned her for sorcery. She was burnt at Rouen in 1431.—*Mezeray. Nouv. Dict.*

JOAN (pope), a fictitious character, though the contrary is asserted by Platina, who calls this pope John VIII. It is said that about the middle of the 9th century a woman named Joan, born at Mentz, and who had long worn men's clothes, obtained so great a reputation as a doctor, as to be elected to the papal chair on the death of Leo IV. It is further stated, that having had an intrigue with her confidential friend, and not knowing her time, she was taken in labour as she was going in a procession, and died in the street. In order to avoid the like disgrace, it has been said that every new pope was placed in a perforated chair to be examined. The whole of this ridiculous story, however, is now abandoned as fabulous by protestants as well as catholics. David Blondel, in particular, published an able refutation of it.—*Platina. Moreri.*

JOAN I. queen of Naples, was the daughter of Charles king of Sicily, and born in 1326. At the age of 19 she assumed the government, and married Andrew of Hungary, whom she murdered, and espoused another. Lewis of Hungary, brother of Andrew, marching to avenge his death, Joan took refuge in Provence. She afterwards recovered her capital, and having destroyed her second husband married a third, who dying shortly after, she gave her hand to a fourth. Having no children, she adopted her relation Charles de Duras, who revolted against her at the instigation of the king of Hungary. She then adopted Louis of France, duke of Anjou, for her heir, which produced a bloody war. Charles rendered himself master of Naples, and caused the queen to be put to death in 1381. —*Univ. Hist.*

JOAN II. queen of Naples, succeeded her brother Ladislaus in 1414. She was twice married, but lived a scandalous life. Her second husband, John count of March, put to death her paramour Pandolfus, and imprisoned the queen. The Neapolitans released her, and her husband became a prisoner in his turn. On recovering his liberty, he went to France, where he took a religious habit and died. Joan died in 1434, after adopting Alphonsus king of Arragon for her heir.—*Moreri. Univ. Hist.*

JOASH, the son of Ahaziah king of Judah, escaped by means of his aunt Jehoshiba from the fury of Athaliah his grandmother, who destroyed the other princes of the family. At the age of seven Jehoiada the high-priest caused him to be proclaimed king, and Athaliah was put to

eath. During the life of Jehoiada he go-rned well, but afterwards fell into idol-ry. He was slain by his servants B.C. 3.—*Bible.*

JOASH, the son of Jehoahaz king of ael, succeeded his father. He apostatized idolatry, but paid great respect to the ophet Elisha in his last sickness. He de-ated the Syrians in three battles, and re-vered several cities from them. He also eated and made prisoner Amaziah, king Judah, and took the city of Jerusalem. e died B. C. 826, having reigned sixteen ars.—*Ibid.*

JOB, a celebrated patriarch, was born in e country of Uz, between Idumea and Ara-a. His history makes the subject of a autiful book in the sacred canon, and is ubtless the most ancient poem in the orld. He is there distinguished for his shaken integrity in the midst of the se-rest trials, after which he was restored to alth and honour, and died about 1500 C. Some attribute this book to Isaiah, t others with more probability to Moses. *Gray's Key to O. T.*

JOBERT (Louis), a French jesuit, who s distinguished for his knowledge in the ence of medals, on which subject he ote an elaborate treatise, printed in 1739, 2 vols. 12mo. He died in 1719, aged 72. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JODELLE (Stephen), lord of Limodin, rench poet, was born at Paris in 1532. was the first who wrote plays in that guage, but they were so long, that one them took ten mornings for its repre-itation. He also wrote sonnets, elegies, es, and tragedies. He died in 1579.—*oreri. Bayle.*

JOEL, the second of the minor prophets, urished about 789 years B.C. His pro-ecy, written in a vehement style, regards efly the desolation of Judea by the Chal-ns St. Peter in the Acts applies a pas-e from this prophet to the establishment christianity, and the pouring out the rit on the day of pentecost.—*Gray's Key O. T.*

JOHN the Baptist, the forerunner of the ssiah, was the son of Zacharias, a priest, l Elizabeth. His birth was foretold by angel. After passing his early years in rement, he came forth publicly as a acher of repentance, baptizing all who fessed their sins. Our Saviour was tized by him in Jordan, and John bore imony to his divinity. He was behead-by Herod at the instigation of Herodias, lip's wife, with whom Herod lived in ltery, A. D. 29.—*New Testament. See Heron's Life of the Baptist.*

JOHN the Evangelist, or the divine, was son of Zebedee and Salome, and the ther of James the Great. Their occupa-n was fishing, in which they were en-ed when Jesus called them. John was beloved disciple of his master, and leaned on his breast at the last supper. Before the ascension of our Lord, Peter asked him what should become of John, to which he answered, "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee?" whence some have inferred that he would not die, but remain on earth till the Messiah's second advent. He preached the gospel in several parts of Asia, and fixed his principal residence at Ephesus. In the persecution by Domitian, he is said to have been plunged into a cauldron of boiling oil, but coming out unhurt, he was banished to the isle of Patmos, where he received the visions contained in his Apocalypse. In the reign of Nerva he was released, and returned to Ephesus, where he died A.D. 100, aged 94. He wrote his gospel to complete what had been omitted by the other evangelists, and to refute the errors of Cerinthus and Ebion. In the New Testament there are likewise three epistles by him.—*Cave.*

JOHN, surnamed Mark, a disciple of the apostles, who accompanied Paul and Barnabas in their journeys for the propagation of the gospel. A difference arising between the two apostles, they separated, and Mark went with Barnabas to Cyprus. The other particulars of his story are unknown.—*Ibid.*

JOHN, secretary to the emperor Honorius, seized on the throne after his master's death in 423. He was taken prisoner at Ravenna, and beheaded in 425.—*Moreri.*

JOHN I. emperor of Constantinople, surnamed Zimisces, was of an illustrious family. He stabbed the emperor Nicephorus Phocas in 969, and obtained many victories over the Russians, Bulgarians, and Saracens. He was poisoned by Basil the eunuch in 976.—*Moreri. Univ. Hist.*

JOHN II. (Comnenus), succeeded Alexis Comnenus his father in 1118. He gained several advantages over the Turks, and governed with great prudence and liberality. He died in 1143 of a wound which he received from a poisoned arrow.—*Ibid.*

JOHN III. (Ducas), was crowned at Nice in 1222, at the time when the Latins were in possession of Constantinople. He was a prince of great virtue, gained many battles, defeated the Scythians, Tartars, and Bulgarians, and extended his empire on all sides. He died in 1255.—*Ibid.*

JOHN IV. (Lascaris), son of Theodore the younger, whom he succeeded in 1259 at the age of six years; but the despot Michael Palæologus deprived him of his crown and his eyes in the same year, and imprisoned him for life.—*Ibid.*

JOHN V. (Cantacuzenus), was the minister and favourite of Andronicus Palæologus, who made him guardian of his children John and Emanuel, with whose mother, Jane of Savoy, he governed for some time with great wisdom and moderation. But in 1345 he assumed the imperial title in Thrace, and in 1347 took Constantinople,

compelling John Palæologus, who had been crowned in 1341, and who married his daughter, to retire to Salonica. The exiled monarch, with the help of the Genoese, defeated the fleet of the usurper, and obliged him to quit his throne and capital. He then retired to the monastery of Mount Athos, where he took the religious habit. He there devoted himself to literary studies, and wrote a valuable history of the empire, and a defence of Christianity against the Mohammedans. He died in 1410.—*Univ. Hist.*

JOHN VI. (Palæologus), succeeded his father Andronicus the younger in 1341, but he was deprived by John Cantacuzenus, whose daughter he married after recovering his throne. His son Andronicus revolted against him, and the Genoese made themselves masters of the Isle of Lesbos, and Amurath I. took the city of Adrianople. He died in 1391.—*Ibid.*

JOHN VII. (Palæologus), succeeded his father Emanuel in 1425. His reign was very unfortunate, and the Turks made such progress in his dominions as to reduce him to the necessity of imploring the succour of the Latins. He consented to a union between the two churches, which was performed at the council of Ferrara in 1439, at which John assisted in person. He died in 1448, after a reign of 29 years.—*Ibid.*

JOHN, king of England, surnamed Lackland, was the fourth son of Henry II. and born in 1199. He deprived his nephew Arthur of the throne, to which he was heir, and confined him in prison at Rouen, where he was murdered. The states of Brittany demanded justice of Philip Augustus of France against the murderer, who was condemned to lose all his lands in that country. The pope also excommunicated him, and absolved his subjects from their allegiance. He for some time resisted the papal authority, but in 1213 he made his submission. The English barons invited over Lewis the son of Philip, and crowned him at London in 1216, but he did not continue long in England. John signed the Magna Charta in 1215, being compelled to it by the barons. He died at Newark the year following, and was buried at Worcester.—*Rapin. Hume.*

JOHN, surnamed *the Good*, king of France, succeeded his father Philip of Valois in 1350. He obtained a victory over the English in 1355, but the year following he was defeated and taken prisoner at Poitiers, by Edward the Black Prince, who sent him to London, where he remained till the peace of Bretigni in 1360. The ransom was three millions of crowns of gold, and eight provinces; but before the sum could be raised, John died suddenly in the Savoy in London, 1364, aged 52. He was a prince of great courage and virtue.—*Mezeray.*

JOHN III. king of Sweden, son of Gustavus Vasa, succeeded in 1568 his brother Eric XIV. who was deprived of his crown on account of his tyranny and cruelties. The first acts of his reign were the restoration of the public tranquillity, and the settlement of a peace with Denmark. He died in 1592.—*Univ. Hist.*

JOHN II. son of Henry III. was proclaimed king of Castile in 1406, at the age of two years. He shewed a warlike spirit, and combated with success the forces of Navarre and Arragon. Having made peace with these powers, he turned his arms against the Moors of Grenada and obtained great advantages over them. He died in 1454, aged 50.—*Ibid.*

JOHN II. king of Navarre and Arragon, succeeded his brother Alphonsus in the latter kingdom in 1458. He sustained for a long time a war with Henry IV. king of Castile, and died at Barcelona in 1479, aged 82.—*Ibid.*

JOHN, king of Bohemia, the son of the emperor Henry VII. was elected to the throne in 1309, at the age of 14. He was a warlike prince, and after defeating the Lithuanians assumed the title of king of Poland. He lost an eye in that expedition, and a Jew doctor, who pretended to restore him to sight, deprived him of the other. His military spirit, however, continued, and he accompanied Philip of France in 1346 to the battle of Cressy, where he was guided between two brave knights, each holding his bridle. He fell in that action, and was buried at Luxembourg.—*Moreri.*

JOHN I. king of Portugal, was the natural son of Peter the Severe, and in 13[illegible] ascended the throne, to the prejudice of Beatrice, daughter of Ferdinand I. his brother. John I. king of Castile, the husband of that princess, disputed the crown, but was defeated at the battle of Aliubarota. He then turned his arms against the Moors of Africa, and took Ceuta and other places. He died in 143[illegible] aged 88.—*Univ. Hist.*

JOHN II. was born in 1455, and succeeded his father Alphonsus V. in 1481. He defeated some conspiracies which were formed against him at the beginning of his reign and put the principal parties to death. He gained some places in Africa, and distinguished himself in the battle of Toro against the Castilians, in 1476. His actions procured him the titles of the Great and the Severe. He encouraged navigation, and under him Portugal obtained settlements in India. He died in 1495.—*Ibid.*

JOHN III. succeeded his father Emmanuel on the throne of Portugal in 1521. He greatly encouraged navigation, commerce and the arts. His navigators discovered Japan, and he sent Francis Xavier into the Indies as a missionary. John died in 155[illegible] aged 55.—*Ibid.*

John IV. called the Fortunate, was born 1604. The Spaniards rendered themves masters of Portugal in 1580, and ot possession till 1640, when the Portuse revolted, and placed the crown on head of the duke of Braganza, John who held it to his death in 1656.—*Univ.*

John V. successor of Peter II. was owned king of Portugal in 1707. He gued with other powers in favour of arles of Austria, who laid claim to the wn of Spain. His government was e, and his virtues great. He died in 0.—*Ibid.*

John I. pope, was a native of Tuscany, ascended the papal chair on the death Hormisdas, in 523. Theodoric king of Goths, a violent arian, threw him into on at Ravenna, where he died in

John II. was a Roman, and succeeded iface II. in 533. He opposed the eutyns and nestorians, and died in 535.

John VIII. a Roman, was elected to the tificate on the death of Adrian II. in He crowned the emperor Charles Bald in 875, and three years after went rance, where he held a council at yes. In his time Italy was greatly rad by the Saracens, who obliged the e to pay tribute. He corresponded Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, had driven Ignatius from his seat, and ped the dignity. John, imposed upon he pretences of the intruder, acknowd him patriarch, but on discovering error he excommunicated him. The e died in 882. Many of his letters are nt.

John X. archbishop of Ravenna, was ted to the papacy in 914. He was a ulent prelate, and defeated the Saracens, had desolated Italy a long time; but was himself driven from Rome by Guy e of Tuscany, who was supported by Roman people. He was put to death 28.

John XI. was the son of Alberic, duke poletta, but some say his father was Sergius III. He was made pope at ge of 25, in 931, through the influence is mother Marosia, wife of Guy duke Tuscany; but afterwards his brother eric threw both him and her into the e of St. Angelo, where John died in

John XII. a Roman of noble birth, was ed pope in 956. He was the first who ged his name on that occasion. At time Berenger tyrannized over Italy, the pope implored the assistance of emperor Otho I. who delivered the try. John crowned Otho at Rome, promised him fidelity, which, how, was of short duration, for he united the son of Berenger against his deli. Otho returned to Rome in 963, and called a council, in which the pope was accused of adultery, sacrilege, and other crimes, which being proved, he was deposed. On the departure of the emperor, John entered Rome, and exercised dreadful cruelties on his enemies. He was assassinated in 964, by a man whose bed he had violated.

John XIII. was appointed pope in 965, by the emperor, against the will of the Roman people. Peter, præfect of Rome, drove him from thence in 966, but the emperor restored him, and Peter became an exile in his turn. John died in 972.

John XIV. bishop of Pavia, and chancellor to the emperor Otho II., obtained the papal chair after Benedict VII. in 983, but three months after his election he was sent to the castle of St. Angelo by the antipope Boniface, and died of poison in 984.

John XVII. an illustrious Roman, was elected pope after Sylvester II. in 1003, and died the same year. There was an antipope of the same name, who was before called Philagathus. The troops of Otho III. having seized him, deprived him of his hands, ears, and tongue, in 998.

John XXI. was a Portuguese, and the son of a physician. He became pope in 1276, but died eight months after his election. Some works of his on philosophy, medicine, and divinity, are extant.

John XXII. was elected pope at Lyons in 1316. He founded several abbeys and bishoprics, but his pontificate was disturbed by quarrels with the emperor and the cordeliers, which order the pope endeavoured to suppress. He died at Avignon in 1334. By his works he seems to have been better fitted for a physician than a pope. They are: 1. Thesaurus Pauperum, or a Collection of Remedies; Treatise on Disorders of the Eyes; On the Formation of the Fœtus; On the Gout; Advice for Preserving Health.

John XXIII. (Balthasar Coffa), a Neapolitan, studied at Bologna, and became chamberlain to Boniface IX. who made him cardinal. He was elected pope after the death of Alexander V. during the great schism, and promised to renounce the pontificate if Gregory XII. and Peter de Luna would drop their pretensions. Not fulfilling his engagements, he was deposed by the council of Constance in 1415, and imprisoned at Heidelberg, where he remained three years, and was then released at the request of Martin V. He died in 1419. The other popes of this name were not remarkable.—*Platina. Bower. Moreri.*

John of Salisbury, a learned Englishman of the 12th century, who in 1177 was chosen bishop of Chartres in France. He died in 1181. He wrote the Life of Thomas à Becket, and several other works.—*Moreri.*

John Sobieski, king of Poland, was the youngest son of James Sobieski, governor

of Cracow, and educated at Paris. In 1665 he was made grand marshal and general of the Polish armies, after which he was appointed master of the royal house, and prelate of Cracovia. He retook several cities from the rebellious Cossacks in the Ukraine, and distinguished himself in many gallant actions. In 1673 he gained the memorable battle of Choczim upon the Niester, in which the Turks lost 28,000 men. The year following he was elected king of Poland on the death of Michael, and the same year he compelled the Turks to sue for peace. In 1683 he forced them to raise the siege of Vienna, which without him would inevitably have been taken. He died at Warsaw in 1696, aged 72. He was a lover of learning, and patronized men of letters.—*Moreri. Univ. Hist.*

JOHN of GAUNT, or Ghent, duke of Lancaster, was the third son of Edward III. king of England, and born at Ghent in 1340. He took for his second wife Constance, a natural daughter of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile and Leon, and on the death of that monarch, he laid claim to the throne in right of his wife, in opposition to Henry of Transtamare, but without success. He served with great glory in France with his brother the Black Prince, and on his death had the management of affairs during the life of his father. On the accession of Richard II. he retired, but the envy of the courtiers, particularly the ecclesiastics, who hated him for protecting Wickliffe, followed him with false accusations of a design to usurp the throne, from which he satisfactorily cleared himself. In 1386 his only daughter was married to the heir apparent of the king of Castile, and John renounced his claim to that crown in consideration of a considerable sum and a pension. He took for his third wife, Catherine Swinford, sister to the wife of his friend Chaucer, the poet. He died in 1399. John of Gaunt was a man of great valour, prudence, and generosity. His son afterwards became king, by the title of Henry IV.—*Collins's Life of John of Gaunt. Godwin's Life of Chaucer.*

JOHN of Austria (don), the natural son of the emperor Charles V., was bred up without the knowledge of his birth till his father on his death-bed had revealed the secret to his son Philip II. king of Spain, who caused him to be brought to his court, and publicly acknowledged him as his brother. In 1569 he was sent into Grenada against the Moors, where he terminated the war with great glory: the year following he was appointed commander of the fleet against the Turks, and gained the celebrated battle of Lepanto. In 1573 he took Tunis, and in 1576 he was made governor of the Low Countries, then in a state of revolt. After taking Namur, Charlemont, and Marienburg, he was vigorously opposed by the archduke Mathias and the prince of Orange. He, however, gained a great battle at Gemblours in 1578, and died the same year, as is supposed of poison, aged 32.—*Moreri.*

JOHN of Paris, a dominican and professor of theology in the 13th century. In the dispute between pope Boniface VIII. and Philip the Fair, king of France, he took the part of the latter, and defended his cause with zeal and ability. He also started objections to the doctrine of transubstantiation, for which he was cited to Rome where he died in 1304. He wrote Tractatus de Regia potestate & Papali; Determinatio de modo existendi corporis Christi in Sacramento Altaris; Correctionum doctrinæ S. Thomæ.—*Cave's Hist. Lit.*

JOHN *of Leyden*. See BOCCOLD.

JOHNSON (Samuel), an English divine was born in Warwickshire, in 1649, and educated at St. Paul's school, London, and Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1670, he obtained the living of Corringham in Essex but resided in London, where he made himself conspicuous against the succession of the duke of York and the measures of the court. Having written a book against the doctrine of passive obedience, under the title of Julian the Apostate, in which the duke was attacked, he was condemned to pay a fine of five hundred marks. When the army was encamped on Hounslow heath, he published a remonstrance to the soldiers in behalf of the protestant religion, for which he was sentenced to stand twice in the pillory, to pay a heavy fine, to be degraded from his function, and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn. This sentence was rigorously inflicted; but at the Revolution the parliament declared the proceedings illegal. He was also rewarded with a pension, and was offered the deanry of Durham, which he considered as inadequate to his merits. He was an unquiet and ungrateful man, and died in 1703. His works were printed in 1 vol. folio, 1710.—*Biog. Brit.*

JOHNSON (John), a learned divine, was born in 1662, near Rochester, and educated at Cambridge, where he became fellow of Corpus Christi college. Archbishop Sancroft gave him two livings in Kent, and Tenison presented him to that of Margate. He had also the vicarage of Cranbrook. He was twice chosen proctor in convocation for the diocese of Canterbury. On the accession of George I. he refused to take the oaths; but afterwards he submitted. He died in 1725. His works are: The Clergyman's Vade Mecum, 2 vols. 12mo.; A Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws, Canons, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.; The unbloody Sacrifice and Altar unveiled and supported, 8vo.; A Paraphrase on the Psalms in the Liturgy, 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

JOHNSON (Martin), a landscape painter of great merit in the reign of James II. His views in England are scarce and valuable.

d only to be found in the collections of curious.—*Vertue. Walpole.*

OHNSON (Samuel), a learned critic, lexrapher, and miscellaneous writer, was n in 1706 at Litchfield, where his father a bookseller. He was educated partly he free school of Litchfield, and in 1728 admitted of Pembroke college, Oxd, which he left in 1731 without a degree. soon after lost his father, who left him uch poor circumstances that he became er of the school at Bosworth, where he not continue long. We next find him ding with a printer at Birmingham, ere he translated Lobo's account of Abysa. In 1735 he married a widow lady of t town, and the same year opened a ool at Edial near Litchfield, but he obed only three scholars, one of whom David Garrick. About this time he an his tragedy of Irene. In 1737 he out for the metropolis accompanied by rick. On fixing his residence in Lonhe formed a connection with Cave, publisher of the Gentleman's Magaz, for which work he continued to write eral years, his principal department g an account of the parliamentary deis. At this period he contracted an inacy with Richard Savage, whose name has immortalized by one of the most ructive pieces of biography ever written. 738 appeared his imitation of Juvenal's d Satire, under the title of London, a m. In 1747 he printed proposals for dition of Shakspeare, and the plan of English Dictionary, addressed to lord sterfield. The price agreed upon been him and the booksellers for the last k was 1575*l.* In 1749 Garrick brought friend's tragedy on the stage of Drury, but it was unsuccessful. In 1750 he menced his Rambler; a periodical er of uncommon merit, and which was inued till 1752. In this work only five ers were the productions of other ers. Soon after the close of this paper lost his wife, a circumstance which tly affected him, as appears from his litations, and the sermon which he te on her death. In 1755 appeared his ionary, and the same year the univerof Oxford conferred on him the degree M. A. Lord Chesterfield also endeaed to assist it by writing two papers in vour in the World, but as he had hito neglected the author, Johnson treated with contempt. The publication of great work did not relieve him from embarrassments, for the price of his ur had been consumed in the progress s compilation, and the year following ind him under an arrest for five gui, from which he was released by Ridson the printer. In 1758 he began Idler, a periodical paper, which was ished in a weekly newspaper. On the h of his mother in 1759 he wrote the romance of Rasselas to defray the expences of her funeral, and to pay her debts. In 1762 the king granted him a pension of 300*l.* per annum, without any stipulation with respect to his literary exertions. Johnson had the honour of a conversation with the king in the royal library, in 1765, when his majesty asked if he intended to publish any more works? To this he answered, that he thought he had written enough; on which the king said, "so should I too, if you had not written so well." About this time he instituted the Literary Club, consisting of some of the most celebrated men of the age. In 1773 he went on a tour with Mr. Boswell to the western islands of Scotland, of which journey he shortly after published an account, which occasioned a difference between him and Macpherson relative to the poems of Ossian. In 1775 the university of Oxford sent him the degree of LL. D. by diploma, which before had been conferred on him by the university of Dublin. In 1779 he began his Lives of the English Poets, which work is a treasure of sound criticism, and a model of literary biography. After a long illness, during part of which he had fearful apprehensions of death, but at last his mind became calm, composed, and resigned, he died full of that faith which he had so vigorously defended and inculcated by his writings, December 13, 1784. His remains were interred in Westminster-abbey, and a statue with an appropriate inscription has been erected to his memory in St. Paul's cathedral. His works have been published in 12 volumes 8vo. As a writer few have done such essential service to his country, by fixing its language and regulating its morality. In his person he was large, robust, and unwieldy. In his dress he was singular and slovenly; in conversation positive, and impatient of contradiction. But with his singularities he had an excellent heart, full of tenderness and compassion, and all his actions were the result of principle. He was a stout advocate for truth, and a zealous champion for the christian religion as professed in the church of England. In politics he was a tory, and at one period of his life a friend to the house of Stuart. He had a noble independence of mind, and would never stoop to any man however exalted, or disguise his sentiments to flatter another. His judgment was uncommonly acute, his imagination quick and ready, his memory tenacious, and his conversation brilliant and instructive.—*Life by Boswell; also by Hawkins and Murphy.*

JOHNSON (Richard), a grammarian, who was head master of the new school at Nottingham from 1707 to 1720. He published Noctes Nottinghamicæ; Grammatical Commentaries; Aristarchus Anti-Bentleianus; and Cursus Equestris Nottinghamiensis, carmen hexametrum, &c. He was master

of arts, but of what university does not appear. He drowned himself in a fit of despondency in a rivulet near Nottingham, in 1720.—*Wakefield's Memoirs.*

JOHNSON (Charles), a lawyer and dramatic writer. He acquired some wealth by his plays, and having married a wealthy widow, set up a tavern in Bow-street, Covent-garden. He died about 1744. Pope ridicules him in his Dunciad on account of his immoderate size.—*Biog. Dram.*

JOHNSON (Maurice), an English antiquary, was born at Spalding in Lincolnshire, of a good family, and bred a barrister. He established a literary society at Spalding in 1712, and was one of the revivers of the antiquarian society, in 1717, to which he sent numerous contributions. He died in 1755.—*Biblioth. Topog. Brit.*

JOHNSON (Thomas), an English botanist, was born at Selby, in Yorkshire. He was bred an apothecary in London, and became, says Wood, the best herbalist of his age. He wrote, Iter in Agrum Canturarium, 1629, and Ericetum Hamstedianum, 1632, which were the first local catalogues of plants published in England. But his great work was an improved edition of Gerard's Herbal. In the civil wars he entered into the royal army; and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M. D. At the siege of Basinghouse he received a wound of which he died in 1644. Besides the above, he wrote on the hot springs of Bath, and other pieces. —*Wood. Pulteney. Granger.*

JOHNSON (Arthur), a physician, was born near Aberdeen, in Scotland, and educated at that university; but he took his doctor's degree at Padua in 1610. In 1637 he published a translation of David's Psalms into Latin verse, dedicated to archbishop Laud, who procured him the appointment of physician to Charles I. He died at Oxford in 1641.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

JOHNSTONE (George), a naval commander, was the son of a Scotch baronet, and devoted himself to the sea service. After passing through the subordinate stations, he was, in 1760, made master and commander, and in 1762, a post-captain. At the peace he was appointed governor of West Florida; and on his return to England he took an active part in the affairs of the East India company, particularly in opposition to lord Clive. In 1771 he wrote Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies, particularly respecting Bengal, 8vo. He sat in parliament first for Cockermouth, and afterwards for Appleby, and had a duel with lord George Germaine, for some reflections which fell from him in the house respecting his lordship. He was one of the commissioners sent to treat with the Americans. He died in 1787.—*Europ. Mag. Nov.* 1789.

JOINVILLE (John, sire de), a French historian, was born at Champagne, about 1260. He was one of the lords of the court of Louis IX. whom he accompanied in most of his expeditions. He died in 1318. Joinville wrote the History of St Louis in French, published by Du Cange in 1668, folio, and again in 1761.—*Moreri.*

JOLY (Claude), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1607. He was made precentor of the cathedral at Paris, and died there in 1700. He wrote a book entitled Maxims for the Education of a Prince which was burnt by the hangman in 1663. He was the author of some other pieces chiefly religious. He is not to be confounded with *Guy* JOLY, secretary to cardinal de Retz, and who wrote Memoirs of his Own Times.—*Moreri.*

JONAH, the fifth of the minor prophets, lived under Joash and Jeroboam II. king of Israel. Being sent to prophesy against Nineveh, he disobeyed, and embarked in a ship for Tarshish. A storm arising, the mariners at his request threw him into the sea, and he was instantly swallowed up by a large fish, which three days after discharged him again on dry land. On going to Nineveh, and delivering his message, the people repented, and the Lord's anger was averted. The gourd under which Jonah sat to watch for the destruction of the city, was probably the plant called palma Christi. He died about 761, B. C.—*Gray's Key to O. T.*

JONAS (Anagrimus), a native of Iceland and a writer of merit. He was coadjutor to Gundebrand, bishop of Holum, who was a disciple of Tycho Brahe. Jonas refused that see after the death of his friend, and died in 1640, aged 95. He wrote, Idea veri Magistratus; Brevis Commentarius de Islandiâ; Anatome Blefkeniana; Vita Gundebrandi Thoracii Islandia, seu Descriptio Populorum et Memorabilium hujus Insulæ; Specimen Islandiæ historicum, &c.—*Bayle.*

JONAS (Justus), a learned protestant, was born at Northausen in Thuringia in 1493. He became principal of the college of Wittemberg, and assisted Melancthon at Marpurg. He zealously defended the doctrines of Luther, and died in 1555.—*Moleb. Adam. vit. Germ. Theol.*

JONATHAN, the son of Saul, and the intimate friend of David, whom he saved from his father's fury at the hazard of his own life. He fell with Saul in fighting against the Philistines, 1056 B. C.—*Bible.*

JONATHAN, son of Matthias, and brother of Judas Maccabæus, a famous Jewish general. He compelled Bacchides, the Syrian commander, to sue for peace; defeated Demetrius Soter, and his general Apollonius. At length he fell by treachery into the hands of Tryphon, who after receiving a large sum as a ransom for him put him to death, B. C. 144.—*Josephus Maccabees.*

NES (Inigo), a famous architect, was in London about 1572. He was ght up a carpenter, but the earl of broke sent him to Italy, where he ac- d a great knowledge of architecture. s I. appointed him surveyor-general e works, and in the succeeding reign ad the charge of rebuilding St. Paul's edral. He was also made manager ie masques and interludes at court, h brought upon him the satire of Ben on, who ridiculed him in his comedy artholomew Fair, under the name of ern Leatherhead. He suffered consi- ly for his loyalty in the time of the rebellion. He died in 1652. In 1655 ared his Discourse on Stonehenge, in h he attempts to prove that it has been man temple. He designed the palace Whitehall, and the Banqueting-house, hurch and piazza of Covent-garden, ther fine buildings. His designs were shed in 1727, folio, and some in 1744, —*Biog. Brit.*

NES (William), a mathematician, was in the isle of Anglesea in 1675. He d in London as a schoolmaster, and g instructed lord Macclesfield's son mathematics, that nobleman made his secretary, and appointed him y teller of the exchequer. He was intimate with sir Isaac Newton, and hosen a fellow of the royal society. ed in 1749. His works are: A Com- um of the Art of Navigation, 8vo. Synopsis Palmariorum Matheseos, New Introduction to the Mathematics, 1706; several papers in the Philoso- l Transactions; an Analysis of several r Isaac Newton's papers, entitled ysis de quantitatum Serie, Fluxione, ifferentia; cum enumeratione Li- m Tertii Ordinis.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ES (sir Wiliam), a judge and learned r, was the son of the preceding, and in London in 1748. Losing his father infancy, the care of him devolved on other, a woman of great virtue and standing, from whom he learned the ents of knowledge, and was then ed to Harrow school, where he made at a progress in his studies, that Dr. ter, the master, affirmed that his knew more Greek then himself. In he was entered of University college, d, where to his classical pursuits he the study of the Persic and Arabic ages, also the Spanish, Italian, and guese. At the age of 19 he became to lord Althorpe, now earl Spencer, during his residence at Wimbledon at noble family he read the greatest of the Old Testament in Hebrew. 769 he made the tour of France, about the same time undertook, at equest of the king of Denmark, to ate the history of Nadir Shah from Persian into French. In 1770 he entered on the study of the law at the Temple, but continued his application to oriental learning and general literature. In 1774 he published his Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry, dedicated to the university of Oxford. In 1779 appeared his translation of the Speeches of Isæus, from the Greek, with notes; and the year following, An Inquiry into the legal Mode of suppressing Riots, occasioned by the disgraceful scenes which happened that year in the metropolis. About this time he was invited to offer himself a candidate to represent the university of Oxford in parliament; which he declined. In 1793 he obtained the appointment of a judge of the supreme court at Calcutta, a situation which had been the object of his anxious wishes. The honour of knighthood was on this occasion conferred on him, and he soon after married Anna Maria Shipley, daughter of the bishop of St. Asaph. In April of that year he embarked for India, leaving his native country, to which he was never to return. On the voyage his active mind projected the establishment of a society in Bengal for the purpose of illustrating oriental antiquities and literature. This scheme he saw carried into effect, and under his auspices, and by his direction, the Society acquired a high reputation. The volumes of its Transactions are inestimable, and are enriched by several valuable productions from his pen. As a judge he was indefatigable and impartial. He studied the native laws of the country, and became so versed in the Sanscrit and the codes of the Brahmins, as to gain the admiration of the most learned men in that country. To his vast acquirements and enlarged mind he added the humility and faith of a christian. He was firmly persuaded of the truth of the scriptures, to whose divine authority he bore testimony, and supported it by proofs and researches that are invincible. This excellent man died in India in 1794. His works were collected and published in 6 vols. 4to. 1799, and his Life written by sir John Shore, lord Teignmouth, in one volume, 4to. in 1804. A beautiful monument has been erected to his memory in St. Paul's cathedral by the East India Company.

JONES (William), an English divine, was born at Lowick in Northamptonshire, in 1726. He received his education at the Charterhouse, from whence he removed on an exhibition to University college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and in 1749 entered into orders. His first situation was on the curacy of Finedon in Northamptonshire, where in 1753 he wrote his excellent Answer to bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit. The year following he married the daughter of the Rev. Brook Bridges, and went to reside at Wadenhoe as curate to his wife's brother. Here he

wrote his Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity, which has been repeatedly printed, and never answered. In 1762 he published an Essay on the first Principles of Natural Philosophy, in which he espoused the Hutchinsonian system. This work he completed in 1781 by his Physiological Disquisitions, or Discourses of the Natural Philosophy of the Elements. Archbishop Secker gave him the vicarage of Bethersden in Kent in 1764, and soon after the rectory of Pluckley in that county. Some years afterwards he removed to Nayland in Suffolk, and exchanged Pluckley for Paston in Northamptonshire, though he continued to reside at Nayland. When Dr. Horne became bishop of Norwich he appointed his old friend Mr Jones his domestic chaplain, and he has embalmed the memory of his patron by an excellent memoir of his life. At the desire of that pious prelate he published two volumes of sermons in 1790. When the French revolution broke out, and democratical principles began to spread in this country, Mr. Jones wrote some seasonable pamphlets, and published a valuable collection of tracts entitled, The Scholar Armed, 2 vols. 8vo. To him also that excellent work the British Critic owed its origin. At the request of lord Kenyon he became tutor to his sons, the eldest of whom, a promising young man, died not long after, to the great grief of both his father and tutor. In 1798 the archbishop of Canterbury presented Mr. Jones to the rectory of Hollingbourne in Kent. This worthy and pious divine died on the morning of the Epiphany in 1801. His works have been published in 12 vols. 8vo. with his life prefixed.

Jones (Jeremiah), a learned dissenting divine, is supposed to have been a native of the north of England. He received his education under his uncle, the Rev. Sam. Jones, of Tewksbury, the tutor of bishops Chandler, Butler, and Secker. He afterwards became minister of a congregation at Avening in Gloucestershire, but resided at Nailsworth, where he kept an academy. Though a deep scholar and hard student, he was a man of pleasant manners, and regularly attended a bowling party near his residence. He died in 1724, aged 31. His works are: 1. A Vindication of the former part of St. Matthew's Gospel from Mr. Whiston's Charge of Dislocations, &c. 1719; 2. A new and full Method of settling the Canonical Authority of the Old Testament, 3 vols. 8vo. 1726. These volumes having become scarce, were lately reprinted at the Clarendon press, Oxford.—*Monthly Mag. April* 1803.

Jones (Paul), a naval adventurer, was a native of Selkirk in Scotland, but settling in America he obtained in 1775 the command of a ship under commodore Hopkins, and distinguished himself in several engagements, for which he received his commission as captain of the marine. He then sailed to France, and being well acquainted with the Irish coast, and the northern part of England, he conceived the design of effecting a descent. He accordingly landed at Whitehaven, and having dismantled a fort, set fire to some shipping in the harbour. From thence he sailed for Scotland, where he landed on the estate of the earl of Selkirk, and plundered his lordship's house of all the plate. He next took the Drake sloop of war, with which he returned to Brest. He afterwards sailed round Ireland to the North Sea with three ships, the Richard, Pallas and Vengeance. Having committed great mischief on that coast, he fell in with the Baltic fleet, convoyed by the Serapis frigate, and the Countess of Scarborough armed ship, both which, after a severe action, he captured off Flamborough-head. For these services the king of France conferred on him the order of merit, and gave him a gold-hilted sword. The career of his exploits finished with the American war, and some private affairs calling him to Europe, he died at Paris in 1792.—*Monthly Mag. Sept.* 1802.

Jones (John), a medical writer, who was born in Wales, and took his doctor's degree at Cambridge. He died about 1580. He wrote; The Dial of Agues, 1556; A Discourse of the natural Beginning of all growing and living Things; A translation of Galen's four books of Elements.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Jones (sir William), an English judge who wrote Reports of Cases in the king's bench and common pleas, folio. He was made a justice of the common pleas in 16 and removed to the king's bench in 16 He is not to be confounded with sir *Thomas* Jones, lord chief justice of the common pleas in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. When this last monarch consulted him on his dispensing power, and said that he could soon have twelve judges of his opinion, sir Thomas answered, "Twelve judges you may possibly find, sir, but not twelve lawyers." He was also author of Reports.—*Granger.*

Jones (Henry), a dramatic writer, was born at Drogheda in Ireland, and was originally a bricklayer. Some of his poetical attempts attracting the notice of lord Chesterfield, then lord lieutenant, he took him under his patronage, and brought him to London, where he published his poems by subscription, and produced his tragedy of the Earl of Essex, which gained him wealth and reputation. He died poor in 1770, and was buried by charity. One *John* Jones wrote in the time of Charles I. a play called Adraste, or the Woman's Spleen.—*Biog. Dram.*

Jones (Griffith), a writer, was born in 17 and died in 1786. He was many years editor of the London Chronicle, and other

ers. He had also a concern in the Literary Magazine, and with a brother of his, pro-ected those useful publications for chil-ren, which were successfully printed by Ir. John Newberry.—*Gen. B. D.*

JONES (Richard), a Welsh divine, who ompiled in his native language a curious ork, called Gemma Cambricum, contain-g a summary of all the books and chap-rs of the bible. He was matriculated of sus college, Oxford, in 1621, and died in eland, about 1652.—*Wood.*

JONES (John), an English monk, was rn in London, and educated at Merchant aylors' school, from whence he was ected to St. John's college, Oxford, in 91. but his inclination leading him to Roman catholic religion, he went to ain, where he entered into the order of Benedict, changed his name to *Leander Sancto Martino*, and became D. D. He s afterwards professor of Hebrew and inity, and vicar-general of his order. died in London in 1636. His works ; Sacra ars Memoriæ ad Scripturas di-is in promptu habendas memoriterque cendas accommodata, 8vo.; Conciliatio orum communium totius Scripturæ; the Bible with Glosses, in 6 vols. fol.— d, *A. O.*

ONES (David), a Welsh poet, was a na- of Caernarvonshire, and flourished 1750 to 1780. He edited two collec-s of Welsh poetry, and formed a large ction of antient MSS. in that language. wen's *Cambr. Biog.*

ONES (John), a Welsh antiquary, who inued transcribing old manuscripts for t forty years, as appears from some of olumes dated from 1590 to 1630. Of collection above fifty large volumes still in existence—*Owen's Cambrian*

NES (Rice), a native of Merioneth-, and an eminent Welsh poet, died in aged 86. In 1770 he published a h Anthology, in quarto, containing ions from the poets of different periods. *l.*

O (Ludolph de), a painter, was born lland in 1619. His abilities were great trait painting, and he acquired a con-ble fortune by his profession. He died 7.—*Pilkington.*

GHE (Baldwin), or *Junius*, a francis-onk, was born at Dordt, in Holland, ed at Brussels in 1634. He wrote, Concionatorum, Sentum Catholicum and several books of practical divi-—*Moreri.*

IN (Gilbert), a jesuit and poet, was n 1596, and died at Tournon in 1638. rote odes, epodes, elegies, and as, in elegant Latin, and translated eonin to that language.—*Baillet, Juge-s Savans.*

LIUS (John), a learned writer of th century, was born at Holstein. and educated at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where he died young in 1659. He wrote The History of Philosophers, in Latin, a work exact and judicious—*Moreri.*

JONSON (Benjamin), an English comic poet, was born in Westminster in 1574. His father was a clergyman, and died about a month before the birth of our poet, who received his education at Westminster school; but his mother marrying again, his father-in-law, who was a bricklayer, compelled him to work at his business. On this he listed for a soldier, and went to the Netherlands, where he distinguished himself by his courage. After his return he went to St. John's college, Cambridge, but did not remain there long, owing to his extreme poverty. He then turned his attention to the stage, and became a player and dramatic writer, with indifferent success till Shakspeare gave him his assistance. His first printed play was his comedy of Every Man in his Humour, after which he produced a new piece annually for several years. He engaged with Chapman and Marston in writing a comedy called Eastward Hoe, which being deemed a satire on the Scotch nation, had nearly brought the authors to the pillory. At the accession of James I. Jonson had the conducting of a spectacle for his entertainment in his passage from the Tower to Westminster-abbey, and he continued to have the management of all the masques and public shows during that and the succeeding reign. In 1615 he was made poet laureat; the salary of which he afterwards procured to be raised from a hundred marks to as many pounds, with a butt of Canary wine. In 1617 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M. A. Notwithstanding his pension and the profits of his performances, he was generally poor, and was frequently relieved by the king's bounty. He died in 1637, and was buried at Westminster-abbey: on his grave-stone is the following inscription:

O! rare Ben Jonson!

His works, consisting of plays, poems, and some pieces in prose, were published in 1756, in 7 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

JONSTON (John), an eminent naturalist and physician, was born at Sambler, in Poland, in 1603, and died at Silesia, in 1675. He published the Natural History of Birds, Fishes, Quadrupeds, Insects, &c. 5 vols. folio, 1651; a Treatise on Trees and Fruits, fol. 1662.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JORAM, king of Israel, succeeded his brother Ahaziah, 896 B. C. He defeated the Moabites; but the Syrians under Benhadad besieged him so closely in Samaria, that the people were reduced to the last stage of famine. In this exigency the king sent to slay Elisha, as the author of his calamity, but the prophets predicted a speedy deliverance, which accordingly happened. Joram fell into idolatry, and cruelty, and

was wounded in fighting against Hazael, king of Syria, and fled, but was slain by his own general Jehu, 884 B. C.—*Bible.*

JORAM, king of Judah, succeeded his father Jehoshaphat, 889 B. C. He married Athaliah, daughter of Ahab, and was an idolater and tyrant. The Edomites revolted from him, and he was also attacked by the Philistines. He died of a tormenting disease, B. C. 885.—*Bible.*

JORDÆNS (James), a celebrated painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1594. He was the disciple of Adam van Oort, and of Rubens. He painted with extraordinary freedom, and expedition; there is a brilliancy and harmony in his colouring, and a good understanding of the chiaro-scuro. His composition is rich, and his expression natural and strong, but his designs want elegance and taste. Many of his pieces are in the churches of Antwerp, and other cities of the Netherlands. He died in 1678.—*Pilkington.*

JORDAN (sir Joseph), a gallant English admiral, who by his presence of mind and valour, gained the battle of Solebay, in 1672. The advantage was long on the side of the Dutch fleet, as the English were overpowered by numbers; but sir Joseph fell into the midst of the enemy, and throwing them into confusion, the fortune of the day was reversed, and the English gained the victory.—*Granger.*

JORDAN (Charles Stephen), a Prussian writer, originally of a French family, was born at Berlin in 1700. He became vice-president of the academy of sciences at Berlin, where he died in 1746. Frederick the Great caused a monument to be erected to his memory with this inscription: "*Here lies* JORDAN, the friend of the muses, and of the king." That monarch also composed a eulogy upon him, in which he bestows a great encomium upon his talents and virtues. He wrote, Travels in France, England, and Holland, with Satirical Anecdotes, 12mo; A Miscellany of Literature, Philosophy, and History, 12mo; and the Life of de la Croze.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JORDAN (Thomas), a dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I. He wrote two comedies and a masque, mentioned by Langbaine with respect.—*Biog. Dram.*

JORDAN (John Christopher), an able antiquary, was privy consellor to the king of Bohemia. He wrote several chronological works, and illustrated some of the antient historians. He died in 1740.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

JORDANO (Luca), a famous painter, was born at Naples in 1632. He studied the manner of Pietro da Cortona, but chiefly the works of Paul Veronese. The king of Spain employed him to paint the Escurial, and in several other great works, by which he acquired considerable wealth. He died at Naples in 1705.—*Pilkington.*

JORDEN (Edward), an English physician was born at High Halden, in Kent, in 1569 and educated at Hart hall, Oxford, but he took his doctor's degree at Padua, and afterwards settled in London, from whence he removed to Bath, where he died in 1632. He wrote, a Brief Discourse of Disease, called the Suffocation of the Mother, 4to.; Discourse of Natural Baths, and Mineral Waters, 4to. 1631; afterwards reprinted in 8vo. by Guidott, who added thereto a Treatise concerning the Bath wherein the Antiquity both of the Bath and the City is discovered, 1662.—*Wood.*

JORNANDES, a Goth, who in the reign of Justinian wrote a work, entitled, De Mundo, et de Rerum et Temporum successione, 1617, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

JORTIN (John), an eminent divine, was born in London, in 1698, and educated at the Charter-house, from whence he removed to Jesus college, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow. While under-graduate he translated for Mr. Pope some of Eustathius's Notes on Homer. In 17 he was appointed moderator, and taxor t year following. In this year he publish Latin poems, in quarto, under the title Lusus Poetici, which went through thr editions. About this time he entered in orders, and in 1726 was presented by college to the living of Swavesey, near Ca bridge, which he resigned in 1730 on settli in London, where he officiated at a cha in Bloomsbury. In 1730 he published fo Sermons on the truth of the Christian Re gion; and the year following, Miscellanec Observations upon Authors, Ancient a Modern, 2 vols. 8vo. In 1734 appea his Remarks on Spenser's Poems, and Milton. In 1737 he obtained the rect of Eastwell, in Kent, which he resigned, air of that place not agreeing with health. In 1746 he was appointed afterno preacher at Oxendon chapel in the paris St. Martin in the Fields. This year he p lished six Discourses on the Truth of Christian Religion, 8vo. The next yea became assistant to Dr. Warburton in L coln's-inn. In 1749 he was appointed preach the Boyle's lecture which he for three years. In 1751 archbishop H ring gave him the rectory of St. Dunsta the East; and about this time he publis the first volume of his Remarks on Ecc astical History, which he continued t vols. In 1755 appeared his six Disse tions on Different Subjects, and the s year the archbishop conferred on him degree of D. D. In 1758 appeared his of Erasmus, in 2 vols. 4to. Dr. Osbaldis bishop of London, made him his chap and gave him a prebend in St. Pa with the archdeaconry of London. died in 1770, and was buried in Kens ton church-yard. Seven volumes o sermons were published after his de and two volumes of tracts. A uni

tion of his works is now printing—*Nobbs's Anecd. of Bowyer.*

JOSEPH, the favourite son of Jacob, by chel, was hated by his brethren, to whom ng sent by his father when they were nding their flocks, they intended to put to death, but were diverted from the ject by Reuben. In Reuben's absence y sold him to some Midianitish mer- nts, and having dipped Joseph's coat in od, carried it to his father, who lament- grievously, thinking he had been slain a wild beast. Joseph was sold in Egypt Potiphar, a lord of the court, who made steward of his affairs; but his mistress ng in love with him, and he resisting criminal desires, she accused him of ing attempted her virtue, on which he thrown into prison, where he inter- ed the dreams of the king's butler and er. Pharaoh being perplexed by an ex- rdinary dream, the butler mentioned ph who explained the mystery, and made prime minister of Egypt. His hren coming thither during a famine, trated themselves before him. After rent interviews he discovered himself nem, and sent for his father and all his ly, whom he settled in the province of nen. Joseph married the daughter of the st or prince of On, by whom he had raim and Manasseh. He governed Egypt great wisdom till his death, B.C. 1636. es carried his bones out of Egypt, and them with Jacob's in Canaan.—*Genesis. Ibid.*

SEPH, the husband of Mary, mother sus Christ, was of the tribe of Judah, of the family of David. St. Matthew his father Jacob, and St. Luke gives the name of Heli, which is thus explain- Heli and Jacob were brothers, and the dying without children, the second mar- the widow according to the law of Mo- Thus Jacob was his natural father, but ssed for the son of Heli, agreeably to ewish law.—*New Testament.*

SEPH of Arimathea, a counsellor, who to Pilate, and begged the body of Je- which he laid in his own sepulchre. fterwards joined the disciples, and died rusalem.—*Ibid.*

SEPH I. emperor of Germany, of the of Austria, was the son of the empe- Leopold, and crowned king of Hunga- 1687, elected king of the Romans in and ascended the imperial throne on eath of his father, in 1705. He en- d in his interests Savoy, England, and nd, against France, in support of the of the archduke Charles to the crown ain, in which war the allies were suc- l. In 1706 he put the electors of Ba- and Cologne to the ban of the empire aking part with France, and having ved those princes of a great part of estates, he bestowed the same on his ons and favourites. He made himself master of Italy, and levied contributions on Mantua, Parma, Modena, Lucca, Genoa, and other places. His armies also defeated the revolted Hungarians, headed by prince Bagotzki, who was forced to take refuge in Turkey. In the midst of these successes Joseph was taken off by the small-pox in 1711, aged 33.—*Univ. Hist. New. Dict. Hist.*

JOSEPH II. emperor of Germany, was the son of the emperor Leopold and of Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, and archduchess of Austria. He was crowned king of the Romans in 1764, and the year following succeeded his father. He early displayed great talents and activity by new modelling the armies, and reforming all the departments of government. He also travelled through his dominions, and visited Prussia, Italy, France, and Russia. Among other excellent regulations which he adopted, was the setting apart one day every week to receive petitions, and to hear complaints. In 1771 Germany suffered the horrors of a famine, yet amidst this calamity the emperor joined Prussia and Russia in the dismemberment of Poland. In 1780, by the death of the empress-queen, he succeeded to the crown of Hungary and Bohemia. The year following he issued a decree in favour of the liberty of the press, which was followed by others equally liberal, particularly one of toleration. In a journey to the Netherlands the emperor gained the love of the people by his courtesy and generosity. On this visit he declared Ostend a free port, and ordered several improvements to be made in the harbour at his own expence. He afterwards demanded from the Dutch the free navigation of the Scheldt, but in this design he failed. On his return to Vienna he abolished the system of vassalage. This measure was followed by an imperial edict, disclaiming all secular subjection to the court of Rome, and the suppression of many monasteries, and the regulation of others. On this occasion pope Pius VI. made a journey to Vienna, to alter the emperor's designs, but though pompously received, he could not effect his purpose. In 1786 the emperor followed his attack on the papal authority, by an assembly of the ecclesiastical princes at Ratisbon, in which it was resolved to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the pope. In 1788, a declaration of war was published against the Turks, and the same year the emperor in person reduced Schabatz; but this was followed by the defeat of prince Linchenstein, who fell in the action. Soon after this a bloody battle was fought between the Imperialists and Turks, on the heights of Rohadin, in which neither could claim the victory. Joseph next made an attempt to possess himself of Belgrade, but without success. But marshal Laudohn taking upon him the command of the army, took Durbieza and Novi, and in 1789 reduced

Belgrade; soon after a peace was concluded, chiefly occasioned by the discontented spirit in Germany at such a waste of men and treasure. In February following the emperor died of a lingering illness, which he endured with christian fortitude and resignation. He was succeeded by his brother Peter Leopold, grand duke of Tuscany.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Joseph king of Portugal, of the family of Braganza, was born in 1717, ascended the throne in 1750, and died in 1777. A conspiracy formed against him in 1751, occasioned the expulsion of the jesuits from his dominions. He had afterwards a dispute with the court of Rome, and a war with Spain, in which he was supported by England.—*Univ. Hist.*

Joseph (Ben Gorion), a Jewish historian, whom the rabbins falsely confound with Josephus. He lived in the 5th century, and wrote in Hebrew a History of the Jews, which bears evident marks of being an abridgement of Josephus's larger work. It was published in a Latin version by Gagnier at Oxford, in 1706, 8vo. and in Hebrew and Latin at Gotha, in 1707, 4to.—*Moreri.*

Joseph of Paris, a famous capuchin, commonly called *Father Joseph*, who was employed by cardinal Richelieu in most of his political intrigues. Louis XIII. procured him a cardinal's hat, but he died of an apoplexy before he received it, in 1638.—*Moreri.*

Joseph (father), an apostate monk of Hungary, who headed a numerous banditti, about 1678, whom he called the people of God, assuming to himself the name of Joshua. He entered the Austrian dominions, where he committed dreadful outrages, burning churches, putting priests to death, and defiling nuns, under pretence of zeal for true religion. The motley crew were at last dispersed on the sudden death of their leader.—*Ibid.*

Josephus (Flavius), a Jewish historian, was born of a priestly family at Jerusalem, about A. D. 37. He received a liberal education among the Pharisees, after which he went to Rome, where he cultivated his talents to great advantage. On his return to his own country, he commanded the troops employed to defend Jotapat against Vespasian and Titus, which he maintained bravely seven weeks. Vespasian took him into favour, and he was held in great esteem by Titus, whom he accompanied to the siege of Jerusalem, at the taking of which he obtained the sacred books, and many favours for his countrymen. When Vespasian became emperor he gave Josephus a palace, with a pension, the freedom of the city, and a grant of lands in Judea. Titus added to these favours, and Josephus out of gratitude assumed the name of *Flavius*. During his residence at Rome he wrote his History of the Wars of the Jews, first in Syriac, and afterwards in Greek. Its style approaches nearest to that of Livy. He also wrote the Antiquities of the Jews, in which it is supposed are some interpolations of modern transcribers, particularly with regard to what is said of our Saviour. He wrote likewise two books in defence of the Jews against Apion, and his own Life. The best editions of his works are Hudson's at Oxford, 2 vols. fol. 1720, and Havercamp's at Amsterdam, 1727, 2 vols. fol. Josephus died A. D. 93.—*Moreri.*

Joshua, the son of Nun, of the tribe of Benjamin. He succeeded Moses as the leader of the Israelites, whom he conducted into Canaan, and signalized himself by his valour and his prudence. He died in the 110th year of his age, B. C. 1424. The book bearing his name is ascribed to him, also the concluding part of Deuteronomy.—*Gray's Key O. T.*

Josiah, king of Judah, succeeded his father Ammon, B. C. 641, at the age of eight years. He destroyed the idols, and restored the worship of the true God, established virtuous magistrates, for the administration of justice, and repaired the temple. He also caused the law of Moses to be sought for and preserved. He was wounded in a battle fought at Megiddo, against Necho king of Egypt, and died, B. C. 610.—*Bible.*

Joubert (Laurence), physician to the king of France, was born at Valence, in Dauphiny, in 1529. On the death of Rondelet in 1562, he became regius professor of physic at Montpelier, and Henry III. appointed him his physician. He died in 1582. His works make 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

Joubert (Francis), a priest of Montpelier, was born in 1689. He was a zealous jansenist, and on that account was confined for some time in the Bastile. He wrote a Commentary on the Revelations, and other works, and died in 1763.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Joubert (Bartholomew Catherine), a French general, was born at Pont-de-Vaux in the department of Ain, in 1769. He was bred to the law, which profession he quitted for the army, and in 1789 commenced his military course as a grenadier, from whence he rose by degrees to be general in chief. He seconded Buonaparte in the conquest of Italy, and signalized himself at Millesimo, Ceva, Montebaldo, Rivoli, and in the Tyrol. He was opposed to general Suwarrow, but was slain at the battle of Novi in 1799.—*Ibid.*

Jousse (Daniel), a French lawyer, was born at Orleans, in 1704, and died in 1761. He published many works in the line of his profession.—*Ibid.*

Jouvency (Joseph), a French jesuit, was born in 1643, and died at Rome, in 1719. He published an apology, in which he defended Chastel, who attempted the life of Henry IV. and calls him a martyr. He continued the History of the Jesuits, and wrote some other works.—*Moreri.*

Jouvenet (John), a French painter, was

scended from an Italian family of that ofession, and born at Rouen, in 1641. s first instructions were derived from his her, but he improved himself under le n. He passed through all the offices of academy, and became one of the per- ual rectors. He died in 1717.—*D'Ar- ville.*

OVIANUS (Flavius Claudius), a Roman peror, was born in Pannonia, of a noble ily, in 331. He was elected emperor by Roman soldiers after the death of Julian, refused the dignity unless they turned istians, to which they consented. He le a disadvantageous peace with Persia, up the heathen temples, and recalled banished clergy. He died after reign- seven months, owing to the suffocating our of burning charcoal in his room, 0.368. He disgraced himself by burn- a famous library at Antioch.—*Ammia- Marcellinus. Crevier.*

OVINIAN, a monk of Milan in the 4th ury, who after leading a life of great erity, debauched a number of women, procured many disciples. He held that body of our Saviour was not real flesh, a phantom, and that it was lawful to ge in sensual pleasures, with others lly offensive to good morals, on which nt the emperor Honorius ordered him is followers to be scourged and ba- d. Jovinian died in Dalmatia of a de- , A. D. 406. He wrote several books were refuted by Jerome. *Cave.*

rius (Paul), an eminent historian, was t Como, in Lombardy, in 1483. Having ed an excellent education, he went to , where he wrote his piece, De Pisci- omanis. He received a pension from is I. king of France, and Clement VII. him the bishopric of Nocera, which y he disgraced by his course of life, much given to women. He died in and was interred at Florence. His st work is a history of his own time, in 3 vols. Strasburg, 1556. It is written dmirable style, but must be read with . He also wrote the Lives of Illus- Men. His brother *Benedict* wrote the y of Switzerland.—*Moreri.*

USE (Anne de), a French duke, and l of France, who distinguished him- many gallant exploits. He was kill- n expedition against the Huguenots —*Moreri.*

ER (William), otherwise Lyde, was Oxford, in 1622, and became fellow dalen college, but on turning Roman he went abroad. He returned at toration, and retired to a village in ghamshire, where he led a life of de- and died in 1706. He wrote, 1. man Empress, a comedy, 1670, 4to.; ervations on the Life of Cardinal vo. 1686; 3. Miscellaneous Poems, and Latin.—*Wood, A. O.*

JUAN (George), a knight of Malta, who accompanied don Anthony de Ulloa and the French mathematicians to Peru to ascertain the figure of the earth. He published, Astronomical Observations on this voyage, prefixed to Ulloa's Historical Narrative. He also wrote a treatise on the Construction and Management of Ships. He died at Madrid in 1773.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JUBA, king of Mauritania and Numidia. He took the part of Pompey against Cæsar, for which he was driven from his throne, and killed himself, B. C. 42.—*Suetonius. Plut.*

JUBA, son of the preceding, was carried prisoner to Rome by Cæsar. He there became the favourite of Augustus, who gave him for a wife Cleopatra, daughter of Antony, and restored him to his throne. He wrote the History of Arabia, on the Antiquities of Syria, the History of Rome, and other works in Greek, fragments of which are extant.—*Vossius de Hist. Grac. Bayle.*

JUDA (Leo), a protestant minister at Zurich, was the son of a priest in Alsace, by his concubine, born in 1482, and died in 1542. He translated the Old Testament from the Hebrew, and wrote against Erasmus, who had reproached him for changing his religion.—*Melch. Adam. in Vit. Theol. Germ.*

JUDA-HAKKADOSH, or the saint, a famous rabbi in the time of the emperor Antoninus, to whom he was preceptor. He is said to have been the original compiler of the Mischna, or the Talmudical text, of which the best edition is that of Surenhusius, 1698, 3 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

JUDAH-CHIUG, a celebrated rabbi, and grammarian of the 11th century. He was a native of Fez, and wrote many works, particularly an Arabic Dictionary. He was called the prince of Jewish grammarians.—*Ibid.*

JUDAH, the fourth son of Jacob and Leah, was the head of a tribe, to which his father gave this famous promise, "that the sceptre should not depart from it till Messiah or Shiloh should come," which was fulfilled in Jesus Christ. He died 1636 B. C. aged 119 years.—*Bible.*

JUDAS ISCARIOT, so called from the place of his birth, a city in the tribe of Ephraim. He was one of the disciples of Jesus Christ, and purse-bearer. His avaricious disposition led him to betray his master to the Jews for thirty pieces of silver, but when he found that Jesus was condemned, he was seized with remorse, gave back the wages of his iniquity, and hanged himself.—*New Testament.*

JUDE (St.), an apostle of Jesus Christ, was called Lebbeus, Thaddeus, or the Zealous. He was the brother of St. James the Less, and preached the gospel in Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Idumea, and Libya. He is said to have suffered martyrdom at Berytus, A. D. 80. An epistle of his stands in the sa-

cred canon as the last of the seven general epistles.—*Cave.*

JUDEX (Mathew), a learned German, was born at Misnia, in 1528. He became a teacher in the university of Magdeburg, and also a minister. He died in 1564. He was the author of many books, and had a considerable share in the two first Centuries of Magdeburg, a famous work, in 8 vols. folio, Basil.—*Bayle.*

JUGLARIS (Aloysius), an Italian jesuit, was born at Nice, became preceptor to prince Charles Emanuel of Savoy, and died at Messina, in 1653. He wrote Panegyrics on Jesus Christ, on Louis XIII. and several bishops.—*Moreri.*

JUGURTHA, the natural son of Manastabal, brother of Micipsa, who were the sons of Masinissa king of Numidia. Jugurtha was brought up by Micipsa with his children Adherbal and Hiempsal, after which he served under Scipio. Micipsa at his death left him his successor in conjunction with his two sons; but Jugurtha murdered Hiempsal, and forced Adherbal to fly to Rome, where his cause was at first espoused, but the bribes of the usurper proved more effectual with the senate, and the unhappy fugitive was treacherously destroyed by Jugurtha. At length Metellus was sent against him, and forced him to fly from his dominions, and to seek refuge among his neighbours. He was betrayed to Sylla by his father-in-law Bocchus, and carried in triumph to Rome, where he died in prison six days after his arrival, B. C. 106.—*Sallust in Bell. Jugurth.*

JUIGNE BROISSINIERE (D. de, sieur de Moliere), a French gentleman and an advocate in parliament, who wrote, Dictionnaire Theologique, Historique, Poetique, Cosmographique, et Chronologique, Paris, 1644, 4to. and Rouen, 1668. This work is censured by Moreri.

JULIA, a virgin martyr of Carthage. When that place was taken by Genseric she was sold to a heathen merchant, and carried into Syria. Refusing to take a part in some of the festivals instituted in honour of the female deities, she was put to death about 440.—*Baillet Vies des Saints.*

JULIA, the daughter of Cæsar and Cornelia, was one of the best of the Roman ladies. She married first Cornelius Cæpion, and afterwards Pompey, who had an uncommon tenderness for her. She died in childbed about 53 B.C.—*Plutarch in Vit. Pomp.*

JULIA, the daughter of Augustus. Her beauty and accomplishments were very great, on which account she was her father's favourite, till her licentious conduct alienated his affections. She was successively the wife of Metellus, Agrippa, and Tiberius. Augustus sent her into banishment, and when Tiberius came to the throne he suffered her to perish for want. She had a daughter of the same name who was as vicious as her mother.—*Suetonius.*

JULIA, the daughter of Titus the Roman emperor, and wife of Sabinus. She committed incest with her brother Domitian, who after her death caused her to be deified.—*Suetonius.*

JULIA DOMNA, a native of Syria, and the wife of Severus emperor of Rome, was a woman of great accomplishments, and well acquainted with philosophy and the sciences. On the death of Severus in 211, her sons Caracalla and Geta succeeded to the imperial throne, the latter of whom was murdered by his brother in the arms of his mother, who was wounded in defending him. After the death of Caracalla, she is said to have starved herself on finding that Macrinius had assumed the imperial title.—*Gibbon's Decline of the Roman Empire.*

JULIAN, emperor of Rome, surnamed the Apostate, was the younger son of Julius Constantius, brother of Constantine the Great, and born in 331. In the massacre made of his family by the sons of Constantine, he and his brother Gallus narrowly escaped. The two princes were educated in the principles of christianity under Mardonius, but with different effects, for though Gallus possessed real piety, the attachment of Julian to that religion was merely affected having secretly a strong inclination to paganism. Being sent to Athens at the age of twenty-four, he discovered this disposition by his application to astrology, magic, and other illusions. He attached himself particularly to a philosopher named Maximus, who flattered his ambition by promising him the empire. He commanded with reputation in Gaul in the reign of Constantius, who, jealous of his success and popularity, sent to recall him, which gave so much offence to his soldiers that they proclaimed him emperor; and on the death of Constantius in 361, he found himself in full possession of the imperial throne. He was then in the East where his title was recognized as readily as it had been in the West. He then threw off the mask, publicly renounced christianity, and opened the temples of the gods, in which he offered sacrifices. On this account he is called the *Apostate.* Soon after his accession he resolved to chastise the Persians, who had frequently made inroads on the empire in the preceding reigns. When he crossed the Tigris he burned his ships that his soldiers might proceed with firmness and resolution. On his return, after marching through Assyria without opposition, his army encountered that of Sapor king of Persia, and Julian was mortally wounded, A. D. 363, aged 32. Theodoret asserts, that he took some of the blood from his wound, and casting it towards heaven, exclaimed, *Thou hast conquered, Galilean!* a story which is hardly credible. Julian was virtuous and modest in his manners, and liberal in his disposition. He abolished the luxrious and indecent practices of the court of Constantinople, and

is averse to public amusements. His story of the Cæsars is the most celebrated his writings, though it is very partial. s works were published by Spanheim at ipsic in 1696, folio.—*Eutropius. Gibbon. vier.*

JULIAN (St.), archbishop of Toledo, in ain, was a man of learning and piety. He d in 690. His works are, 1. A Treatise inst the Jews; 2. Testamentum xii Pro-etarum; 3. Prognostica futuri Seculi; Historia Wambæ.—*Moreri.*

JULIANA, an anchoret of Norwich in reign of Edward III. who assumed the ophetical character. She was the author a singular book entitled, "Sixteen Revelations of Divine Love, shewed to a devout vant of our Lord. called Mother Juliana, Anchoret of Norwich, who lived in the s of King Edward III." published by F. . Cressy, 1610. She led a life of remarkable austerity, immuring herself between r walls many years.—*Biog. Brit.*

ULIUS I. pope, and saint of the Roman ndar, succeeded Mark in 337. He nuously supported the cause of Athana-, and was a man of great learning piety. He died in 352. Some of his ers are extant.

ULIUS II. (Julian de la Rovere), was n at Abizuola about 1440. Sixtus IV. uncle made him cardinal and comman- of his troops, a post which suited his rprising genius. He was chosen pope 503 through simony, yet he published a to prevent similar practices in future. emperor Maximilian, with the kings of nce and Arragon, endeavoured to de- e him, but he frustrated their design, formed an alliance with them, at Cam- y, in 1508. He then demanded of the netians the territories of Faenza and ini, which had been originally taken n them by Alexander VI. and on the h of that pontiff recovered by the Vene-s, who, for refusing Julius's unjust claim, e put under an interdict. At last being ced to the greatest extremities, the state Venice was obliged to submit. The e then turned his armies against France besieged Mirandola, which he entered riumph in 1511: but fortune turning, was driven to Rome, and the council of declared him suspended. He died in 3. He was a man of courage and ad-s, but his manners were dissolute and temper turbulent.

ULIUS III. an Italian, obtained the tiara 550. He presided at the council of nt under Paul III. and on being elect-o the papacy joined the emperor against avius Farnese, duke of Parma. He was n of no firmness and of a narrow mind. died in 1555.—*Moreri.*

UNCKER (Christian), a celebrated me-ist, was born at Dresden, about 1668. wrote, 1. Schediasma de diariis Erudi-m; 2. Centuria Fœminarum eruditione et scriptis illustrium; 3. Vita Lutheri ex nummis; 4. Theatrum Latinitatis universæ Rehero-Junckerianum; 5. Lineæ eruditionis universæ et Historicæ Philosophicæ; 6. Vita Ludolphi, &c.—*Moreri.*

JUNCTIN, or *Giuntino*, (Francis), a mathematician of Florence, was for some time a carmelite, but quitted his order, and going to France abjured the Roman catholic religion. He became a corrector of the press, and afterwards a manufacturer of paper and a banker, by which means he gained a large fortune. He died about 1580. He wrote some arithmetical works; commentaries on the sphere of Sacrobosco; on the Reformation of the Calendar, and on the Age of the Loves of Petrarch.—*Bayle.*

JUNGERMAN (Godfrey), a learned German, was born at Leipsic. He published a good edition of Julius Pollux, and other works. He died at Hanau, in 1610. —*Moreri.*

JUNGERMAN (Lewis), brother of the above, was a good botanist, and published Catalogus Plantarum quæ circa Altorfinum nascuntur, 8vo., 1616; Cornucopia Floræ Giessansis, 1623, 4to. He died at Altdorf, in 1653.—*Bayle.*

JUNGIUS (Joachim), a learned German, was born at Lubeck, in 1359. He studied at Giessen, where he applied to metaphysics and mathematics, and wrote Latin tragedies. He was some time professor of mathematics, but quitted that station and studied physic at Augsburg. He took his doctor's degree at Padua, and died at Hamburg, in 1657.—*Moreri.*

JUNILIUS (St.), bishop of Africa, in the sixth century. He wrote two books on the divine law by way of dialogue.—*Moreri.*

JUNIUS (Adrian), a learned Dutchman, was born at Hoorn, in 1511. He studied physic, and took his doctor's degree at Bologna, after which he came to England, where he wrote several works, particularly a Greek and Latin lexicon, which he dedicated to Edward VI. He afterwards returned to his own country, and practised physic. He died at Middleburgh, in 1575. His works are, 1. Commentaries on various Latin Authors; 2. A Poem on the Marriage of Philip II. King of Spain with Mary Queen of England; 3. Translations from the Greek; 4. Critical Animadversions, which Gruter has inserted in his Theatrum Criticum; 5. Phalli ex fungorum descripto; 6. Nomenclator omnium Rerum.—*Moreri.*

JUNIUS (Francis), professor of divinity at Leyden, was born at Bourges, in 1545. He studied at Geneva, and in 1565 became minister of the Walloon church at Antwerp, and afterwards chaplain to the prince of Orange, at last he was made theological professor at Leyden, where he died of the plague, in 1602. He is chiefly known by a Latin version of the Bible with notes, in which he was assisted by Tremellius.—*Melch. Adam. Vit. Theol.*

Junius (Francis), son of the preceding, was born at Heidelberg, in 1589. In 1620 he visited England, and was taken into the family of Thomas earl of Arundel. Here he studied the northern languages, in which he acquired an uncommon skill. He died at Windsor, in 1677, and left his MSS. to the public library at Oxford. His works are, 1. Glossarium Gothicum; 2. De pictura veterum, 1637; this book he afterwards published in English; 3. Observationes in Willerami Francicam paraphrasin Cantici Canticorum. His Etymologicon Anglicanum was published in 1743 in folio.—*Bayle.*

Junius, the assumed name of a political writer, who published letters to celebrated characters, on public affairs, in the Public Advertiser in 1769. For that addressed to the King, the printer and a bookseller were prosecuted, but the author has eluded all enquiry, though various conjectures have been started on the subject. The letters have been ascribed to Mr Burke, who solemnly disclaimed the imputation; Mr. William Gerard Hamilton, commonly called Single-speech Hamilton, was also suspected, but he likewise denied the charge. Other persons to whom they have been imputed are, John Wilkes, Mr. Dunning (afterwards lord Ashburton), Mr. Serjeant Adair, the Rev. J. Rosenhagen, John Roberts esq., Mr. Charles Lloyd, Mr. Samuel Dyer, general Lee, and Hugh Boyd esq. The matter, however, is still hidden in obscurity. The letters are written in a nervous and clear style, but they are sarcastic, intemperate, and oftentimes illiberal and abusive.—*Preface to Almon's edition of Junius.*

Junta (Philip and Bernard), Italian printers in the 15th and 16th centuries. They printed at Lyons the Letters of Leo X. by Bembo, and the works of Sancti Pagninus. They had also printing offices at Genoa, Venice, and Florence. Philip began printing at Genoa in 1497, and died about 1519. Bernard was either his brother or cousin. Philip printed some excellent editions of Greek authors, as Plutarch, Xenophon, Aristophanes, Sophocles, and Homer.—*Moreri.*

Junta (Thomas), a Venetian physician, who published in 1554 a learned book on the Battles of the Ancients.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Juret (Francis), a French divine, and canon of Langres, was a native of Dijon, and died in 1626, aged 73. He wrote notes on Symmachus, and poems in the Deliciæ Poetarum Gallorum.—*Moreri.*

Jurieu (Peter), a French protestant divine, was the son of Daniel Jurieu, pastor of the reformed church at Mer in the diocese of Blois, and born there in 1637. His mother was sister to the famous Peter du Moulin. He received his education partly in Holland, and partly in England, and while here received episcopal ordination. On his return home he became assistant to his father, and professor of divinity and Hebrew at Sedan, where he gained great reputation by his lectures and preaching. He wrote against Bossuet's Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church, and defended the moral character of his sect against the accusations of Arnauld. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he retired to Holland, and was chosen pastor of the Walloon church at Rotterdam. He there applied so assiduously to the study of the Revelations, as to fancy he had discovered most of the mysteries therein; and particularly with regard to Antichrist; he addressed William III. king of England, as the instrument appointed to destroy the kingdom of the beast. He embroiled himself in controversy with Bayle and Beauval, who had objected to the extravagance of his opinions. He also offended his best friends by the irascibility of his temper in charging M. Saurin and other eminent persons with heterodoxy. He died at Rotterdam, in 1713. The principal of his works are, the History of Calvinism and Popery, with a Parallel between them; Pastoral Letters; On the Unity of the Church; Treatise of Nature and Grace; Critical History of the Doctrines and Worship of the Church, and those of the Pagans; this is a curious book, and has been translated into English in 2 vols. 8vo.; On the Revelations, and the Accomplishment of the Prophecies.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

Jurin (James), secretary to the royal society of London, and president of the college of physicians, died in 1750, at a very advanced age. He wrote papers on philosophical and medical subjects in the Philosophical Transactions, and a tract of his on Vision is appended to Smith's Optics. He had a dispute with Michelloti on the motion of currents; with Keill and Senac on the motion of the heart; with Robins upon distinct vision; and with the partisans of Leibnitz on the active forces.—*Gen. B. D.*

Jussieu (Anthony de), a French botanist and physician, was born at Lyons, in 1686. After travelling through Europe he settled at Paris, where he became a member of the academy of sciences, professor of botany in the royal garden, and secretary to the king. He enriched the memoirs of the academy with several valuable papers the result of observations made in his travels, on botany and mineralogy. He also wrote the appendix to Tournefort, and abridged Barrelier's work upon the Plants of France, Spain, and Italy; he was likewise the author of a Discourse on the Progress of Botany. He died in 1758.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Jussieu (Bernard de), brother of the above, was born at Lyons, in 1699. He distinguished himself as an able physician and botanist. He became professor and demonstrator in the royal garden, and was chosen a member of the academy of sciences and of several foreign societies. He published an edition of Tournefort's History

Plants about Paris, 2 vols. 12mo. and as the author of a book entitled, the Friend Humanity, or the advice of a Good tizen to the Nation. He died in 1777. is brother *Joseph* was also a member of the ademy of sciences at Paris, and accomnied Condamine to Peru in 1735. He was t only a good naturalist and physician, but excellent engineer, He published a urnal of his Voyages, and died in 1779.—*uv. Dict. Hist.*

JUSTEL (Christoper), counsellor and setary to the king of France, was born at ris, in 1580. He published, 1. The Code Canons of the Universal Church, and e Councils of Africa, with notes; 2. The enealogical History of the House of Aurgne. He died in 1649.—*Moreri.*

JUSTEL (Henry), the son of the above, d his successor as counsellor and secrery, was born in 1620. He was a man of rning and liberality, and so partial to gland that he sent his father's MSS. to e university of Oxford, which learned dy complimented him in return with the gree of LL. D. On the revocation of the ict of Nantes, he came to London, and s appointed keeper to the king's library. died in 1693. He published, chiefly m his father's collections, Bibliotheca nonici veteris, 2 vols. folio. He was the thor of some learned works.—*Moreri. ood's A. O.*

JUSTI (N. de), a German mineralogist, o was educated on charity at Jena in 20. He was there taken notice of by nk, professor of political economy, who rected his studies. Devoting himself th assiduity to the study of mineralogy, acquired such a knowledge therein as be named member of the council of nes. He afterwards became professor political economy and natural history at ttingen, where he died some time since. s books are, 1. a Treatise on Mineralogy, 57. 2. a Treatise on Moneys; for some e remarks in which on the states of Prus- and Wittemberg he was confined a conerable time in the castle of Breslaw; it owever a work of merit, and deserv- attention. 3. Miscellanies on Chemis- and Mineralogy, 2 vols. 4to. He had ojected a German Encyclopædia, and ote some pamphlets against eminent naralists.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JUSTIN I. emperor of the East. He rose the rank of general from being a prite soldier: before, he was a swineherd. e soldiers of the prætorian band forced n to accept the imperial dignity on the ath of Anastasius in 518. He recalled the hops who had been banished by the ans, and published several severe edicts ainst that sect. Hearing of the destrucn of Antioch by an earthquake, he laid de the imperial robes, clothed himself in kcloth and passed several days in fasting d prayer to avoid the divine judgments. He rebuilt that city and other places which were destroyed by the same calamity. He died A. D. 527 aged 57.—*Univ. Hist. Mor*

JUSTIN II. was the nephew and successor of Justinian in 565. He caused his cousin Justin to be strangled, and put to death some of his senators from a suspicion of their being disaffected. He made war against Persia, and Chosroes, king of that country, being defeated at the head of a numerous army, was obliged to sue for peace. Justin married Sophia niece of Theodora, wife of the emperor Justinian, a woman of high spirit, who taking the advantage of her husband's weakness, governed the empire in conjunction with Tiberius. Justin, who was of a debauched and indolent character, died in 578.—*Ibid.*

JUSTIN, a Latin historian of the second century who made an abridgement of the Universal History written by Trogus Pompeius. This work remains, but the original is lost. It is composed in an excellent style, clear and interesting. The best editions are that of Oxford, 8vo. 1705, and that of Barbou, Paris, 1770, 12mo.—*Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

JUSTIN (St.), a christian philosopher and martyr in the second century, was a native of Sichem or Sichar in Samaria. His parents were heathens, and himself a zealous adherent to the platonic system, but disputing with a christian in 132, he was converted to that faith, though he still continued to wear the pallium, or cloak of the Grecian philosophers. He was an equal honour to christianity by his knowlege, his firmness, and the purity of his life. A persecution breaking out against the christians, under Antoninus, Justin presented to that emperor an admirable apology in their behalf, which had the desired effect. He afterwards addressed another apology to Marcus Aurelius, in which he defended those of his religion against the calumnies of Crescentius, a Cynic philosopher. This last is said to have gained him the crown of martyrdom in 166. Besides these apologies, we have extant of his a dialogue with Trypho a learned Jew; and some other pieces in the Greek language. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, fol. 1636.—*Cave. Dupin.*

JUSTINIAN I. emperor of Rome, succeeded his uncle Justin I. in 527. He was the protector of christianity, and carried his arms with success against his enemies, for which he was chiefly indebted to his general Belisarius, who also preserved him from a formidable conspiracy. Peace being restored, Justinian set himself to form into a body all the Roman laws, which was executed under the title of Digests or Pandects. After this great work was finished, the laws of modern date were collected into one volume, called the Novellæ. He exerted himself against the ecclesiastical encroachments of popes Sylverius and Vigilius, and died in

565, aged 83. He built many churches particularly the famous Sancta-Sophia at Constantinople, and abolished the consulate.—*Univ. Hist. Gibbon.*

JUSTINIAN II. was the elder son of Constantine Pogonatus, whom he succeeded in 685. He recovered several provinces from the Saracens, and made an advantageous peace with them, but his exactions, cruelties, and debaucheries, tarnished the glory of his arms. He formed the design of destroying all the inhabitants of Constantinople, which being discovered, the tyrant was deposed in 694, and banished to the Chersonesus. Leo the patrician gained the throne, but he was displaced by Tiberius. About 704 Justinian being aided by the Bulgarians regained his seat, but he was slain with his son Tiberius in 711, by Philippicus Bardanes, his successor.—*Ibid.*

JUSTINIANI (St. Lawrence), the first patriarch of Venice, was born there of a noble family, in 1381. He obtained the patriarchate in 1451, and died in 1455. He wrote Lignum Vitæ; De Disciplina & Spirituali Perfectione; de Casto Connubio; Fasciculus Amoris; de Triumphali agno Christi; which were printed together in 1 vol. folio, at Lyons, in 1568, and at Venice, in 1755. He was canonized in 1698.—*Moreri.*

JUSTINIANI (Bernard), nephew of the preceding, was born in 1408. He obtained several honourable employments, and was sent ambassador to Louis XI. of France who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1474 he was made procurator of St. Mark, the second dignity of the republic. He died in 1489. He wrote De Origine urbis Venetiarum, 1492, fol. the Life of his uncle Lawrence the patriarch; a History of Venice in Italy, and other works. —*Ibid.*

JUSTINIANI (Augustin), bishop of Nebio, in Corsica, was born at Genoa, in 1476. Francis I. of France made him his almoner, and royal professor of Hebrew at Paris. He perished in a shipwreck in sailing from Genoa to Corsica, in 1536. He published, Psalterium Hebræum, Græcum, Arabicum et Chaldæum, cum tribus Latinis Interpretationibus et Glossis, and other works. *Bayle. Moreri.*

JUSTINIANI (Fabio), bishop of Ajaccio, was born at Genoa, in 1568, and died in 1627. He wrote a Commentary on Tobit, and an Index of all the writers who had written commentaries on the whole or any part of the Bible.—*Moreri.*

JUVARA (Philip), an Italian architect, was born at Messina, in 1568. He was the disciple of Fontana, and employed by the king of Sardinia to build some fine structures at Turin. In 1734 the royal palace at Madrid being burnt, Philip V. king of Spain, sent for Juvara to erect another more magnificent; he accordingly formed an approved plan, but the commencement of the work being delayed from day to day, it is supposed the architect died of chagrin in 1735.—*D'Argenville.*

JUVENAL (Decius Junius) a Roman poet, was born at Aquinum, in Italy. He went to Rome when young and was for some time a declaimer, after which he applied himself to writing satires with great success. Domitian sent him into honourable exile by making him governor on the frontiers of Egypt. He died at Rome in the reign of Trajan, A. D. 128. His writings are animated, pointed and humorous, but at the same time highly offensive to decency, and rather tend to encourage than repress licentiousness. The best editions are those of Casaubon, L. Bat 1695, 4to. and Grævius, 8vo. 1684. He has been translated into English by Dryden and others.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

JUVENAL *de Carlencas* (Felix de), an ingenious French writer, was born at Pezenas in 1669, and died in 1760. He wrote, 1. The Principles of History. 2. Essays on the History of the Sciences, the Belles Lettres, and the Arts.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

JUVENCUS (Cassius Vectrius Aquilinus), a Latin poet, was born in Spain of an illustrious family in the fourth century. He wrote a poem in four books on the Life of Christ, of which there have been several editions, though it possesses no other merit than the subject.—*Moreri.*

JUXON (William), archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Chichester, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he was removed to St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1598, and in 1621 was elected president. In 1627 he was promoted to the deanry of Worcester; in 1633 appointed clerk of the closet to the king, and the year following nominated to the bishoprick of Hereford, but before consecration he was advanced to the see of London. In 1635 he was appointed lord high treasurer, which excited great indignation against archbishop Laud, as the means of it, but the conduct of bishop Juxon in that dignity was irreproachable. He suffered in the rebellion, the loss not only of his ecclesiastical revenues, but a great part of his temporal estate. In 1648 he attended the king upon the scaffold, after which the regicides caused him to be taken into custody, to make him reveal what his majesty had secretly entrusted to him, but his integrity and prudence were superior to their craft and tyranny. At the Restoration he was made archbishop of Canterbury. He died in 1663, and was buried in St. John's college chapel, Oxford.—*Wood. Le Neve Lives of the Archbishops.*

K.

KAHLER (John), a Lutheran divine, was born at Wolmar, in the landgravate of esse Cassel, in 1649. He became profess- of poetry, mathematics and theology at inletz, and member of the society at Got- igen. He died in 1729. He wrote seve- l dissertations on theology and philoso- hy, collected into 2 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. ict. Hist.*

KAIN (Henry Louis le), a celebrated rench actor, called the *Garrick* of France, as born at Paris, in 1729. He was origin- ly a cutler for making surgeons' instru- ents, but having a great turn for dramatic presentation, Voltaire took him under s direction. He made his first appear- ce on the stage in 1750, and acquir- a wonderful reputation. He obtained pension, and died in 1778.—*Nouv. D. H.*

KALE (William), a Dutch painter, was orn in 1630, and died in 1693. He painted old, silver and crystal vases, gems, glasses, d agates, with an extraordinary lustre. -*Pilkington.*

KALGREEN (N.), a Swedish dramatic, sa- rical, and lyric poet, who wrote an opera, titled Gustavus Vasa. He died in 1793. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

KALRAAT (Barent van), a landscape inter, was born at Dort, in 1650, and died 1721, He painted several fine views of e banks of the Rhine, and adorned his adscapes with figures —*Ibid.*

KALUBRO (Vincent), a Polish prelate d historian. The chapter of Craco elect- him their bishop, and he founded several w prebends in that and other churches. he cathedral being destroyed by lightning 1218, he retired to a monastery of the or- r of Cistercians, where he wrote his Chro- con Regni Poloniæ in the form of a dia- gue. He died in 1223.—*Moreri.*

KAM-HI, emperor of China, was the andson of a Tartar prince, who conquer- that country in 1644, and ascended the rone in 1661. He had a great love for e arts and sciences of the Europeans, and erally patronized the missionaries, but ough he was fond of geography and di- cted the construction of maps and charts, would suffer none to laid before him less China was represented therein as the iddle of the world. He died in 1722, ed 71.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

KAMPEN (Jacob van), an historical paint- of Haerlem, was born in 1658. The ures in his pieces were as large as life, ell designed and coloured.—*Pilkington.*

KANDLER (John Joachim), master-model- in the porcelain manufactory at Meissen, as born in 1706 at Selingstadt in Saxony, d died in 1776. He executed many beau- ul figures particularly of the apostle Paul, e death of St. Xavier, the scourging of our Saviour, the twelve apostles, &c. Au- gustus king of Poland employed him to make an elegant groupe for Louis XV. who liberally rewarded him.—*Nouv. Dict.*

KANOLD (John), a German physician, who died at Breslaw, in 1729, aged 50. He wrote some works on the plague, and other sub- jects; but he is best known by a curious periodical publication, entitled, Memoirs upon Nature and Art, in German.—*Mo- reri.*

KANT (Immanuel), a Prussian philoso- pher, was born at Konigsberg, in 1724. His father who was a sadler, descended from a Scotch family, the name of which was spelt Cant, but it was altered by our philosopher to Kant. He received his first education at the charity school of the parish, from whence he was removed to the college Fredericia- num, and in 1740 to the university. On the completion of his studies he became tutor in a clergyman's family, and afterwards in that of a nobleman, on quitting which he returned to the university, and subsisted by teaching private pupils. In 1755 he obtained the degree of M. A. commen- ced public lecturer and obtained a number of scholars. He now became a prolific wri- ter, and it is impossible within these limits to give a list of his publications in natural philosophy, on the Theory of the Winds, Sketch of physical Geography, New Prin- ciples of Motion and Rest; Examination of the Prize Question, Whether the Earth, in turning round its Axis, by which the Succession of Day and Night was produ- ced, had undergone any change since its origin? what were the Causes of it, and how we could be assured of it? and on Volcanoes in the Moon. But it was in metaphysics that he chiefly excelled, and upon which he published a prodigious number of works, which are extremely refined and obscure. His principles made considerable noise in Germany, and though they obtained many followers, were also attacked by several able writers. He died in 1804.—*Monthly Mag. May* 1805.

KATEB, a Persian poet, who distinguished himself at the court of the sultans of the race of Samanides. He wrote some elegant moral poems.—*D'Herbelot.*

KAUNITZ-RITBERG (the prince of), an eminent statesman, who died at Vienna, in 1794, aged 84 years, during forty of which he was chancellor and prime minister of Austria. He commenced his political career by an embassy to France, and obtained suc- cessively the confidence of Maria Theresa, Joseph II. and Leopold II. Under his pru- dent administration the cabinet of Vienna obtained a great influence in the other courts of Europe.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

KAY (William), a portrait and historical

painter, was born at Breda, in 1520, and died in 1668. His death was occasioned by grief, caused by the duke of Alva's sentencing counts Egmont and Hoorn to death, while the duke was sitting to him for his picture.—*De Piles.*

KEACH (Benjamin), a baptist teacher, who died at the close of the seventeenth century. He wrote an allegorical piece, entitled, the Travels of True Godliness, in the manner of Bunyan; but his greatest work is a folio volume on the Scripture Metaphors, reprinted in 1777. It exhibits much reading and considerable learning.

KEATE (George), a miscellaneous writer, was born at Trowbridge in Wiltshire, in 1729, and educated at Kingston school, after which he went to Geneva, where he contracted an intimacy with Voltaire. Having completed the tour of Europe, he returned to England, became a student in the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar, but not meeting with much encouragement in the law, he abandoned that profession. His first literary performance was Ancient and Modern Rome, a poem, 1650. His publications after this were very numerous: the principal is an Account of the Pelew islands, which he compiled from the papers of captain Wilson. He died in 1797.—*Gent. Mag.*

KEATING (Jeffrey), an Irish ecclesiastic of the Roman church, and doctor of divinity, was a native of Tipperary. He wrote a history of the poets of Ireland, and the genealogies of the principal families. He died in 1650.—*Gen. Dict.*

KEBLE (Joseph), an English lawyer, was the son of Richard Keble, serjeant-at-law, and born in Suffolk, in 1632. He was educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of bachelor of law, and became fellow of All Souls college. Afterwards he settled in Gray's-inn, was called to the bar, and became a bencher. He died in 1710. His works are; An Explanation of the Law against Recusants, 8vo.; An Assistance to Justices of the Peace, folio; The Statutes at Large in paragraphs and sections, &c. folio; Reports in the Court of the King's Bench, 3 vols. folio; two essays, one entitled, Human Nature, or the Creation of Mankind, the other on Human Actions. He also left a number of folio and quarto volumes in MS.—*Wood, A. O. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

KECKERMAN (Bartholomew), a learned divine of Dantzic, was born in 1541. He became professor of Heidelberg, and of philosophy at Dantzic, where he died in 1608. His works were published at Geneva, in 1614, 2 vols. fol—*Moreri.*

KEENE (Edmund), an English prelate, was born at Lynn in Norfolk, of which place his father was alderman. He received his education at Caius college, Cambridge, and in 1740 obtained the rectory of Stanhope, in the bishopric of Durham. In 1750 he was chosen master of St. Peter's college, and two years after served the office of vice-chancellor, in which he promoted the regulations for improving the discipline of the university. In 1752 he was made bishop of Chester, from whence he was translated in 1770 to Ely. He obtained an act for selling Ely House, in Holborn, by which that bishoprick was released of a great incumbrance, and considerably enriched. He also nearly rebuilt the palace at Ely. He died in 1781. His brother was several years ambassador to the court of Madrid.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

KEILL (John), a learned mathematician, was born at Edinburgh, in 1671. After taking his degree of M. A. at that university, he followed his tutor Mr. David Gregory, to Oxford, where he entered of Baliol college, and is said to have been the first who taught sir Isaac Newton's principles by experiments. In 1698 he published an Examination of Barnet's Theory of the Earth, to which he subjoined Remarks on Whiston's Theory. The year following he was appointed deputy professor of natural philosophy, and in 1701 he published his Introductio ad veram Physicam, as a preparation for the study of Newton's Principia. In 1708 he defended Newton's claim to the invention of Fluxions, which brought him into a dispute with Leibnitz. In 1709 he was appointed treasurer to the Palatines, and attended them in that capacity to New England. In 1714 he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and the year following appointed decypherer to the queen. In 1714 the university conferred on him the degree of M.D. and in 1715 he published an edition of Commandinus's Euclid, with an admirable preface. In 1718 apeared his Introductio ad veram Astronomiam; which treatise he translated into English. He died in 1721.—*Biog. Brit. Martin's Biog. Phil.*

KEILL (James), younger brother of the preceding, was born in Scotland in 1673. He obtained the degree of M.D. at Cambrige, and settled as a physician at Northampton, where he died of a cancer in his mouth in 1719. His works are: The Anatomy of the Human Body, 8vo.; An Account of Animal Secretion, the Quantity of Blood in the Human Body, and Muscular Motion, 8vo.; Papers in the Philosophical Transactions; and a translation of Lemery's Chemistry, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

KEITH (James), field-marshal in the Prussian service, was the younger son of George Keith, earl-marshal of Scotland, and born in the county of Kincardine, in 1696. He attached himself to the Pretender in 1715, and was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir. He however escaped to Spain with his brother, and became an officer in the Irish brigade, where he served ten years. He afterwards went to Russia, and was made a general. He signalized himself in all the battles between the Russians and Turks, and was the first who en-

ed the breach at the taking of Oxakow. also displayed great military skill against Swedes, and on the restoration of peace s appointed field marshal, and sent on se- al embassies. Conceiving, however, that services had not been compensated, accepted an invitation from the king of ussia, who gave him a considerable pen- n, and made him governor of Berlin, and d-marshal. That monarch also took him o his confidence, and made him the com- nion of his travels. He was killed at the ttle of Hockerchen, in 1758.—*Nouv. Dict. ist.*

KELLER (James), a German jesuit, was rn at Seckingen, in 1568. He was con- sor to the prince of Bavaria, and the con- nt of the emperor Maximilian. He d at Munich, in 1631. He wrote se- al books under fictitious names. That itled, Mysteria politica, 1625, 4to. itten against France, was censured by Sorbonne, and sentenced to be burnt.— *le.*

KELLER (John Balthasar), an excellent nder in brass, was a native of Zurich. cast the equestrian statue of Louis XIV. ich was set up at Paris in the Place of is the Great. Keller was made inspect- of the foundry at the arsenal, and died in 2. His brother John James, who died Colmar in 1700, excelled in the same art. *Moreri.*

KELLEY (Edward), an English alchemist, born at Worcester in 1555. He received education at Oxford, which he quitted hout taking a degree, and rambling ut the country for some offence or other his ears at Lancaster, after which he ame assistant to Dr. Dee whom he ac- panied abroad. The emperor Rodol- is II. was so much deceived by Kelley's tensions to making gold, that he con- ed the honour of knighthood on him. afterwards sent him to prison at Prague, n whence in endeavouring to make his pe by tying the sheets together, he fell broke both his legs, of which he died in 5. He wrote a poem on chemistry, and ther on the philosopher's stone.—*Wood,* 9.

KELLY (Hugh), an Irish dramatic writer, bred a staymaker which profession he ted in London, and became writer to an rney. Afterwards he turned author h considerable success, and died in 1777. works are, False Delicacy; A Word he Wise; The School for Wives; The nance of an Hour, comedies; Clemen- a tragedy; Thespis, a poem in the ner of Churchill's Rosciad; Memoirs Magdalen, a novel; and the Babbler, ollection of essays.—*Life prefixed to his ks.*

KEMPIS (Thomas à), a pious writer of 14th century, was born at a village of name, in the diocese of Cologne, in 0. At the age of 19 he entered into a society of canons regular, of mount St. Agnes, near Ywol, where his brother was prior. He led a life of strict devotion, and died in 1471. The Treatise De Imitatione Christi, or of the Imitation of Christ, so universally known under his name, has been variously contested; some asserting it to be his, and others attributing it to Abbot Gerson. The style, however, comports with the acknowledged works of Kempis. —*Dupin. Moreri.*

KEN (Thomas), an English bishop, was born at Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire, in 1637. He was educated at Winchester school, from whence he removed to New college, Oxford, where he was elected fellow. About 1680 he was appointed chaplain to the princess of Orange, whom he accompanied to Holland. He afterwards went with lord Dartmouth to Tangier, and on his return was made chaplain to Charles II. whom he attended in his last illness, but was hindered from exercising the duties of his function by the Romish priests. That monarch, who had a great regard for him, nominated him to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, which was confirmed by James II. The bishop governed his diocese in an exemplary manner. He opposed the endeavours of James to introduce popery, and was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower for resisting that monarch's dispensing power. He refused, however, to take the oaths of the Revolution, for which he was deprived. Queen Anne granted him a pension of 200*l.* a year, and he was universally esteemed for his amiable manners and unaffected piety. He died suddenly at the seat of lord Weymouth, in Wiltshire, in 1710. He published some pious manuals; and wrote several hymns; an epic poem entitled, Edmund; and two sermons: published by his nephew Mr. Hawkins, with his life prefixed, in 4 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

KENDAL (George), a nonconformist divine, was born at Dawlish, in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. Bishop Brownrigg gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Exeter, and in 1647 he became rector of Blissland, in Cornwall, from whence he removed to London. In 1654 he took his doctor's degree. At the Restoration he recovered his prebend, but lost that and his living in 1662, for nonconformity. He died in 1663. Dr. Kendal wrote, A Vindication of the Doctrine generally received in the Churches concerning God's Intentions of special Grace and Favour to his Elect in the Death of Christ, fol.; the Doctrine of the Perseverance of the Saints, against John Goodwin, folio, &c.—*Calamy. Palmer.*

KENNEDY (John), a learned physician, was a native of Scotland, and resided at Smyrna some years. He died in 1760. He had a valuable collection of pictures and coins, which after his death was sold by auc-

tion. He wrote a dissertation on the Coins of Carausius, which occasioned a controversy between him and Dr. Stukely. He is not to be confounded with *John* KENNEDY, a divine of the church of England, and rector of Bradley in Derbyshire, who wrote Scripture Chronology, 8vo. 1751; An Examination of the Rev. Mr. Jackson's Chronological Antiquities, 8vo. 1753; and the Doctrine of Commensurability between the Diurnal and Annual Motions Illustrated, 8vo. 1753.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

KENNEDY (James), archbishop of St. Andrews and chancellor of Scotland, was the son of sir William Kennedy by Margaret, daughter of Robert III. king of Scotland, and born in 1404. He was a great encourager of learning, and founded the college of St. Mary, in the university of St. Andrews. He died in 1472.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

KENNET (White), an English prelate, was the son of Basil Kennet, vicar of Postling in Kent, and born at Dover, in 1660, and educated at St. Edmund hall, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his abilities, and published several pieces, particularly a translation of the Moriæ Encomium of Erasmus. In 1684 he took his degree of M. A. and was presented to the vicarage of Amersden, in Oxfordshire. As he was shooting, the gun burst, by which accident his skull was laid open, so that he was ever after obliged to wear a patch of black velvet. In 1693 he obtained the rectory of Shottesbrook in Berkshire. In 1695 he commenced D. D. and the year following was presented to the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate, being then archdeacon of Lincoln. In 1701 he engaged in the controversy on the rights of convocation against Dr. Atterbury. In 1707 he was made dean of Peterborough, but he was at this time very unpopular, owing to his whig principles, and his opposition to Dr. Sacheverel. Dr. Welton, rector of Whitechapel, presenting an altar-piece, representing the last supper, to his church, caused the figure intended for Judas Iscariot to be drawn like the dean of Peterborough, with a black patch. This giving great offence, the bishop of London ordered it to be taken down. In 1718 he was preferred to the bishopric of Peterborough. He died in 1728. He published a collection of English historians, under the title of the Complete History of England, in 3 vols. folio, the last of which was written by himself. He also wrote the Life of William Somner, the Antiquary, 8vo.; Historical Account of Appropriations; and several sermons and miscellaneous tracts.—*Wood's A. O. Biog. Brit.*

KENNET (Basil), brother of the above, was born at Postling in Kent, in 1674, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1696 he published his Romæ Antiquæ Notitia, or the Antiquities of Rome, 8vo. a book of considerable utility. The year following he was chosen fellow of his college, and published the Lives of the Grecian Poets. In 1706 he was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn, where he ran a great risk of his life from the inquisition. In 1714 he returned to England, and commenced D. D. but he died at the close of the same year. He published sermons, and several translations of foreign writers.—*Ibid.*

KENNETH II. the 69th king of Scotland, succeeded Alpin his father, in 823. He made war upon the Picts, and subdued their dominions beyond the North, which he divided among his soldiers. He translated the stone chair to Scone, where his successors were crowned, till it was removed to England by Edward I. He died in 854.—*Buchanan.*

KENNETH III. was the son of Malcolm. He subdued the Britons of Strathcluyd, and was equally successful against the Danes, who had invaded his dominions. But attempting to alter the succession of the crown in favour of his family, the people assassinated him in 994.—*Ibid.*

KENNICOTT (Benjamin), a learned divine, was born in 1718, at Totness, in Devonshire, of which place his father was parish-clerk. By the liberality of some gentlemen, he was sent to Exeter college, Oxford, where he applied to his studies with such diligence, that while an undergraduate he published two dissertations on the Tree of Life, and Cain and Abel, for which the university presented him his bachelor's degree, without fees, and before he had completed his terms. He next undertook to publish a correct edition of the text of the Hebrew Scriptures, collated from ancient manuscripts. In this great work, for which he was admirably fitted by patience, industry, and learning, he met with extensive encouragement, and many sovereigns and other illustrious personages appeared in his list of subscribers. To enable him to perfect his design, he was made keeper of the Radcliffe library, and canon of Christ church. The first volume he published in 1776, and the last, which is the 8th, in 1780. He died at Oxford, in 1783. After his death appeared his Remarks on certain Passages of the Old Testament.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

KENRICK (William), a miscellaneous writer, was born at Watford, in Hertfordshire, and bred a rule-maker, which profession he abandoned for literature. To improve himself he went to Leyden, and afterwards settled in London, where he published in 1759 Epistles philosophical and moral in verse, a work of little merit. In 1766 appeared his comedy of Falstaff's Wedding, which is an admirable imitation of Shakspeare. He was some time a writer in the Monthly Review, but differing with the proprietors, he set up another Journal

opposition to it, called the London Re-
w. He was also editor of the Morning
ronicle; but a quarrel with the proprie-
induced him to start a paper against it,
hout success. He translated Rousseau's
ilius and Eloisa, and other works, from
French, and published several original
ces. He died in 1779.—*Biog. Dram.*

KENT (William), an English painter and
hitect, was a native of Yorkshire, and
d to the profession of coach-painting,
ich he quitted for the higher branches of
art. In 1710 he went to Italy, where
became acquainted with the earl of Bur-
gton, through whom he gained consider-
e employment, and was appointed prin-
al painter and architect to the king. He
s however an indifferent painter, though
good architect. He was the great im-
ver of modern gardening. He died in
8, aged 48.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

KENTIGERN, or *St. Mungo*, a Scotchman,
s the disciple of Palladius in the sixth
tury. Camden says he was bishop of
sgow, and a member of the university
Oxford. He is also said to have founded
monastery of St. Asaph.—*Moreri.*

KENYON (Lloyd, lord), an eminent
ge, was born at Gredington, in Flint-
re, in 1733, being the eldest son of Lloyd
nyon, esq. of Bryno in that county. He
eived his education at Ruthin school in
nbighshire, after which he was articled
Mr. Tomlinson, an attorney at Nant-
h, in Cheshire. After serving his clerk-
p he became a member of the society of
ncoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in
1. Having practised as a conveyancer
ne years, his reputation as a sound law-
brought him into great notice at the
ncery bar; but he does not appear to
ve made a conspicuous figure till 1780,
en he led the defence, with Mr. Erskine,
lord George Gordon. In 1782 Mr.
nyon was made attorney general and
ef justice of Chester. He was also re-
ned to parliament for Hindon in Wilt-
re. In 1784 he was appointed master of
rolls; and on the resignation of the earl
Mansfield in 1788, by the interference of
d Thurlow, he was raised to the office
chief justice of the king's bench, and
ated baron Kenyon. As a judge his
dship conducted himself with strict in-
rity, and though he was occasionally
rm, it was never from petulance, but
m his ardent love of justice. Lord
nyon was a steady friend to the estab-
ed church, correct in his mode of liv-
; and resolutely punished fashionable
e whenever it came before him. The
ath of his eldest son, a very promising
ung man, in a decline, is supposed to
ve produced the black jaundice, of which
died at Bath, April 2, 1802. He left
o sons, George, the present lord, and
hon. Thomas Kenyon.—*Gent. Mag.*
onthly Mag.

KEPLER (John), a famous astronomer,
was born at Weil in the duchy of Wir-
temberg in 1571. He received his
education at Tubingen, and in 1593 was
appointed professor of mathematics at
Gratz. In 1600 he went to Bohemia on the
invitation of Tycho Brahe, by whom he
was introduced to the emperor Rudolphus,
who appointed him his mathematician.
Kepler completed the tables left unfinished
by Tycho, and which he called the Rudol-
phine Tables. In 1613 he was at the as-
sembly at Ratisbon, and assisted in the re-
formation of the calendar. He died there
in 1630. He was the author of many
works on astronomy, besides his Tables
and Ephemerides, as, 1. Physica Celes-
tis, Tradita Commentarius de Motibus Stel-
la Martis; 2. Epitome Astronomiæ Coper-
nicanæ; 3. Somnium Astronomicum, de
Astronomia Lunari, &c. His son Lewis
was a physician at Konigsberg. He pub-
lished his father's Somnium Astronomicum,
and died in 1663.—*Bayle. Hutton.*

KEPPEL (Augustus viscount), a celebra-
ted English admiral, was the second son
of William earl of Albemarle. He ac-
companied commodore Anson in his
voyage round the world, and afterwards
raised himself to the first honours of his
profession. In 1778 he commanded the
channel fleet, and July 12 that year fell in
with the French under count d'Orvilliers
off Ushant. A partial action ensued,
which the English admiral thought to have
renewed in the morning, but the enemy had
retired. This affair gave great dissatisfac-
tion to the nation, which was aggravated by
sir Hugh Palliser, second in command, pre-
ferring a charge against admiral Keppel,
who was honourably acquitted by a court
martial at Portsmouth. Sir Hugh was
then tried and censured. In 1782 admiral
Keppel was raised to the peerage: he was
also at two separate periods first lord of
the admiralty. He was a thorough seaman,
and a man of great humanity and integrity.
He died in 1786.—*Gent. Mag.*

KERKHOVE (Joseph van der), an histo-
rical painter of Bruges, was born in 1669,
and died in 1724. In the town hall of Os-
tend there is a fine piece by him, repre-
senting the council of the gods.—*Pilkington.*

KERCKRING (Thomas), a learned physi-
cian, who was the duke of Tuscany's resi-
dent at Hamburgh, and fellow of the royal
society of London. He died in 1693. His
works are, 1. Spicilegium Anatomicum,
4to.; 2. Anthropogeniæ Ichnographia;
this last is a curious work.—*Moreri.*

KERGUELIN DE TREMARA (Yves Joseph),
a French naval commander, who wrote, 1.
Relation of a Voyage in the North Sea,
1767-8, 1 vol. 4to.; Relation of the Na-
val Events of the War between France and
England, in 1778, &c. He died in 1797.—
Nouv. Dict.

KERI (Francis Borgia), an Hungarian je-

suit, who published a History of the Emperors of the East, and another of the Ottoman princes. He was likewise a good astronomer, and made some improvements on the telescope. He died in 1769.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Kerkherdere (John Gerard), historiographer to the emperor Joseph I. was born near Maestricht in 1678, and died in 1738. He wrote in Latin a Commentary on Daniel, and a treatise on the Seat of the Terrestrial Paradise.—*Ibid.*

Kersey (John), an English mathematician, was born at Bodicot, near Banbury in Oxfordshire, in 1616, and died about 1790. He wrote an excellent work on algebra, in 1 vol. folio, honourably noticed in the Philosophical Transactions. He also published an improved edition of Wingate's Arithmetic; and a Dictionary of Hard Words.—*Granger.*

Kervillars (John Marin de), a French jesuit, who published a translation of Ovid's Fasti and Elegies. He had also a concern in the Memoirs of de Trevoux. He died in 1745.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Kessel (John van), an eminent painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1626 He was famous as a painter of flowers, birds, and insects, which he executed according to the different seasons of the year. His pieces are very scarce. He was also eminent in portrait painting, and imitated Vandyck. His son Ferdinand painted in the same line, but not with equal ability. He lived in the royal palace at Warsaw, being patronized by John Sobieski. He had a nephew who lived at Antwerp, and painted in the manner of Teniers.—*Houbraken.*

Ketel (Cornelius), a Dutch painter of history and portrait, who came to England, and painted the picture of queen Elizabeth and the portraits of several of the nobility. After his return to Holland he laid aside his pencils, and painted with the tops of his fingers, and even his toes. He died in 1602. —*Granger.*

Kett (William), a tanner of Norfolk, who in the reign of Edward VI. excited a revolt against the government. The insurgents, amounting to near twenty thousand, marched to Norwich, which they took, and Kett formed a tribunal under a large oak, called the tree of reformation. They first protested only against inclosures and the exactions of the nobility and gentry, but they afterwards inveighed against innovations in religion, and demanded the restoration of popery. After defeating the marquis of Northampton they wese routed by the earl of Warwick, and Kett with several others were hung upon the tree of reformation in 1549.—*Rapin. Camden.*

Kettlewell (John), a pious divine, was born at North Allerton, in Yorkshire, in 1653. He was educated at St. Edmund hall, Oxford, and afterwards chosen fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, where he became an eminent tutor. In 1681 he published his book, entitled, Measures of Christian Obedience, which brought him considerable reputation, and the vicarage of Coleshill, in Warwickshire, was given him by lord Digby. At the Revolution he refused the oaths, and in consequence was deprived of his preferment. He then settled in London, where he was held in great esteem by all good men. He died in 1695. Besides the above he wrote a Help and Exhortation to worthy Communicating, or a Treatise describing the Meaning, worthy Reception, Duty and Benefits, of the Holy Sacrament, 12mo. The Practical Believer 8vo. Of Christian Prudence 8vo. The Duty of Allegiance settled, 8vo. Death made Comfortable, and other pieces; collected into two vols. folio, with his life prefixed.—*Biog. Brit.*

Keulen (Janssen van), a portrait painter, was born in London of Dutch parents, and before Vandyck came to England, was in great favour with Charles I. Though that great painter supplanted him in his profession, a warm friendship subsisted between them. He died in 1665.—*Vertue.*

Keysler (John George), a German antiquary, was born at Thornau, in 1689. On coming to England he entered of Edmund hall, Oxford, where he applied to the study of the civil law. On leaving the university he became travelling tutor to some young noblemen, and spent many years in that capacity. He was a fellow of the royal society, and was found dead in his bed in 1743. He wrote an interesting account of his travels, translated into English in 1756. He was also the author of a work entitled, Antiquitates selectæ Septentrionales et Celticæ, and a Dissertation on the Antiquity and Origin of Stonehenge.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Kheraskof (Michael), a Russian poet in the 18th century, who published a poem on the use of science, and an epic, called the Rossiado, the subject of which is the conquest of Casan by Iwan Vasselievitch II. He was vice-president of the college of mines, counsellor of state, and curator of the university of Moscow.—*Coxe's Travels.*

Khilkof (prince), a Russian nobleman, and ambassador to Charles XII. who threw him into prison when war broke out between the two countries. In this confinement he wrote an abridgment of the Russian History. He died as he was about to be restored to his liberty after an imprisonment of eighteen years. His work was published in 1770, 8vo. by Muller.—*Ibid.*

Kick (Cornelius), a flower painter of Amsterdam, was born in 1635, and died in 1675. His manner of painting was delicate, and his colouring brilliant, shewing all the freshness of nature.—*Houbraken.*

Kidder (Richard), a learned prelate, was born in Suffolk, and educated at

manuel college, Cambridge, by which society he was presented to a living in Huntingdonshire, from whence he was ejected or nonconformity in 1662, but afterwards e complied, and obtained the rectory of aine in Essex. In 1674 he was presented the living of St. Martin Outwich, London: and in 1689 made dean of Peterborough. On the deprivation of Dr. Ken, ishop of Bath and Wells, for refusing the aths, he was promoted to that see. He as killed in bed with his lady by the fall a stack of chimneys on his palace at Vells, in the great storm Nov. 3, 1703. esides several sermons and religious tracts, published a valuable work, entitled, a emonstration of the Coming of the Mesh, 3 vols. in 8vo. and 1 vol. folio.—*Biog. it.*

KIEN LONG, emperor of China, who ed at the end of the eighteenth century, ed ninety, having reigned above sixty ars. He wrote some poetical pieces, and nen lord Macartney went thither as ambassador he gave him some of his verses to esent to the king. He favoured the misnaries, and was in all respects a very iable monarch.—*Staunton's Embassy to Chi-Nouv. Dict.*

KIERINGS (Alexander), a landscape painter of Utrecht, was born in 1590, and died in 46. His views were copied from nature, l he finished them with amazing paice, even the bark and the fibres of the s being distinctly marked.—*Pilkington.*

KILBYE (Richard), an English divine, was n at Radcliffe in Leicestershire, and beme fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, in 7. In 1590 he was elected rector of college, and afterwards was made Hew professor, and prebendary of Lincoln. was one of the translators of the present ion of the Bible, and printed some ers. He died in 1620. There was ano- divine of both his names who was mier of Allhallows in Derby, and died in 7. He wrote the Burthen of a loaden science, which book went through se- l editions.—*Wood.*

KILBURN (Richard), an English topogra-, is supposed to have been a native of t, of which county he wrote a Survey, ished in 1659 in 4to. at which time the or was fifty-four years of age.—*Kennet's of Somner.*

KILIAN (Cornelius), a native of Brabant, was corrector of the press to Plantin alf a century. He published an Apofor Correctors of the Press, against ors; also Etymologicon Linguæ Teue, and some Latin Poems. He died in .—*Bayle.*

KILLIGREW (Katherine), the daughter of Anthony Cooke, was born at Giddyin Essex, about 1580. She married sir y Killigrew of Cornwall, and was a of great accomplishments, being mis- of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages. She had also a turn for poetry, and died about 1600.—*Ballard's British Ladies.*

KILLIGREW (William), a dramatic writer, was the son of sir Robert Killigrew, and born at Hanworth in Middlesex in 1605. He received his education at St. John's college, Oxford, after which he went on his travels. At his return he was made governor of Falmouth and Pendennis castle. For his faithful services to Charles I. he suffered considerably in his estate. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made vice-chamberlain to the king. He died in 1693. Besides the following plays, viz. the Siege of Urbin, Selindra, Ormasdes, or Love and Friendship, he wrote Midnight and Daily Thoughts in prose and verse, 8vo.; the Artless Midnight Thoughts of a Gentleman at Court, 8vo.—*Wood, A. O. Biog. Dram.*

KILLIGREW (Thomas), brother of the preceding, was born in 1611. He was page to Charles I. and groom of the bedchamber to Charles II. He wrote nine plays, which were collected into a folio volume in 1664. He died in 1682. This is the man who is commonly called king Charles's jester. He had however more wit in conversation than in writing.—*Ibid.*

KILLIGREW (Henry), brother of the above, was born in 1612, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he proceeded doctor in divinity in 1642, in which year he was made prebendary of Westminster. He suffered much for his loyalty in the Rebellion, but at the Restoration recovered his prebend, and was appointed master of the Savoy, and rector of Wheathamstead in Hertfordshire. He wrote the Conspiracy, a tragedy, 1638, 4to.; Pallantus and Eudora, a tragedy, 1652 fol.; and sermons on several occasions. He died about 1690. —*Ibid.*

KILLIGREW (Anne), a beautiful and accomplished lady, was the daughter of the last-mentioned, and born in Westminster. She received a liberal education, and distinguished herself in painting, and drew the portraits of the duke and duchess of York in a beautiful manner. She was also eminent for her piety, and died of the smallpox in 1685, aged 25. The year after appeared her poems in 4to. with an elegiac ode by Dryden prefixed.—*Ibid.*

KILWARDEN (Arthur Wolfe, lord), chief justice of the king's bench in Ireland, was born of an obscure family, but educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and in 1766 called to the bar. He was soon appointed king's counsel, and brought into parliament. In 1787 he was made solicitor general, and two years afterwards attorney general. On the death of lord Clonmell he was appointed chief justice of the king's bench, in which dignity he conducted himself with impartiality and moderation. Notwithstanding this he fell a victim to a ferocious mob, who dragged him from his coach, with his

nephew, the rev. Richard Wolfe, and barbarously piked them in Thomas-street, Dublin, July 23, 1803. Miss Wolfe, his lordship's daughter, was in the coach, but one of the mob took her under his protection, and conveyed her to a place of safety. —*Gent. Mag.*

KIMBER (Isaac), a dissenting divine, was born at Wantage in Berkshire, in 1692, and died in London in 1758. He was editor of the London Magazine many years, and wrote, 1. The Life of Oliver Cromwell, 8vo.; 2. The Life of Bishop Beveridge, prefixed to his works; 3. The History of England, 4 vols. 8vo.; 4. Twenty posthumous Sermons, 8vo. &c.

KIMBER (Edward), son of the above, was born in 1719. He was brought up a bookseller, but entered into the army, and served in America with reputation. He succeeded his father as editor of the London Magazine, and compiled the Pocket Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and a History of England in 10 vols. 8vo. He was also the author of Joe Thompson, a novel, and other works. He died in 1769.

KIMCHI (David), a Jewish rabbi and commentator of the thirteenth century. He was a native of Spain, and had two brothers, Joseph and Moses, both men of learning. David's Commentary on the Old Testament is a work of great value. He was appointed in 1232 to arbitrate the differences between the French and Spanish synagogues respecting the books of Maimonides. His Hebrew grammar was printed at Venice, in 1545, and his Talmudical dictionary in 1506, fol.—*Basnage.*

KINASTON (Francis), the son of sir Edward Kinaston, was born in Shropshire, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford, but took his degree of M. A. at Cambridge. Being introduced at court, he received the honour of knighthood. He was the first regent of an academy or society called the Musæum Minervæ, the constitutions of which he published in 1636. He translated from English into Latin Chaucer's Troilus and Cressid. He died in 1642.—*Wood, A. O.*

KING (John), a learned prelate, was born at Wornal, in Buckinghamshire, about 1559, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford. On entering into orders he obtained various preferments, and in 1611 was made bishop of London. He died in 1621. He published letters on Jonah, and several sermons.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

KING (Henry), son of the preceding, was born at Wornal in 1591. He became student of Christ church, Oxford, in 1608, and after obtaining several stations in the church, was made bishop of Chichester in 1641, but suffered considerably in the civil wars. At the Restoration he recovered his bishopric, and died in 1569. His works are, Sermons; Exposition of the Lord's Prayer; A poetical Version of the Psalms of David; Poems in Latin, Greek, and English.—*Biog. Brit.*

KING (John), second son of the bishop of London, was a student of Christ church, Oxford, public orator of the university, and canon of Christ church and of Windsor. He died in 1639. He wrote Oratio panegyrica de auspicato Caroli principis in regnum Hispanicum adventu; Gratulatio pro Carolo reduce Oxoniensium nomine recitata; Cenotaphium Jacobi, sive laudatio funebris piæ & felicis memor. Jac. Mag. Brit. Reg. and some sermons.—*Ibid.*

KING (Edward), an ingenious and promising young man, who was fellow of Christ college, Cambridge, in 1633, and was drowned not long after in his passage from Chester to Ireland, which melancholy event occasioned Milton's beautiful poem of Lycidas. Some of Mr. King's poems are in Nichols's collection of the poets.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

KING (William), an ingenious writer, was born in London, in 1663, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Christ church, Oxford, of which he became student, and entered on the law line. His first performance was a Vindication of Wickliffe from the aspersions of Varillas. In 1692 he accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor in civil law, and the same year was admitted a member of Doctors' Commons. In 1694 he published Animadversions on Lord Molesworth's Account of Denmark, for which he was appointed secretary to the princess Anne. In 1696 he joined in the controversy relative to Phalaris's Epistles, and was rudely handled by Bentley on that occasion. Being more a man of pleasure than business, he involved himself in difficulties, to relieve him from which he was appointed judge to the admiralty at Dublin, commissioner of prizes, and keeper of the records there. He returned from thence not much richer than he went, in 1708. Being a zealous tory he interested himself greatly in the cause of Dr. Sacheverel, and wrote some humorous pamphlets on that occasion. In 1711 he was appointed gazette-writer, but resigned the post in 1712, in which year he died, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey. He was a writer of considerable humour both in prose and verse. Besides his fugitive pieces, which have been collected into 3 vols. 8vo. he published an Account of the Heathen Gods, 12mo. for the use of Westminster school.—*Biog. Brit.*

KING (William), an Irish prelate, was born at Antrim, in 1650, and brought up at Trinity college, Dublin. He resisted popery in the reign of James II., for which at the Revolution he was made dean of St. Patrick's, and in 1690 bishop of Derry. The year following he published The State of the Protestants in Ireland, and in 1694 a Discourse concerning the Inventions of Men

n the Worship of God, against the Dissent-rs, which brought him into a controversy vith Mr. Boyse. In 1702 appeared his reatest work, on the Origin of Evil, in atin, which was animadverted upon by layle, Leibnitz, and others. In that ear he was promoted to the archbishop-ic of Dublin, where he died in 1729.)r. Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle, pub-shed a corrected and enlarged edition of is book on the Origin of Evil, in English, vith notes.—*Biog. Brit.*

KING (Peter), chancellor of England, as born at Exeter, in 1669. His father as a grocer in that city, and intended him r the same business; but a love of learn-g rendered him superior to trade, id he was suffered to follow his inclina-on. Mr. Locke, who was his maternal ncle, left him half his library at his death, hich was of great service to him. By the vice of the same great man he went to eyden; and at his return entered of the ner Temple, where he applied to the law th great assiduity. He also devoted ne time to other studies, particularly eology, and in 1691 published, without name, An Enquiry into the Constitu-n, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of Primitive Church, that flourished with-the first 300 years after Christ, 8vo. is work was well received, and soon ched a second edition. In 1699 he was osen member of parliament for Beeral-n, in Devonshire. In 1702 appeared his tory of the Apostles' Creed, 8vo. It is a k of considerable information, and well itten. In 1708 he was chosen recorder London, and knighted. In 1709 he s appointed one of the managers of house of commons on the trial of Sache-el. At the accession of George I. he s made chief justice of the court of com-n pleas, and in 1725 created lord King, on of Ockham in Surrey, and shortly r was appointed lord chancellor. He gned the seals in 1733, and died the e year, leaving four sons and two ghters.—*Biog. Brit.*

KING (William), an English civilian, and nious writer, was born at Stepney in 5, and educated at Baliol college, Ox-l. In 1718 he was chosen principal of Mary hall; but, on offering himself a didate to represent the university, he gned that place. Being disappointed vent to Ireland, but how long he re-ed there is not known. While in Ire-he wrote a satirical poem, entitled, Toast. In 1749 he spoke the oration e theatre at Oxford, on the dedication adcliffe's library. Dr. King was a ous tory, and generally considered as fected to the Brunswick family, which ught upon him much abuse. He pub-d several curious tracts of his own, five volumes of South's Sermons. He in 1763.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

KING (sir Edmund), an English physician and chemist. Charles II. used frequently to amuse himself in his laboratory. He attended that monarch in his last illness, and was ordered one thousand pounds, which he never received. In the Philosophical Transactions, are some observations by him on ants, and the animalcula in pepper, also a paper on transfusing blood from a calf to a sheep. The time of his death is not known.—*Granger.*

KING (Thomas), an eminent comedian, was born in Westminster in 1730. He received a good education, and was intended for trade, which he renounced for the stage before he was twenty. He first rose to fame in Dublin, after which he appeared at Drury-lane to great advantage. The principal character which stamped his reputation was that of Lord Ogleby. In dry sarcastic humour no man excelled him. His performance of Sir Peter Teazle in the School for Scandal was admirable. By an unfortunate propensity to gaming, he lost all that he had acquired in many years. He died in 1805.—*Monthly Mag. European Mag.*

KING (John Glen), an English divine, and chaplain to the factory at Petersburg, was a native of Norfolk, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D.D. He became medallist to the empress of Russia, and died in 1787. His works are, 1. The Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church, containing an Account of its Doctrine, Worship, and Discipline; 2. Observations on the Climate of Russia and the Northern Countries, with a View of the Flying Mountains near Petersburgh; 3. Observations on the Barberini Vase.—*Gent. Mag.*

KIPPINGIUS (Henry), a learned lutheran, was born at Rostock, and took the degree of M.A. at the university. He was pressed for a soldier, but a Swedish counsellor of state observing him with a Latin book in his hand, took him from the army, made him his librarian, and procured him the place of sub-rector of the university of Bremen. He died in 1678. He wrote Supplement to the History of John Pappus; a Treatise of Roman Antiquities; and another on the Creation.—*Moreri.*

KIPPIS (Andrew), an English divine and biographical writer, was born at Nottingham in 1727, and educated under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. His first settlement, as a minister, was at Boston, in Lincolnshire, in 1746. From thence he removed to Dorking, in Surrey, in 1750, and in 1753 became pastor of a congregation in Princes-street, Westminster. He was a writer in the Monthly Review some time; and in 1761 had a share in a periodical work, called the Library, which failed. Two years afterwards he was chosen philological tutor in the academy for the education of dissenting ministers,

supported by the friends of Mr. Coward. In 1773 he published a Vindication of the Protestant dissenting Ministers, with regard to their late Application to Parliament, which brought him into a controversy with dean Tucker. In 1777 he became the editor of the new edition of the Biographia Britannica, in which capacity he greatly distinguished himself. Five volumes of this work were published in his life-time, and the greatest part of the sixth was prepared before his death. In 1788 he published the Life of Captain Cook, in one volume, 4to., and the same year a Life of Dr. Lardner prefixed to his works. Dr. Kippis was also the writer of the History of Knowledge, &c. in the New Annual Register, and a variety of other pieces, particularly sermons and tracts. He received the degree of D. D. from the university of Edinburgh, and was a fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies. He was an intelligent and industrious writer, and his style is pure and perspicuous. He died in 1795, and was interred in the burying-ground of Bunhill-fields.—*Necrology.*

Kirch (Mary Margaret), a learned woman who distinguished herself by her skill in astronomy, was the daughter of Mathias Winkelman, a lutheran divine, and born near Leipsic, in 1670. She married M. Godfrey Kirch, an able astronomer, who was a native of Luben in Lower Lusatia. Madame Kirch assisted her husband in his astronomical observations, and in the calculation of his Ephemerides. When the king of Prussia founded the academy of sciences at Berlin in 1700, M. Kirch was appointed astronomer, with a pension. There his lady acquired the friendship and admiration of all the learned. In 1702 she discovered a comet, of which her husband published their observations. In 1707 she made a discovery of a remarkable aurora borealis, of which mention was made by the academy of sciences at Paris. Mr. Kirch died in 1710, and the year following his widow published a discourse on the approaching conjunction of Saturn, Jupiter, &c. She died at Berlin in 1720. Her son *Christian Frederick* was astronomer to the academy of sciences at Berlin, and acquired great reputation by his observations. He died in 1740, aged 46.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict.*

Kircher (Athanasius), a learned jesuit, was born at Fulde, in Germany, in 1601. He settled at the Jesuits' college at Avignon about 1635, and was called from thence to Rome to teach the mathematics, where he died in 1680. His works evince a great extent and depth of learning: the principal are, 1. Œdipus Ægyptiacus: hoc est, Universalis Hieroglyphicæ veterum doctrinæ temporum injuria abolitæ instauratio, 1652, 4 vols. folio; 2. Ars Magnesia; 3. Lingua Ægyptiaca restituta; 4. Mundus Subterraneus, in quo universæ naturæ majestas et divitiæ demonstrantur; 5. Organon Mathematicum ad disciplinas mathematicas facili methodo addiscendas.—*Niceron.*

Kircher (Conrad), a protestant divine of Augsburg, who published a Greek Concordance of the Old Testament in 1602. He has inserted the Hebrew words alphabetically, and under them the corresponding Greek words.—*Moreri.*

Kirchman (John), a learned German was born at Lubec, in 1575. He studied at various universities, after which he became tutor, and in 1613 rector, of the college at Lubec. He died in 1643. His principal works are, 1. De Funeribus Romanorum; 2. De Annulis.—*Bayle.*

Kirchman (N.), professor of philosophy at Petersburg, was celebrated by his electrical experiments, and particularly the manner of his death. Being engaged in attracting, by his apparatus, the electric fluid from the clouds, a ball of fire struck him on the head and killed him on the spot August 6, 1753.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Kirchmayer (George Gasper), professor of logic at Wittemberg, who died in 170[illegible] aged 65. He published commentaries on Tacitus, Cornelius Nepos, Cicero. Pliny and Sallust; also Latin poems, and dissertations on different subjects.—*Moreri.*

Kirk (colonel), an English officer, notorious for his brutality. Being sent against the followers of the duke of Monmouth in 1685, he committed the most inhuman barbarities in the west of England. But the story related of him by Pomfret in his poem of Cruelty and Lust does not appear to be well authenticated. James II. stooped so low as to solicit this butcher to turn Catholic, but Kirk roughly replied "that when he was at Tangiers he had promised the dey that if he ever changed his religion, he would turn mahometan." He afterwards served in the army of king William, and died at the close of the 17th century.

Kirkland (Thomas), an eminent physician, and member of the royal medical society at Edinburgh, and of the medical society at London. He died at Ashby de la Zouch, in Leicestershire, in 1798, aged [illegible]. He was ardent in the cultivation of medical science, and a successful practitioner. He published, An Enquiry into the State of Medical Surgery, 2 vols. 8vo.; Observations on Pott's Remarks on Fracture; a Treatise on Child-bed Fevers, 8vo.; Thoughts on Amputation, 8vo.; and a Commentary on Apoplectic and Paralytic affections, 8vo.—*Gent. Mag.*

Kirstenius (Peter), an eminent physician, and professor of medicine at Upsal in Sweden, was born at Breslaw, in Silesia, in 1577. He was well skilled in Arabic, and understood twenty-five other languages. He died in 1640. His principal works are, 1. Grammatica Arabica, 1608; 2. [illegible] quatuor evangelistarum ex antiquissimo

dice MS. Arabico erutæ, 1609, folio. He s not to be confounded with *George* KIRSENIUS, a native of Stettin, in Pomerania, who was physician to Christina, queen of weden, and died in 1660, aged 48. He as an excellent botanist, and published Disquisitiones philologicæ, 4to.: Adversaria t Animadversiones in Joannis Agricolæ ommentaria in Pappium, et Chirurgiam arvam, 4to.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

KLEBER (J. B.), a French general, was orn at Strasburg in 1750. He was bred an rchitect, and sent to Paris to improve himelf under the celebrated Chalgrin. Being a coffee-house where some strangers ere insulted, he took their part with so uch spirit that they prevailed on him to ccompany them to Munich, where Kaunitz, n of the Austrian minister, gave him a utenancy in his regiment. After eight ars service he returned to his own country, d became inspector of public buildings Upper Alsace. The revolution in France kindled his military ardour, and he obined a commission in that service. He played great skill and bravery at the ge of Mayence, after which he was emoyed in La Vendee, but the sanguinary enes there so disgusted him that he obned his recall, and was engaged in the rth, where he defeated the Austrians, ok Mons, and drove the enemy from ouvain. He also captured Maestricht, d contributed to the taking of Dusselrf and Frankfort, and to the victory of tzbach. Discontented with the directo- he left the army and returned to Paris, ere he led a private life, writing his Miry Memoirs, till Buonaparte being apnted general of the army of Egypt chose eber as his companion. At the siege of exandria, he was wounded in the head ile scaling the ramparts, and did not re- till he received a second wound. He eated the Turks in several actions, and onaparte on quitting Egypt left Kleber the chief command. Soon afterwards signed the treaty of El-Arish with sir ney Smith, by which the French agreed eave Egypt, but it was annulled by the ish government, and hostilities were ewed Kleber, though greatly reduced, osed to his unfavourable circumstances etermined mind, and defeated the Turks he obelisk of Heliopolis. He next took ro by storm, and formed an alliance Murat Bey; but he was assassinated Turk named Soljman, who gave him stabs with a dagger, in 1800.—*Nouv. Hist.*

LEIST (Ewald-Christian de), a Prussian er and poet, was born at Zeblin, in Pomania, in 1715. He was major of the reent of Haussen, and died of the wounds eceived in the battle of Kunnersdorff, ght between the Russians and Prussians 759. He wrote Idylls in the manner of ner, which possess great simplicity and neatness. He was also the author of moral treatises; and Reflections on the Art of War, printed in 1759.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

KLINGSTADT, a painter, was born at Riga, in Livonia, in 1657, and died at Paris, in 1734. He excelled in miniature painting, particularly in pictures on snuff-boxes, for which he had extravagant prices.—*Pilk.*

KLOCKER (David), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Hamburg, in 1629. He travelled to Italy for improvement, after which he settled at Stockholm, where he was patronised by the king, so that few of his paintings are to be seen out of Sweden. He died in 1698.—*Ibid.*

KNAPTON (George), an English portrait painter in crayons, was the scholar of Richardson, and surveyor and keeper of the king's pictures. He died at Kensington in 1778, aged 80.—*Ibid.*

KNELLER (sir Godfrey), an eminent painter, was born at Lubeck, in 1648, of a noble family, and educated at Leyden for the military profession, but having a strong inclination to drawing he resolved to apply himself to painting. He studied first under Rembrandt, and afterwards went to Rome, where he greatly improved himself, and then visited England, where he soon acquired unrivalled distinction as a portrait painter. King William conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and the university of Oxford the degree of LL.D. He painted a prodigious number of portraits of illustrious personages, and to a striking likeness he always added grace and elegance in his figures. He was created a baronet by Geo. I. and the emperor Leopold gave him a patent of nobility. He died in 1723.—*Walpole. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

KNIGHT (Samuel), a learned English divine, was born in London, and educated at St. Paul's school, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge. He obtained several church preferments, and was chaplain to George II. Dr. Knight wrote the lives of Dr. Colet and Erasmus, both in 8vo. and died in 1746.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

KNOLLES (Richard), an English historian, was born in Northamptonshire. In 1564, he became fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, and afterwards master of the grammar school at Sandwich, in Kent, where he died in 1610. He wrote the History of the Turks, folio, 1610. Of this book there have been several editions and continuations, particularly by Ricaut. Knolles also wrote the Lives and Conquests of the Ottoman Kings; a Discourse of the Greatness of the Turkish Empire: and a Compendium of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Grammar.—*Wood.*

KNOLLES (sir Robert), an English commander in the reign of Edward III. was of low origin in Cheshire, but being of an enterprising mind, obtained the rank of general, and the order of knighthood. His

name was formidable in France, where he took several places. He was made grand seneschal of Guienne, and by his prudence quelled an insurrection in that province. At the close of life he retired to his estate in Kent, where he built Rochester bridge. He died in 1407, aged 90.—*Rapin. Moreri.*

KNOLLIS (Francis), an English statesman, was born at Grays, in Oxfordshire, and after receiving a university education, he went to court, and became a zealous friend to the Reformation in the reign of Edward VI. at whose death he went abroad. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned, and was made a privy-counsellor and vice-chamberlain of the household. He was also employed in several important matters of state. He was one of the commissioners who sat in judgment on Mary queen of Scots; was appointed treasurer of the royal household, and knight of the garter. He died in 1596. Sir Francis wrote a Treatise against the Usurpation of Papal Bishops, printed in 1608, 8vo.; a General Survey of the Isle of Wight. This last was never printed.—*Wood, A. O.*

KNORR VON ROSENROT (Christian), a learned German, who passes for the author of a curious and scarce book, entitled, Kabbala denudata, seu doctrina Hebræorum transcendentalis, &c.; opus antiquissimæ philosophiæ barbaricæ, translatum ex Hebræo, Sultzbach, 1677, and Frankfort, 3 vols. fol. 1684. He died in 1689, aged 53.—*Nouv. Dict.*

KNOTT (Edward), an English jesuit, whose real name was Mathias Wilson. He was born in Northumberland, in 1580, and entered among the jesuits in 1606. He taught divinity in the English college at Rome, and was afterwards appointed provincial of his order in England. He died at London, in 1656. Knott was the antagonist of Chillingworth, and occasioned him to write his Religion of Protestants.—*Bayle. Alegambe. Bibl. Scrip. Soc. Jes.*

KNOWLER (William), a learned English divine, who translated Chrysostom's Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians. He died in 1767, aged 68.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

KNOWLES (Thomas), an English divine, was a native of Ely, and after receiving his education at the grammar school there, was removed to Pembroke hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He obtained the lecturership of Bury St. Edmunds, and a prebend in Ely cathedral. He died at Bury, in 1802. His works are: 1. The Scripture Doctrine of the Existence and Attributes of God, in twelve Sermons, 8vo.; 2. Answer to Bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit, for which archbishop Secker gave him the degree of D.D.; 3. Lord Hervey's and Dr. Middleton's Letters on the Roman Senate: 4. Observations on the Tithe Bill; 5. Dialogue on the Test Act; 6. Primitive Christianity, in defence of the doctrine of the Trinity; 7. Observations on the divine Mission of Moses; 8. Advice to a Young Clergyman; 9. The Passion, a Sermon; 10. On Charity Schools, Sunday Schools, and a discourse on Confirmation.—*Monthly Mag.*

KNOWLTON (Thomas), an English botanist, who was gardener to Dr. Sherard, and afterwards to the earl of Burlington, at Lanesborough, in Yorkshire. He died in 1782, at the age of 90. Mr. Knowlton discovered that singular production, the globe *conferva*, or moor balls (*conferva Ægagropila*, Lin.), which he first found in Wallengfen mere. Some extracts of letters by him to Mr. Catesby are in the Philosophical Transactions, one concerning the situation of the ancient town of Delgovicia, and of two men of extraordinary bulk and weight, and another giving an account of two extraordinary deers' horns found in Yorkshire. —*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

KNOX (John), the Scotch reformer, was born at Giffard, in East Lothian, of an ancient family, in 1504. He received his education at St. Andrews, under the celebrated John Major, and entered into priest's orders, but the writings of St. Augustine and the conversation of a monk are said to have occasioned his renunciation of popery. Being accused of heresy to cardinal Beaton, he addressed to him a confession of faith, which was condemned. In 1548 he went to France, and soon after landed in England, where he was well received, and made chaplain to Edward VI. who offered him a bishopric, which he declined, being averse to episcopacy and the common prayer. In the reign of Mary he went to Frankfort, where he occasioned a schism amongst the English exiles by his opposition to the liturgy. Being accused to the emperor as a seditious person, he retired to Geneva, where he was greatly esteemed by Calvin, to whose doctrines he was zealously attached. He there wrote his Blast of a Trumpet against Female Government, which contains very pernicious principles. In 1559 he returned to his native country, and commenced his ministerial office at Edinburgh by violent invectives against the queen and clergy. His sermons produced a general commotion, and the cathedrals and parish churches were not only deprived of their ornaments, but reduced almost to ruins. This furious zealot wrote the History of the Reformation in Scotland, in which he defended all the atrocious actions which were committed there, particularly the murder of cardinal Beaton. Knox died at Edinburgh in 1572, and was buried with great ceremony.—*Biog. Brit.*

KNOX (John), a bookseller of London, who wrote a Systematic View of Scotland, and planned a herring-fishery and settlement on the north-east coast of that country. He died in 1790.—*Gen. Biog. Brit.*

KNUPPER (Nicholas), an eminent painter, was born at Leipsic, in 1603, and died in

50. He excelled in painting battle ces and conversations.—*Pilkington.*

KNUTZEN (Matthias), a famous atheist, s born in Holstein. He publicly defended eism, and took journeys to make prose- s. His followers were called conscien- ies, because they held that there is no er deity than conscience. He died at close of the seventeenth century. He te a letter and two dialogues in defence his principles.—*Moreri.*

KNUTZEN (Martin), professor of philo- hy at Konigsburg, was born in 1713, died in 1751. He wrote an able de- e of christianity.—*Nouv. Dict.*

KNYGHTON (Henry), an English ecclesi- c and historian, who wrote a Chronicle he English History from 959 to 1395, a History of the Deposition of Richard They are in the collection of English orians, printed in 1652. Knyghton was non regular at Leicester.—*Pits.*

OEBERGER (Wenceslaus), an historical ter, was a native of Antwerp. In the rch of Notre Dame, at Antwerp, is a ure of his representing the martyrdom t. Sebastian, which is beheld with plea- by every lover of the art. He died in , aged 70.—*Houbraken.*

ŒMPFER (Engelbert), a German physi- and naturalist, was born in Westphalia, 651. He became secretary of the em- y sent from Sweden to Persia in 1683, which journey he had ample opportu- s of gratifying his curiosity; and when ambassador returned, Kœmpfer re- ed as surgeon to the Dutch East India . In this capacity he visited various ds, particularly Japan, of which he te an excellent account. He returned urope in 1693, and settled in his own try, where he died in 1716. Sir Hans ne purchased of his executors the ma- ripts and drawings of Kœmpfer. His ry of Japan was published at London 727, in 2 vols. folio. He was also the or of a work, entitled, Amœnitates ex- , 1712.—*Niceron. Moreri.*

OENIG (Daniel), a Swiss, who died at erdam, aged 22, of the ill usage he met from the populace of Franeker, who ok him for a French spy. He trans- Arbuthnot's Tables of Coins into La- rinted at Utrecht, in 1756.—*Nouv. Dict.*

OENIG (Samuel), brother of the prece- , was professor of philosophy and law at eker, and librarian to the prince of ge. He was a great mathematician, had a dispute with Maupertuis. He in 1757.—*Ibid.*

OERTEN (Joanna), an ingenious wo- , was born at Amsterdam, in 1650. She a fine taste for drawing in water-co- and embroidery. She also modelled ax, and made artificial ornaments and ers; but her principal excellence was tting figures out of paper with scissars, and her portraits and landscapes in this way were so much talked of that foreigners visited Amsterdam to see them, among whom was Peter the Great of Russia. She made a magnificent work for the consort of the emperor Leopold, consisting of trees, arms, eagles, and crowns, for which she received above 4000 guilders. She also executed the portrait of that emperor. She died in 1715. —*Houbraken.*

KOETS (Roelof), an eminent portrait painter, was born at Zwoll, in 1655. He was distinguished by several princes, particularly William III. of England, and it is said he painted 5000 portraits, all well finished. He died in 1725.—*Pilkington.*

KONIG (George Matthias), a learned German, was born at Altdorf in Franconia, in which university he became professor of poetry and Greek, and library-keeper. He died in 1699, aged 88. His principal work is a Biographical Dictionary in Latin, printed in 1678, 4to.—*Niceron.*

KONIG (Emanuel), a physician, and professor at Basle, in Switzerland, where he was born in 1658. He was highly esteemed as a learned man, and so eminent in his profession as to be called another *Avicenna*. He died in 1731. His works are, Regnum vegetabile & animale; Regnum minerale; Scholia in Observationes Chirurgicas; Augmentum Hippocratis Helvetici; Thesaurus remediorum; De triplici regno; Observationes Miscellaneæ, Medicæ, Physicæ, Chymicæ, &c.—*Moreri.*

KORNMANN (Henry), a German lawyer of the 17th century, who published some curious works, as, 1. De Miraculis Vivorum; 2. De Miraculis Mortuorum; 3. De Virginitatis Jure; 4. De Lyra Amoris.—*Bayle.*

KORTHOLT (Christian), professor of divinity at Kiel, in Holstein, was born in 1633. After studying at various universities, he became Greek professor at Rostock, and professor of divinity and ecclesiastical antiquities at his native place. He died in 1694. He wrote de Veracitate & Taciturnitate; de Natura Philosophiæ ejusque in Theologia usu; and a celebrated work on Christ as God Man.—*Bayle.*

KORTHOLT (Christian), grandson of the last-mentioned, was professor of divinity at Gottingen. He wrote many works, and edited the Epistles of Leibnitz in 5 vols. He died in 1751.—*Nouv. Dict.*

KOTTER (Christopher), a fanatic, whose visions are in a book printed at Amsterdam in 1657, entitled, Lux in Tenebris. He prophesied terrible judgments about to fall upon Europe, and he formed a close friendship with Comenius. He was pilloried in Silesia, and banished. He died in 1647.—*Bayle.*

KOUCK (Peter), a Dutch painter, was born in 1500. He visited Constantinople, and drew some fine views in the neighbourhood of that city, some of which have been

engraved. He settled at Antwerp, and became principal painter to Charles V. He died in 1550.—*De Piles.*

KOULI-KHAN (Thamas), or *Nadir Schah*, was born in the province of Khorasan, and his father was chief of a branch of the Afghans, which rank descended to Nadir when he was a minor, but his uncle usurped the government. On this Nadir entered into the service of the Beglerbeg, governor of Muschada, in Khorasan, who appointed him to command an army sent against the Tartars. Nadir gained a complete victory with an inferior force, and took the Tartar general prisoner. The Beglerbeg at first treated Nadir with great distinction, but being jealous of his aspiring spirit, he refused him the rank of lieutenant-general which he had promised him; and when Nadir complained of his breach of faith, he caused him to be bastinadoed. Exasperated at this ungrateful and dishonourable treatment, he joined a banditti of robbers. With this troop, consisting of five hundred well mounted men, he committed great ravages. The Afghans having made themselves masters of Ispahan, and the Turks and Muscovites ravaging other parts of Persia, Schah Thamas applied to Nadir for his assistance. He accordingly entered into the service of the Schah, but one of his first actions was to murder his uncle who had usurped his title. He distinguished himself against the Turks, whom he defeated in several actions, for which he was made a general, and the Schah conferred upon him the title of *Thamas Kouli*, or the slave of Thamas; he was also ennobled with the title of *Khan*. Notwithstanding these distinctions, he deposed *Thamas*, and placed a son of that prince on the throne, to whom he became regent. In 1735 he gained the battle of Erivan, in which the Turks lost above 50,000 men. After this he assumed the royal title, and was acknowledged by the grandees of the empire. The year following he took Candahar, and in 1739 conquered the Mogul empire, making himself master of Delhi, where he acquired immense riches. He then assumed the title of empire of the Indies; but disgraced himself by ordering a massacre of the inhabitants of Delhi, in revenge for an insult offered to some of his troops. The cruelties and tyranny of Kouli-Khan at length excited general hatred, and a conspiracy being formed by some Persian officers, he was assassinated in 1747.—*Life by Sir W. Jones.*

KRACHENINNIKOW (Stephen), a Russian naturalist, was born in 1713. He was educated in the academy of Petersburg, and when young went to Kamschatka to make researches. He returned in 1743 with a number of observations made in ten years travels. The academy nominated him an associate, and in 1753 he was made professor of botany and natural history. He died in 1755. He wrote an account of his travels and discoveries, in Chappe d'Auteroche's Account of Siberia.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

KRANTZ (Albert), an historian and divine, was a native of Hamburgh, and rector of the university of Rostock; he also became dean of the cathedral in his native city, where he died in 1517. He wrote an ecclesiastical history under the title of Metropolis; a History of the Saxons; also of the Vandals; a Chronicle of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. He was likewise the author of a small book, de Officio Missæ, printed at Rostock in 1505.—*Moreri.*

KRAUSE (Francis), an historical painter, was born at Augsburgh in 1706. He was a disciple of Piazetta, who often mistook the works of Krause for his own. He resided in France several years, but died poor in 1754.—*D'Argenville.*

KRESA (father), a learned ecclesiastic and mathematician, was a native of Moravia, and became confessor to the king and queen of Bohemia, where he died in 1715, aged 67. Besides his native tongue he understood Hebrew, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. He wrote Analysis speciosa Trigonometriæ sphæricæ, &c.—*Moreri.*

KRUGHER (John Christian) a German author and actor, who died at Hamburgh in 1750, aged 28. He wrote poems and comedies, and translated into German the Theatre of Marivaux.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

KUHLMAN (Quirinus), a German fanatic, was a native of Silesia, and a man of learning but a violent sickness disordered his brain, and he pretended to be a prophet. The writings of Behmen added fuel to the fire, and he had no doubt of being inspired. He published several visions which he pretended to have received, and was at last burnt as a heretic in Muscovy, in 1689.—*Bayle.*

KUHNIUS (Joachim), professor of Greek and Hebrew at Strasburgh, was a native of Pomerania, and distinguished himself by editions of Ælian's Various History, Pausanias's Description of Greece, and some original pieces of his own. He died in 169[illegible] aged 59.—*Niceron.*

KUIC (John van), an historical and portrait painter of Dort, was born in 153[illegible]. Having given offence to the jesuits, he was accused of being a heretic, and burnt in 1572.—*Houbraken.*

KUNCKEL (John), a German chemist, who died in 1702, aged 72. He published at London, Observationes Chemicæ, 167[illegible] 12mo. Kunckel discovered the phosphorus of urine, and made many other improvements in chemistry.—*Moreri.*

KUPIESKI (John), a Bohemian painter, was born in 1667. After learning the rudiments of his art in his own country, he went to Italy, where he gained a great reputation. He was employed by the emp[illegible]

or Charles III. the czar Peter, and other illustrious personages.—*Pilkington.*

Kuster (Ludolph), a learned critic, was born at Blomberg in Westphalia in 1670. He studied at Berlin, and afterwards travelled into foreign countries, particularly England, where he completed his edition of Suidas, printed at Cambridge in 1705, 3 vols. folio, and for which that university conferred on him his doctor's degree. From hence he went to Berlin, where he became professor and librarian to the king. He did not however long retain these honours, but went to Amsterdam, where he published Jamblichus's Life of Pythagoras, the works of Aristophanes, and an edition of Mill's Greek Testament. In 1713 he went to Paris, and abjured the protestant religion, and obtained a pension. He died in 1716. Besides the above he published Historia Critica Homeri; Bibliotheca nova rum librorum ab 1697 usque 1699, 5 vols.; De vero usu Verborum mediorum apud Græcos, &c.—*Niceron. Moreri.*

Kuyp (Jacob), a celebrated landscape painter, who founded the academy of painting at Dort, in 1643. He copied after nature with great exactness. His son Albert was also an eminent artist, and excelled his father both in variety and the style of his painting.—*Houbraken.*

Kyd (Thomas), an English writer in the reign of Elizabeth, who published in 1595, a play called Pompey the Great, taken from the French of Garnier.—*Biog. Dram.*

Kydermyster (Richard), a native of Worcester, and abbot of a monastery of benedictines at Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire, of which abbey he wrote the history; also some pieces against the Reformation. He died in 1531.—*Wood, A. O.*

Kynaston (John), an English divine, was born at Chester, in 1728, and educated at Brasenose college, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow in 1751. He wrote De Impietate C. Cornelio Tacito falso objectata; Oratio habita in sacello Collegii Æneï Nasi, Oxon. 1761. He died in 1783.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Kynwelmarsh (Francis), an Essex gentleman, and a member of Gray's inn in the 16th century. He was a friend of Gascoigne, with whom he was concerned in translating Euripides's Tragedy of Jocasta. He and his brother Anthony were accounted good poets, and some of their pieces are in the collection called the Paradise of dainty Devises, 1576.—*Theat. Poet. Angl.*

Kyrle (John), a benevolent Englishman, was born at Ross, in Herefordshire. Though he had only an estate of five hundred pounds a year, he bestowed large sums in the course of his life in charity, and built a church, but towards this last good work he obtained subscriptions from other pious and charitable persons. On all accounts, however, he deserved the fine eulogium bestowed upon him by Mr. Pope, who emphatically calls him the *Man of Ross.*—*Europ. Mag. Gen. B. D.*

L.

Labadie (John), a famous enthusiast, was born at Bourg, in Guienne, in 1610. He received his education among the jesuits, and was admitted a member of that order, which, however, he quitted, and became an itinerant preacher. The austerity of his manners, his zeal, and affected piety, procured him many admirers, particularly at Amiens, where he obtained a canonry, but being detected in some criminal intrigues, the bishop ordered him to be put under arrest. Labadie, however, escaped to Toulouse, and became director of a convent of nuns, among whom he introduced a new rule, and the notions of the quietists, with some additions of his own, viz. that the Scriptures are not necessary to salvation; that outward worship is of no use, but that all prayer should be mental; and that there are two churches, that of Christians in degeneracy, and the other regenerate, or *Labadists*, as his followers were called. He renounced the Romish religion at Montauban, in 1650, and after exercising the ministry there some time he went to Geneva, from whence being expelled he removed to Middleburg, where he gained many followers, among whom was the famous Anna Maria Schurman. Labadie sent disciples to propagate his doctrines, and to gather contributions, in different parts of Holland, on which account he was obliged to withdraw to Erfurt, and from thence to Altona, where he died in 1674. His works, which are full of mysticism, are now disregarded.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Labat (John Baptist), a dominican, who was professor of philosophy at Nancy, and sent by his superiors to America as a missionary in 1693. He returned to France in 1705, and died at Paris, in 1738. His works are, Voyage to the American islands, 8 vols. 12mo.; Travels in Spain and Italy, 8 vols; New relation of Western Africa, 5 vols.; Voyages of the Chevalier Merchais to Guinea, &c.; Historical Relation of Western Æthiopia; Memoirs of Chevalier d'Arvieux.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Labbe (Philip), a jesuit, was born at Bourges in 1607, and died at Paris, in 1667. He was a man of great learning, and of prodigious memory. His principal works are, 1. De Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptoribus, fol.; 2. Nova Bibliotheca Manuscriptorum, 2 vols. fol.; 3. Bibliotheca Biblicarum, fol. 4. Concordia Chronologica, 5 vols. fol.;

5. Le Chronologue François, 6 vols. 12mo.; 6. Concordia Sacræ et Profanæ Chronologiæ ab orbe condito ad annum Christi, 12mo.; 7. Bibliotheca Anti-Janseniana, 4to.; 8. Notitia dignitatum omnium Imperii Romani, 12mo.; 9. De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis dissertatio, 2 vols. 8vo.; 10. Conciliorum Collectio maxima, 17 vols. fol. 11. Lives of Jesuits who have distinguished themselves in the world of letters. He also wrote some books on grammar.—*Moreri.*

Labbe (Louisa-Charly), a French poetess, surnamed the *fair rope-maker*, on account of her marriage with a manufacturer of cables at Lyons, who left her at his death a large fortune. Her first passion was that of arms, and she distinguished herself in a masculine dress at the siege of Perpignan. She had a taste for literature, and her library was enriched with the best writers, French, Italian, and Spanish; but her fine qualities were tarnished by a libertinism which equalled that of Lais. Her poems were printed at Lyons, in 1555, and again in 1762, in 12mo. She died in 1566, aged 40. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Labeo (Quintus Fabius), a Roman consul, B.C. 184. He was a soldier, and a man of liberality and talents, and is said to have assisted Terence in writing some of his plays.—*Livy. Moreri.*

Labeo (Antistius), a Roman lawyer, who refused the consular dignity when offered him by Augustus, whose projects he opposed. He composed several works which are lost. His father was one of the conspirators who assassinated Cæsar; and was killed at the battle of Philippi. There was another *Labeo* who was tribune of the people, B. C. 184. He caused the censor Metellus to be thrown from the Tarpeian rock.—*Ibid.*

Laberius (Decimus), a Roman knight, who wrote mimes or satirical productions for the stage. Cæsar obliged him to perform one of his own mimes against his will; on which occasion Laberius spoke a satirical prologue against Cæsar, which is preserved in Aulus Gellius; fragments of his other works are also extant. He died B.C. 44.—*Bayle.*

Laboureur (John le), a French writer, was born at Montmorency, in 1623. He was at first a gentleman's servant, but afterwards entered into orders, and became prior of Juvingé, commander of the order of St. Michael, and almoner to the king. He died in 1675. He wrote the history of the Marshal of Guebriant, with the genealogy of Budos, and some other houses in Brittany; he also published an edition of the Memoirs of Michael du Castelnau, and other works. His uncle, Claud le Laboureur, an ecclesiastic, published several books of merit.—*Moreri.*

Lacarry (Giles), a French jesuit, was born in 1605, and died in 1684. He wrote, 1. Historia Galliarum sub prefectis Prætorii Galliarum, 4to.; 2. Historia Coloniarum a Gallis in exteras nationes missorum, 4to.; 3. De Regibus Franciæ et Lege Salicâ; 4. Historia Romana, 4to.; 5. Notitia Provinciarum Imperii utriusque cum Notis, 4to.—*Moreri.*

La Colonie (John Martin de), a marshal of the army in the Austrian service, was born at Perigord, and died at Bourdeaux, in 1759, aged 85. He published his military memoirs, at Frankfort, in 1730, and at Brussels, in 1739, 2 vols. 12mo. He was also the author of the History of Bourdeaux, 3 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

La Combe (Guy du Rousseau de), an advocate in the parliament of Paris, who died in that city in 1749, aged 44. He published several works on jurisprudence in French and Latin.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

La Combe (Francis), a French miscellaneous writer, was born at Avignon, and died at Paris in 1793. He published Orrery's Life of Swift, Shaftsbury's Letters on Enthusiasm, from the English; the Letters of Christina Queen of Sweden; a Dictionary of the old French Language; Observations on London, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Lactantius (Lucius Cælius Firmianus), an eloquent father of the church, was according to some an African, and to others a native of Fermo in Italy. He studied under Arnobius, and became so famous as a rhetorician, that Constantine appointed him preceptor to his son Crispus. He formed his style upon the model of Cicero; but though he wrote with great purity and force, particularly in confuting the pagan errors and follies, he was more of a rhetorician than a theologian. He blended philosophy with divinity, and thereby involved the truths of religion in a mist of obscurity. His works were published at Rome in 1468, folio; but the best edition is that of Paris, 2 vols. 4to. 1748.—*Cave. Dupin.*

Lacy (John), an English actor and dramatic writer in the reign of Charles II. with whom he was a great favourite. His plays are, 1. The Dumb Lady; 2. The Old Troop, or Monsieur Ragou; 3. Sir Hercules Buffoon. He is not to be mistaken for *John* Lacy, an English gentleman, who became the zealous friend of the French impostors, who called themselves prophets, at the beginning of the 18th century. He wrote some incoherent tracts on that subject, and was imprisoned for his zeal.—*Biog. Dram. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Lacydas, a Greek philosopher of Cyrene, and disciple of Arcesilaus, whom he succeeded as master of the second academy. Attalus gave him a garden in which to read his lectures. He foolishly mourned the loss of a favourite goose, which he caused to be buried magnificently. He died of intemperance, B. C. 212.—*Diog. Laërtius.*

Ladislaus I. king of Hungary, the son of Bela I. succeeded his brother Geiza in

). He added to his dominions Dalma- and Croatia, reduced the Bohemians had revolted, expelled the Huns, and quered part of Bulgaria and Russia. He defeated the Tartars, and was as distin- ed by his piety as his valour. He died 095, and was canonized in 1198.—— *eri.*

ADISLAUS III. succeeded Stephen V. his er in 1272. He was a debauched prince, rced his lawful wife, and kept a number omen. He also ill used the clergy, and ering himself an object of universal ha- was assassinated in 1290.—*Univ. Hist.*

ADISLAUS IV. called also *Uladislas*, was d duke of Lithuania, and king of Po- , and elected to the throne of Hungary 440. He declared war against the s, and employed as his general John ades, who was very successful. Ladis- however, made peace, which gave dissatisfaction to the pope, and other tian princes, that he was induced to t it; but he was very unfortunate af- ards, and lost his life in the battle of a in 1444.—*Ibid.*

DISLAUS V. the son of Albert of Aus- was made king on the death of Ladis- IV. under the guardianship of John ades. He was very zealous against Hussites, by whom he is said to have poisoned in 1457.—*Ibid.*

DISLAUS VI. was the son of Casimir, of Poland, and elected king of Hun- on the death of Mathias Corvinus 90, in opposition to his own brother rt, and to John the natural son of his cessor, and to Maximilian of Austria. eign was very turbulent, being con- y at war with the Turks, and other bouring powers. He died in 1516.

DISLAUS, or LANCELOT, king of Na- called the *Liberal* and *Victorious*, suc- d his father, Charles Duras, in 1386. as before count of Provence, and king ngary. He obtained the latter crown 03, during the imprisonment of Sigis- , who compelled him to return to On the death of his father he was ed by Louis II. duke of Anjou, which oned some bloody wars. Pope John I. at first espoused the cause of Louis, terwards took the part of Ladislaus, however, marched against Rome, having taken it, turned his arms on lorentines, whom he compelled to r peace in 1413. He died at Naples 14, aged only 38, being poisoned, as said, by his mistress, who was the ter of a physician, and bribed to trate the deed by the Florentines.— *Dict. Hist.*

DISLAUS I. king of Poland, succeeded other Boleslaus II in 1081. He defeat- e armies of Prussia and Pomerania, ied in 1102.—*Univ. Hist.*

DISLAUS II. king of Poland, succeeded her Boleslaus III. in 1139. He made war against his brothers on frivolous pre- tences, and after several battles was driven from his throne, but Boleslaus IV. his suc- cessor gave him Silesia at the request of Frederic Barbarossa. He died at Olden- burg in 1159.—*Univ. Hist.*

LADISLAUS III. king of Poland, came to the throne in 1296. He pillaged his sub- jects, and seized the goods of the clergy, for which he was expelled, and the crown given to Wenceslaus king of Bohemia. Ladislaus retired to Rome, but on the death of Wenceslaus he was recalled to Poland, where he governed with moderation and wisdom. Pomerania having revolted, he called to his aid the Teutonic knights, who repaid themselves by seizing Dantzic and other places, but Ladislaus marched against the knights and defeated them. He died in 1333.—*Ibid.*

LADISLAUS V. surnamed *Jagellon*, grand duke of Lithuania, obtained the crown of Poland in 1386, by his marriage with Hed- wige, daughter of Louis king of Hungary. That princess was elected queen of Poland on condition of marrying the person whom the states of the kingdom should choose. Their choice fell on Ladislaus, who was then a pagan, but was baptized previous to the marriage. He added Lithuania to Poland, and defeated the Teutonic knights in several battles. He refused the throne of Bohemia, which was offered to him by the Hussites. Ladislaus died with the re- putation of a wise, upright, and generous prince, in 1434, aged 80.—*Univ. Hist.*

LADISLAUS SIGISMUND VII. king of Po- land and Sweden, succeeded Sigismund III. his father, in 1632. Before his advancement to the throne he signalized himself against the Turks, whom he defeated in several ac- tions. He also repulsed the Russians, and forced them to make peace. He died in 1468.—*Ibid.*

LADVOCAT (John Baptist), a French je- suit, was born in 1709, in the diocese of Toul, and became doctor, librarian, and professor, of the Sorbonne. The good duke of Orleans having founded a Hebrew pro- fessorship in the Sorbonne, appointed Lad- vocat to it in 1752. He died at Paris, in 1765. His works are, a Geographical Dic- tionary, 8vo.; an Historical Dictionary, 2 vols. 8vo. which has since been repeatedly enlarged; a Hebrew Grammar; a tract on Councils; a Dissertation on the 67th Psalm; a Critique on some new Transla- tions of the Scripture, &c.——*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LADVOCAT (Louis Francis), a philosophi- cal writer, and dean of the chamber of ac- counts at Paris, where he died in 1735, aged 91. His principal work is entitled, Entre- tiens sur un nouveau systeme de morale et de physique.—*Ibid.*

LÆLIUS (Caius), consul of Rome, B. C. 140. He distinguished himself as a soldier in Spain, and was no less celebrated for his

eloquence and poetical genius. He was the intimate friend of Scipio Africanus the Younger, and is said to have assisted Terence in his comedies. There was another consul of this name, B.C. 190. He accompanied the elder Scipio to Africa, and bore a part in the victories over Asdrubal and Syphax.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAET (John de), director of the Dutch East India company, was a native of Antwerp, where he died in 1640, leaving behind him some useful works, as, 1. Novus Orbis, 1633, folio; 2. Historia Naturalis Brasiliæ, folio; 3. De Regis Hispaniæ Regnis et Opibus, 8vo.; 4. Respublica Belgarum; 5. Gallia; 6. Turcici Imperii Status; 7. Persiæ Imperii Status; 8. An Edition of Vitruvius.—*Moreri.*

LÆVINUS (Torrentinus), or van der Beken, or Torrentin, a prelate of the Roman church, was a native of Ghent. He studied at Louvain, and was afterwards employed as an ambassador by Philip II. of Spain, who gave him the bishopric of Antwerp, from whence he removed to the archbishopric of Mechlin, where he died in 1595. He founded the Jesuits' college at Louvain. He wrote lyric poems in Latin, and published an edition of Suetonius.—*Ibid.*

LÆVIUS, a Roman poet, who is supposed to have flourished before Cicero. He wrote a poem called Love Games, and another entitled The Centaurs, which are lost.—*Voss. de Poet. Lat.*

LAFITAU (Joseph Francis), a French jesuit, who was a missionary among the Iroquois in America. He wrote the Manners of the Native Americans compared with those of the Primitive Times, 2 vols. 4to.; a History of the Discoveries of the Portuguese in the New World, 4 vols. 4to.; Remarks upon Ginseng, 12mo. He died in 1755.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAFITAU (Peter Francis), brother of the above, was a native of Bourdeaux. He entered among the jesuits, and distinguished himself as a preacher. Being sent to Rome on some negotiations, he became so great a favourite with the pope as to be promoted to the bishopric of Sisteron. He died in 1764, aged 79. He wrote a History of the Constitution Unigenitus, 2 vols. 12mo.; History of Clement XI. 2 vols.; Sermons; Spiritual Letters, &c.—*Ibid.*

LAGALLA (Julius Cæsar), a learned physician, was born at Padulla in the kingdom of Naples, in 1576. He studied at the university of Naples, where he received his doctor's degree, and at the age of eighteen was appointed physician to the pope, who also made him professor of logic at Rome, which place he filled with reputation till his death in 1623. He wrote a treatise, entitled, Disputatio de Cœlo animato.—*Moreri.*

LAGERLOOF (Peter), a learned Swede, who was professor of eloquence at Upsal, and wrote the Ancient and Modern History of the Northern Parts of Europe. He died in 1599, aged 61.—*Moreri.*

LAGNY (Thomas Fantet, sieur de), a mathematician, was born at Lyons, in 1660. He was designed for the bar, but he preferred geometry to jurisprudence, and was educated accordingly at Paris by the liberality of the duke de Noailles. He became a member of the academy of sciences, and Louis XIV. appointed him royal hydrographer at Rochefort; but sixteen years afterwards he was recalled to Paris, and made librarian to the king with a considerable pension. He died in 1734. He wrote, 1. New Methods for the Extraction and Approximation of Roots, 4to.; 2. Elements of Arithmetic and Algebra, 12mo; 3. La Cubature de la Sphere, 12mo.; 4. a General Analysis, or Method of Resolving Problems, 4to.; 5. Several papers in the Memoirs of the Academy.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAGUNA (Andrew), a Spanish physician, was born at Segovia in 1490. He was a favourite with Charles V. at whose court he resided, and died in 1560. He published Annotations on Dioscorides; an epitome of the Works of Galen; and a treatise on weights and measures.—*Moreri.*

LAINEZ (Alexander), a French poet, was born at Chaimay in Hainault, in 1650. After travelling through Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, Sicily, Italy, and Switzerland, he returned to his native place, where he lived in great poverty, till the abbé Fautrier became his patron. He died in 1710. His manners were gay, and his conversation brillant. His Poems were published in 1753, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict.*

LAINEZ (James), a Spaniard, and one of the companions of Loyola, whom he succeeded in the generalship of the jesuits in 1558. He assisted in the council of Trent, where he supported the papal authority to an extravagant degree. He obtained from Paul IV. the perpetual generalship of the order, and the following extraordinary privileges; the right of making all manner of contracts without the privity or consent of the society; that of giving authority and authenticity to all comments and explanations of the constitutions; the power of making a new, and altering the old; and that of having prisons independantly of the secular power. Lainez refused a cardinalship, and died at Rome in 1565, aged 53.—*Ib.*

LAIRESSE (Gerard), a celebrated painter and engraver, was born at Liege, in 1640. He studied painting under his father, whom he far excelled. After residing some years at Utrecht, he was persuaded by a merchant of Amsterdam to remove to that city, where he gained a great reputation, and died in 1711. He excelled in historical subjects, and his principal performance is said to be the Child Moses trampling on the Crown of Pharaoh. While painting a picture he used to relieve himself by playing on the violin. Lairesse was also a good engraver;

d wrote an excellent work on the prin-
ples of painting. Before his death he
came blind. His brother James was a
wer painter, and John and Ernest paint-
insects. Two of his sons were also
nters.—*Pilkington.*

LAIRE (Francis Xavier), a learned biblio-
pher, was born at Vadans, in France,
1739, and died at Sens in 1800. He was
ebrated for his knowledge of bibliogra-
y, and published, 1. Memoirs towards
History of Great Men of the fifteenth
ntury, with a Supplement to Maittaire's
nals of Typography, 4to.; 2. Speci-
n Historicum Typographiæ Romanæ
n Indice librorum, 8vo.; 3. Epistola ad
ate Ugolini, 8vo.; 4. On the Origin and
ogress of Printing in Franche-Comté,
no.; 5. Seire delle Edizioni Aldini, 12mo.;
Index librorum ab inventa Typogra-
ia ad an. 1500, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict.*
st.

LAIS, a celebrated courtesan, was a na-
e of Hyccara in Sicily. She was taken
m thence at the age of seven years by
cias the Athenian, who carried her to
eece. She afterwards resided at Corinth,
ere she had Aristippus and Diogenes
ong her admirers. The price for her fa-
urs was so enormous as to occasion the
overb, "It is not in every man's power
visit Corinth." Even Demosthenes him-
f, attracted by the fame of Lais, repaired
Corinth with an intent to visit her; but
ng informed by the courtezan that her
ours were not to be purchased at a less
n than 200*l.* English money, the orator
parted, observing that he would not buy
entance at so dear a price. The charms
ich had thus attracted Demosthenes to
rinth, lost their influence upon the sage
nocrates. Seeing the philosopher un-
ved by her beauty, the artful Lais con-
ved to visit him in his house, but had no
son to boast of her reception. Going
h a lover to Thessaly, she is said to have
n stoned to death by the women, out of
lousy, in the temple of Venus.—*Plutarch.*
yle.

LAKE (Arthur), an English prelate, was
n at Southampton, and bred at Wyke-
n's school, from whence he was elected
New college, Oxford, where he became
ow. In 1608 he obtained the deanry of
rcester, and in 1616 the bishopric of
h and Wells. He was a learned man, a
nd divine, and an exemplary bishop.
died in 1626. After his death was print-
a large volume, in folio, of his sermons
l meditations.—*Wood, A. O.*

LALANDE (Michael Richard de), a French
sician, was born at Paris in 1657, and
d at Versailles in 1726. When young
became a chorister in the church of St.
rmain l'Auxerre, but on arriving to
nhood he lost his fine voice, and ap-
d to the violin in hopes of being em-
yed by Lulli at the opera, but being re-
fused he broke his instrument and studied the organ. The duke de Noailles recommended him to Louis XIV. who appointed him musical instructor to two of the princesses. He was also composer to the king, and master of the chapel. His compositions, in 2 vols. folio, have been greatly admired.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LALLI (John Baptist), an Italian poet, who was employed by the duke of Parma and the pope in the government of several cities. He died at Norsia in Ombria, in 1637, aged 64. He wrote, 1. Domiziano moscheida; 2. Il mal Francese; 3. La Gierusalemme desolata; 4. L'Eneide travistata; 5. a volume of poems.—*Tiraboschi.*

LALLY (Thomas Arthur, count), a gallant general in the French service, was a native of Ireland, whose family suffered by their attachment to the house of Stuart. He signalized himself at the battle of Fontenoy, and was appointed brigadier in the field by Louis XV. In 1756 he was sent to the East Indies as governor of the French possessions. He took Gondalore and fort St. David, but was defeated before Madras, on which he retired to Pondicherry, which he was obliged to surrender to the English in 1761. On his arrival in France the popular clamour was so great that he was sent to the Bastille, and afterwards tried by the parliament, which condemned him to be beheaded, on the absurd charge of having sold Pondicherry to the enemy. He suffered with great fortitude in 1766. His son, M. Lally de Tollendal, obtained a reversal of the sentence, and a grant of his father's estates, in 1783.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAMBALLE (Maria Theresa Louisa of Savoy Carignan, princess de), was born at Turin, in 1749, and married to the duke de Bourbon-Penthievre, but became a widow in the flower of youth and beauty. Being appointed superintendant of the housbold to Maria Antoinette queen of France, she became the particular favourite of that unfortunate princess. On the flight of Louis XVI. and his family she came to England. Her attachment, however, to the queen was so great that she returned to France, and entered the prison of the Temple with her royal friend. From thence she was dragged to another, and lastly, Sept. 3, 1792, brought before a ferocious tribunal, where her courage and calmness would have excited respect in any but tygers. She was there butchered with sabres, her head and breasts cut off, and her heart taken out. These borne on pikes were carried about in savage triumph, and inhumanly taken to the king and his family. —*Ibid.*

LAMBECIUS (Peter), a learned writer, was born in 1633 at Hamburgh. At the age of 19 he published Remarks on Aulus Gellius. In 1652 he was appointed professor of history at Hamburgh, and in 1660 was chosen

rector of the college. He married a rich old woman, but so peevish and covetous that he went to Rome, where he turned Roman catholic. He afterwards became librarian to the emperor of Germany, and died at Vienna, in 1680. He was the author of Origines Hamburgenses, 2 vols. 4to.; and other works.—*Moreri.*

LAMBERT of Schawemburg, a celebrated German benedictine, who in 1058 made a journey to Jerusalem, and on his return to Europe composed a chronicle from Adam in 1077; the greatest part of it, however, is a history of Germany. It was printed at Basil in 1660, folio.—*Moreri.*

LAMBERT (Anne Theresa, marchioness of), an ingenious French lady, was born at Paris, in 1647. She married Henry Lambert, marquis of St. Bris, in 1666, and lost him in 1716. She died universally esteemed in 1733. Her works are, 1. Advice of a Mother to a Son and Daughter, full of good rules; 2. Reflections on Women; 3. Treatise on Friendship; 4. On Old Age; 5. The Female Hermit; 6. Miscellanies. All her writings shew a fine taste and an excellent heart.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAMBERT (John), major-general in the parliament army in the reign of Charles I. He distinguished himself at the battles of Naseby and Fife, and assisted Cromwell in his advancement to the Protectorate, but opposed his taking the title of king. For this Cromwell deprived him of his commission, but from prudential motives granted him a pension of 2000*l.* a year. Being now divested of all employment, he withdrew to Wimbleton-house in a situation of mind but ill calculated to enjoy the tranquillity of domestic retirement, for on the death of the Protector he joined Fleetwood, Desborough, and others, in restoring the members of the long parliament, who had been dismissed, and for this was appointed one of the council of state, and colonel of a regiment of horse. The parliament, however, growing jealous of his influence in the army, directed him to resign his commission; this he absolutely refused, and marching up to London, dislodged the parliament by force in October 1659. He was then appointed major-general of the army, and sent to command the forces in the north; but general Monk having defeated him, and restored the parliament, he was deserted by his army, submitted, and was committed prisoner to the Tower. At the Restoration he was tried and condemned, but was pardoned and died in exile at Guernsey. —*Granger.*

LAMBERT (Charles Francis), a French ecclesiastic, which profession he quitted, and went to Paris, where he wrote for the booksellers. He died in 1765. He wrote the new Telemachus, 3 vols.; Memoirs of a Woman of Quality, 3 vols.; History of all Nations, 14 vols. &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAMBERT (George), an English landscape painter, was instructed by Hassel, and imitated Wooton, but he afterwards adopted the manner of Gasper. He painted scenes for the theatres, and some pictures for the India-house. He died in 1765.—*Pilkington*

LAMBERT (John Henry), an eminent mathematician, was a native of Mulhausen in Alsace. He wrote a Treatise on the Orbits of Comets; a Treatise on the Properties of Light; another on Perspective &c. He died at Berlin, in 1777, aged 49.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAMBIN (Dennis) a learned Frenchman was born in Picardy, in 1516. He was professor of the belles lettres at Paris, and published Commentaries on Plautus, Lucretius, Cicero, and Horace. He also translated into Latin Aristotle's Morals and Poetics, and some of the orations of Demosthenes and Æschines. He died of grief for the death of Peter Ramus, in 1572.—*Moreri.*

LAMBRUN (Margaret), a Scotch heroine was a servant of Mary Stuart, as was her husband, who died of grief for the death of that queen. Margaret, resolved to avenge the death of her husband and mistress upon Elizabeth, to accomplish her purpose assumed a man's habit, and repaired to the English court, but as she was pushing through a crowd to get near the queen, she dropped one of her pistols. This being observed she was seized and brought before Elizabeth, who examined her strictly and Margaret replied, "Madam, though I appear in this habit I am a woman; I was several years in the service of queen Mary whom you have unjustly put to death you have also caused that of my husband who died of grief to see that innocent queen perish so iniquitously Now, as I had the greatest love for both, I resolved to revenge their deaths by killing you. I have made many efforts to divert my resolution from this design, but in vain; I found myself necessitated to prove by experience the truth of the maxim, that reason nor force can hinder a woman from vengeance, when she is impelled by love" The queen calmly heard this discourse and answered "You are then persuaded that in this action you have done your duty, and satisfied the demands which your love for your mistress and your spouse required from you; but what think you is my duty to you?" Margaret asked if this question was put as a queen or a judge; and on the majesty's saying as a queen, "Then," said Margaret, "your majesty ought to grant me a pardon." "But what assurance can you give," said the queen, "that you will not repeat the attempt?" "Madam," Lambrun rejoined, "a favour which is given under restraints, is no favour; and in so doing your majesty would act as a judge." The queen was so struck with her behaviour, that she gave her a pardon and a

duct till she got out of the kingdom.—
's *Life of Elizabeth.*

AMI (Bernard), a Cartesian philosopher,
priest of the oratory, was born at
ns of a noble family in 1645. He was
rived of a professorship at Saumur, and
of some ecclesiastical preferment, for
zeal in behalf of the doctrines of Des
tes. He died at Rouen, in 1715. He
te, 1. Elements of Geometry and Ma-
natics, in 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. Treatise on
spective; 3. Discourses on the Sciences
the Manner of Study, 12mo.; 4. De-
stration of the Holiness and Truth of
istian Morality, 5 vols. 12mo.; 5. Appa-
s Bidlicus, 4to. [this is a work of
t merit]; 6. De Tabernaculo fœderis,
incta Civitate Jerusalem et de Templo
folio; 7. Harmonia sive Concordia
ngelica, 2 vols. 4to; 8. The art of
king, with Reflections on Poetry, 12mo.
*icero*n.

AMI (Dom-Francis), a French ecclesi-
, of the congregation of St. Maur, was
ive of Chartres and an elegant writer.
book on Self-knowledge, 6 vols, 12mo.,
been greatly valued. He died in 1711,
75. Besides the above work he wrote
ist Spinosa; Philosophical Letters; a
ise on the Effects of Thunder, and se-
other pieces —*Moreri.*

AMI (John), professor of ecclesiastical
ry at Florence. He published the
s of Meursius, in 12 vols. folio, and
e a book on the Trinity, which was
ired by the jesuits and defended
e author, who died in 1774.—*Nouv.*

AMIA, a courtesan of Greece, was born
hens, and became concubine to Pto-
I. king of Egypt, with whom she was
prisoner by Demetrius Poliorcetes,
made her his mistress. The Atheni-
rected a temple to this courtesan, under
ame of Venus Lamia.—*Plutarch.*

MOIGNON (Christian Francis de), an
ent French lawyer and magistrate, was
n of the marquis de Basville, and born
ris, in 1644. His father would not en-
the education of his son to another,
ook it upon himself, and entered into
inutest particulars of his first studies:
ve of letters and a solid taste were
uits the scholar reaped from this va-
education. He learned rhetoric in
suits' college, made the tour of Eng-
nd Holland, and returned home the
ation of those meetings regularly held
rsons of the first merit at his father's
. The several branches of literature
however only an amusement: the
as his real employ; and the eloquence
bar at Paris owes its reformation
bombast and affected erudition to
ain and noble pleadiugs of M. Lamoi-
To a fine and cultivated understand-
added the charms of eloquence, and
rged the important duties of advo-
cate-general and president of the parlia-
ment of Paris with the greatest reputation.
He died in 1709. Louis XIV. who had a
great respect for his talents and virtues,
gave him many proofs of his regard. He
wrote a work entitled Le Playdoier, and a
letter on the death of Bourdaloue. His
father was president of the parliament of
Paris, and a patron of literary merit. He
died in 1677.—*Moreri.*

LAMPE (Frederic Adolphus), professor
of divinity, and rector of the university of
Bremen, where he died in 1729, aged 46.
He wrote, 1. De Cymbalis Veterum, 12mo.;
2. History sacred and ecclesiastical, 4to.;
3. Commentary on the Gospel of St. John,
&c.—*Nouv. Dict.*

LAMPLUGH (Thomas), an English prelate,
was born in Yorkshire, and educated at
Queen's college, Oxford, of which he be-
came fellow. He complied with the pres-
byterians in the civil war, but conformed
at the Restoration and became D. D. princi-
pal of Alban-hall, and vicar of St. Martin-
in-the-Fields. In 1672 he was made dean
of Rochester, and in 1676 bishop of Exeter.
When the prince of Orange landed, the bishop
made a speech to the clergy and gentry, ex-
horting them to be loyal to James, who
gave him the archbishoprick of York.
Notwithstanding this he took the oaths to
William and Mary, and died at Thorp
castle, in 1691, aged 76.—*Wood.*

LAMPRIDIUS (Ælius), a Roman historian
of the 4th century. He wrote the Lives of
the Emperors Commodus, Antonius, Dia-
dumenius, Heliogabalus, and Alexander
Severus, which are in the Historiæ Augus-
tinæ Scriptores, 2 vols. 8vo. Leyden, 1671.
—*Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

LAMPRIDIUS (Benedict), a Latin poet of
the 16th century, was a native of Cremona,
and became professor of Greek and Latin
at Rome, from whence he removed to
Padua. At the invitation of Frederick
Gonzaga he went to Mantua as tutor to
his son. He wrote epigrams and lyric
poems with elegance. He died in 1540.—
Moreri.

LANA (Francis de), an eminent mathe-
matician, was born at Brescia, in Italy, in
1637, and entered into the society of je-
suits. He was the first who conceived the
idea of aërostation, as appears in his work
entitled Magisterium Naturæ, Artis, pub-
lished at Brescia, in 1684, in 3 vols. folio.
A particular dissertation on the subject,
entitled *Navis Volans*, tending to abate the
claims of Montgolfier to this discovery,
was published, from Lana's work, at Naples
in 1784.

LANCASTER (Dr. Nathaniel), an English
divine, was born in Cheshire, and became
rector of Stamford Rivers in Essex, where
he died in 1775. He wrote an essay on
Delicacy, 8vo; a sermon entitled, Public
Virtue, or the Love of our Country; and a
poem against methodism.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Lancaster (James), an English navigator, who in 1591 sailed as commander of a squadron to the East Indies, where he touched at Ceylon and Sumatra, and after taking several vessels and losing some of his own, shaped his course for England, but in the voyage meeting with adverse winds he was driven on the coast of America. Lancaster landed on a small island, and the crew taking advantage of his absence, cut the cable and sailed to England. He afterwards got a passage on board a French ship, and arrived at Rye, in 1594. He went out again with another fleet, with which he committed many depredations on the coast of Brazil, and took the town of Fernambuco, where he obtained immense treasure, which he brought to England in 1595. He next commanded the fleet sent out by the East India company, and obtained the grant of a settlement at Achen, and also at Bantam, after which he returned to England. He died about 1620.—*Harris's Voyages. Hackluyt.*

Lancelot (Claude), a learned Frenchman, was a benedictine of the abbey of St. Cyran, from whence he was banished to Lower Brittany, on account of disturbances which broke out in his monastery. He died in 1695, aged 79. He wrote, a new Method of learning the Latin and Greek Languages, published under the title of Port Royal Grammars. They have been translated into English by Nugent, and are very valuable. Lancelot was also the author of Spanish and Italian Grammars, on a similar plan; and an Universal Grammar. His other works are: Delectus Epigrammatum, 2 vols. 12mo.; Memoirs of the Life of St. Cyran; Observations on Sacred Chronology; and religious pieces.—*Moreri.*

Lancelotti (John Paul), a famous canonist, who was employed by pope Paul IV. in compiling the Institutions of Canon Law, in imitation of the Civil Institutions of Justinian. He was born at Perugia, in 1511, and died in 1591. There are other writings of his in print besides the above.—*Moreri.*

Lancisi (John Marcia), a physician, was born at Rome in 1654, and died professor of anatomy, and physician to the pope, in 1720. He published several books on medical subjects, and his extensive library he gave to the hospital of the Holy Ghost for public use.—*Niceron.*

Lancjean (Remi), a painter, was a native of Brussels, and the best of Vandyke's pupils. He died in 1671. His works are mostly on religious subjects, and painted in a fine style.—*D'Argenville.*

Lancret (Nicholas), a French painter, was born at Paris, in 1690. He copied the manner of his master Watteau, but did not equal him in taste or expression. He was a member of the academy of painting at Paris, and died in 1743.—*D'Argenville.*

Lancrinck (Prosper Henricus), an eminent landscape painter, was born at Antwerp, about 1688. He came to England when young, and was patronised by the nobility and gentry. He represented broken rude, and uncommon views. He died of intemperance in 1692.—*Vertue.*

Landa (Catherine), a learned lady, who wrote a Latin letter to Peter Bembo, in 1526. She was the sister of count Augustin Landon, and the wife of count John Fermo Trivulcio.—*Tiraboschi.*

Landen (John), an eminent mathematician, was born in Northamptonshire, in 1719. He was a self-taught genius, and acquired a profound knowledge of abstract mathematics. He wrote some curious papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in 1755 he published a volume, called Mathematical Lucubrations. He was appointed agent to earl Fitzwilliam, which employment he fulfilled till within two years of his death. In 1766 he was chosen a fellow of the royal society. He published two volumes of Mathematical Memoirs, full of curious matter, calculated for the highest mathematicians. He died in 1790.—*Hutton.*

Landini (Christopher), a learned Venetian of the 15th century, who translated Pliny's Natural History into Italian, and wrote commentaries on Horace.—*Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

Lando (Hortensio), an Italian physician of the 16th century, was a native of Milan and author of several works under fictitious names, particularly two dialogues, one called Cicero Relegatus, and the other Cicero Revocatus, which have been falsely attributed to cardinal Aleander. He is not to be confounded with *Bassino* Lando, a physician of Padua, who was assassinated by a robber in 1562. He wrote several medical works.—*Bayle.*

Landri, bishop of Paris, was a man of unbounded charity and eminent piety. He founded the hospital called Hôtel Dieu, and died in 660.—*Moreri.*

Lane (Jane), an English heroine, who was the principal instrument in effecting the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. That monarch, disguised in her father's livery, rode before her on horseback from Bentley-hall the seat of Mr. Lane, about twelve miles from Boscobel wood, in which Charles had been concealed in an oak, to Mr. Norton's near Bristol, and from thence he went to Brighthelmstone, where he embarked for France. She was well rewarded at the Restoration and married sir Clement Fisher, bart. of Warwickshire.—*Clarendon.*

Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Pavia, and studied at Bologna, after which he went to France, and retired to the abbey of Bec, of which he was elected prior in 1044. William duke of Normandy gave him the abbey of St. Stephen at Caen

nd after his conquest of England advanced
im to the archbishoprick of Canterbury.
1071 he went to Rome to receive the
allium from pope Alexander II. but it
ust be observed to his honour, that he
sisted the encroachments of Gregory VII.
ho cited him to Rome to answer the
arge of heresy. He rebuilt the cathedral
Canterbury, and founded several
urches and hospitals. He died in 1089.
e wrote against Berenger on the Eucharist,
d other works, published together in
47.—*Dupin.*

LANFRANC (John), an Italian painter,
s born at Parma in 1581. He became a
mestic in the service of count Horatio
otti, who perceiving his taste for drawing
ced him under Augustin Caracci, after
ose death he went to Rome and studied
der Annibal, who employed him in seve-
great works. He excelled in painting
nes and ceilings in fresco. He died in
47, leaving several children all very in-
ions. He studied Correggio's manner
h success.—*Felibien vies des peintres.*

LANFRANC, a physician and surgeon of
lan. He was persecuted in his own
ntry, on which he retired to France,
ere he died about 1300. He restored
gery to respectability, for which he in-
red the hatred of the ignorant pretend-
to the art. His Chirurgiæ Magna et
va was printed at Venice, in 1490, in
o, and at Lyons, in 1553.—*Moreri.*

LANG (John Michael), professor of divi-
at Altdorf, and the author of Philo-
a Barbaro-Græca, *Nurimb.* 1708. 4to.;
ertationes Botanico-Theologicæ, *Altorf*,
5, 4to; and De Fabulis Mohammedicis,
7, 4to. He died in 1731, aged 67.—
v. *Dict. Hist.*

LANGALERIE (Philip de Gentils, marquis
first baron of Saintonge, was a famous
ral, and served his country with repu-
n many years. This however did not
ent his being disgraced by the persecu-
s of his enemy Chamillant the minister,
which he went into the service of the
eror and the king of Poland; the for-
of whom caused him to be arrested at
t, on a charge of having concerted a
with the Turks to make a descent on
. He died in prison at Vienna, in 1717,
66. The Memoirs under his name,
ed in 1708 in French, is a mere ro-
ce.—*Nouv. Dict.*

LANGBAINE (Gerard), a learned divine,
born in Westmoreland, about 1608,
educated at Queen's college, Oxford,
e he obtained a fellowship and pro-
d to the degree of D. D. He printed
dition of Longinus at Oxford, and
al other learned works. In 1645 he
hosen provost of his college, which,
the office of keeper of the archives,
eld to his death in 1657. He was
med by Selden, Usher, and other
men, his correspondence with whom
has been printed. His son *Gerard* LANGBAINE, born in 1656, became beadle of law at Oxford, and published an Appendix to the University Catalogue of Graduates, and an Account of the English Dramatic Poets, 8vo. He died in 1692.—*Wood.*

LANGDALE (Marmaduke), a gallant English gentleman, who in the civil war raised a troop in the king's service, gained some advantage over Fairfax, raised the siege of Pontefract castle, and made himself master of Berwick and Carlisle. On the ruin of the royal cause he went to Flanders, and was created by Charles II. lord Langdale. He died in 1681.—*Clarendon.*

LANGE (Joseph), professor of Greek at Friburg, in the year 1610. He quitted the protestant communion and turned catholic. He composed several works, and among others, one entitled, Elementale Mathematicum, reprinted in 1625. He was also the editor of the famous Poleanthea, 2 vols. folio.—*Bayle.*

LANGE (Charles Nicholas), an ingenious Swiss naturalist, who published, 1. Historia Lapidum figuratorum Helvetiæ; 2. Origo eorundem. 3. Methodus Testaceæ Marinæ distribuendæ, in 1722, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict.*

LANGE (Rudolphus), a German Latin poet, was nephew of Herman Lange, dean of the church of Munster, who gave him a canonry in that cathedral. He went to Italy, where he studied the Greek and Latin languages. He composed a poem on the Taking of Jerusalem, and others. He died in 1519, aged 81.—*Melch Adam, vit. Germ. Phil.*

LENGELAND (Robert), an old English poet, and one of the first disciples of Wickliffe, who distinguished himself by a curious poem, entitled, The Visions of Pierce Plowman, written about 1369, intended as a satire on almost every description of men, but especially the clergy. It is written in blank verse with force and humour, in an alliterative measure.—*Gen. Biog.*

LANGHAM (Simon), an English prelate and cardinal, was abbot of Westminster, afterwards bishop of Ely, and lastly archbishop of Canterbury, in 1366. Edward III. made him treasurer of England, and Urban VIII. gave him a cardinalship with the title of legate. He died at Avignon, in 1376.—*Godwin de Presulibus.*

LANGHORNE (Dr. John), an ingenious divine and poet, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Kirby Steven, in Westmoreland, but where educated is not ascertained. On entering into orders he became tutor to the sons of a Lincolnshire gentleman, whose daughter he married. He held the living of Blagden, in Somersetshire, and was besides a justice of the peace, and prebendary of Wells. He died in 1779. He was a writer in the Monthly Review, and published, 1. Poems, in 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. Letters of Theodosius and Constantia, 2.

vols. 12mo.; 3. Solyman and Almena, a tale; 4. Frederick and Pharamond, 12mo.; 5. Sermons, 2 vols.; 6. Effusions of Fancy, 2 vols.; 7. Fables of Flora, in verse; 8 A translation of Plutarch's Lives.—*Europ. Mag.*

LANGIUS (John), a physician of Silesia, was born in 1485, and died in 1565. He took his degree at Pisa, after which he practised at Heidelberg, and became physician to the elector palatine. He published at Basil in 4to. 1554, Medical Epistles, which are very curious.—*Moreri.*

LANGLE (John Maximilian de), a French protestant minister, was born at Evreux in 1590. He served the reformed church at Rouen twenty-five years and died in 1674. He wrote a Defence of Charles I. King of England; 2 volumes of Sermons; and translated from the English the Whole Duty of Man.—*Bayle.*

LANGLE (Samuel de), son of the above, was born at London, but taken to France when a year old. He was minister of the church at Rouen, from whence he removed to Charenton, where he was greatly esteemed for his learning and virtues. On the persecution breaking out against the protestants he removed to England, and obtained a prebend of Westminster. The university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. He died in 1699. Bishop Stillingfleet printed a letter of his on the difference between the church of England and the dissenters.—*Ibid.*

LANGLEY (Batty), an English architect, who died in 1751. He published many useful practical books, as the Builder's Jewel; the Builder's Price-Book; and other works for masons, bricklayers, and carpenter's.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LANGTON (Stephen), archbishop of Canterbury, was born in England, but educated at Paris. He was chancellor of Paris, cardinal, of Rome, and made archbishop by the pope in opposition to king John and the clergy. John forbade Langton from entering his dominions, and banished the monks of Canterbury, for which the kingdom was laid under the papal interdict. The king was afterwards excommunicated, and his subjects absolved from their allegiance; on which he made his submission by complying with the papal terms, after which he received the papal absolution from Langton, who, however, refused the pope's bull of excommunication against the barons for leaguing against John, for which he was suspended at Rome, where he suffered also many mortifications. At length he purchased his pardon, and was permitted to return to England, where he died in 1228. He composed some theological works.—*Pits. Rapin.*

LANGTON (John), an English monk of the order of Carmelites, who appeared with advantage at the council of Basil, and wrote a Chronicle of England.—*Pits.*

LANGUET (Hubert, minister of state to Augustus elector of Saxony, was a native of France, and converted to the protestant faith by Melanchthon. He was at Paris during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, as ambassador from the elector, and narrowly escaped with his life, after saving that of Wichelus the printer, in whose house he lodged and also the famous de Mornay. He was employed in several other embassies; but being suspected of favouring the Zuinglians, he quitted the service of the elector, and entered into that of the prince of Orange. He died at Antwerp in 1581. His principal works are; a Collection of Letters in Latin to the Elector of Saxony printed at Halle in 4to. 1699; Letters to sir Philip Sidney, 12mo. 1646.—*Bayle. Mor.*

LANGUET (John Baptist Joseph), doctor of the Sorbonne, and vicar of St. Sulpice, at Paris, wa sa relatio nof the above, and born at Dijon, in 1675. He built a new church for his parish, and founded the house of the Infant Jesus, which consisted of two divisions, the first of thirty-five ladies descended of decayed but noble families, the second of above 400 poor women and children. The young ladies received a suitable education, and were employed in domestic concerns. The others worked at the spinning-wheel, and made a quantity of linen and cotton cloths. The order and economy in this house, for the education and employment of so many persons, gave cardinal Fleury so high an idea of the vicar of St. Sulpice, that he proposed to make him superintendant-general of all the hospitals in the kingdom, which was however declined. Nothing indeed could be more excellent than this institution, which the revolution has swept away in common with every thing else that was great or good. Never man took more pains to procure charitable donations and legacies, which he distributed with admirable discretion, to the amount, it is said on good authority, of nearly one million of livres annually. During the general dearth in 1725, he sold in order to relieve the poor, his household goods, pictures, and some curious pieces of furniture that he had with difficulty procured. In a word, Languet devoted himself to the service of the poor, and spent his all on works of charity. He refused several bishopricks, and died in 1750.—*Nouv. Dict.*

LANGUET (John Joseph), brother of the above, was archbishop of Sens. He translated the Psalms into French, and published several polemical treatises. He died in 1753.—*Ibid.*

LANIER, a painter who was employed to collect pictures in foreign countries for Charles I. He placed a particular mark on all which he brought to England. No further account is known of him.—*Vertue.*

LANSBERGHE or *Lansbergius* (Philip), a learned mathematician, was born at Ghent

1561. He was a preacher at Antwerp, it on the taking of that city by the Spaards he removed to Holland, and died at iddleburg in 1632. He wrote Sacred ronology, 1626; Essays on the Restitution Astronomy; Four Books of Geometrical iangles; On Measuring the Heavens; On e Diurnal and Annual Motion of the rth, &c. His son *James* was also a good thematician, and published a defence of e works of his father against Fromond, a ofessor at Louvain, who maintained that e earth stands still. He died in 1657.—*Martin Biog. Phil. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LANZANO (Andrea), an Italian painter, s born at Milan, and educated under rlo Maratti. He was esteemed for the cellence of his composition and the beauty his colouring. He died in 1712.—*Pilkton. D'Argenville.*

LAPARELLI Francis, an eminent architect mechanic, was born at Cortona, in 1521. s knowledge of the military science mechanics recommended him to Cosgrand duke of Tuscany; and pope Pius entrusted him with the defence of Civi-Vecchia, which place he strongly fortified. chael Angelo confided to him the execua of his designs for the church of St. er. In 1565 he was sent to fortify Malta inst the attempts of Solyman, and there planned the city of Valette. He next aged in the service of the Venetians, died of the plague before Candia, in 0.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LANZONI (Joseph), a learned physician professor at Ferrara, was born in 1663, died in 1730. He was the restorer of academy of his native place, and be-e secretary to it. He was also an asiate of many other societies. To great l as a physician, he added a knowledge of quities, and taste for polite litere. His works were printed in 3 vols. Latin, 1738.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAPIDE (Cornelius à), a learned jesuit, died at Rome in 1637, aged 71. He oted himself to the critical elucidation he scriptures, and his works amount to vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

LAPO (Arnulphus di), a famous architect, was born at Florence, in 1232, and died 300. He was the first who revived the principles of architecture, and united is structures elegance with solidity. He t the cathedral at Florence, and other it works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LARDNER (Nathaniel), a learned dissenting divine, was born at Hawkhurst, in t, in 1684. After receiving his academal education at London, he went to echt, and from thence to Leyden, re he followed his studies with close apation, and then returned to England. n afterwards he became tutor to the of lady Treby, in which comfortable ation he continued until her ladyship's h, in 1721. This event threw him into circumstances of some perplexity, having preached to several congregations during his residence with lady Treby, without the approbation or choice of any one of them. In 1723 he was engaged with other ministers in a course of lectures at a meeting in the Old Jewry, but he did not obtain a fixed settlement till 1729, when he became pastor of a congregation in Crutched Friars. He wrote an excellent answer to Woolston on the Miracles, and about the same time, a Letter on the Logos. In 1733 appeared the first part of the Credibility of the Gospel History, a work admirably executed. The university of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of D. D. for his useful labours. He died at his native place in 1768. His works have been published in 11 vols. 8vo. They abound in critical elucidations of the scripture, and early ecclesiastical history, evincing profound learning and intense application. Applauded as his works were, Lardner received but little recompence for them. Some of the latter volumes of the Credibility were published at a loss, and at last he sold the copy-right, and all the remaining copies, to the booksellers for the trifling sum of 150*l.*; his object however was not private emolument, but to serve the interests of truth and virtue.—*Life by Kippis.*

LARGILLIERE (Nicolas de), a French painter, was born at Paris, in 1656. He lived some time in England, and was employed by Charles II.; but a regard for his family induced him to return to France, where he obtained the friendship of Le Brun, and the post of historical painter to the academy. On the accession of James II. he again visited England and painted the portrait of that monarch and that of his queen, after which he returned to Paris, where he became director of the academy, and died in 1746.—*D'Argenville.*

LAROON (Marcellus), a Dutch painter, was born at the Hague, in 1653. He accompanied his father to England. He drew correctly, and painted drapery so well that Kneller employed him to clothe his figures. But his greatest merit is the exactness with which he copied the works of eminent masters. He died in 1705.—*Vertue.*

LARREY (Isaac de), a French protestant who was obliged to quit his country at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, on which he went to Holland, where he was made historiographer to the States. He wrote, the History of England, 4 vols. folio; the History of Louis XIV. 3 vols. 4to; the History of Augustus, 8vo.; the History of the Seven Wise Men, 2 vols. 8vo. He died in 1712.—*Moreri.*

LARROQE (Matthew de), a French protestant divine, was born at Lierac, in 1619. The duchess de la Tremouille chose him for minister at Vitré in Brittany, where he lived twenty-seven years, and then removed to Rouen. He died in 1684. His

principal works are; A History of the Eucharist, 4to.; An Answer to Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, on Communion of two kinds, 12mo.; A Treatise upon the Regale. His son *Daniel*, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, went to London, from thence to Copenhagen, and afterwards to Amsterdam. Having resolved to turn catholic, he went to Paris, but writing a satirical piece against Louis XIV. on occasion of the famine in 1693, he was sent to prison, where he was kept five years. On his release he obtained a place and a pension. He died in 1731. He wrote the Life of Mahomet; the Life of Mezeray; and translated Echard's Roman History into French.—*Nouv. Dict Hist.*

Lascaris (Constantine), a learned Greek, who went to Italy on the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. He settled at Messina, where he taught Greek with reputation, and had a number of scholars. He died there at the end of the 15th century, and left his library to the senate. He wrote a Greek grammar, printed at Milan, in 1476, 4to.—*Ibid.*

Lascaris (Andrew-John), surnamed Rhyndacenus, a learned Greek who was employed by Lorenzo de Medici to collect books in Greece, and the grand-signior allowed him to examine his libraries, whereby he acquired inestimable treasures. On his return he was invited to France by Louis XII. who employed him as ambassador to Venice. When Leo X. ascended the papal chair Lascaris went to Rome, and became director of the Greek college. He died in 1535. He revived the use of the capital letters of the Greek alphabet, and wrote epigrams in that language.—*Ibid.*

Lascena (Peter), a learned Neapolitan, was born in 1590. He lived at Rome with cardinal Barberini, and died in 1636. He wrote Nepenthes Homeri, seu de abolendo luctu; Cleombrotus; Dell'Antico Ginnasio Napoletano, 4to.—*Ibid.*

Lassels (Richard), a priest of the Romish communion, was born of a good family in Yorkshire, and bred first at Oxford and afterwards at Douay. He died at Montpellier in 1668, aged 65. He wrote Travels in Italy, 2 vols. 8vo. A gentleman of his name and family was a cornet in the royal army during the civil wars, and contributed to the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.—*Wood, A. O.*

Lassus, or Lasus, a dithyrambic poet, born at Hermione, in Peloponnesus, about 500 years B. C. He is particularly known by the answer he gave to a man who asked him what could best render life pleasant and comfortable? "Experience." He wrote an ode upon the centaurs, and an hymn to Ceres without inserting the letter S in the composition.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Latimer (Hugh), an excellent prelate and martyr, was born at Thurcaston, in Leicestershire, of humble parentage, in 1475. He received a good education at Cambridge, where at the beginning of the Reformation he was very zealous for popery, but on conversing with Bilney the martyr, he renounced the Romish tenets, and became as ardent on the other side. He now laboured earnestly in preaching the gospel, and his fame reaching Henry VIII. he sent for him, and was so pleased with his discourses as to confer on him the bishopric of Worcester. But Latimer was no time-server: on the contrary he expostulated with the king for his cruelties, and went so far as to present him a New Testament with a leaf doubled down to the text "whoremongers and adulterers God will judge." He afterwards resigned his bishopric; and on the fall of lord Cromwell, his patron, he was sent to the Tower, where he remained till the accession of Edward VI. who would have restored him to his diocese, which he refused. He then resided with Cranmer, whom he assisted in framing the homilies, and in completing the work of reformation. When Mary came to the throne he was committed to the Tower, from whence he was sent with Ridley and Cranmer to Oxford, to have a conference with some popish divines. In that dispute he conducted himself with remarkable clearness and simplicity; and when it was over, sentence was passed upon him and Ridley, who were burnt at the same stake, A. D. 1555. Latimer, after recommending his soul to God, thus cheered his brother-sufferer: "We shall this day, my lord, light such a candle in England as shall never be extinguished." His sermons have been often printed.—*Biog. Brit.*

Laud (William), a learned and celebrated prelate, was the son of a clothier at Reading, in Berkshire, and born there in 1573. From Reading school he was removed to St. John's college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1593. In 1601 he entered into orders, and having opposed the innovations of the puritans, he fell under the displeasure of Dr. Abbot then vice-chancellor, which continued during the life of that divine. His first preferment was the living of Stamford, in Northamptonshire, and in 1608 he obtained that of North Kilworth in Leicestershire, at which time he took the degree of D. D. and became chaplain to Neile, bishop of Rochester. In 1611 he was elected president of his college, and in 1616 preferred to the deanry of Gloucester. The year following he attended king James to Scotland; in 1620 he obtained a prebend of Westminster, and about the same time was made bishop of St. David's. In 1622 he held a conference with Fisher the jesuit in the presence of the marquis of Buckingham and his mother to confirm them in the protestant religion. An account of this conference was printed but never answered. At the coronation of Charles I. he officiated as dean of

Westminster, and in 1626 was translated o the see of Bath and Wells, and in 1628 o London. The university of Oxford in 630 elected him chancellor, than whom it ever had a more liberal patron. He ornamented St. John's college, erected the uilding at the end of the divinity-school, ounded an Arabic lecture, and gave a colction of MSS. and coins to the university. He succeeded archbishop Abbot in 1633 in he see of Canterbury, and began a work f reformation not more necessary than popular. The puritans had increased to extraordinary degree, and in the church ere was a great want of conformity to e liturgy, owing to the laxity of his precessor. Archbishop Laud not only paid inute attention to the state of the Anglin church, but also to that of Ireland, for hich he obtained the impropriations that mained in the hands of the crown. On e breaking out of the rebellion his palace as assaulted by the mob; and in 1640 he as impeached by the house of commons, d sent to the Tower, but not brought to al till three years after, when he made a st able defence of himself. Though no ason was proved, the house of commons ssed an act of attainder against him, ich the lords were compelled to confirm. was beheaded on Tower-hill, January 1644, and his behaviour was calm and repid. His corpse was interred in the urch of Allhallows, Barking, but afterrds removed to the chapel of St. John's lege, Oxford. Archbishop Laud was a n of quick passions, but of strict integ and unaffected piety. He possessed at learning and extensive abilities, and s the firm friend of the church of Engd, though the puritans maliciously reented him as inclined to popery. After death appeared his sermons in 1 vol. o.; Devotions, 1 vol.; and in 1694 Mr. arton published his Diary and Remains, ls. folio.—*Biog. Brit.*

LAUDER (William), a native of Scotland. taught Latin at the university of Edingh, where he published in 1739 an edi of Johnston's Psalms. From thence he e to London, and published an Essay Milton's Use and Imitation of the Mos in his Paradise Lost. His alleged tations from Grotius and others passed genuine for some time, but at length were detected and proved forgeries of der's own by Mr. Douglas, since bishop alisbury. Lauder, on being discovered, cribed a confession of his offence dicd by Dr. Johnson, after which he went arbadoes, where he kept a school. He in 1771.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

LAUDOHN (Gideon Ernest), or *Loudon*, an ient German general, was born at Tootin 1716, of a noble family, which came inally from Scotland. In 1731 he end into the Russian service, but though behaved with great gallantry he only obtained a lieutenancy, on which he went into the Austrian service in 1742, and had a captain's commission. After the peace in 1748 he was raised to the rank of major. At the beginning of the seven years' war he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Croats, and displayed brilliant military talents against the king of Prussia. In 1757 he was made major-general, and the year following invested with the military order of Maria Theresa. The same year was gained the great battle of Hochkerchen, the merit of which is generally attributed to Laudohn, who also gained the battle of Kunnersdorf, for which the empress Elizabeth of Russia presented him with a m nificent sword. He afterwards defeated the Prussians at Dandshut, and took the town of Glatz. At the conclusion of the war in 1763 he was rewarded with a pension and a barony. In 1766 he was nominated a member of the aulic council of war, and in 1778 elevated to the dignity of field-marshal. In the last Turkish war he served with additional reputation, and in 1789 added Belgrade to the imperial dominions. Being seized with a fever at his head-quarters in Moravia, in consequence of an operation he underwent for an obstruction in the urethra, his impatience under the medical applications, the impetuous ardour of his character, and the knowledge, above all, of his importance in the war, contributed to irritate his mind, and promote the violence of the disorder. He resisted the application of cataplasms, before and after the incisions were made, with a fatal obstinacy, which raised the inflammation to such a height, that he expired on the 14th July, 1790, aged 74.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist*

LAUGIER (Mark Antony), an ingenious French writer, was born in Provence, in 1713. He entered into the order of jesuits, which he quitted on account of some dissatisfaction. He died in 1769. His works are, an Essay on Architecture; the History of Venice, 12 vols. 12mo.; the History of the Peace of Belgrade, 2 vols. 12mo.; Apology for the French Music, &c.—*Ibid.*

LAUNAY (Francis de), a French advocate, who wrote a Commentary on the Institutes Coutumieres of Loysel, and Remarks on the Roman and French Jurisprudence. He died in 1693, aged 81.—*Ibid.*

LAUNOY (John de), a learned French divine, was born in Normandy, in 1603, and died at Paris, in 1678. He wrote several books on ecclesiastical history, and defended the liberties of the Gallican church against the papal claims. He also exposed legends and canonizations.—*Bayle.*

LAUNOY (Charles de), a celebrated commander, who served the emperor Charles V. and was made governor of Tournay, and viceroy of Naples. He took Francis I. prisoner at the battle of Pavia, and treated him with the greatest respect. He was afterwards appointed to conduct the French

king back to his dominions. He died in 1527.—*Moreri.*

LAURA. See PETRARCH.

LAURENS (Andrew), a French physician, was a native of Arles, professor of medicine at Montpellier, and physician to Henry IV. He died in 1609. His anatomical works were printed at Paris, in 1600, folio. His brother *Honorius* was an advocate in the parliament of Paris, and a distinguished partizan of the League. Having embraced the ecclesiastical state, Henry IV. gave him the archbishopric of Embrun. He died in 1612. He wrote the edict of Henry III. for re-uniting the protestants to the Romish church, and other works.—*Moreri.*

LAURENT (Peter Joseph), an eminent mechanic, was born in Flanders, in 1715. At the age of eight years he constructed an hydraulic machine, and at twenty-one he was entrusted with the superintendance of several public works. He had also the direction of the canals in the Low Countries and Hainault. He formed a grand design of joining the Somme with the Scheldt; and performed other admirable and almost insurmountable schemes, for which he was rewarded with the order of St. Michael. He died in 1773.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAURI (Philippo), a painter, was born at Rome, in 1623. His father and elder brother were also eminent artists. He studied under Angelo Carofelli, whom he excelled. He painted historical pieces, with landscapes in the back-ground, also large pictures for churches, but his chief subjects were metamorphoses and Bacchanals. He died at Rome in 1694.—*D'Argenville.*

LAVATER (John-Gaspard-Christian), a Swiss divine and ingenious writer, was born at Zurich, in 1741. He became pastor of the principal church of St. Peter, at his native place, and was distinguished for his unwearied zeal in behalf of practical christianity. He died in 1801, in consequence of a wound which he received in 1799, when the French troops under Massena took Zurich by storm. Lavater was a man of brilliant talents, mingled with much mystic enthusiasm. He wrote, 1. a Treatise on Physiognomy, which has been translated into English and other languages; 2. Poems; 3. the Journal of a Self-Observer; 4. Jesus the Messiah, in 4 vols.; 5. Fraternal Letters, 8vo.; 6. Letters supposed to have been written by St. Paul before his Conversion, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAVINGTON (George), an English prelate, was born at Heavitree, in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of LL.D. He successively became prebendary of Worcester, canon-residentiary of St. Paul's, and lastly bishop of Exeter. He died in 1762, aged 79, and lies buried in Exeter cathedral. His lordship wrote a curious book, entitled, the Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared, 8vo.; another on the Moravians, and some single sermons.—*Polwhele's Hist. Devon.*

LAVIROTTE (Louis Anne), a French physician, was born at Nolay in the diocese of Autun, and died in 1759, aged 34. He translated Maclaurin's Account of Newton's Discoveries, and wrote Observations on the Hydrophobia, with some other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LAVOISIER (Anthony, Laurence), a celebrated French chemist, was born at Paris, in 1743. In 1766 he obtained a prize from the academy for a dissertation on the best mode of lighting the streets, so as to combine the several properties of economy, distinctness of vision, and facility of operation. Two years after he was chosen a member of the academy, to which he contributed a number of curious papers. He invented a new theory of chemistry, which was received with applause in Germany and France, though strenuously opposed by Dr. Priestley, whose phlogistic hypothesis it tended to overthrow. In 1789 he published his Elements of Chemistry, a work of merit and importance. He succeeded Buffon and Tillet as treasurer of the academy; he became also farmer-general, and commissary of the national treasury, in which offices he conducted himself with strict integrity, but notwithstanding his talents and virtues he was dragged before the revolutionary tribunal, who sentenced him to death, and though he only asked for a little time to complete some experiments, he was guillotined in 1794. Besides his Elements he wrote Chemical and Philosophical Miscellanies, 2 vols. 8vo.; Report of the Commissioners charged to examine Animal Magnetism; Instructions for making Nitre, &c.—*Eloge by Fourcroy; and Life by Lalande.*

LAW (John), a famous projector, was born at Edinburgh, in 1671. He acquired a considerable knowledge of practical mathematics, and particularly excelled as an accountant. Having seduced the daughter of a gentleman in England, he slew the brother of his mistress, and to avoid being hanged went to Holland, and from thence to Italy. He is said afterwards to have returned to his own country, and to have made proposals to parliament for a paper currency, which were rejected. Law then went abroad again, and after residing in different places, settled at Genoa. In 171[illegible] he established a bank at Paris under his own name, but with the authority of the regent duke of Orleans. To this was joined the company of the Mississippi, a pretended scheme for paying off the national debt, and for enriching subscribers. The project became extravagantly popular, and every one was anxious to convert his gold and silver into paper. In 1720 Law was made comptroller of the finances. The bubble, however, burst; and the people

raged, besieged the palace of the regent, ving out as they held up their hands full bills, "See the fruit of your system." w was exiled to Pontoise, from whence escaped to Italy, and died at Venice, in 29. He wrote a small book on Money l Paper Credit.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Law (William), a pious English divine, s born at King's-cliffe, in Northâmpton-re, in 1686, and ed cated at Oxford, ere he took his degrees, and entered in-orders, but entertaining scruples respect- the oaths, he remained a nonjuror, and s missed preferment which was repeat- y offered to him. He lived for the most t a retired life at the house of Mrs. Hes- Gibbon, aunt of the celebrated histo- n, in Northamptonshire, where he died 761. He wrote against bishop Hoadley, some valuable practical books, as, a ious Call to a Devout and Holy Life; a atise on Christian Perfection, &c. In latter days he fell into the mystic reve- of Jacob Behmen, whose works he pub- ed.—*Gibbon's Posth. Works.*

Law (Edmund), a learned prelate, was ative of Westmoreland, and educated at John's college, Cambridge, but became ow of Christ's college. He was mber of a society at the university call- the Zodiac, consisting of several learn- and ingenious young men. In 1739 he presented to the living of Graystock, n whence he removed to Salkeld. In 5 he was chosen master of St. Peter's ege; in 1767 he obtained a prebendal l in the cathedral of Durham, and in 9 the bishopric of Carlisle. He was a n of great softness of manners, and of mildest and most tranquil disposition. voice was never raised above its or- ary pitch; his countenance seemed ne- to have been ruffled; it preserved the e kind and composed aspect, truly in- ating the calmness and benignity of his per. He had an utter dislike of large mixed companies. Next to his books, his f satisfaction was in the serious conver- on of a literary companion, or in the pany of a few friends. In this sort of iety he would open his mind with at unreservedness, and with a peculiar n and sprightliness of expression. The desty or rather bashfulness of his na- e, together with an extreme unwilling- s to give pain, rendered him sometimes firm and efficient in the administration authority than was requisite; but it is condition of human morality. There an opposition between some virtues, ich seldom permits them to subsist to- her in perfection. He died in 1787, d 84. He published, 1. The Theory of ligion, 8vo.; 2. Archbishop King's Ori- of Evil, with notes, 8vo.; 3. A Review the Controversy concerning an inter- diate State, 12mo.; and some Sermons. *Encyc. Brit.*

Lawes (Henry), a musician, was born at Salisbury, in 1600. He became a gentleman of the chapel royal, and one of the band of Charles I. In 1653 he published his Ayres, Dialogues, &c. folio. He set to music the Comus of Milton, with whom he was intimate. He also set most of Waller's songs, and died in 1662. His brother William was an excellent performer. He was commissary in the royal army, and was killed at the siege of Chester.—*Hawkins. Burney.*

Lawrence (Stringer), an eminent general, in the service of the East India company, was born in 1697, and died in 1775. The company, out of gratitude for his services, erected a fine monument to his memory in Westminster abbey.—*Mortimer.*

Lawson (sir John), a brave English admiral, was born at Hull, and rose from the lowest station to the command of a ship. He served the parliament with great fidelity, but co-operated with Monk in effecting the Restoration, for which he received the thanks of both houses. He served under the duke of York as rear-admiral in 1665, and was killed in the engagement with the Dutch fleet.—*Campbell.*

Lazard (Charles Peter), a pious divine, was the son of an eminent physician at Greenwich, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Cambridge, where, in 1773 and 1775, he obtained the prize for the best Seatonian poem. He was for several years minister of Oxendon chapel, and keeper of archbishop Tenison's library in St. Martin's parish. In 1800 he was made dean of Bristol, where he died in 1803. Dr. Lazard published some single sermons; and since his death a volume of his discourses has been published by subscription. —*Monthly Mag.*

Lazarelli (John Francis), an Italian poet, was born at Gubio. He wrote sonnets and satirical poems, which have been often printed. He died in 1694, aged 80. —*Tiraboschi.*

Leake (Richard), master-gunner of England, was born at Harwich, in 1629. He distinguished himself in several naval actions, particularly in the engagement with Van Tromp, in 1673. He was then on board the Royal Prince, which had lost all her masts, most of her guns were dismounted, and 400 of her men killed or wounded; notwithstanding which he defended the ship against a superior force, and brought her to Chatham. In this action his son Henry was killed by his side. He was afterwards made master-gunner of England, and store-keeper of the ordnance at Woolwich. He had a great skill in fireworks, and was the inventor of a new method of firing a mortar. He died in 1686.—*Life by S. M. Leake.*

Leake (sir John), son of the above, was born at Rotherhithe, in 1656, and was with

his father in the memorable engagement just mentioned. In 1688 he was appointed to the command of a fire-ship, and after the Revolution distinguished himself in the relief of Londonderry. In 1702 he expelled the French from Newfoundland, and on his return was made rear-admiral of the blue. The year following he assisted admiral Rooke in taking Gibraltar, for which he was knighted. In 1705 he saved that important fortress from the combined attacks of France and Spain. The same year he was engaged in the reduction of Barcelona, and in 1706 he so seasonably relieved that place, that king Philip was obliged to raise the siege. This was followed by the reduction of Carthagena, Alicant, and Majorca. On the death of sir Cloudesly Shovel he was appointed admiral of the white, and commander-in-chief of the fleet. In 1708 he convoyed the queen of Spain to her consort king Charles, after which he reduced Sardinia and Minorca. Having terminated the campaign he returned to England, and was chosen member of parliament for Rochester. On the death of the queen he lost his places, after which he led a retired life, and died in 1720.—*Life by the following.*

Leake (Stephen Martin), son of captain Martin, who married a sister of admiral Leake, which gallant officer being without issue, bequeathed his property to the captain, and his son out of gratitude took upon him the name of Leake. He was garter king at arms, and published, 1. A History of British Coins, 8vo.; 2. The Life of Sir John Leake, 8vo.; 3. The Statutes of the Order of the Garter, 4to. He died in 1773.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

Leake (John), an eminent English physician, was the founder of the Westminster lying-in-hospital, and died in 1792. He published several esteemed books on midwifery and female diseases.—*Gent. Mag.*

Leapor (Mary), an ingenious woman, was born in 1722. Her father was gardener to judge Blencowe at Marston, in Northamptonshire, and the only education she received was under her parents. She died in 1746, a few days after her mother. Two volumes of her poems were printed after her death, in the last of which is a tragedy entitled the Unhappy Father.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Lebid, an Arabian poet, who was employed by Mohammed to answer the satires which were written against him. He died at the age of 140.—*D'Herbelot.*

Leblanc (Marcel), one of the fourteen jesuits sent by Louis XVI. to Siam. He laboured for the conversion of the Talapoins, and embarked for China, but the vessel was taken by the English, and he continued a prisoner till 1690. He died at Mosambique in 1693, aged 40. He wrote a History of the Revolution of Siam, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Leclair (John), a French musician, was born at Lyons, in 1697. He was assassinated in the night at Paris, in 1764. He excelled on the violin, and his compositions are much admired, being sonatas, duets, trios, and concertos, with an opera called Scylla and Glaucus.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Lectius (James), syndic of Geneva, was a respectable poet and critic. His greatest work is a Collection of the Ancient Greek Poets, in 2 vols. folio. He died in 1611, aged 53.—*Moreri.*

Ledesma (Alphonsus), a Spanish poet, called by his countrymen the *divine*. He died in 1623, aged 71. The title given him seems to have been more from his writing on sacred subjects, than from the sublimity of his genius.—*Ibid.*

Ledyard (John), an American, who is rendered remarkable by his adventures. After going round the world with captain Cook, he formed the design of traversing the north of Europe on foot, which he accomplished even to the straits of Behring and Hudson's-bay. This romantic enterprize he executed alone and unarmed. He next undertook to explore the regions of Africa, but died at Cairo, in 1786.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Lee (Samuel), a nonconformist divine, was born in London, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M. A. He obtained the living of Bishopsgate, London, from whence he was ejected at the Restoration. About 1686 he went to New England, but on hearing of the Revolution he embarked for his native country, and was taken by the French. He died in confinement, aged 64. He wrote a Description of Solomon's Temple, folio; a Discourse on the Ten Tribes; Israel redux; the Life of Mr. John Rowe; and other works.—*Calamy. Palmer.*

Lee (Nathaniel), an English dramatic writer, was the son of a clergyman, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree. Being disappointed of a fellowship, he came to London, and made an attempt as an actor, but without success, on which he commenced tragic poet. His first piece was Nero, Emperor of Rome, which came out in 1675, and had a favourable reception. He now continued to write a play every year till 1681, when he began to shew symptoms of insanity. These increasing he was confined in Bedlam, from whence he was discharged in 1688. He wrote two plays after this, but never entirely recovered his senses, and died in 1690, in consequence of a drunken frolic. Lee had a great power over the passions, but his language is rant and bombast. His

al Queens and Theodosius are still occa-nally performed.—*Biog. Dram.*

LEECHMAN (Dr. William), a learned tch divine, and principal of the college Glasgow, who wrote two volumes of ex-ent Sermons, and an Essay on Prayer. died in 1785, aged 78.—*Gent Mag.*

LEEPE (John Anthony van der), a cele-ted painter, was born at Bruges, in 1664. painted landscapes after nature, and views. He died in 1720.—*Pilkington.*

LEEUW (Gabriel van der), a Dutch paint-was born at Dort, in 1643. He painted nals, particularly droves of oxen and p. He died in 1688. His brother Pe-was a good artist in the same line.—*braken.*

LEGGE (George), baron of Dartmouth, an eminent naval commander, was ught up under admiral Spragge, and ne age of twenty obtained the command ship. In 1673 he was appointed go-nor of Portsmouth, master of the horse, gentleman to the duke of York. In 2 he was raised to the peerage, and the following sent to raze the fortifica-s of Tangier. James II. appointed him ter of the horse, general of the ord-ce, and constable of the Tower. He also the command of the fleet at the of the prince of Orange's invasion, but prevented from acting by contrary ls. At the Revolution he was committed ne Tower, where he died in 1691, aged —*English Peerage.*

LEGGE (Elizabeth), the eldest daughter dward Legge, esq. an ancestor of the of Dartmouth, was born in 1580. studied the Latin, French, Spanish, and languages, and had a fine poetical ge-but became blind by midnight read-She lived chiefly in Ireland, and died arried at the age of 105. Her family remarkable for longevity. One of rothers lived to be 109, one sister to nore than a century, and another in her 112th year.—*Ballard's British s.*

LEGUANO (Stefano Maria), an historical ter, was born near Bologna, in 1660, educated under Cignani and Carlo tti. His works display a fine imagi-n, a charming diffusion of light, and ed with a free and sweet pencil. He in 1715.—*Pilkington.*

LEIBNITZ (William Godfrey baron de), ebrated philosopher, was born at Leip-n 1646. His father was professor of l philosophy in that university, but when his son was six years old. At ge of fifteen he began his studies at nc, from whence he removed to Jena. 64 he was admitted M. A. at the for-university, and about the same time ed to the study of the Greek philoso-, but having chosen the law for his ssion, he took his doctor's degree in that faculty, after which he obtained a post at the court of the elector of Mentz. In 1672 he was at Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with several mathematicians. The year after he visited England, and while here Mr. Collins gave him some hints of sir Isaac Newton's discovery of fluxions, to the merit of which invention Leibnitz afterwards laid claim. The elector of Hanover, George I. employed him in writing the History of the House of Brunswick. In 1700 he was admitted a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and on the erection of that of Berlin, was appointed perpetual president. In 1711 he was made aulic counsellor to the emperor, and Peter the Great of Russia appointed him privy counsellor of justice, with a pension. Leibnitz was engaged in a controversy at the time of his death in 1716, with Dr. Samuel Clarke, on free-will, space, and other abstruse subjects. He was a good mathematician, an acute philosopher, and a man of lively genius, but vain and avaricious. His works are, Scriptores Rerum Brunswicarum, 3 vols. folio; Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus, 2 vols. fol.; De Jure Suprematûs ac Legationis Principum Germaniæ, under the fictitious name of *Furstener;* Miscellanea Berolinensia; Notitia Opticæ promotæ; De Arte Combinatoria; Miscellaneous Questions of Philosophy and Mathematics; Essays of Theodicea on the Goodness of God, and the Liberty of Man, 2 vols. 12mo.; Metaphysical Tracts; Theoria Motus Abstracti, et Motus Concreti; Accessiones Historicæ, 2 vols. 4to.; De Origine Francorum Disquisitio; Poems, Latin and French, &c. His entire works were published by the Rev. Mr. Dutens, in 6 vols. 4to. in 1767.—*Moreri.*

LEIGH (sir Edward), an English critic, was a native of Leicestershire, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He sat in the long parliament, and in the assembly of divines at Westminster. He was a man of great erudition, as his Critica Sacra, and Annotations on the New Testament, abundantly prove. He died at Rushall in Staffordshire, in 1671. He also wrote, Observations on the Twelve Cæsars; a Body of Divinity; Illustration of Terms of Law; Treatise of Religion and Learning, &c.—*Wood, A. O.*

LEIGH (Charles), a physician and naturalist, was a native of Lancashire. He was a fellow of the royal society, and published the Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derby; a History of Virginia, and Exercitationes de Aquis Minerali-bus, 8vo. He died at the beginning of the 18th century.—*Gen. B. D.*

LEIGHTON (Alexander), a Scotch presbyterian divine, was born at Edinburgh, in 1587. He became noted for his sufferings on account of libels which he published against Charles I. and the church of Eng-

land. For these his nose was slit, his ears cut off, and a public whipping was inflicted on him. In 1640 the parliament appointed him keeper of Lambeth palace, then converted into a state prison. He died insane in 1644.—*Neale's Hist. Pur.*

Leighton (Robert), archbishop of Glasgow, was son of the preceding, and born at Edinburgh. He became an exemplary parish priest, and the magistrates of Edinburgh chose him president of their college. Soon after the Restoration he was consecrated bishop of Dunblane, which diocese he governed with great moderation. On account of the violent animosities between the episcopalian and presbyterian parties, he resigned his see, but the king constrained him to accept the archbishopric of Glasgow, in which station he made another effort to restore moderation, but in vain, on which he resigned his dignity. He then led a retired life in Sussex, and died suddenly at London, in 1684. His principal work is a Commentary on St. Peter's Epistles.—*Life prefixed to his works.*

Leisman (John Antony), a German painter, who died in 1698, aged 94. He painted two excellent pictures: one a landscape with dreary mountains and thick woods, from which issues a gang of robbers to assault some unfortunate travellers; the other is a sea-port enriched with views of elegant buildings and antiquities.——*Pilkington.*

Leland (John), a famous antiquary, was born in London, and educated at St. Paul's school, from whence he was sent to Christ's college, Cambridge, but afterwards he removed to All Souls college, Oxford. On entering into orders he became chaplain to Henry VIII. who gave him the title of his antiquary. By virtue of the royal commission he searched various cathedrals and religious houses for curious records and other pieces of antiquity, in which employment he spent six years, travelling over every part of the kingdom. Having completed his labours he was presented to the valuable living of Hasely in Oxfordshire, and to a prebend in the church of Salisbury. In 1545 he presented his collections to the king under the title of a Newe Yeare's Gifte. This, however, was only the beginning of what he proposed to execute, but while he was intent on his studies he was seized with a phrenzy, in which state he continued to his death in 1552. His Itinerary and Collectanea were published by Hearne.—*Biog. Brit.*

Leland (John), a learned dissenting divine, was born at Wigan, in Lancashire, in 1691. His parents going to settle at Dublin, he received his education there, and in 1716 became assistant to Mr. Nathanael Weld, in the pastoral charge of a congregation of dissenters. His labours in this character, and above all his invaluable writings in defence of christianity, procured him the degree of D. D. from two universities in Scotland. He died at Dublin, in 1766. His works are, a Defence of the Christian Religion against Tindal, 8vo.; a View of the Deistical Writers that have appeared in England, 2 vols. 8vo.; the Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation, 2 vols. 4to.; Family Devotions, 12mo.—*Fun. Serm. by Weld.*

Leland (Dr. Thomas), a divine of the established church, was a native of Dublin, and senior fellow of Trinity college. He wrote a History of Ireland, 4to.; the Life of Philip of Macedon; and the Principles of Human Eloquence, which last was attacked by Warburton. He also translated the Orations of Demosthenes. Dr. Leland died in 1785, aged 83.—*Gent. Mag.*

Lely (sir Peter), a famous painter, was born in Westphalia, in 1617, and studied under Grebber, after which he came to England, where he at first painted landscapes and historical subjects, but finding more encouragement given to portrait painting he turned his attention that way, and became unrivalled in the graceful airs of his heads, the pleasing variety of his postures, and the elegance of his draperies. The hands of his portraits were remarkably fine and elegantly turned, and he frequently added landscapes in the back-grounds of his pictures, in a style peculiar to himself, and admirably suited to his subjects: he excelled likewise in crayon-painting. He fell in love with a beautiful English lady, to whom he was soon after married, and purchased an estate at Kew, to which he often retired in the latter part of his life. He was in great favour with Charles the First and Second by the latter of whom he was knighted. He died in 1680, and was buried in St. Paul's church Covent garden.—*Vertue.*

Lemens (Balthasar van), an historical painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1637. He settled in London, and died in 1704. He had a free pencil with a ready invention, and sometimes shewed elegance in his figures. —*Pilkington.*

Lemery (Nicolas), a French chemist, was born at Rouen, in 1645, and bred an apothecary. He studied chemistry at Montpellier, and made so great a proficiency as to become a lecturer. In 1683 he visited England, being of the reformed religion, then violently persecuted in his own country. He was well received by Charles II. and great offers were made to induce him to continue here, but in 1686 he returned to France and turned Roman catholic. In 1699 he was made associate chemist to the royal academy, and the same year became a pensionary. He died in 1715. He wrote, 1. a Course of Chemistry, which went through many editions; 2. a Universal Pharmacopœia; 3. a Treatise on Simple Drugs; 4. a Treatise of Antimony. His son *Louis* became physician to the king

to the Hotel Dieu at Paris. He was a member of the academy of sciences, died in 1743. He wrote a treatise on ents; another on Worms in the Hu- Body; and several papers in the Me- s of the Academy.—*Moreri.*

EMNIUS (Lævinius), a learned physician, born in Zealand, in 1504. On the death is wife he entered into orders, and ob- ed a canonry. He died in 1568. He te an account of the plants mentioned cripture; a book on astrology, and an- r De occultis Naturæ Miraculis.—*Mo-*

EMOINE (Francis), a French painter, born at Paris. His chief performances : The Nativity; a Transfiguration: the ht into Egypt; and the Apotheosis Hercules at Versailles, the saloon of ch took him four years in painting. put an end to himself in 1737.—*D'Ar- ille.*

EMON (George William), an English ne and lexicographer, who published in 9 an Etymological English Dictionary in vol. 4to., which shews considerable in- try and learning. He died in 1797, aged —*Gent. Mag.*

E MONNIER (Peter Charles), a French onomer, was member of the academy of nces, and of the national institute. He born at Paris, in 1715, and accompa- d Maupertuis in his tour towards the th pole for measuring a degree of the ridian. His principal works are, Astro- nical Institutions; Lunar Nautical As- nomy; Tables of the Sun, and Correc- ns for those of the Moon. He died in 0.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LE MONNIER (Louis William), brother the above, was also a member of the idemy of sciences, of the national insti- e, and of the royal society of London. was an able physician and experiment- philosopher, and contributed several ar- les to the Encyclopædia on Electricity, . He died in 1799. Neither of these is be confounded with an abbé of that name o translated Terence and Persius into ench, and wrote fables, tales, and epistles. died in 1796.—*Ibid.*

LENCLOS (Ninon de), a celebrated French dy, was born at Paris, of a noble family, 1615. Her mother wanted to place her a convent, but was prevented by her ther, who was a man of gaiety. Ninon t her parents at the age of fifteen, and ssessing great charms and a lively tem- r, she was followed by some of the reatest men, but would never unite her- lf in marriage. She studied the works Montaigne and Charron, and had a ne understanding, but it is truly observed at though she thought as Epicurus, she ved like Lais. She did not, however, rostitute herself for gain; and her wit and ehaviour was such, that even virtuous dies courted her acquaintance. She was held in great respect by men of genius, who consulted her upon their works. This extraordinary woman died in 1706, aged 90. She left some children. One of her sons died before her; and the circumstance of his death is singular: having been bred without knowing his mother, he conceived a passion for her; and when she discovered to him the secret of his birth, he stabbed himself in her presence. There are a few genuine letters by her in the works of St. Evremond; but those under her name addressed to the marquis de Sevigné are fictitious.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LENFANT (James), a French protestant divine, was born in 1691. He was educated at Geneva, and became minister of the French church at Heidelberg; but when the palatinate was invaded by the French, he retired to Berlin, where he died in 1728. He published histories of the councils of Constance, Basle, and Pisa, very faithfully written. He likewise translated the New Testament into French, with notes, in conjunction with Beausobre. His other works are: a History of Pope Joan; Sermons; a Preservative against Uniting with the Church of Rome, &c.—*Moreri.*

LENGLET (Nicolas du Fresnoy), a French writer, was born at Beauvais, in 1674. He became secretary to the French ambassador at Cologne, and librarian to prince Eugene. He was burnt to death by falling into the fire at the age of 81, in 1755. His works are voluminous, but incorrect. The best is his Method for Studying History, which has been translated into English.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LENNARD (Samson), an English soldier, who was with sir Philip Sidney at the battle of Zutphen. He published some translations from the Latin and French, and had a good knowlege of heraldry. He died about 1630.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LENNOX (Charlotte), an ingenious lady, was born at New York. She was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson and Mr. Samuel Richardson; and wrote a popular novel entitled, "The Female Quixote," which was followed by "Shakspeare Illustrated," 3 vols. 12mo. In this work she gave the novels and Histories on which the plays of Shakspeare are founded. Her other works are: Memoirs of Harriet Stuart; Memoirs of the Countess of Berci; Philander, a dramatic pastoral; Henrietta, a novel of merit; Sophia, a novel; The Sister, a comedy; Old City Manners, a comedy; Euphemia, a novel; Translations of Sully's Memoirs, and Burmoy's Greek Theatre. She died poor in 1804.—*Monthly Mag.*

LENS (Bernard), a miniature painter, and enameller to George II. He published some drawing-books, and several views. He died about 1741.—*Ibid.*

LENTHALL (William), an English lawyer, and speaker of the long parliament, was

born at Henley on Thames, in Oxfordshire, in 1591, and educated at Alban hall, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar. In 1639 he was elected into parliament for Woodstock, and in 1640 he was chosen speaker, in which capacity he made a considerable fortune by joining the ruling party. He was also master of the rolls, a commissioner of the great seal, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He was turned out by Cromwell in 1653, but the year following he became speaker of the parliament called by the usurper, as he did also of the Rump. At the Restoration he was exempted from the act of indemnity, but obtained a pardon from the king. He died expressing great penitence for the part he had borne in the Rebellion, in 1662. Several of his speeches and letters are in print.—*Wood, A. O.*

Lentulus (Cneius), surnamed Gæticulus, a Roman of an illustrious family, who was raised to the consulate, A. D. 26, but was put to death by Tiberius, who was jealous of his popularity. He wrote a history mentioned by Suetonius, and Martial calls him a poet.—*Moreri.*

Leo I. or the Elder, emperor of the East, ascended the throne in 457. He is said to have been a Thracian of obscure birth. He confirmed the council of Chalcedon's decrees against the Eutychians, and renewed the war with the Vandals; but was unfortunate through the treachery of his general Aspar, whom he put to death with his family in 471. The Goths, to revenge the fate of Aspar, poured into the empire, which they ravaged to the walls of Constantinople. Leo died in 474, leaving a dubious character, being praised by some for his virtues, and censured by others for his avarice and cruelty.—*Univ. Hist.*

Leo II. or the Younger, was the son of Zeno, and of Ariadne daughter of Leo I. He succeeded his uncle in 474 under the guardianship of his father, who caused himself to be proclaimed emperor. Leo died the same year, having ruined his health by his debaucheries.—*Ibid.*

Leo III. called the Isaurian, from the country of his birth, where his parents were poor mechanics. Leo entered into the army, and became one of the guard to Justinian II. Anastasius II. made him a general, and took him as a coadjutor in the empire in 717. The Saracens, having ravaged Thrace, laid siege to Constantinople, which was bravely defended by Leo, who compelled them to retire. His reign, however, was tyrannical, and he drove the patriarch Germanus from his seat, in which he placed Anastasius. He was also guilty of burning the library at Constantinople, containing a quantity of medals, and above 30,000 volumes. The popes Gregory II. and III. having excommunicated him, he prepared an armament to invade Italy; but the ships were destroyed by a storm. He died in 741.—*Univ. Hist.*

Leo IV. the son of Constantine Copronymus, succeeded his father in 775, at the age of 25. In his time the controversy raged between the iconoclastes, or the image-breakers, and their adversaries, both of whom he protected by turns. He repulsed the Saracens in Asia, and died in 780. He married the famous Irene.—*Ibid.*

Leo V. or the Armenian, from the country of which he was a native. He rose to the rank of general by his valour; but the emperor Nicephorus disgraced him, and sent him into exile. Michael Rhangabus recalled him, and Leo, profiting by the misfortunes of his master, was elected emperor by the troops in 813. He was assassinated in 820.—*Univ. Hist.*

Leo VI. or the Philosopher, was the son and successor of Basil the Macedonian. The Hungarians, Saracens, and Bulgarians having united against the empire, he called to his assistance the Turks, who entered Bulgaria, which they ravaged with fire and sword. Leo drove the patriarch Photius from his seat; and Nicholas, one of the successors of Photius, excommunicated the emperor, for which Leo deposed him. He died in 911, after a reign of 25 years. He wrote some books, the most interesting of which is a treatise on Tactics, printed at Leyden, in 1612.—*Ibid. Moreri.*

Leo I. pope, surnamed the Great, was an Italian by birth, and had been employed by Celestin I. and Sixtus III. in several important affairs. He succeeded the latter in 440, and distinguished himself by his zeal against the Manichees, Pelagians and Eutychians. In his time the council of Chalcedon was called; and while sitting in the East, Attila and the Huns ravaged the West, and advanced towards Rome. The emperor Valentinian, alarmed, applied to the pope, who went to meet Attila, and by the power of his eloquence prevailed with him to leave Italy. Genseric, however, sacked Rome in 455. The pope died in 461. His works have been printed in 2 vols. 4to. and also in folio.—*Moreri. Bowyer. Dupin.*

Leo II. was born in Sicily, and succeeded Agatho in 682. He pretended to have an authority over the eastern church, and he also instituted holy water. He died in 683.—*Ibid.*

Leo III. succeeded in 795 Adrian I. the nephews of whom formed a conspiracy against Leo, and having seized him in a procession, dragged him to a monastery, where they sadly mangled him, but he recovered, and retired to France. Charlemagne restored him to his seat, and he crowned that monarch emperor of the West. On the death of Charlemagne a

plot was formed against the pope, who ed the conspirators to be put to death. lied in 816.—*Moreri.*

o IV. a Roman, succeeded Sergius II. 7. The Saracens having invaded the siastical state, he marched against them, obtained a complete victory; after h he put the city of Rome into a state fence. He died in 855.—*Ibid.*

o VIII. was elected pope on the depo- of John XII. in 963, by the authority e emperor Otho, whence Baronius thers treat him as an intruder, but his icter stands so high that many catholics d him as a legitimate pontiff, and an ur to the chair. He died in 965.—*Ibid.*

o IX. who bears the distinction of a in the calendar, was born of an illus- s family, and became bishop of Toul, n 1048 was chosen pope. He conve- everal councils to reform the manners e ecclesiastics and to condemn the er- of Berenger. The Normans having hed into Italy in 1053, he went against at the head of a German army; but defeated and taken prisoner. The erors conducted him to Rome, where d the year following. Some sermons tters of his are extant.—*Ibid.*

o X. (John de Medicis), was born at nce, in 1475. At the age of eleven he ade an archbishop by Louis XI. king ance, and at fourteen Julius II. in- l him with the dignity of legate, and ved as such in the army which was ed by the French near Ravenna, in He was taken prisoner after that ; but the soldiers shewed the most stitious veneration for his person, as epresentative of the pope. He was d to the papacy in 1513, and his co- on was celebrated with unusual pomp. was fond of magnificence, but he taste for letters, and liberally pa- ed men of learning and genius, parti- y poets. He terminated the disputes had subsisted between his predeces- d Louis XII. of France. He conclud- council of Lateran, and formed a lid library, which he enriched with nable manuscripts. A conspiracy rmed against him by the cardinals ci and Sauli, which being discovered, vo principals were condemned to Petrucci died in prison, but the purchased his pardon. Leo formed reat projects, the one to effect a ge- association of the Christian powers t the Turks, and the other to com- he church of St. Peter. To aid these es he issued plenary indulgences, by the purchasers procured the pardon ir sins. These indulgences being car- nto Germany, occasioned the seces- om the church of Rome, begun by r, whom the pope anathematized in A war also broke out between the or Charles V. and Francis I. of France, who both courted the alliance of the pope, and were both deceived by his promises. He died of a fever in 1521.—*Life by Roscoe.*

Leo archbishop of Thessalonia, was one of the revivers of Greek literature, and a good mathematician. He flourished in the 9th century.—*Moreri.*

Leo (Pilatus), the first professor of Greek at Florence, about 1360. He was a learned man, and read Homer's poems in the schools of Florence. He perished by shipwreck on his return to Italy from Constantinople.—*Moreri.*

Leo of Modena, a learned rabbi of Venice, in the 17th century, who wrote a History of the Jewish Rites and Ceremonies; also a Dictionary, Hebrew and Italian, Venice, 1612, 4to. and Padua 1640.—*Ibid.*

Leo *the grammarian*, who lived in the 12th century. He compiled a chronicle of Constantinople from Leo the Armenian to Constantine VII.—*Moreri.*

Leo (John), an able geographer, was a native of Grenada, after the taking of which he went to Africa, whence he is by some called the *African*. He abjured Mohammedanism under pope Leo X. who gave him several marks of his esteem. He died about 1526. We have by him the Lives of Arabian Philosophers, and a Description of Africa.—*Moreri.*

Leonclavius (John), one of the most learned men of the 16th century, was a native of Westphalia. Travelling into Turkey, he collected materials for an Ottoman History: and it is to him we are indebted for the best account of that empire. To his knowledge of the learned languages he added that of the civil law. He died in 1593, aged 60.—*Biog. Brit.*

Leone (Arto), called also Conario, an historical painter, was born in 1498, and the disciple of Cornelius Engelbright. He died in 1564.—*Pilkington.*

Leoni (Jacomo) a Venetian architect, who settled in England, and published at London an excellent edition of Palladio's Architecture, in folio, 1742. He died in 1746.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Leonicenus (Nicolas), professor of physic at Ferrara, was the first who translated Galen's works, to which he added commentaries. He also translated Hippocrates's Aphorisms, and other works. He died in 1524, aged 96.—*Moreri.*

Leonicus Thomæus (Nicholas), a learned Venetian who studied Greek at Florence under Demetrius Chalcondyles. He revived a taste for literature at Padua, where he read Lectures on Aristotle, and died in 1531, aged 75. He translated the Commentary of Proclus on the Timæus of Plato, and other works.—*Moreri.*

Leonidas, king of Sparta. He opposed Xerxes when he invaded Greece, and fought the whole Persian army at the straits of Thermopylæ with such bravery as to com-

pel them to retire. At last a detachment of the Persians was led by Ephialtes the Trachinian, by a secret path, up the mountains, and coming down on the rear of the Spartans, obtained a complete victory. Out of the three hundred, only one man escaped, and he was treated with ignominy by his countrymen, for leaving so glorious a field, where death was more honourable than life. This battle happened B. C. 480. —*Plutarch.*

Leontium, an Athenian courtesan, who was remarkable for her attachment to the philosophy of Epicurus, and had a son by Metrodorus, one of his disciples. She wrote a book against Theophrastus, which is commented on by Cicero, but it is lost. —*Bayle.*

Leopold I. emperor of Germany, was the second son of Ferdinand III. and of Mary Anne of Spain. He was born in 1640, became king of Hungary in 1655, king of Bohemia in 1656, and emperor in 1658. He contended against France and the Turks, and suffered in his war with both: France took from him Alsace, and many frontier places of the empire; and the Turks would have captured Vienna had they not been compelled to raise the siege by John Sobieski king of Poland. Prince Eugene of Savoy, gave also a turn to the affairs of Leopold; whose tyranny, however, was so great, that his Hungarian subjects were on the point of revolt when he died in 1705.—*Univ. Hist.*

Leopold II. the son of the emperor Francis I. and Maria Theresa of Austria, was born at Vienna, in 1747, and succeeded his father in 1765 in the duchy of Tuscany, which he governed with great wisdom; but the toleration which he granted to the protestants occasioned discontent among the people, excited by the priests. In 1790 he succeeded the emperor Joseph II., and on his removal to Vienna, the malcontents shewed themselves in opposition to the measures he had adopted; but, by a summary punishment of the ringleaders, this insurrection was soon quelled. In 1790 Leopold concluded a peace with the Turks. He was preparing for a war with the French when he was carried off by a fever in 1792. He was succeeded by his son Francis.—*Nouv Dict. Hist.*

Leopold, duke of Lorraine, was the son of Charles the fifth duke, and of Eleanora of Austria. He distinguished himself as a soldier, and at the peace of Ryswick in 1697, was restored to his estates, which had been taken from his father by the French. He restored his country to a flourishing condition, maintained the poor, and assisted the nobility who had been reduced. He founded a university at Cuneville, and was a liberal patron of the arts and sciences. He died in 1729, aged 50.—*Ibid.*

Leotaud (Vincent), a French jesuit and mathematician, who published a work entitled, Examen Circuli Quadraturæ, in which he proves the impossibility of demonstrating the quadrature of the circle. He died in 1672.—*Moreri.*

Leowicz (Cyprian), or Leovitius, a Bohemian astrologer, was born in 1504. He published ephemerides, and some pieces of a like kind, in which he inserted many bold predictions; particularly that the end of the world would be in 1584, which occasioned great alarm in Germany, and made many people very religious for a short time. He died in 1574.—*Ibid.*

Lepante (John Andrew), a French clock and watch-maker, who died in 1802. He made several improvements in his art, and wrote some books, particularly a Treatise on Clock-making, published in 1755, and again in 1768, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Lepicie (Bernard), a French engraver who was also secretary and historiographer to the academy of painting at Paris, where he died in 1755. His engravings of portraits and historical subjects are very fine. He compiled a catalogue of the pictures in the possession of the king, 2 vols. 4to. His son Nicholas Bernard was a professor in the academy of painting and sculpture, and died at Paris in 1784, aged 49. He painted several fine pictures after the manner of his master, Carlo Vanloo.—*Ibid.*

Lepidus (Marcus Æmilius), one of the triumvirs with Anthony and Octavius. He obtained Africa for his part, but was deprived of it by Augustus. He spent the remainder of his days in Italy, in obscurity. —*Freinshemius's supplem. to Livy.*

Leprince (John), a French painter and musician; who, in his voyage to Holland in order to proceed to Petersburgh, was taken by an English privateer, the crew of which plundered him of all his effects except his violin, on which he began to play with so much skill, that the sailors gave him back the whole of his property. He was employed at Petersburgh in ornamenting the imperial palaces, but on the accession of Catherine II. he returned to France and became a member of the academy. He died in 1781, aged 48. His pictures are mostly in the manner of Teniers and Wouvermans.—*Nouv Dict. Hist.*

Le Quien (Michael), a French ecclesiastic of the order of St. Dominic, who wrote against Courayer on the validity of the consecrations of English bishops. He was well read in ecclesiastical history, and died in 1703, aged 42.—*Moreri.*

Lernutius (John), a modern Latin poet was born at Bruges, in 1545. His works were published by Elzevir, with this title: Jani Lernutii Basia, Ocelli, et alia Poemata. He died in 1619.—*Ibid.*

Lesbonax, a philosopher of Mitylene in the first century. There are two orations under his name in Aldus's edition

ient orators, and a treatise de Figuris mmaticis, printed at Leyden, in 1739.—*ius. Fabricius.*

ESCAILLE (Catherine), a native of Hol-l, and called by some the Dutch Sappho the tenth muse, was the daughter of a and an engraver. She died in 1711, 62. Her works chiefly consist of tra-es, very irregular, but discovering ng marks of genius.—*Moreri.*

ESLEY (John), bishop of Ross in Scot-l, was born of a noble family in 1527, educated at Aberdeen, in the cathedral which place he was made canon in 1547, he did not enter into orders till 1554. accompanied queen Mary from France cotland, and soon after became bishop oss and a privy counsellor. He zeal-ly defended the Romish religion, and n queen Elizabeth appointed commis-ers to meet at York to consider the plaints made against Mary by her sub-, Lesley appeared in behalf of his mis-, whose cause he pleaded with great ty. He also tried many expedients to ure her liberty, for which he was com-ed to the Tower; but in 1573 he re-red his liberty on condition of quitting kingdom. While abroad he endea-ed to interest many foreign princes in interest of Mary, and wrote several es in her defence. Being appointed r-general by the bishop of Rouen, while as visiting that diocese he was seized e Huguenots, who would have sent him agland but he recovered his liberty by ng a ransom. He afterwards obtained ishoprick of Constance, and died in . His principal work is a history of land, entituled, De Origine, Moribus, ebus gestis, Scotorum, 1578, 4to.—*Biog.*

ESLIE (John), bishop of Clogher, was in Scotland, and educated at Aber-and Oxford. His first preferment was ishopric of the Orkneys, from whence moved to Raphoe, in Ireland, where he a stately palace, in which he endured g siege against Cromwell, but was at orced to surrender. In 1661 he was lated to Clogher. He died in 1671, above 100 years.—*Ibid.*

ESLIE (Charles), son of the last-men-d, was born in Ireland, and educated ublin, where he took his degree of . and on entering into orders became cellor of Conner. He rendered him-bnoxious to the Romanists by disput-with some of their priests, and convert-everal persons of consequence. But gh he opposed popery and the arbi-measures of James II., he continued legiance to that monarch, and thereby is preferments at the Revolution. He wrote against the doctrine of resist-and in defence of hereditary right; hich account he was under the neces-f retiring to France, where he espoused the cause of the Pretender, and had the liberty of officiating in a private chapel to several protestant exiles. He went with that prince to Italy; but not being well treated, he returned to his paternal estate, at Glaslough, in the county of Monaghan, in Ireland, where he died in 1722. Mr. Leslie was an admirable controversialist, and wrote with success against deists, Jews, Socinians, and quakers. His theological works have been collected into two volumes, folio.—*Biog. Brit.*

LESSING (Golthold Ephraim), a German writer, was the son of a protestant divine at Kametz, and educated at Meissen, from whence he removed to Leipsic, where he applied chiefly to dramatic poety, and composed a comedy called the Young Scholar. He led a wandering life, writing chiefly for the booksellers, till he became secretary to general Tanenzien. He afterwards became librarian at Wolfenbuttle, where he undertook a periodical publica tion, called Contributions to Literary History, which was suppressed for its frequent attacks on religion. He died at Hamburg in 1781. His principal dramatic performance is entitled Nathan the Wise.—*Monthly Mag.*

LESSIUS (Leonard), a learned jesuit, was born near Antwerp, in 1554. He became professor of philosophy at Douay, and afterwards of divinity at Louvain, where some propositions by him on scholastic points were censured. Lessius appealed to Sixtus V., who reversed the censure. He died in 1623. His principal works are, De Justitia et Jure, folio; De Potestate Summi Pontificis; Higiasticon, seu vera Ratio Valetudinis bonæ Vitæ, &c. His books on the Existence of a Deity, and the Immortality of the Soul, have been translated into English.—*Moreri.*

L'ESTRANGE (sir Roger), an English writer, was born in Norfolk, in 1616. His father was sir Hammond L'Estrange, a zealous royalist, who published an elaborate work on the liturgy, entitled, the Alliance of Divine Offices, folio; also a History of Charles I., and other works. The son had a liberal education, and in 1639 attended Charles I. in his expedition to Scotland. He adhered to the royal cause, and in 1646 was condemned as a spy, but after remaining in confinement four years he made his escape, and went abroad. In 1653 he returned to England, under the shelter of Cromwell's act of indemnity. After the Restoration he was appointed licenser of the press. He also set up a newspaper, called, the Public Intelligencer, which was dropped on the publication of the London Gazette in 1665. In 1679 he commenced another paper, called the Observator, designed to vindicate the court measures. This procured him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1704, and was buried in the church of St. Giles in the fields. Sir Roger was an

industrious writer, and besides his own pamphlets, which were numerous, he published translations of several books, particularly Josephus, from the French version of D'Andilly; Seneca's Morals; Erasmus's Colloquies; and Quevedo's Visions.—*Biog. Brit.*

Lethieuller (Smart), an English antiquary and virtuoso, was born in Essex, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. He made a noble collection of antiquities, fossils, and other curiosities, and died in 1760, aged 59.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Leti (Gregorio), an Italian writer, was born at Milan, in 1630, and received his education among the jesuits, after which he went to Swisserland, and at Lausanne embraced the protestant religion. He resided for some time at Geneva, from whence he removed to London, and finally settled at Amsterdam, where he died in 1701. John Le Clerc married his daughter. Leti wrote the History of Louis XIV,: of Philip II. of Spain; of the emperor Charles V.; queen Elizabeth; Oliver Cromwell; and pope Sixtus V.; also the History of Geneva.—*Moreri.*

Leucippus, a philosopher of Abdera, who flourished about 428 years B. C. He was the disciple of Zeno, and invented the atomical system of philosophy, or that the world was formed by the casual union of a quantity of particles of matter, called atoms. —*Life by Diogenes Laertius.*

Leuenclavius (John), a learned German, who travelled into Turkey, and wrote a History of the Ottoman Empire, and other works. He died at Vienna, in 1598, aged 60.—*Moreri.*

Leusden (John), a professor of Hebrew at Utrecht, of which city he was a native. He acquired great reputation for his learning and virtues, and died in 1699, aged 75. His works are, 1. Onomasticon Sacrum; 2. Clavis Hebraica et Philologica veteris Testamenti; 3. Novi Testamenti Clavis Græca; 4. Compendium Biblicum veteris Testamenti; 5. Compendium Græcum Novi Testamenti; 6. Philologus Hebræus; 7. Philologus Hebræo-Græcus; 8. Philologus Hebræo-mixtus; 9. Notes on Jonah, Joel, and Hosea, &c.—*Moreri.*

Leuwenhoek (Anthony de), a celebrated physician, was born at Delft in Holland, in 1632. He acquired a great reputation on account of his microscopical experiments and discoveries. He died in 1723. Leuwenhoek wrote a work entituled, Arcana Naturæ detecta, 1714, 4 vols. 4to.; and Letters to the Royal Society of London, of which he was a member, 1722, 4to.—*Moreri.*

Lever (sir Ashton), a curious collector, was the son of sir D'arcy Lever, knt. of Alkington near Manchester. He became a gentleman commoner of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he was greatly distinguished by his skill in horsemanship. On leaving the university he went to resi with his mother, and afterwards settled his family seat, which he rendered famo by the best aviary in the kingdom. H next extended his views to all branches natural history, and became possessed one of the finest museums in the wor sparing no expence in procuring specime from the most distant regions. This m seum was disposed of by lottery in 17 but did not pay the proprietor one-four of the original cost. It is now dispersed, t articles having been lately sold separate by auction. Sir Ashton died in 1788.— *Gen. Biog. Dict. Europ. Mag.*

Levesque de Pouilli (Louis), a mem ber of the French academy of inscriptio He died governor of Rheims, in 1746. H established schools for mathematics a design, and greatly ornamented and i proved the city of Rheims. He wrote ingenious book entituled, the Theory agreeable Sensations, which has been tra lated into English.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Levi, the third son of Jacob and Leah, was born B. C. 1748. He was guil of a dreadful massacre of the Sichemit whose prince had violated the chastity his sister Dinah. He went into Egypt wi his father and brethren, and died there 1612 B. C. His family were consecrated the service of God.—*Genesis.*

Levingston (James, earl of Callendar) famous soldier of Scotland, was gentlem of the bedchamber to Charles I., who creat him lord Levingston of Almont, in 163 and afterwards earl of Callendar. In t civil war he at first joined the parliame but soon returned to his duty, and disti guished himself by his activity in the king service. He took Carlisle, where he fou a considerable supply of ammunition, a endeavoured to rescue Charles from h confinement in the Isle of Weight. H died in 1672.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Lewis (John), a learned divine, was bo at Bristol, in 1675, and received his acad mical education at Exeter college, Oxfo where he took his degrees in arts. Arc bishop Tenison gave him the vicarage Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, with t mastership of Eastbridge hospital, in Ca terbury. He died at Margate in 1746. H published, 1. The Life of Wickliffe, 8v 2. Wickliffe's Translation of the New Te tament, folio; 3. The History and An quities of the Isle of Thanet, 4to.; 4. T History of the Abbey and Church of Fev sham, 4to.; 5. The Life of William Caxt 8vo.; 6. History of the Translations of t Holy Bible and New Testament into En lish, 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

Ley (sir James), a learned English jud was the son of Henry Ley, esq. of Jesso in Wiltshire, and for his extraordinary me made lord chief justice, first in Ireland, a afterwards in England. He was also cre ed baron Ley, lord high treasurer, a

rl of Marlborough. Herne has published ne pieces by him, and his Reports were inted in 1659.—*Granger.*

LEYBOURN (William), an English mathetician, was originally a printer in Lon-n. His Course of Mathematics, in 1 vol. io, was once held in esteem. He also ote a Treatise on Surveying, folio, which s re-published and improved by Cunn; a book on Dialling, 4to. and a useful ok called, the Trader's Guide. Leybourn d about 1690.—*Granger.*

LEYDECKER (Melchior), a protestant die, was born at Middleburg, in 1652. He ame professor of theology at Utrecht, ere he died in 1721. He wrote a Trea- on the Republic of the Hebrews, 2 vols. o, which is curious; an Analysis of the ipture; a History of Jansenism; a Con-nation of the Ecclesiastical History of rnius; History of the Church of Af-, 4to.; and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. t.*

LEYDEN (Lucas Van), a Dutch painter oil, distemper, and on glass, also an emit engraver. His picture of the history St. Hubert procured him a great re-ation. He died in 1533, aged 39.—*bien. De Piles.*

LEYSSENS (N.), an historical painter of twerp, was born in 1661, and died in 0. He resided at Rome some time, but rned to Antwerp to support his aged er, and Providence rewarded his good- of heart, for he had more employment all the painters in that city.—*Pilk.*

LHWYD (Edward), a Welch antiquary, a native of Caermarthenshire, and edu-d at Jesus college, Oxford, where he his degree of M. A. in 1701. He suc-led his tutor, Dr. Plot, as keeper of the molean museum, and had the use of all ghan's collections. With incessant la- r and great exactness he employed a siderable part of his life in searching the Welsh antiquities: had perused or ected a great deal of ancient and valua- matter from their MSS.; transcribed all old characters of the monasteries that could meet with; travelled several s over Wales, Cornwall, Scotland, Ire-, Armoric Bretagne, countries inha- by the same people, compared their quities, and made observations upon the le; but died in 1709, before he had di-d them into the form of a discourse, as tended, on the ancient inhabitants of island. Many of his observations were rted in Gibson's edition of Camden's annia. He also published the Archæo- Britannica, or an Account of the guages, Histories, and Customs, of the nal Inhabitants of Great Britain, &c. Oxford, 1707. He left in MS. a Scottish Irish-English Dictionary, and other fs of his learning and industry.—*Biog.*

LHWYD, or LLWYD (Humphry), a learned antiquary, was born at Denbigh, and educated at Brasenose-college, Oxford, where he studied physic, and practised with reputation at his native town. He died about 1570. His principal works are, 1. Commentarioli Britannicæ Descriptionis Fragmentum, 1572; a new edition of which book appeared by Moses Williams in 1731, 4to. and an English translation was published by Thomas Twyne in 1753, under the title of the Breviary of Britain; 2. De Monâ Druidum Insulâ, Antiquitati suæ restitutâ, 1568; 3. Chronicon Walliæ, a Rege Cadwalladero, usque ad A. D. 1294, MS.; 4. The History of Cambria, now called Wales; which was published by Dr. Powel in 1584, 4to.—*Wood, A. O.*

LIBANIUS, an ancient sophist, was born at Antioch on the Orontes, in 314. He became so eminent a teacher at Constantinople, that some other professors procured his banishment, on the charge of magic. He then went to Nicomedia, where he obtained a great number of disciples, amongst whom was Julian, afterwards called the Apostate. He died at Antioch about 390. His remains were published in 2 vols. folio, at Paris, in 1606 and in 1627. At the time of Julian's Persian expedition, Libanius impertinently asked a christian grammarian, "What the carpenter's son was then about?" "He is making a coffin for your master," replied the other.—*Moreri.*

LIBAVIUS (Andrew), a physician, was born at Hall, in Saxony, and died at Cobourg, in Franconia, in 1616. His works are, Syntagma selectorum Alchemiæ Arcanorum, 2 vols. fol.; Epistolarum Chymicarum, 1595. He wrote zealously against Paracelsus and his followers.—*Moreri.*

LIBERI (Peter), an Italian painter, was born at Padua, in 1600, and died in 1677. There are several fine pictures by him in different churches in Italy; the principal is a representation of Moses striking the rock. —*Pilkington.*

LIBERIUS (pope), was a native of Rome, and succeeded Julius I. in 352. He was compelled by the emperor Constantius to consent to the condemnation of Athanasius. He died in 366.—*Platina. Dupin.*

LICETUS (Fortunius), a physician, was born in the state of Genoa, in 1577, and became professor of philosophy and physic at Padua, where he died in 1656. His book De Monstris is curious and scarce. He wrote some other works.—*Moreri.*

LICHTENBERG (George Christopher), a learned German writer, was professor of philosophy in the university of Gottingen, and died there in 1799.—*Monthly Mag.*

LICINIUS (Tegula), a comic Latin poet, who lived about 200 years B. C. His fragments have been published by H. Stephens, and in the Corpus Poetarum of Maittaire. There was an orator and poet of this name, who lived at the same time with Cicero.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

Licinius (C. Flavius Valenarius), a Roman emperor, was the son of a peasant in Dalmatia: he became a soldier in the Roman army, and Galerius Maximianus made him his coadjutor in the empire, and gave him the government of Pannonia and Phæacia. Constantine had a great esteem for him, and bestowed his sister on him in marriage; but afterwards so serious a difference broke out between the two emperors, as ended in the death of Licinius, after several battles, A. D. 324. His son was put to death two years afterwards.—*Moreri.*

Licinius (Caius), a Roman tribune, of a plebeian family, who rose to the rank of tribune, when he obtained the surname of *Stolo*, or *Useless Sprout*, on account of the law which he enacted forbidding any one to possess more than 500 acres of land, alleging as his reason, that when they cultivated more they could not pull up the useless shoots (Stolones) which grew from the roots of trees. He also made another law, which allowed the plebeians to share the consular dignity with the patricians; and he himself became one of the first plebeian consuls, B. C. 364.—*Livy. Pliny. Eutropius.*

Liddel (Dr. Duncan), professor of mathematics and medicine in the university of Helmstadt, was born in 1561 at Aberdeen, where he received the first part of his education in language and philosophy. At the age of 18 he repaired to Frankfort, where he made uncommon progress in the mathematics. From Frankfort he removed to Helmstadt, where after being appointed to the mathematical chair, he obtained in 1596 the degree of M. D. and began publicly to teach physic. But neither academical honours, nor the profits of an extensive practice abroad, could make Dr. Liddel forget his native country; he travelled through Germany and Italy, and at length settled in Scotland, where he died in 1613, aged 52. By his last will he bestowed certain lands purchased by him near Aberdeen upon the university there, for the education and support of six poor scholars. His works are, 1. Disputationes Medicinales, Helmstadt, 1608, 4to.; 2. Ars Medica succincte et perspicue explicata, Hamburghi, 1607, 8vo.—*Encycl. Brit.*

Lievens (John), an historical and portrait painter, was born in 1607 at Leyden. Charles I. of England invited him to his court, where he painted portraits of the royal family and most of the nobility. After remaining here three years he returned to Antwerp, where he died.—*Pilkington.*

Lieutaud (Joseph), a physician, was born at Aix, in Provence, and became first physician to the king, and in 1752 member of the academy of sciences. He died in 1780. He wrote Anatomical Essays; Elements of Physiology; Synopsis of the Practice of Medicine; and Historia Anatomico Medica, 2 vols 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Ligarius (Quintus), proconsul in Africa, who conducted himself so well in that station, that, at the desire of the people, he was appointed perpetual governor. He opposed Cæsar, who pardoned him after the defeat of Scipio. Not thinking himself safe he kept from Rome, on which account Tubero accused him, but Ligarius was defended by Cicero and acquitted. He was one of the conspirators with Brutus and Cassius against Cæsar.—*Cicero Orat. pro Ligario. Plutarch in Vit. Cicer.*

Liger (Lewis), a French horticulturist, was born at Auxerre in 1658. He published a Paris Guide, and some works on gardening. He died in 1717.—*Nouv. Dict.*

Lightfoot (John), a learned divine, was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, in Staffordshire, in 1602, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge. He became chaplain to sir Rowland Cotton in Shropshire, from whom he learnt the rudiments of the Hebrew language, in which he afterwards acquired a great knowledge and reputation. In 1631 his patron presented him to the living of Ashley, in Staffordshire, which he resigned to his brother in 1642, and removed to London, where he was chosen minister of St. Bartholomew, behind the Exchange. During the civil war he complied with the ruling party, and became member of the assembly of divines, at Westminster, in which he was a frequent speaker. In 1653 he was appointed master of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, and in 1655 he served the office of vice-chancellor. He retained his preferments at the Restoration, and was chosen one of the assistants at the Savoy conference. Dr. Lightfoot died in 1675. His works, which are a treasure of biblical learning, were published in 2 vols. 1684; and a third volume was published by Leusden, at Utrecht, in 1699, folio. His remains, or posthumous tracts and notes on scripture, were published in 1790, in one volume, 8vo.—*Life prefixed to his Works. Biog. Brit.*

Lignac (Joseph Adrien de), a French priest of the oratory, was born at Poitiers of a noble family. He published Letters to an American on Buffon's Natural History, 2 vols. 12mo.; and other works. He died in 1762.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Ligonier (John earl of), field-marshal of the English army. He served in all the wars of queen Anne, under the duke of Marlborough, with distinguished glory, and was employed in every succeeding war. He died in 1770, aged 92.—*Gent. Mag.*

Ligorio (Peter), a painter and architect of Naples, who died in 1580. His Designs after the Antique make thirty volumes in folio. Ligorio was nominated architect of the church of St. Peter at Rome, in the pontificate of Paul IV.; but was deprived of that post afterwards, and succeeded by Michael Angelo.—*D'Argenville.*

Lilburne (John), an enthusiast, was born in the county of Durham in 1618, and bound apprentice to a draper in London.

where he studied puritanical books. In 1636 he became assistant to Dr. Bastwick, and was employed by him in circulating his seditious pamphlets, for which Lilburne was whipped, pilloried, and imprisoned. In his confinement he wrote several virulent tracts against the church, but in 1640 he regained his liberty, and was rewarded by parliament with a grant of 2000*l.* out of the estates of the royalists. He then entered into the army, and became a colonel, in which capacity he behaved gallantly at the battle of Marston-moor; but publishing a libel against the earl of Manchester, he was confined in the Tower. In 1648 he was released and remunerated, but he still continued writing libels, particularly against parliament, for which he was heavily fined and banished. Lilburne withdrew privately to Holland, where he joined the royalists, and proposed to restore the king for 10,000*l.* which offer was treated with contempt. After this he turned quaker, and became a preacher. He died in 1657. Lilburne wrote a number of tracts not worth naming.—*Biog. Brit.*

Lilienthal (Michael), a learned Prussian, and professor at Konigsberg, who wrote several dissertations in the Memoirs of the academy at Berlin; and other works. He died in 1750.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Lillo (George), a tragic writer, was born in London in 1693. He carried on the business of a jeweller many years with great reputation. His plays, though founded on common incidents, are more affecting than loftier productions. He well knew how to touch the heart, and his pieces, which are subservient to the cause of virtue, are, George Barnwell; Fatal Curiosity; and Arden of Feversham. He died in 1739, aged 47.—*Biog. Dram.*

Lilly (John), an English writer, was born in Kent, about 1553, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Cambridge, after taking his degrees in arts. On his arrival in London he became acquainted with some of queen Elizabeth's courtiers, by whom he was caressed as a poet and a wit; and her majesty on particular festivals, honoured his dramatic pieces with her presence. He attended the court for thirteen years; yet notwithstanding his reputation as an author, he was under the necessity of petitioning the queen for some small stipend to support him in his old age. He died about 1600. He wrote Euphues, a description of different characters; also some plays, as Endimion; Campaspe; Midas, acted before queen Elizabeth; the Maid's Metamorphosis; Woman in the Moon, &c.—*Ib.*

Lilly (William), an English astrologer, was born in Leicestershire, in 1602. After receiving a common education he came to London, and became book-keeper to the master of the salters' company, on whose death he married his widow. In 1632 he became the pupil of Evans the astrologer, and soon excelled his master. He was employed by both parties during the civil wars, and even Charles I. is said to have made use of him. Lilly was certainly consulted respecting the king's projected escape from Carisbrook castle. He, however, gained more from the parliament party; and the predictions contained in his almanacks had a wonderful effect upon the soldiers and common people. After the Restoration he was examined respecting the king's executioner, who he affirmed was cornet Joyce. He died at Hersham in 1681. His principal works are, 1. Christian Astrology, 4to.; 2. A Collection of Nativities; 3. Observations on the Life and Death of Charles, late King of England; 4. Annus Tenebrosus, or the Black Year.—*Biog. Brit.*

Lily (William), a famous grammarian, was born at Odiham, in Hampshire, about 1466, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A., and then went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. In this journey he learned the Greek language at Rhodes. On his return to England in 1509 he was appointed master of St. Paul's school; which trust he discharged with great reputation, and brought up many eminent scholars. He died of the plague in 1522. His Latin Grammar, which was ordered by royal authority to be used in all schools, was not wholly of his own composition, part of it being written by cardinal Wolsey, and part by Erasmus and Colet. Though still the foundation made use of in public seminaries, it has been severely censured by Ascham and others. Lily wrote several grammatical pieces.—*Biog. Brit.*

Lily (George), eldest son of the above, was born in London, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, after which he became prebendary of Canterbury. He was the first who published an exact map of Britain, and died in 1559. He also wrote some books on the English history.—*Biog. Brit.*

Limborch (Philip), a learned divine, was born at Amsterdam, in 1633, and educated among the remonstrants, and in 1654 became a minister of Haerlem, from whence he removed to Amsterdam, and the following succeeded Episcopius in the professorship. In 1686 he published through four editions, folio, which he had a dispute with Orobio, a Spanish Jew, an account of which was published under the title of Collocatio Amicorum Tractatus de Veritate Religionis Christianæ Amico Eruditio Judæo. In 1694 he recovered a young woman to christianity, who had been perverted to judaism. Limborch died in 1712. Besides the above he published the History of the Inquisition, and several of

the works of Episcopius, his great uncle.—*Le Clerc's Funeral Discourse on Limborch. Mor.*

LINACRE or LYNACER (Thomas), an English physician, was born at Canterbury, about 1460, and educated at the King's school there, from whence he was sent to All Souls college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. After completing his academical studies he travelled to Italy, where he learned Greek. On his return he took his doctor's degree, and was made professor of physic at Oxford. Henry VII. appointed him preceptor to prince Arthur; he also became physician to the king, and to Henry VIII. He founded two medical lectures at Oxford and one at Cambridge; but that which most effectually immortalized his name among the faculty, is his being the first founder of the college of physicians in London. Vexed at the wretched state of physic in England, he applied to cardinal Wolsey, and obtained a patent by which the physicians of London were incorporated, that illiterate and ignorant medicasters might no longer be allowed to practise the art of healing. Linacre was the first president, and held the office as long as he lived. In 1509 he entered into orders, and obtained the precentorship of York, which he resigned on being made prebendary of Westminster. He died in 1524, aged 64, and was buried in St. Paul's. He was a man of great natural sagacity, a skilful physician, a profound grammarian, and one of the best Greek and Latin scholars of his time. He published, 1. A Latin Translation of Proclus's Sphere, 1499; 2. The Rudiments of Grammar, for the use of the princess Mary; 3. De emendata Structura Latini Sermonis: 4. A Translation of some of the works of Galen.—*Wood. Biog. Br.*

LINANT (Michael), a French poet, who obtained the prize of the academy three times, and published some pieces of merit. He was the intimate friend of Voltaire; and died in 1749, aged 41.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LIND (James), an English physician, who tict some excellent medical treatises, par- 8vo. v one on the Diseases of Seamen,

LIND died in 1794.—*Europ. Mag*

was born (William), a Dutch divine, Philip II. kin Dordt, and appointed by Ruremonde, fr Spain, the first bishop of removed to the se hence in 1588 he was same year, aged 63. Ghent. He died the logical works in Latil wrote some theothe tenets of the Romanie fly in defence of

LINDENBRUCH (Fred arch.—*Moreri.*

Flemish critic of the 17th cen), a learned lished editions of Virgil, Terer, who publassic authors; he also compose and other work entituled, Codex Legum an curious folio. He died in 1688.—*Nouv. Di* rum,

LINDSAY (John), a learned nonjuri *Hist.* vine, who was educated at St. Mary Hi- Oxford. He officiated many years to a co gregation of his own sentiments in Alders gate-street, and was corrector of the press to Mr. Bowyer. He died in 1768, aged 82. He translated Mason's Vindication of the Church of England, folio, 1726: and wrote a Short History of the Royal Succession; and Remarks on Whiston's Scripture Politics.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

LINDSAY (sir David), a Scotch poet, was a native of the county of Fife, and educated at the university of St. Andrews. He was at the battle of Pavia, and on his return to Scotland James V. appointed him master of the heralds' office. He wrote several poems, some of which have been printed, particularly his satires on the clergy. He died in 1557, aged 61.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LINDSAY (David), a relation of the above, was born in 1527. He was a zealous promoter of the Reformation, and died in 1593. He wrote the History of Scotland from 1437 to 1542.—*Ibid.*

LINDWOOD (William), an English prelate, was a professor at Oxford, in the reign of Henry V. who sent him ambassador to Spain in 1422. In 1434 he was made bishop of St. David's, and died in 1446. He compiled the Constitutions of the Archbishops of Canterbury from Stephen Langton to Archbishop Chichely, printed at Paris in 1505, and at Oxford in 1663.—*Dupin. Wood.*

LINGELBACH (John), a German painter, was born at Frankfort, in 1625. He travelled into Holland, France, and Italy, for improvement, and in 1650 settled at Amsterdam. He painted landscapes, enriched with views of antiquity and figures.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LINGUET (Simon-Nicholas-Henry), a French political writer, was born at Rheims, in 1736. In his early years he was in the suite of the French general who commanded the army against Portugal, and while in Spain he acquired a knowledge of the language. On his return to France he studied the law, and practised with reputation; but his brethren of the profession, jealous of his success, framed an accusation against him, and he was forbidden to plead. He then published a periodical journal, which was suppressed; and apprehending danger to himself, he withdrew to Holland, and from thence to England. He next went to Brussels, and wrote to the count de Vergennes, requesting leave to return to France, which was granted; but new complaints being made against him he was sent to the Bastile. On his release he came to England, where he wrote his Memoirs of the Bastile: from England he went to Brussels, and recommenced his political annals; an article in which, on the liberty of the navigation of the Scheldt, gave so much satisfaction to the emperor Joseph II. that he rewarded him with a present, and permitted him to settle at Vienna. But Linguet joined the revolutionists of Brabant, for which he was expelled from Germany; and in 1791 he

returned to Paris, where he declaimed at the bar of the national assembly in behalf of the negroes of St. Domingo. He was guillotined in 1794. Besides the above he wrote a Theory of Laws; History of the Age of Alexander; the Fanaticism of Philosophers; History of the Revolutions of the Roman Empire; History of the Jesuits; Reflections on Light; and several other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Linière (Francis), a French poet, whose verses are elegant, and his satires pointed; but he was a man of dissolute life, and an atheist. He died in 1704, aged 76.—*Ibid.*

Linley (Thomas), a celebrated English musician and composer, who was also one of the proprietors of Drury-lane theatre. He died in 1795.—*Europ. Mag. Gent. Mag.*

Linnæus (Charles von), or *Linné*, a celebrated naturalist, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Roeshult, in the province of Smaland in Sweden, in 1707. He studied physic at Leyden, and in 1735 took his doctor's degree in that faculty, after which he settled at Stockholm. At the age of 34 he was appointed professor of physic and botany in the university of Upsal. He also became physician to the king, who created him a knight of the polar star, and conferred on him a pension with a patent of nobility. He was the founder and first president of the academy of Stockholm, and a member of several foreign societies. Linnæus travelled into Norway, Dalecarlia, Lesert Lapland, Germany, Holland, France, and England, in eager pursuit of his favourite science. In this country he was greatly noticed by our most famous naturalists, and brought a letter of introduction to sir Hans Sloane from Boerhaave. He invented a new method of dividing plants into classes, and he extended the same to animals. The ardour of Linnæus's inclinations to the study of nature, and the uncommon application which he bestowed upon it, gave him a most comprehensive view both of its pleasures and usefulness. Availing himself of the advantages which he derived from a large share of eloquence, and an animated style, he never failed to display, in a lively and convincing manner, the relation subsisting between the study of nature and the public good, to incite the great to countenance and protect it; to encourage and allure youth into its pursuits, by opening manifold sources of pleasure to their view, and shewing them how greatly this agreeable employment would add both to their comfort and emolument. He also laboured to inspire the opulent with a taste for his favourite study; and wished that those who were devoted to an ecclesiastic life should share a portion of natural science, not only as a means of sweetening their rural situation, confined as many are to a country residence, but as what would most inevitably lead, in a variety of instances, to discoveries which only such situations could give rise to, and which the learned in great cities could have no opportunities to make. Linnæus lived to enjoy the fruit of his own labour in an uncommon degree. Under his culture natural history raised itself in Sweden to a state of perfection unknown elsewhere, and was from thence disseminated throughout Europe. His pupils dispersed themselves all over the globe, and, with their master's fame, extended both his science and their own. He lived to see the sovereigns of Europe establish several public institutions for the study of natural history, and even professorships appointed in divers universities for a similar purpose, which do honour to their founders and patrons, and which have excited a curiosity for the science, and a sense of its worth, that cannot fail to further its progress, and in time raise it to that rank which it is entitled to hold among the pursuits of mankind. He died in 1778. His works are, 1. Systema Naturæ, sistens Regna tria Naturæ, 1735, folio, and 1756, 2 vols. octavo; 2. Bibliotheca Botanica, octavo; 3. Hortus Cliffortianus, folio; 4. Critica Botanica, octavo; 5. Flora Laponica, octavo; 6. Genera Plantarum, earumque Characteres Naturales, octavo; 7. Flora Suecica; 8. Fauna Suecica, octavo; 9. Flora Zaylanica, quarto; 10. Hortus Upsaliensis, octavo; 11. Amœnitates Academicæ, 5 volumes octavo; 12. Materia Medica, octavo; 13. Animalium Specierum in Classes, octavo; 14. Oratio de Incrementis Telluris habitabilis, octavo; 15. Nemesis divina; 16. Plantæ Surinamenses. His son Charles Linnæus was professor of medicine at Upsal, and died in 1783, aged 45: he was the last of the family.—*Life by Pulteney.*

Lint (Peter Van), an historical and portrait painter of Antwerp, was born in 1609. He painted in Italy several years, and returned to his own country increased in wealth and reputation. A relation of his, Hendrick van Lint, was an eminent painter in landscape, and executed some fine views about Rome. Two of his pictures are in the possession of the earl of Moira.—*Pilkington.*

Lintrusi (Severinus), bishop of Wiburg in Jutland, and professor of divinity and eloquence at Copenhagen. He wrote several theological books in Latin. He died in 1732.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Linus (St.), said to have been the successor of St. Peter in the bishopric of Rome, but Tertullian asserts that St. Clement succeeded that apostle; the Roman church enrols Linus among her prelates and martyrs.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

Liotard (John Stephen), a painter in crayons, was born at Geneva, in 1703, and studied at Paris, after which he went to Rome, and travelled into the East. In 1772 he visited England, where he disposed of his pictures by auction. There is a por-

trait of him in Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting. He died about 1780.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Liotard (Peter), a French botanist, was originally a peasant in Dauphiny, and afterwards a common soldier; but being wounded at the taking of Mahon, he left the army and went to live with his uncle, an herbalist at Grenoble. Liotard was above 40 years old when he began to study botany, but he applied to it with such ardour that in 1782 he was appointed director of the public garden at Grenoble, where he died in 1796. He was intimate with Rousseau, and had Linnæus's System of Plants by heart.—*Ibid.*

Lippi (Philip), called the Old, an historical painter, was born at Florence, in 1421, and died in 1488. He had been a monk of the order of Carmelites, but quitted the habit and applied to painting, under Massacio, whose style he adopted. He was a man of loose character, and left a son named *Philip*, who was also a painter. He died in 1505, aged 45.—*De Piles.*

Lippi (Laurence), a painter and poet, was born at Florence, in 1606, and died in 1664. He painted many grand designs for the chapels and convents of his native city, by which he acquired great reputation; yet although he was fond of imitating simple nature without any embellishments from invention, his works are held in the highest esteem for the graceful airs of the heads, for the correctness of his outline, and for the elegant disposition of the figures. As a poet he is known by a burlesque piece entituled, Malmantile Raquistato, printed at Florence in 1688, quarto, under the name of Perloni Zipoli. It was re-printed in 1731, with notes, quarto; and at Paris in 1768, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Lipsius (Justus), a learned critic, was born near Brussels, in 1547. He studied the civil law at Louvain, and in 1567 became secretary to cardinal Granville at Rome, but two years afterwards he returned to Louvain, where he read lectures in history and belles-lettres with great reputation. He was some time a professor at Cologne, and next at Leyden; but in 1596 he returned to Louvain, and died there in 1606. His changes in religion were remarkable; being a Roman catholic, then a Lutheran, afterwards a Calvinist, and lastly a catholic again. His learning was great, but his superstition contemptible, attributing some of his pieces to the inspiration of the Virgin Mary. His works were published at Antwerp in 6 volumes, folio, 1637. The principal are, a Commentary on Tacitus; Saturnalia; De Militia Romana; Electorum; Satira Menippæa; De Amphitheatris; De rectâ pronunciatione Linguæ Latinæ.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Liron (John), a benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, who published, 1. Bibliotheque des Auteurs Chartrains; 2. Les Amenités de la Critique; 3. Les Singularités Historiques et Litterairés, 4 volumes, 12mo. He was born at Chartres in 1665, and died at Mans in 1749.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Lis (John van der), a painter, was born at Oldenburgh, in 1570. His subjects were usually taken from the sacred history, and he also delighted in representing moral sports. He died in 1629. There was another painter of this name, a native of Breda, and the disciple of Poelemberg. He painted historical subjects.—*Houbraken.*

Lisle (sir George), a gallant English officer, was the son of a bookseller in London, but on the breaking out of the civil wars he entered into the royal army, where he behaved so well as to rise to a command. At the battle of Newbury, when it grew so dark that his men could not distinguish him, he put his shirt over his clothes that they might be encouraged by his presence and example. He bravely held out the town of Colchester a long time against the parliament's forces, and surrendered as prisoner of war, but was basely put to death by the victors, in 1648.—*Clarendon.*

Lisle (Claude de), a French writer on geography and history, was born at Vaucouleurs in Lorraine, in 1644. He was bred to the law, but quitted that profession and became a teacher of geography, and had for a pupil the duke of Orleans, afterwards regent of France. He died in 1720. His works are, Historical Relation of the Kingdom of Siam, 12mo.; an Abridgement of Universal History, 7 volumes, 12mo.; Introduction to Geography, with a Treatise on the Sphere, 2 volumes, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Lisle (William de), the son of the above, was born at Paris, in 1675. In 1699 he published an accurate map of the world, for which he was elected a member of the academy of sciences. He was geographical tutor to Louis XV. for whose use he executed several valuable works. He died in 1726. He wrote an Introduction to Geography.—*Ibid.*

Lisle (Joseph Nicholas de), an eminent astronomer, was brother of the above, and born at Paris in 1688. At the age of eighteen he made an accurate observation of the great total eclipse of the sun, and in 1714 was admitted a member of the academy of sciences. In 1724 he visited England, and was greatly esteemed by Newton and Halley; he was also chosen a fellow of the royal society. In 1726 he was invited to Petersburgh, where he obtained a considerable pension and the charge of the observatory: in 1747 he returned to Paris, and died in 1768. His greatest work is the History of Astronomy, 2 vols. quarto.—*Ibid.*

Lisola (Francis baron de), a French statesman, was born at Salins, in 1613. He resided four years in England as ambassador from the emperor Ferdinand III., and was

rwards envoy at the court of Madrid. died in 1677. He wrote a work enti- l, Bouclier d'Etat et de Justice; and Letters and Memoirs have been pub- d in 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

STER (sir Matthew), an eminent phy- n and president of the college, was born hornton, in Yorkshire, and bred at Ox- , where he became fellow of Oriel col- but took his doctor's degree at Basil. is return to England he was appointed cian to Anne, queen of James I., and e accession of Charles I. he became ician to that monarch, who conferred m the honour of knighthood. He suf- considerably for his loyalty in the ci- ars, and died near Louth, in Lincoln- , in 1657, aged 92.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

STER (Martin), nephew of the above, born in Buckinghamshire, and edu- under his uncle, who sent him to St. 's college, Cambridge, of which he be- fellow. He settled at York as a phy- n, and on account of his skill in na- history, was elected fellow of the society. He then removed to Lon- and became a member of the college ysicians. In 1699 he published an nt of his journey to Paris, which idiculed by Dr. King in his Journey ondon. In 1709 he was appointed cian to queen Anne. He died in 1712. rote several books on natural history, cularly shells, in Latin.—*Biog. Brit.*

THGOW (William), an extraordinary n, was born in Scotland. He travelled gh various parts of Europe and the on foot, and in his travels experienced singular adventures. At Malaga he eized by the Inquisition, and put to rture, but escaped with his life, and s arrival in England was presented to I. on a feather-bed, being so man- as to be incapable of standing. On covery he applied to count Gondo- he Spanish ambassador, who promised reparation, but deceived him; which ovoked Lithgow that he assaulted t court, for which he was sent to the alsea, where he remained a prisoner nonths. He published a curious ac- of his travels.—*Granger.*

TLE (William), an ancient English ian, known also by the name of Gu- is Naubrigensis, was born at Bid- n, in Yorkshire, A. D. 1136, and ted in the abbey of Newborough, in me county, where he became a monk. advanced years he composed a His- f England, in five books, from the an Conquest to A. D. 1197, which racity, regularity of disposition, and of language, is one of the most va- productions of that period.—*Encycl.*

TELTON, or LYTTLETON (Thomas), us judge, was born in Devonshire, family of *Westcott*, but he changed his name to oblige his maternal grandfather, in Worcestershire, about the beginning of the 15th century, and after receiving a liberal education, was entered of the Inner Temple. His abilities procured him from Henry VI. the place of steward of the court: and in 1455 he went the northern circuit as a judge. Edward IV. appointed him one of the judges of the court of common pleas, and in 1475 he was created knight of the bath. He died in 1481, and was interred in the cathedral of Worcester. He left three sons, who became eminent in the law. It was for the use of one of them, namely, Richard, that he wrote his famous book on Tenures, which was printed first about 1477. His 3d son Thomas was knighted by Henry VII. for apprehending Lambert Simnel. The eldest son, sir William, died at his seat in Worcestershire in 1508. Sir Thomas Littleton's book of Tenures has been often printed, with sir Edward Coke's Commentary.—*Biog. Brit.*

LITTLETON (John), a descendant from the judge, sat in parliament for Worcestershire, in the 27th of Elizabeth; but being a zealous follower of the earl of Essex, was taken up, fined, and condemned for a conspiracy, with some others. By the interest of sir Walter Raleigh, to whom he wrote an admirable letter, he was pardoned, and died in prison in 1600. Several of his epistles are in the Biographia Britannica.

LITTLETON (Edward), an English judge, was of the same family as the preceding, and born in Shropshire, in 1589. He received his education at Christ Church college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. In 1628 he was in parliament, and was one of the members sent up to the lords with the petition of right; he was also a manager of the accusation against the duke of Buckingham. In 1639 he was made chief justice of the common pleas, and the year following lord keeper of the great seal, at which time he was created a peer by the title of lord Littleton He lost the king's confidence, however, by leaning too much to the opposition party, who were also equally jealous of him. He died at Oxford in 1645.—*Biog. Brit.*

LITTLETON (Adam), a learned divine, was born at Hales Owen, in Shropshire, in 1627, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected student of Christ church, Oxford, but was ejected by the parliamentary visitors in 1648. He then became usher to Dr. Busby, and in 1658 was appointed under-master. In 1674, being D. D. he obtained the living of Chelsea, and a prebend of Westminster. He died in 1694. He composed a Latin and English Dictionary, several sermons, and other works.—*Ibid.*

LITTLETON (Edward), an ingenious divine, was educated at Eton, from whence he removed to King's college, Cambridge.

In 1720 he was appointed under-master of Eton school, and in 1727 elected fellow of the college. In 1730 he was appointed chaplain to the king, and the same year took his degree of LL. D. He died in 1734, and was buried in his parish church of Maple Derham, in Oxfordshire. Two volumes of his Sermons were printed after his death, and some of his poems are in Dodsley's collection.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Livia, the wife of Tiberius Claudius Nero, by whom she had the emperor Tiberius, and Drusus Germanicus. Augustus fell in love with her, and married her while she was pregnant. She prevailed on Augustus to adopt her children by Drusus: but she was suspected of poisoning the emperor to procure the throne for her son Tiberius, who treated her with ingratitude, and when she died, A. D. 29, refused her funeral honours.—*Crevier.*

Livinæus (John), a learned divine of the 16th century, was a native of Dendermonde, and a canon of Antwerp, where he died in 1599. He translated into Latin some of the works of Gregory Nyssen, St. Chrysostom, and other fathers. He also edited the Panegyrici Veteres, Antwerp, 1599, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

Livingston (John), a Scotch presbyterian divine, was born in 1603, and educated at Glasgow, where he took the degree of M. A. He was banished from Scotland, in 1663, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, on which he went to Holland, where he died in 1672. He published some theological works.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Livius (Andronicus), a Roman comic poet, who flourished B. C. 240. He was the freedman of M. Livius Salinator, and preceptor to his children. He acted in his own plays, which are lost.—*Moreri.*

Livius (Titus), an illustrious historian, was born at Patavium, or Padua, of an ancient family. He resided at Rome in the time of Augustus, to whom he read his History as he composed it. That emperor appointed him tutor to his grandson Claudius. On the death of his patron he returned to his native place, where he died, A. D. 17, in the 67th year of his age. The best editions of his Roman History are that of Gronovius, Leyden, 1679, 3 vols. 8vo., and that of Crevier, Paris, 1735, 6 vols. 4to. An English translation has been published by Mr. Baker, in 6 vols. 8vo.—*Vossius de Hist. Lat. Moreri.*

Lloyd (William), a learned prelate, was born at Tilehurst, in Berkshire, in 1627, and entered, in 1638, at Oriel college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Jesus college, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1642, and was elected fellow. At the Restoration he was appointed chaplain to the king, and in 1676 he obtained the living of St. Martin in the Fields. In 1680 he was promoted to the bishopric of St. Asaph, and in 1688 he was sent to the Tower with six other bishops, for addressing the king against the declaration for liberty of conscience. Soon after the Revolution he was made almoner to king William and queen Mary. In 1692 he was translated to the see of Litchfield and Coventry, from whence, in 1699, he was removed to Worcester. He died in 1717. Bishop Lloyd wrote several tracts against popery; sermons; the History of the Government of the Church of Great Britain; a Chronological Account of the Life of Pythagoras; a Dissertation on Daniel's seventy Weeks; and other works.—*Biog. Brit.*

Lloyd (Robert), an English poet, was the son of Dr. Pierson Lloyd, second master of Westminster school, where Robert received his education, and from whence he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge. He was some time an usher in Westminster school, and while in that situation published a poem called the Actor, which possessed considerable merit. On account of his irregularities he was obliged to resign his place in the school, after which he subsisted almost wholly on charity, particularly that afforded by his friend Churchill. He died in 1764. His poems were published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1774. Lloyd was the author of the Capricious Lover, a comic opera, 1764, 8vo., and other dramatic works.—*Biog. Dram. Gen. B. D.*

Lloyd (Nicholas), an English divine, who was rector of St. Mary, Newington, Surry, where he died in 1680, aged 49. He compiled an Historical, Geographical, and Poetical Dictionary, to which Hoffman and the editors of Moreri were much indebted. It was printed at Oxford, in 1670, 1 vol. folio, and in 1695, in 4to.—*Gen. Hist. Dict.*

Llywarch ab Llywelyn, an ancient Welsh bard, who flourished from about A. D. 1160 to 1220. Many of his pieces are in the Welsh Archaiology, and contain several historical notices of value.—*Owen's Cambr. Biog.*

Llywarch Hen, a celebrated Welsh poet who flourished about 630. Many of his compositions are extant, and were collected and printed by Mr. Owen, who says that he came from the north of England. He distinguished himself in the defence of his country against the Saxons; and he lost twenty-four sons in the same cause. He died in a solitary cell in the parish of Llanvor, near Bala, aged 150.—*Ibid.*

Llywelyn ab Grufydd, the last sovereign of Wales, who reigned from A. D. 1254 to 1282. He was a brave prince, and resisted the ambition of Edward I. king of England, a long time, but he at last fell, and with him the independence of the Welsh as a distinct nation.—*Ibid.*

Llywelyn ab Jorwerth, a prince of North Wales from A. D. 1194 to 1240. He obtained the throne by deposing his uncle

ryd ab Owain, who had rendered him- odious to his subjects by his cruelties. welyn was distinguished by his enter- e and bravery.---*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

LYWELYN ab Sitsylt, a Welsh prince succeeded to the principalities of South les and Powys, in 998. In 1021, Anlaff, he head of a Scotch army, invaded his itories, and was joined by Hywil and redydd, sons of Edwin ab Einion. welyn marched against them, and de- ed them, but fell in the battle.—*Ibid.*

LYWELYN VAEDD, the son of Cywryd, elebrated Welsh poet, who flourished ween A. D. 1230 and 1280. Some of poems are in the Welsh Archaiology.---

LYWELYN O LANGEWYDD, or Llywelyn , an eminent poet of Glamorgan, who ected the System of Bardism, which ections are now preserved. He presided veral meetings of the bards, and died 616.---*Ibid.*

LYWELYN (Thomas), a Welsh divine, a native of Glamorganshire, and died 796. He published a History of the erent editions of the Welsh Bible ---*Ibid.*

OBB (Theophilus), an English physician, the son of a dissenting minister, and l at London in 1763, aged 87. He te some medical books, and some on ious subjects.---*Mortimer.*

OBEL (Mathias), an eminent botanist physician, was born at Lisle, in 1538. studied at Montpelier, and while there lied with great assiduity to botanical arches. After travelling through Swit- and, Germany, and Italy, he visited land about 1570, and was greatly es- ned by several noblemen and appointed sician and botanist to James I. He died 616. Lobel had the superintendance large garden at Hackney, cultivated he expense of lord Zouch. He wrote, Stirpium Adversaria, first printed at don in 1570; 2. Observationes, sive pium Historiæ, cui annexum est Adver- orum Volumen, fol. 1576; 3. Dilucidæ plicium Medicamentorum Explicati- s, &c.---*Pulteney.*

OBINEAU (Guy Alexis), a French eccle- tic and historical writer, was born at nes, in 1666. He became a benedictine, died in 1727. His works are, a His- of Britanny, 2 vols. folio; History of Conquest of Spain by the Moors, 12mo.; tory of Paris, 5 vols. fol.; History of Saints of Britanny, fol.---*Moreri.*

OBKOWITZ (Bolesias de Hassenstein, ba- de), a Bohemian nobleman and man of ers. After travelling into various coun- s, and bearing arms with reputation, mbraced the ecclesiastical state, and employed in public affairs. He died in 0. His Latin poems were printed at gue, in 1563, and 1570.---*Moreri.*

OBO (Jerome), a Portuguese jesuit, who velled through Abyssinia as a missionary, published a curious account of that country, which was rendered into French by Le Grand, from whence it was trans- lated into English by Dr. Samuel John- son. Lobo died rector of the college of Coimbra in Portugal, in 1678, aged 85.— *Moreri.*

LOBO (Rodriguez Francis), a Portu- gueze poet, was born in Estramadura. He wrote a comedy called Euphrosyne, which is a great favourite among his countrymen. He was also the author of a folio volume of poems, printed in 1721.—*Ib.*

LOCKART (Alexander), a Scotch writer, was born near Edinburgh, in 1673, and bred to the law. He was a member of parlia- ment at the time of the union, which mea- sure he violently opposed; as he also did the Hanoverian succession. He was killed in a duel in 1732. His Memoirs of Scot- land were published at London in 1714.— *Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LOCKE (John), a celebrated philosophee, was born at Wrington, in Somersetshire, in 1632, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ-church, Oxford, of which he became student. After taking his degrees in arts, he entered on the study of physic, in which he made great proficiency. Lord Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury, became his patron and urged him to apply to the study of politics. Mr. Locke followed his advice, and rendered himself serviceable to his lordship and his party; who, having obtained the grant of Carolina, employed him in drawing up the constitution for the government of that province. Lord Shaftesbury being ap- pointed chancellor in 1672, made Mr. Locke secretary of presentations, which place he lost the year following, when his patron was deprived of the great seal. He con- tinued, however, his secretaryship of the board of trade, of which lord Shaftesbury was president. In 1674 that commission was dis- solved, and Mr. Locke being in an ill state of health went to Montpellier, and contin- ued abroad till 1679, when he was sent for by lord Shaftesbury who was appointed president of the council; but in 1682 that nobleman, to avoid a prosecution for high treason withdrew to Holland, and was ac- companied by his friend. In 1684 Mr. Locke was removed from his students place at Christ church, by the king's com- mand; and the year following the English envoy demanded him of the states of Hol- land, on suspicion of his being concerned in Monmouth's rebellion, which occasioned him to keep private several months, during which he was employed in finishing hit Essay on Human Understanding, which however was not published till after the Revolution, when he returned to England, and was made commissioner of appeals. In 1695 he was appointed one of the commis- sioners of trade and plantations, and he might have had other preferment, but the state of his health led him to decline the advantageous offers that were made him

He spent the latter years of his life at Oates, in Essex, the seat of sir Francis and lady Masham, who invited him to reside in their family. Mr. Locke lived in as much ease as if the house had been his own: he found besides in lady Masham a friend and companion exactly suited to his taste; a lady of contemplation and studious turn, and particularly inured from her youth to deep and refined speculations in theology, metaphysics and morality: he had the additional satisfaction of seeing her only son bred up on the plan which he had laid down as the best method of education, the success of which seemed to sanction his judgment in the choice of that method. He published his letters on Toleration, to promote the scheme which king William had so much at heart, of a comprehension with the dissenters. This drew him into a controversy which was scarcely ended, when he entered into another in defence of his Essays; but the asthma, his constitutional disease, increasingwith his years, began to subdue him, and he became so inferior, that 1700 he resigned his seat at the board of trade. He could no longer bear the air of London, so as to insure a regular attendance. After this resignation he continued altogether at Oates, devoting himself to study particularly of the scriptures. In this retirement he also wrote several of his works, and died there in 1704. His remains were interred in the church of Oates, where a monument has been erected to his memory. His principal works are, an Essay on Human Understanding, 2 vols. 8vo.; Letters on Toleration, 4to.; Treatise on Civil Government, 8vo; and Thoughts concerning Education, 12mo. These with his Letters and miscellaneous pieces have been printed together in 3 vols. folio, and 9 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

Locker (John), a learned gentleman, was born of a good family in Middlesex, and educated at merchant-taylors school, from whence he removed to Merton college, Oxford, and afterwards to Gray's Inn, where he studied the law, and was called to the bar. He translated the two first books of Voltaire's life of Charles XII. and wrote the preface. He also made collections towards a life of lord Bacon, which he communicated to Dr. Birch and Mr. Mallett. He died in 1760.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

Lockman (John), an English writer, was the author of Rosalinda, a musical drama; and David's Lamentations, an oratorio. He was also one of the compilers of the Great Historical Dictionary, and died in 1771.—*Biog. Dram.*

Lockyer (Nicholas), a puritan divine, who was chaplain to Cromwell, and provost of Eton college, but at the Restoration he was ejected from that place and from a living in the city. He died in 1684. He published some sermons.—*Calamy.*

Lodbrog (Regner), king of Denmark, was a warrior, poet, and painter. He flourished in the 9th century. His poems are extant, but considered as wild and fanatical. —*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Lodge (Thomas), an English physician and poet, was educated at Oxford, but took his doctor's degree at Avignon. He settled in London and being a Roman-catholic, had great practice among people of that persuasion. He died in 1625. He wrote two dramatic pieces: 1. Wounds of Civil War, a tragedy; 2. Looking-glass for London and England, a tragi-comedy. He also assisted Robert Green in writing some of his works.—*Langbaine.*

Loewendal (Ulric Frederic Woldemar count de), a brave general, was born at Hamburgh, in 1700. He began his military career in the Polish service, from whence he passed into that of Denmark against Sweden. He next joined the imperial army, and distinguished himself in the famous battle of Peterwaradin, and at the sieges of Temeswar and Belgrade. He had a part in most of the actions of that great war, after which Augustus king of Poland made him field-marshal and inspector-general of the Saxon infantry. He was next in the service of the Russians, as commander in chief: and his reputation was so great that the king of France invited him into his employ, which he accepted. He displayed his skill and valour on many occasions particularly at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745; but his greatest exploit was the taking Bergen-op-Zoom by assault, Sept. 16, 1747. This place had hitherto been deemed impregnable. For this he was created field-marshal of France. He died in 1755.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Logan (John), a Scotch divine and poet, was born in the county of Mid Lothian, about 1748, and educated at Edinburgh. In 1770 he was ordained minister at South Leith. In 1781 he published the Philosophy of History, which he had delivered as lectures at Edinburgh. The same year he printed his poems in one volume, of which a second edition appeared in 1782. The year following he offered his tragedy of Runnamede to the manager of Covent-garden theatre, but it was refused a licence on account of some political observations. It was however performed at Edinburgh with applause. His last publication was a pamphlet, entitled, A Review of the Principal Charges against Mr. Hastings, for which the publisher was tried and acquitted. Mr. Logan died in London in 1788. Two volumes of his Sermons have been published since his death.—*Gent. Mag.*

Logan (Frederic baron de), a German poet, was born in 1604, and died in 1655. Lessing and Ramler have published a new edition of his Epigrams, which are much esteemed.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Loges (Mary Bruneau), an eminent

lady, was the wife of the signior , gentleman of the bedchamber to . She was a protestant, and greatned by Malherbe, Balzac, and other and ingenious men, for her great ta- She died in 1641, but left no pros of her mind by which to judge she merited the encomiums passed of being a divinity, and the tenth *Moreri.*

ENSTEIN (Daniel Gaspard de), a German nobleman, was born at ch, in Silesia, in 1638, and died in He wrote some dramatic pieces; an l romance, entitled Arminius, or ender of Germanic Liberty, 2 vols, etical Reflections on the 53d Chapiah, &c.—*Ibid.*

(Nicholas), painter, was born at 1624. He studied under Le Brun, ted figures, landscapes, architecornaments. He died professor of emy in 1679. His son Alexis was ngraver.—*D'Argenville.*

AN, an Abyssinian philosopher, hardly any authentic particulars vn. He appears to have been of in, and some say he was a slave. ed that he obtained his liberty on wing occasion. His master having m a bitter melon to eat, he eat Surprized at his exact obedience, er asked how it was possible for eat such a nauseous fruit? The lied that he had received so many rom the kindness of his master, that e no wonder, if once in his life he er melon from his hand. This genswer immediately procured him y. There are so many circumelated of him that agree with id of Æsop, and their fables are alike, that both are conjectured to n one and the same person. Lokles were printed in a collection id at Paris in 1724.—*Moreri.*

RD (Walter), the founder of a rect in Germany about 1315. After many followers on the continent o England, where he also had nuisciples. The Lollards were, aco some, grossly licentious and hereof this we have only the testimoir enemies. Lollard himself was Cologne in 1322.—*Moreri. Dupin.*

LOMMIUS (Josse van), an ingesician, was born at Buren, in Guel- 1500, and died in 1562. He pubommentarii de Sanitate tuenda; onum Medicinalium Libri tres; lis Febribus. All his works were gether at Amsterdam in 3 vols. 5. His Latin style is pure and *Moreri.*

zo (John Paul), a painter, was lan, in 1558, and died in 1598. l in history, landscape, and portrait; and wrote, 1. A Treatise on Painting, in Italian, 1585, 4to.; 2. Idea de Tempio della Pittura, 1590, 4to.—*Tiraboschi.*

LOMBARD (Peter), called the master of the sentences, was born at Novara in Lombardy, and educated at Paris. He was tutor to prince Philip, son of Lewis *the big* king of France, who gave him the bishopric of Paris. He died in 1164. His work on the Sentences has been commented upon by many scholastic writers. He also left Commentaries on the Psalms and St. Paul's Epistles.—*Dupin.*

LOMBARD (John Louis), an eminent writer on military tactics, was born at Strasburg, in 1723. He was bred to the law, which profession he quitted and became professor of artillery first at Metz, and afterwards at Auxonne in the military school. He died in 1794. He translated into French Robins's Principles of Gunnery; and wrote, 1. Aide Memoire à l'Usage des Officiers d'Artillerie de France, 2 vols. 8vo.; 2. Tables du Tir des Cannons et des Obusiers, 8vo.; 3. Instruction sur la Manœuvre et le Tir du Cannon de Bataille, 8vo.; 4. Traité du Mouvement des Projectiles, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LOMBART (Lambart), a painter, was born at Liege, in 1500. He studied at Rome, and then returned to his own country, where he exercised his profession with reputation. He had also a good knowledge of architecture. He died in 1560.—*Pilk.*

LOMBART (Peter), an eminent engraver, who flourished about the year 1660. He was a native of Paris, where he learnt the art of engraving. He came to England before the Revolution, because some of his plates for English publication are dated prior to that event. He executed many emblematical and historical plates, but his best works are portraits; of these he produced a considerable number, which are highly esteemed, and are after the manner of Vandyck.—*Ency. Brit.*

LOMENIE (Henry Augustus, count de Brienne), a French statesman, was the son of Anthony Lomenie, ambassador extraordinary in England, and secretary of state, who died in 1638. The son succeeded him in his places, and managed public affairs with great prudence during the minority of Louis XIV. He died in 1666, aged 71. His memoirs were printed at Amsterdam in 1719, 3 vols. 12mo. His son, *Henry Louis count of Brienne,* succeeded his father as secretary of state, though very young; but the death of his wife had such an effect on his spirits that he was rendered incapable of discharging the duties of his office, and he was placed under confinement, after committing many extravagances. He died in 1698, aged 56. He wrote Memoirs of his own Life, 3 vols. folio; Satires and Odes; an Account of his Travels; and other works.—*Moreri.*

Lomenie de Brienne (Stephen Charles de), a French prelate and statesman of the same family as the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1727. In 1760 he became bishop of Sens, and in 1788 a cardinal and prime minister of France. He contributed to the disgrace of Calonne, and yet adopted his plans without having his talents or resolution. In his episcopal character he deserved praise by reforming many abuses, particularly among the monks. At the commencement of the French Revolution, to which he contributed, he returned the cardinal's hat to the pope. He died at Sens in 1798.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Lomonozof, a Russian poet of merit, was the son of a fishmonger, and having fled from his father, he took refuge in a monastery, where he received his education, which he afterwards improved at a German university. In 1741 he returned to his native country, and became member of the academy of Petersburgh, and professor of chemistry. In 1761 he was honoured with the title of counsellor of state but died the same year aged 54. The odes of Lomonozof are greatly admired for originality of invention, sublimity of sentiment, and energy of language, and compensate for the turgid style which, in some instances have been imputed to them, by that spirit and fire which are the principal characteristics in this species of composition. Pindar was his great model. He enriched his native language with various kinds of metre, and seems to have merited the appellation bestowed upon him of the father of Russian poetry. His works in 3 vols. 8vo. consist of pieces in verse and prose, the last being chiefly philosophical dissertations.—*Cox's Travels. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Londe (Francis de la), a French poet, was born at Caen, in 1685. Besides his poems, which are much esteemed, he wrote some pieces on moral subjects, and on education and antiquities. He died in 1765. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Long (James le), a priest of the oratory, was born at Paris, in 1665, and died librarian of St. Honoré in that city in 1721. His chief works are, 1. Bibliotheca Sacra, 2 vols. folio, 1723; 2. Bibliothèque Historique de France, folio; 3. An Historical Discourse on Polyglott Bibles, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

Long (Roger), a learned divine, was a native of Norfolk, and educated at Cambridge, where he became master of Pembroke hall, and Lowndes's professor of astronomy. Dr. Long is known as the author of a valuable treatise of Astronomy in 2 vols. 4to. and as the inventor of a curious astronomical machine. This is a hollow sphere 18 feet in diameter, and capable of containing 30 persons. Within side the surface, which represents the heavens, are painted the stars and constellations, with the zodiac, meridians, and axis, parallel to the axis of the world, upon which it is easily turned round by a winch. He also wr an answer to Dr. Gally's tract on Gr Accents. He died in 1770, aged 81.—*Biog. Dict. Hutton.*

Long (Thomas), a learned divine, born in 1621, at Exeter, and educated the college of that name in Oxford, wh he proceeded to the degree of bachelor divinity. He obtained a prebend in Ex cathedral, of which he was deprived at Revolution for refusing the oaths. He d about 1700. Mr. Long wrote a Histor Donatists, 8vo.; Examination of Mr. Hal Treatise on Schism, 8vo.: The Life of lian, 8vo.; History of all the Popish Fanatical Plots and Conspiracies, 8 Vindication of the Claim of King Cha I. to the author of the Eikon Basilike, —*Wood.*

Longbeard (William), a priest in reign of Richard I. who assembled a about 1196, and by his eloquence irrita them against the government, for which was torn in pieces by horses, with som his companions.—*Rapin.*

Longpierre (Hilary Bernard signior a French writer, was born at Dijon, in 1 of a noble family. He wrote three tra dies on the Grecian model, Medea, Elec and Sesostris; also Idylls, and he transl into French, Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Th critus, and Moschus. He died in 172 *Moreri.*

Longinus (Dionysius), a celebrated p losopher and rhetorician, was a nativ Athens. He was related to Plutarch, spent the early part of his life in trav ing, after which he settled at Athens, wh he taught the Platonic philosophy and r toric with great reputation, but was ca from thence by Zenobia queen of Palm to be tutor to her children. He soon g ed an uncommon share of her esteem, spent the leisure hours of her life in conversation, and modelled her sentim and conduct by his instructions. queen was then at war with the emp Aurelian, and being defeated by him Antioch, was compelled to shut herself in Palmyra. The emperor summoned to surrender, and she returned an ans drawn up by Longinus, which filled with anger: he laid siege to the city, wh was surrendered to him, A. D. 278. queen and Longinus endeavoured to into Persia, but were unhappily overta and made prisoners. The queen, int dated, laid the blame of vindicating liberty of her country on its true aut and the brave Longinus, to the disgra the conqueror, was carried away to im diate execution. He composed critical marks on the ancient Greek authors, only a part of his inestimable Treatis the Sublime exists. The best edition is of Toup, 8vo. 1778, Oxford. It has b well translated into English by Dr. Sm 8vo.—*Vossius.*

GLAND (John), an English bishop, native of Henley in Oxfordshire, and ed at Magdalen college. In 1505 he e principal of Magdalen-hall, and in ean of Salisbury. In 1521 he was bishop of Lincoln. He is said to ecommended the divorce between VIII. and queen Catherine. He died . His works were printed in 1 vol. 1532.—*Wood, A. O.*

GOMONTANUS (Christian), a celeastronomer, was born in Jutland, in f mean parents; but the minister of ish, observing his capacity, gave him tions, and the youth divided his tween the plough and his book. At of 15 he went to the university of g, supporting himself by labour to him to follow his studies. He afterbecame an assistant to Tycho Brahe, d a great regard for him. In 1605 appointed professor of mathematics enhagen, where he died in 1647. ote, 1. Astronomia Danica, folio; 2. a Mathematicum, 8vo.; 3. Problecometrica, 4to.; 4. Disputatio Ethi- Animæ Humanæ Morbis, 4to.— *Hutton.*

GUEIL (Gilbert de), a learned physiwas born at Utrecht, in 1507. He ed a Greek and Latin Lexicon; Reon Ovid, Plautus, Cornelius Nepos, Laurentius Valla, &c. 4 vols. 8vo. translated some of the works of h into Latin; and wrote a Dialogue ing Birds, with their names Greek, and German. He died in 1548.—

GUEIL (Christopher de), an eminent was born at Malines, in 1490. He favour with several crowned heads, larly pope Leo X., who set him to gainst Luther. He also wrote Comes in Latin on Pliny's Book of and Observations on the Civil Law. at Padua in 1522.—*Ibid.*

GUBRUE (Louis Dufour de), a French stic, was born at Charleville, in nd died in 1733. He wrote, 1. A Dissertation upon Tatian; 2. HisDescription of France, folio; 3. AnArsacidarum; 4. A Discourse on stantiation; 5. Remarks on the Cardinal Wolsey.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

UEVAL (James), a French jesuit, n at Peronne, in 1680, and studied ens and Paris, where he died in He wrote a History of the Church e; a Treatise on Schism; a Dison Miracles; and other works.—

US, a Greek sophist, of whom we r books of Pastorals, in prose, on of Daphnis and Chloe, the best edihich is that of Franeker, 1660, 4to.

(Alexander), an Italian painter, n at Florence, in 1655, and died in 1702. He was a disciple of Carlo Dolce, whose style he imitated with great felicity. —*Pilkington.*

LONICERUS (John), a learned German, was born at Orthern, in 1499. He taught the languages and sciences at Marpurg, where he died in 1569. He compiled a Lexicon Greek and Latin, and published an edition of Dioscorides, &c. His son *Adam* LONICERUS was an able physician, and died at Frankfort in 1586. He wrote Methodus Rei Herbariæ, 4to.; Historia Naturalis Plantarum, Animalium, et Metallorum, 2 vols. fol.; Methodica Explicatio omnium Corporis humani Affectuum; Hortus Sanitatis.—*Moreri.*

LOON (Theodore van), an historical and portrait painter, was born at Brussels, in 1630. Many of his pictures adorn the churches and palaces at Rome and Venice. —*Pilkington.*

LOREDANO (John Francis), a Venetian nobleman of the 17th century, who wrote the Life of Adam; a History of the Kings of Cyprus, and some Italian comedies. His works make 6 vols. 12mo. He was born in 1606, but the time of his death is uncertain. —*Tiraboschi.*

LORENZETTI (Ambrozio), an Italian painter, was born at Sienna, in 1267. He was the disciple of Giotti, and painted rain storms and boisterous scenes. He died in 1350.—*D'Argenville.*

LORENZINI (Laurence), a Tuscan mathematician, was born at Florence, in 1652. He was a pupil of Viviani, and afterwards in the service of prince Ferdinand, son of the grand-duke Cosmo III. He was for some offence confined in the tower of Volterra twenty years; during his confinement he wrote his twelve books of Conical and Cylindrical Sections, in Latin. He died in 1721.

LORIT (Henry), or Glareanus, from his being born at Glaris, in Switzerland, in 1488. He was particularly intimate with Erasmus, and died in 1568. He wrote discourses on classical subjects, and notes on ancient authors.—*Moreri.*

LORME (Philibert de), an eminent architect, and master of the works to the king of France, was born at Lyons. He built the palace of the Tuilleries, and the Louvre. He died in 1570. He wrote ten books of Architecture, folio.—*D'Argenville.*

LORME (John de), a French physician, was born in 1541, at Moulines, and took his degree at Montpelier. He became physician to the queen of Henry IV., at whose court he was greatly esteemed. He died in 1634. His son Charles was physician in ordinary to Louis XIII. and died in 1678, aged 94. He published a work entitled, Laureæ Apollinaris, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

LORRAIN (Robert le), a famous sculptor, was born at Paris in 1666. In 1701 he became a member of the academy of sculpture, on which occasion he produced his

Galatea, which is reckoned his greatest work. He died rector of the academy in 1748.---*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Lorraine (Charles of), cardinal and archbishop of Rheims, was the son of the first duke of Guise, and born in 1525. He was covetous and ambitious, and enjoyed almost unlimited power under Henry II. and Francis II. He displayed his abilities at the council of Trent, and in the conference at Poissy. The war of Italy is attributed to him. He died in 1574.---*Moreri.*

Lorris (William de), a French poet, who died about 1260. He wrote the Romance of the Rose, the best edition of which is that of Lenglet at Amsterdam, in 1736, 3 vols. 12mo.---*Moreri.*

Lorry (Anne Charles), a French physician, was born at Crosne, in 1725, and died in 1783. He published an Essay on the Use of Aliments; of Melancholy and its Disorders, 2 vols. 8vo; a Treatise on Cutaneous Diseases, 4to. He also superintended a Latin edition of the works of Mead, &c. ---*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Losa (Isabella), a learned Spanish lady, was a native of Cordova. She understood the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, and was admitted to the degree of doctor in divinity. On becoming a widow she took the habit of St. Clare, and going to Italy, founded an hospital at Loretta, where she died in 1546, aged 73.—*Moreri.*

Lot, the son of Haran, and nephew of Abraham, by whom he was brought up. He afterwards settled at Sodom, where he was taken prisoner by the king of Edom, but was rescued by Abraham. When Sodom was about to be destroyed, two angels came to Lot and obliged him to quit the place, with his wife and daughters, the former of whom, for looking back, was converted into a pillar of salt. He then retired to a cave, where his daughters, after throwing him into sleep by intoxicating liquor, lay with him, and the fruits of this incest were Moab and Ammon.—*Bible.*

Loten (John), a Swiss landscape painter, who lived many years in England. He painted craggy rocks with cataracts and torrents, and land storms with rain. He died 1681.---*Vertue.*

Lothaire I. emperor of Germany was the son of Louis le Debonaire, associated with him in the empire in 817, and named king of Lombardy in 820. He afterwards dethroned his father, and shut him up in a monastery, on which his brothers, Louis and Charles, joined their forces against him, and obtained a great but bloody victory at Fontenai in 841. Two years after a treaty was concluded between them at Verdun, by which Lothaire obtained the empire, Italy, and some of the provinces between the Rhine and the Rhone; Louis had a tract of country bordering on the Rhine; and Charles became king of France. Ten years after this partition, Lothaire abdicated the crown, and died in a monastery 855.---*Univ. Hist.*

Lothaire II. emperor of the West, a duke of Saxony, was the son of Gerh count of Supplemburg, elected king Germany after the death of Henry V. 1125, and crowned at Rome in 1133. died in 1137.---*Ibid.*

Lothaire, king of France, was the of Louis IV, whom he succeeded in He made war against the emperor Otho with success, and died in 986, as it is s of poison administered by his wife Emma *Henault.*

Lothaire, king of Lorraine, was the of the emperor Lothaire I. He ab doned his wife, and espoused his mistr By bribery he procured two councils, at Mentz, and the other at Aix la Chape to confirm his divorce and new marri but pope Nicholas I. reversed their dec and compelled him to take back his law wife. He died in 869.---*Moreri.*

Louis I. emperor of the West, called Debonair, was the son of Charlema born in 778, and proclaimed emperor in In 817 he associated his eldest son Loth with him in the empire; and to his o two sons Pepin and Louis, he gave kingdoms of Aquitaine and Bavaria. T division gave such offence to Bernard k of Italy, the bastard of Pepin, eldest son Charlemagne, that he raised an army aga the emperor, who put himself at the h of his troops and marched into Italy, on his approach the soldiers of Bern fled, and the unfortunate king submitte his uncle, who deprived him of his e and he died of the operation. In 829 L made his younger son Charles, whom had by Judith of Bavaria, king of Ger ny; on which his other sons rose aga him, and being supported by the cle they deprived their father of his cro and placed him in a monastery, where died in 840.---*Univ. Hist.*

Louis II. the Young, was the only so Lothaire I., created king of Italy in and ascended the imperial throne in He died in 875 He was a brave and tuous prince.---*Ibid.*

Louis III. was the son of Boson king Provence, and Ermengarde daughter of emperor Louis the Young. He succee his father at the age of ten, and in 90 contested the imperial throne with Be ger, who, having surprized him at Ver deprived him of his eyes. He died in ---*Ibid.*

Louis IV. the son of the emperor nulphus, whom he succeeded in 900 the age of seven years. The empire w scene of desolation in his reign, b constantly ravaged by the Hungar He died in 911. He was the last prin Germany of the Carlovingian race. --

Louis V. commonly called Louis of varia, was the son of Louis the Se

of Bavaria, and of Matilda, daughter e emperor Rodolphus I. He was d emperor in 1314, and at the same Frederic le Bel was chosen at Cologne nother party of electors, which occa- l a war between them. Frederick was prisoner, and gained his liberty by ncing his claim in favour of his rival. John XXII. in 1322 issued his bull position against Louis, who in return léd to a general council, and marched taly, where he procured Peter de ere to be elected pope, and by whom s crowned at Rome. Five electors, other hand, chose Charles of Lux- g to be emperor, on which the civil as about to be renewed, when Louis lled by a fall from his horse in 1347. *v. Hist.*

is I. king of France; see Louis I. em-

is II. the Stammerer, so called from a in his speech, was the son of Charles ld, crowned king of Aquitaine in 867, ceeded his father as king of France He was obliged to deliver up Pro- to Boson, by whom it was erected kingdom. Louis died in 879. His n were Louis and Carloman, who l the kingdom between them, and a mous son, who was afterwards Charles ple.—*Henault.*

is III. the son of the preceding, and r of Carloman, enjoyed the kingdom is brother. He defeated Hugh the l, son of Lothaire, marched against king of Provence, and opposed the s of the Normans. He died without n in 882.—*Ibid.*

s IV. was the son of Charles the and ascended the throne in 936. aded Normandy, but was defeated ken prisoner in 944. He regained rty the following year, after being to concede Normandy to Richard, duke William, and the county of o Hugh le Blanc. He afterwards ed the latter territory, and died of a n his horse 954.—*Ibid.*

s V. succeeded his father Lothaire and soon after took the city of . He was preparing to march to stance of the count of Barcelona, as pressed by the Saracens, when as poisoned by his queen, May 21, fter his death the crown devolved to his uncle Charles, duke of Lower e, but that prince being disliked by ch, it was conferred on Hugh Ca- *id.*

VI. called *the Big*, the son of Philip orn in 1081, and succeeded to the n 1108. His reign was disturbed by th the emperor and the Normans, by feuds among his vassals. He he qualities necessary to constitute ing, and he regulated the jurispru- f his country, in which he was greatly assisted by his minister Segur. He died in 1137.—*Henault.*

Louis VII. was the son and successor of the preceding. He had a dispute with pope Innocent II. on the right of presenting to benefices, and was excommunicated by that pontiff, who also laid his kingdom under interdict. Thibault, count of Champagne, being devoted to the pope, Louis declared war against him and ravaged his country. A reconciliation afterwards took place between them, and Louis, by the persuasions of St. Bernard, engaged in a crusade, but was defeated by Saladin, and on his return to Europe he was taken at sea by the Greeks, and delivered by the general of Roger, king of Sicily. His wife Eleanor, the heiress of Guienne and Poitou, who had been the companion of his romantic expedition, committed adultery with her uncle Raymond of Antioch, and afterwards with a young Turk named Saladin, for which she was divorced from Lewis; who took for his second wife the daughter of Thibault, count of Champagne. Eleanor married Henry of Normandy, afterwards king of England, to whom she brought as her dower the provinces of Poitou and Guienne. This produced a new war between England and France; which lasted, with a little intermission, twenty-one years. Louis died in 1180, aged 60.—*Ibid.*

Louis VIII. surnamed the Lion, was the son of Philip Augustus, and born in 1187. He signalized himself in several expeditions during the life of his father, and ascended the throne in 1223. He took Avignon and several places from the English; but died of a pestilential disease in his camp at Montpensier in Auvergne, in 1226, aged 39. —*Ibid.*

Louis IX. or Saint Louis, was the son of the preceding, by Blanche of Castile. He was born in 1215, and ascended the throne in 1226. He maintained a successful war against Henry III. king of England, which ended in a peace favourable to Louis; who having been seized with a dangerous illness, made a vow that if he recovered, he would take the cross for the purpose of regaining the holy land from the infidels. Being restored to health he spent four years in preparing for this expedition, and in 1248 he embarked for the East with a great force, leaving his kingdom to the care of his mother. After taking Damietta he passed the Nile in view of the Saracens, and obtained two great victories over them. At length famine and disease attacked his army, and the king with his nobles fell into the hands of the infidels. Louis, to recover his liberty, consented to pay a large ransom, to deliver up Damietta, and to conclude a truce for ten years. After spending four years in Palestine he returned to France; where, in 1269 he established the liberty of the Gallican church by a pragmatic sanction. In 1270 he undertook another expedition

against the infidels, but died in his camp before Tunis in Africa, August 25, the same year. He was canonized in 1297.—*Henault.*

Louis X. succeeded Philip the Fair, his father, in 1314, being before king of Navarre in right of his mother. He recalled the Jews to his kingdom, and made a successful war against the count of Flanders. He died at Vincennes in 1316, aged 26.—*Ibid.*

Louis XI. son of Charles VII. by Mary of Anjou, was born in 1423. He distinguished himself by his valour in his youth, particularly against the English, whom he compelled to raise the siege of Dieppe in 1443; but the glory he hereby acquired was tarnished by his rebelling against his father, who died of a broken heart in 1461. Louis on ascending the throne treated France as a conquered country, for which several of the nobility formed a league against him, and some of his own family joined the malcontents. After a severe but indecisive battle at Montlheri in 1465, a peace was concluded, by which Louis gave to the leaguers all their demands; but not fulfilling his engagements the war was rekindled, and he was made prisoner by the duke of Burgundy, who compelled him to make a peace still more disadvantageous than the former. The duke of Berry, brother of the French king, having entered into a treaty of marriage with the daughter of the duke of Burgundy, was poisoned together with his mistress, by the king's almoner: to avenge this murder the duke of Burgundy marched into Picardy, which he ravaged with fire and sword. In 1474 the duke formed a league with Edward IV. king of England, and the king of Brittany, against Louis, who, by negociation, contrived to disengage the English monarch from the alliance, by a treaty at Amiens in 1475. The duke of Burgundy was, in consequence, obliged to conclude a peace for nine years. Louis had next a war with the emperor Ferdinand III. who had espoused the only daughter of the duke of Burgundy, which ended without any great advantage on either side in 1482. A horrible melancholy seized upon the king of France, who shut himself up from the sight of his subjects, and died in 1483.—*Ibid.*

Louis XII. surnamed the *Just*, was the son of Charles duke of Orleans, by Maria of Cleves. He succeeded Charles VIII. in 1498, and conquered the Milanese, Genoa, and Naples. Frederick, the king of the latter country, was sent to France, and had a pension allowed for his support; but after ravaging Italy the French were expelled in 1513. The emperor Maximilian, Henry VIII. of England, and the Swiss, attacked Louis in his own dominions, and he was obliged to sue for peace. He died in 1515.

Louis XIII. was the son of Henry IV. and born in 1601: being only nine years old at the death of his father, the care of him and of the kingdom was entrusted to his mother Mary de Medicis. The marshal d'Ancre had an uncontrouled sway at court till 1617, when he was assassinated with the king's consent, and his wife was condemned to death as a sorceress. Vitry, the perpetrator of this act, was made a marshal of France; and the bishop of Luçon, afterwards cardinal Richelieu, became prime minister, who persuaded his master that the destruction of the protestants was necessary to his security. This produced a civil war in which the protestants were unsuccessful; Rochelle, the strongest place in their hands, was taken by the cardinal after a long siege in 1628, during which the English made two ineffectual attempts to relieve the town. After this event so fatal to the protestant interest in France, Louis assisted the duke of Mantua against the emperor, and entered on the campaign in person, in which he shewed skill and bravery. In 1631 a treaty was concluded by which the duke was confirmed in his estates. The year following Gaston of Orleans, only brother of the king, revolted, out of dislike to Richelieu, and was assisted by the duke de Montmorency, who being wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Castelnaudari in 1632 was beheaded at Toulouse. Gaston took refuge with the duke of Lorraine, who for protecting him lost his whole dominions. This was followed by a war with Spain which lasted twenty-five years, and was attended with various success; but greatly impoverished the nation and discontented the people. Louis and his minister, the cardinal, were attacked with a mortal disease nearly together: the latter died in December 1642, and the king in May following.—*Henault.*

Louis XIV. son of the preceding, was only five years old on the death of his father: the regency was in the hands of the queen-mother, Anne of Austria, under whom Mazarine acted as prime minister. The nation was then involved in a war with Spain and the emperor, which was maintained with glory to the French arms by the prince of Condé and the famous Turenne. France pushed her conquests into Flanders, Artois, Lorraine, and Catalonia. The Swedes, who were in alliance with Louis, gained a great victory over the imperialists in Bohemia; Turenne took Treves and re-established the elector; Condé gained the battle of Northlingen, took Furnes and Dunkirk, and defeated the archduke on the plains of Sens in 1648, after reducing Ypres. The Spanish fleet was defeated on the coast of Italy by the French. This year a separate peace was made between Louis Ferdinand III. Christina queen of Sweden and the states of the empire. By this treaty Metz, Toul, Verdun, and Alsace were attached to France; but while Louis was successful abroad his kingdom was distracted

by internal divisions: the Parisians, irritated against Mazarine and the queen-mother, and set on by the duke de Beaufort and the prince of Condé, took up arms; and the king, his mother, and the cardinal were obliged to fly. The Spaniards, profiting by these troubles, made several conquests in Champagne, Lorraine, and Italy. In 1651 the king assumed the government, but Mazarine returning to power the year following, the civil war was renewed: Condé headed the malcontents, and defeated the marshal d'Hocquincourt at Blenau, but soon afterwards he was attacked by the royal army and made prisoner. In the mean while the archduke Leopold took from the French, Gravelines and Dunkirk; Don John of Austria made himself master of Barcelona, as did the duke of Mantua, of Casal; but domestic tranquillity being restored, these losses were repaired, and Turenne gained several battles, and took a number of places, which produced a peace between France and Spain in 1649: The principal article in this treaty was the marriage of the king with the infanta Maria Theresa. The superintendant Foucquet, being condemned to banishment for peculation, was succeeded by Colbert, one of the ablest ministers and financiers that ever lived; arts and commerce were cherished and flourished; foreign colonies were established; and at home was founded the academy of sciences and another of painting and sculpture. On the war breaking out between England and Holland, Louis joined with the latter, but after a few naval actions the peace of Breda was concluded in 1667. On the death of Philip IV. father of the queen, Louis laid claim to the vacant throne, and marched into the Low-countries, where he took a number of towns, particularly Lisle; his progress gave such alarm, that a treaty was entered into between England, Holland, and Sweden, to check his ambition, but just as the treaty was completed, peace was restored between Louis and Spain. In 1672 the French king made an attack on Holland, and reduced some of the provinces in a few weeks: This invasion produced a new confederacy against Louis, between the emperor, Spain, and the elector of Brandenburg, in which all the allies were unsuccessful, and which terminated, in 1678, by the treaty of Nimeguen. The Algerines having committed great depredations, a fleet was sent against them under the command of Du Quesne, who bombarded Algiers and reduced the dey to submission. Louis next avenged himself upon Genoa for selling powder to the Algerines: On this occasion the doge and four senators repaired to Versailles to sue for peace. Amidst all his glory, Louis committed an act of impolitic cruelty by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, granted by Henry IV. in favour of the protestants. This measure drove from France a vast number of ingenious mechanics and others, who settled in England and Holland. About this time another league was formed against France by the prince of Orange, the duke of Savoy, and the electors of Bavaria and Brandenburg. To this league were afterwards added the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain. The dauphin had the command of the French army, and he opened the campaign by taking Philipsburg in October 1688, but he was soon forced to retreat before a superior force. In 1690 the French were more successful: Luxemburg gained the battle of Fleurus, and Catinat took Nice, and gained a victory over the troops of the duke of Savoy; this was followed by the taking of Mons in Flanders, Valence in Catalonia, Carmanole and Montmelian in Savoy. These successes were counterbalanced by the defeat of Tourville's squadron off La Hogue, by admiral Russel, June 2, 1692. Louis in person took Namur, and Luxemburg gained the battles of Steenkirk and Nerwinde. In 1626 Savoy made a separate peace with France, which was followed by a general one at Ryswick in 1697 The tranquillity of Europe, however, was again broken by the death of Charles II. king of Spain, in 1700: He left his crown to Philip of France, duke of Anjou, who assumed the title of Philip V. In opposition to him the archduke Charles laid claim to the throne; and he was supported by the emperor of Germany, Holland, and England. Prince Eugene had the command of the Imperial forces, with which he took Cremona. In 1704 Eugene and Marlborough gained the great battle of Hochstet; the year following Nice and Ville-Franche were taken by the French, who also gained a dear victory at Cassane over Eugene; on the other hand, Barcelona surrendered to the archduke, and Gironne declared in his favour; the battle of Ramilies was gained by the duke of Marlborough, and prince Eugene saved Turin by defeating the duke of Orleans. In 1708 Lisle was re-taken by the allies, who also gained the battle of Oudenarde, and the Imperialists made themselves masters of Naples. The year following the French lost Tournay, and suffered a defeat at Malplaquet. In 1713 a treaty of peace was signed at Utrecht by France, Spain, England, Savoy, Portugal, Prussia, and Holland; and the next year peace was concluded with the emperor of Radstadt. Louis died September 1 1715, aged 77: by his first wife he had issue one son, Louis, dauphin of France, who died in 1711, leaving three sons, Louis, Philip, and Gaston. Louis XIV. had several illegitimate children by his mistresses. At the close of life he became serious and even devout, through the influence of Madame de Maintenon, whom he secretly married.—*Voltaire's Age of Louis XIV. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Louis XV. was the great-grandson of the

preceding, and succeeded him in 1715, at the age of five years, under the regency of Philip duke of Orleans. In 1723 he was declared of age: The beginning of his reign was rendered very distressing by the Mississippi scheme of the famous Law, which ruined thousands of people. On the death of the duke of Orleans, in 1723, he was succeeded, as prime minister, by the duke of Bourbon, who was displaced in 1725, when cardinal Fleury entered upon that station. The same year the king married the daughter of the king of Poland: On the death of the last-mentioned monarch in 1733 Louis supported the election of his queen's relation Stanislaus, against the elector of Saxony, which occasioned a war between France and the emperor: Stanislaus, however, was forced to abandon the throne; but the French were successful in Italy, on which a peace was concluded in 1738. The death of the emperor Charles opened a new scene The succession of the house of Austria was disputed by four persons, and Louis declared himself against Maria Theresa, daughter of the late emperor, contrary to his own engagements. He supported the pretensions of the elector of Bavaria, who called himself Charles VII. That prince took Prague, where he was crowned king of Bohemia, but in 1742 that city was retaken; and the allies, with the king of Great Britain at their head, gained the battle of Dettingen. In 1744 Louis took the field in person, and captured Courtray, Menin, and Ypres; he was also present at the battles of Fontenoy and Lawfeld. These advantages were accompanied by the taking of Ghent, Ostend, Brussels, Bergen-op-Zoom, and other places. On the other hand the troops of the duke of Saxony and of the queen of Hungary ravaged Provence, and the English completely ruined the French commerce at sea, which effected the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. In 1755 a new war broke out between France and England, in which the latter power had Prussia for an ally, while Austria leagued with France. At first the French were very successful, by taking Port Mahon, defeating the duke of Cumberland at Hastinbeck, and forcing the English general and his army to capitulate at Closter-seven; the electorate of Hanover was conquered; but in 1757 the French and Austrians were defeated at Rosbach; this was followed by other losses both by land and sea, particularly of Canada. Nor was the face of affairs altered for the better by the famous family compact in 1761, by which all the families of the house of Bourbon allied as in a common cause. A treaty of peace was signed at Paris in 1763: the year following the order of Jesuits was abolished in France. Louis died of the small-pox in 1774, aged 65; he composed a little book on the Course of the principal Rivers in Europe, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Louis XVI. the son of Louis the dauphin, and of Maria Josephine, daughter of Frederic Augustus, king of Poland: He was born August 23, 1754, and immediately created duke of Berry. On the death of his father in 1765 he became the heir to the throne, and in 1770 he married Maria Antoinette of the house of Austria. In 1774 he succeeded to the crown of France, on which occasion he is said to have exclaimed, "How unfortunate for me!" It is certain that he ascended the throne at an unfavourable time; the finances were in an exhausted state, commerce was nearly ruined, the marine dismantled, and the national debt enormous. To repair the condition of public affairs, Vergennes was made secretary of state, and Turgot had the direction of the finances; Malesherbes was appointed a member of the council; Sartine had the management of the marine department; and Maurepas was placed at the head of the administration. The first act of Louis was very popular; he dispensed with the customary tax paid by the people at the beginning of every new reign. In 1774 the parliament was recalled, and affairs began to assume a favourable aspect, when, unfortunately, the French government, always jealous of England, took part with the revolted Americans, and a ruinous war ensued between the two countries; which, though it terminated in the loss of the colonies to the English, brought about a bloody revolution in France. The finances of the latter country were completely exhausted, and the cardinal de Brienne, who succeeded Calonne as minister, framed imposts which laid such intolerable burdens upon the people, that the parliament refused to register them. For this the members were exiled to Troyes, but were afterwards recalled by Louis, who, at their request, convened the states-general of three orders: This assembly met in May 1789; the public mind was now agitated, and artful demagogues took the advantage of diffusing the worst of principles. Mirabeau was the leader of these men; a violent republican, and an atheist. At his voice the people of Paris arose, and the 14th of July, that year, stormed the Bastile. This is called the æra of French liberty! In October the armed mob, with a prodigious number of women, marched to Versailles, which palace they forced, murdered the guards, and searched in vain for the queen, who would have shared the same fate, had she not escaped from her bed, which the miscreants pierced with their sabres. The result of this insurrection was, the leading of the king and his family in triumph to Paris, amidst all the insults of a lawless rabble. In February 1790 Louis was forced to accept the new constitution; but, notwithstanding all his concessions, finding himself a mere prisoner at Paris, and exposed daily to new injuries, he re-

olved to escape: Accordingly in the night of June 21, 1791, he and his family quitted he Thuilleries; but at Varennes his person was recognized, and he was conducted back o Paris, where he became a prisoner in his wn palace, and suffered the vilest indignies. War was declared against France by he emperor and the king of Prussia, and the uke of Brunswick marched into the country ut was forced to retreat. In the mean ime the people were wrought up to a pitch f savage ferocity by the factious leaders, nd assaulted the Thuilleries; in storming which they murdered the brave and loyal wiss guards. The king and family sought efuge in the national assembly, who ordered them to be sent to the Temple. The egislative assembly gave way to the national convention which brought Louis to a mock trial; his defence was conducted by Malesherbes, Tronchin, and Deseze, and is own deportment was, as it had uniformly been during his confinement, firm and modest, dignified and resigned. January 17, 1793, he was adjudged to death for conspiring against the public good: his separation from his family was uncommonly affecting, yet in every scene he manifested he spirit of a christian. January 21 he ascended the fatal scaffold, and would have addressed the people, but was prevented by he noise of drums, purposely placed there. He was accompanied by his confessor, he abbé Edgeworth; who, as the monarch aid his head on the fatal block, exclaimed with energetic force, "Ascend, O son f St. Louis, ascend to heaven!" The etters of Louis, which have been published by Helen Maria Williams, with notes which would have disgraced his greatest persecutors, manifest an amiable heart, an upright mind, and a refined and enlarged understanding. His son, Louis Charles, the last dauphin of France, was, at he death of his father, only eight years old; he inhuman murderers caused him to be laced with a shoemaker named Simon; who treated him with savage barbarity. The innocent victim died shortly after, and was generally believed of poison. The daughter of Louis, after the murder of her parents and brother, was suffered to quit France, and she married her cousin, the uke of Angouleme.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist*

Louis I. king of Germany, was the third on of Louis le Debonnaire, and proclaimed ing of Bavaria, in 817: He joined his brothers in rebellion against his father, and afterwards assisted Charles the Bald in defeating Lothaire in 841. He died in 876, ged 70. His son Louis II. succeeded him, ut was defeated by his uncle Charles, and ied in 882.—*Univ. Hist.*

Louis I. of Anjou, king of Hungary and oland, was born in 1326, and succeeded is father, Charles Robert, in 1342: He xpelled the Jews from Hungary, and made war on the Transylvanians, Croats, Tartars, and Venetians. In 1370 he was chosen king of Poland, and died in 1382. —*Univ. Hist.*

Louis II. king of Hungary, succeeded his father Ladislaus, in 1516. He was drowned in the Carasse, a river in Hungary, in 1526, aged 26.—*Ibid.*

Louis (Anthony), secretary of the academy of surgeons at Paris, was born at Mentz in 1723, and died in 1792. He was a very able anatomist and surgeon, and wrote a Course of Practical Surgery, 8vo.; Essay on the Mind and on its Union with the Body, 12mo.; Observations on Electricity and its Effects on the Animal Economy, 12mo.; Obser vations on the Effects of the Cancero is Virus; Positiones Anatomico-chirurgicæ de Capite, quarto; De Partium externarum generatione in mulieribus, quarto; Dissertatio de apoplexia curanda; and several memoirs and eulogies. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist*

Louptiere (John Charles de Relongue de la), a member of the academy of arcades at Rome, was born in the diocese of Sens in 1727, and died in 1784. He is known by a collection of Poems in 2 volumes 12mo. written with spirit and grace. We have also by him six parts of a Journal for Ladies, 1761.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Louvet (Peter), a French advocate and master of requests to queen Margaret, was the author of the History and Antiquities of Beauvais, octavo; Nomenclatura et Chronologia rerum Ecclesiasticarum Diœcesis Bellovacensis, octavo; Remarks on the Nobility of Beauvais, and of the principal Families of France, octavo; &c. There was another writer of this name, who was a physician, and wrote several historical pieces of no merit.—*Ibid.*

Louvet De Couvray (John Baptist), a writer, and one of the members of the national convention of France: He had the courage to oppose Robespiere when at the height of his power; yet he escaped the vengeance of the tyrant and died at Paris in 1797. He wrote a romance entituled, The Amours of the Chevalier Faublas; a Political Journal called the Sentinel; a Justification of Paris, 1789, octavo; Emily de Varmont, or the necessary Divorce, 8 volumes, 12mo.; an Account of himself, and of the Dangers which he passed through, 1795, octavo —*Ibid.*

Louville (Eugenie D'Allonville, chevalier de), a French astronomer, was born of a noble family in 1671, and died in 1732. He had been a colonel in the Spanish service, but after the peace of Utrecht he quitted the army, and applied to the study of the mathematics, particularly astronomy. In 1715 he went to London to observe the great total eclipse; there he was admitted a member of the royal society, as he also was of the academy of sciences at Paris. He

wrote several curious Dissertations on Philosophy and Astronomy in the memoirs of the academy.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Love (Christopher), a presbyterian divine, who was beheaded on Tower-hill in 1651, for conspiring against the government of Cromwell. He wrote some books on practical divinity.—*Neale's Puritans.*

Love (James), an English actor and dramatic writer: His real name was Dance, and his father was surveyor to the city of London; his son was a performer on Drury-lane stage many years, and excelled in the character of Falstaff, but was not equal to Henderson. He wrote Palema, a comedy; and some other pieces. He died in 1774.—*Biog. Dram.*

Lovelace (Richard), an English poet, was born in Kent about 1618, and educated first at the Charter-house, and next at Gloucester-hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. He was a zealous royalist, and suffered much for his attachment to Charles I. He died in 1658. His poems are elegant, and he wrote also two plays, The Scholar, a comedy, and The Soldier, a tragedy.—*Wood.*

Lovibond (Edward), an English poet, was born in Middlesex and educated at Kingston school. He wrote some papers in the periodical paper called The World, and some pleasing poems, which were collected and published in a volume in 1785. He died at his seat near Hampton in 1775. —*Anderson.*

Lowe (Peter), an English surgeon of merit, who was many years in the service of foreign states, as an army-surgeon: In 1612 he settled at Glasgow, and had an authority from the king of Scotland to examine all practitioners in surgery, in the western parts of that kingdom. He wrote several books in the line of his profession.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Lowen (John-Frederic), a German poet, was born at Klansthal in 1729, and died at Rostock in 1773. We have by him a collection of Poems, printed at Hamburg in 1765; Romances, at Leipsic in 1774. The last is a work of reputation.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Lower (sir William), a zealous royalist in the reign of Charles I., was born at Tremare in Cornwall. On the decline of the royal cause he retired to Holland; but returned at the Restoration. He wrote six plays, and died in 1662.—*Biog. Dram.*

Lower (Richard), an English physician, was the son of the above: He was educated at Westminster school, and at Christ church, Oxford. At the university he studied under Dr. Willis, and assisted him in his anatomical dissections. When that great man removed to London, Dr. Lower followed him, and became a fellow of the royal society and of the college of physicians. He wrote a celebrated Treatise on the Heart, in Latin; and several papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1691.—*Wood.*

Lowman (Moses), an eminent dissenting minister, who was more than 40 years pastor of a congregation at Clapham in Surrey. He was a man of great learning, and well versed in Jewish literature and antiquities: His book on the Revelations is still held in high repute; and a tract by him, proving mathematically "The Unity and Perfections of God *à priori*," has been esteemed demonstrative, but is now very scarce. After his death were published his three Treatises on the Shechinah and Logos. He died in 1752, aged 72.—*Toulman's Life of Neale.*

Lowth (William), a learned divine, was born at London in 1661, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he was elected to St. John's college, Oxford. where he took the degree of B. D. Dr. Mew, bishop of Winchester, appointed him his chaplain, and gave him a prebend in his cathedral, and the rectory of Buriton, with the chapelry of Petersfield, in Hampshire. He died in 1732. He wrote Commentaries on all the Prophets, published first in quarto and afterwards in one volume folio; 2. Directions for the profitable Reading of the Holy Scriptures, 12mo.; 3. A Vindication of the Divine Authority and Inspiration of the Old and New Testament, in answer to Leclerc, 12mo.; A Sermon on the Characteristics of an Apostolical Church, which brought him into a short controversy with one Norman, a dissenting teacher at Portsmouth.—*Biog. Brit.*

Lowth (Robert), a learned prelate, was the son of the above, and born at Winchester in 1710. After receiving his education at Winchester school, he went to New college, Oxford, where he prosecuted his studies with ardour and reputation. In 1741 he was elected professor of poetry, on which occasion he delivered his admirable lectures, which were printed at Oxford in 1753, under this title, De Sacra Poesi Hebræorum, quarto. A second edition appeared in octavo; and Michælis re-printed this valuable work in Germany, with additions. While at college he was appointed tutor to the marquis of Hartington, with whom he made the tour of Europe. In 1750 bishop Hoadley gave him the archdeaconry of Winchester: and in 1754 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. The year following he went to Ireland as chaplain to his pupil, then appointed lord lieutenant: While there he was promoted to the bishopric of Limerick, but having a greater inclination to settle in England, he exchanged that dignity for a prebend of Durham. In 1766 he was advanced to the bishopric of St. David's, from whence he was translated the same year to Oxford, and in 1777 to the see

of London. On the death of Dr. Cornwallis, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1783, he was offered the metropolitical chair, which he declined on account of his infirmities. The same year his daughter died while sitting with him and bishop Newton at the tea-table. This learned and excellent prelate died in 1787. Learning and taste, however, did not constitute bishop Lowth's highest excellence. Eulogium itself can scarcely ascend to extravagance when speaking of him, either as a private individual, or as a pastor of the church of Christ. His amiable manners rendered him an ornament to his high station, whilst they endeared him to all with whom he conversed; and his zeal for the interests of true religion made him eager to promote to places of trust and dignity such clergymen as he knew were best qualified to fill them. He united in an eminent degree the qualities of the gentleman with those of the scholar; he conversed with elegance as he wrote with accuracy. As a husband, a father, or the father of a family, he was as nearly faultless as the imperfections of humanity will permit. His temper when roused by what he thought improper conduct, was indeed susceptible of considerable warmth; but if he could be highly offended, upon a slight concession he could likewise forgive. His heart was tender and sympathetic: he possessed a mind which felt its own strength, and decided upon whatever came before it with promptitude and firmness. In those trials where affliction was to be suffered or subdued he behaved as a man and a christian. His piety had no tincture of moroseness; his charity no leaven of ostentation. To his whole diocese he was endeared by his laudable discretion and his useful zeal. To the world he was a benefit by his exemplary life and splendid abilities; and whilst virtue and learning are reverenced among men, his memory will be respected and admired. Besides the above work, bishop Lowth published a translation of Isaiah from the Hebrew; an English grammar, universally esteemed; the Life of William of Wykeham, octavo; the Life of his father in the Biographia Britannica; a poem on the Genealogy of Christ; some controversial Letters with bishop Warburton; and Sermons on public occasions.—*Gent. Mag. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LOYER (Peter le), a learned French writer, was born at Anjou in 1550, and died at Angiers in 1634. He wrote a curious history of Spectres, 4to.; a treatise entitled, Edom, or the Idumean Colonies in Europe and Asia, 8vo.; and some miscellaneous works in prose and verse.—*Moreri.*

LOYOLA (Ignatius), the founder of the order of Jesuits, was born of a considerable family, in the province of Guipuscoa in Spain, in 1491. He was brought up to the military profession, and obtained a commission in the Spanish army; but breaking his leg at the siege of Pampeluna, he made a vow to the Virgin, that if he recovered he would go on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and devote himself to a religious course of life, which resolution he fulfilled. After studying Latin a short time at Barcelona, he commenced preacher and began to gather disciples, for which he was imprisoned; but still persevered in adding to the number of the brethren of the order of Jesus, as they were called, and for which at length he obtained a confirmation by pope Paul III. This order encreased prodigiously during the life-time of Loyola, who, however, was not the author of the pernicious maxims which afterwards disgraced it. He died in 1556, and was canonized by Gregory XV. in 1622. The order of jesuits, after being expelled from Portugal and France, was finally suppressed by pope Clement XVI. in 1773, but has since been revived in Russia, and subsists secretly in several countries.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LUBIENETSKI (Stanislaus), a Socinian minister and writer, was born at Cracow, in Poland, of a noble family, in 1623, and received his education at Thorn. Being persecuted in his own country he went to Dehmark, from whence he removed to Hamburgh, where he was poisoned with his two daughters, by a servant maid, in 1675. He wrote a History of Comets, 2 vols. folio; and the History of the Reformation in Poland, 1. vol. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

LUBIENETSKI (Theodore), a Polish painter of portrait and history, was born at Cracow, in 1659, and died in 1716. His brother Christopher was also a good painter.—*Pilkington.*

LUBIN (Eilhard), a protestant divine, was born at Westerstede in Germany, in 1565. He died at Rostock, where he was professor of divinity, in 1621. His principal work is a treatise, entitled, Phosphorus, on the Cause and Nature of Evil, in which he maintained the strange notion that there are two co-eternal principles, God and Nothing; the first good and the other evil. He added that sin was only a tendency towards nothing, and that it is necessary to make known the nature of good.—*Moreri.*

LUBIN (Augustin), geographer to the king of France, was a monk of the Augustin order. He wrote several works, as a Description of Lapland; Sacred Geography, &c. He died in 1695, aged 72.—*Ibid.*

LUCA (John Baptist de), a learned cardinal, was a native of Venosa in the kingdom of Naples. He was at first a lawyer of eminence, but entered into orders, and arrived to the dignity of cardinal. His forensic works are uncommonly numerous; but his greatest performance is an Analysis of the Civil Law, 4 vols. 4to.; which may

justly be called the philosophy of jurisprudence. The author died in 1683, aged 66. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Lucan (Marcus Annæus), a Latin poet, was born at Cordova in Spain, about A. D. 39. His father was Annæus Mela, brother of Seneca. He was for some time a favourite of Nero, but being discarded by him he joined in a conspiracy with Piso, for which he was sentenced to death, and was suffocated in a bath, A.D. 65. His Pharsalia is an epic poem of merit, though harsh and irregular. The best edition is that of Strawberry hill, 1760, 4to.—*Biog. Classica.*

Lucas (Tudensis), bishop of Tudæ, or Tuy, in Gallicia, in the 13th century, who wrote; 1. a work against the Albigenses, printed at Ingoldstadt in 1612; 2. A History of Spain from the Creation to 1236; 3. The Life of Isidore of Seville.—*Moreri.*

Lucas of *Leyden*, a painter and engraver, was born in 1494. Albert Durer went to Holland to see him. Lucas spent the last six years of his life in bed, under an apprehension that he had been poisoned; but he still employed himself in painting and engraving, saying that he chose to die in the bed of honour. He died in 1533.—*De Piles.*

Lucas (Brugensis Francis), dean of St. Omer, was a learned divine, and well skilled in the Oriental languages. He died in 1619, aged 67. He wrote a Commentary on the Gospels; Remarks on Latin Bibles; and other works of a like kind.—*Moreri.*

Lucas (Richard), a pious divine, was born at Presteign, in Radnorshire, in 1648, and educated at Jesus college, Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. In 1683 he became vicar of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, London, and lecturer of St. Olave, Southwark. In 1691 he was installed prebendary of Westminster. He was blind some years before his death, which happened in 1715. He wrote, 1. Practical Christianity; 2. An Enquiry after Happiness, 2 vols. 8vo.; 3. Five volumes of Sermons, 8vo.—*Wood, A. O. Great Hist. Dict.*

Lucas (Paul), a French traveller, was born at Rouen in 1664. He went several times to the East, where he collected a quantity of curiosities, with which he enriched the cabinet of Louis XV. who appointed him his antiquary. He died at Madrid in 1737. His travels have been published in 7 vols 12mo. but are inaccurate.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Lucas (Charles), an Irish patriot, was at first an apothecary, and afterwards a physician. He became a member of the Irish house of commons, and distinguished himself by his zeal on the side of opposition. He wrote some pieces on medical subjects, and died in 1771, aged 58. His funeral was attended by the corporation of Dublin, who settled a pension on his widow. —*Mortimer.*

Lucchesini (John Vincent), an historian, was a nobleman of Lucca, where he was born in 1660. He was educated first in the college of Tolommei at Sienna, and afterwards at Pisa, after which he obtained the office of papal secretary, and a canonry of St. Peter's at Rome. His translation of Demosthenes, published in 1712, was in the opinion of Rollin an unrivalled piece of modern latinity; and his Historia sui Temporis, published in 1738, 3 vols. 4to. is much admired. He died in 1744.

Lucian, a Greek writer, was born at Samosata. His father, who was poor, placed him with a sculptor, but disliking that business he applied to the law, which profession he also abandoned, and devoted himself to philosophy and eloquence. Marcus Aurelius had a great esteem for his talents, and appointed him registrar of Egypt. He died A.D. 180, in his 90th year. His works, which are written in the Attic dialect, consist mostly of satirical dialogues, abounding with witticisms, but profane and obscene. The best editions of Lucian are that of Gravius, 2 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1687, and that of Reitzius, 4 vols. 8to. Amsterdam, 1743.—*Biog. Classica.*

Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari in Sardinia, was the author of a schism in refusing to acknowledge the decree of the council of Alexandria, A.D. 362, which enacted that arians recanting their errors should be admitted to communion. Inflexible in his sentiments, he retired from his see, and gathered followers, who assumed the name of Luciferians. He died in 370. His works were printed at Venice in 1779.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

Lucilius (Caius), a Roman satirist, who served under Scipio in his expedition against the Numantians. He is considered by some as the author of a poetical satire; but only a few of his verses remain, which are in the Corpus Poetarum of Maittaire. He died at Naples B. C. 108.

Lucius I. pope and saint, succeeded Cornelius in 253, and was martyred the year following.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

Lucius II. a native of Bologna, succeeded Celestin II. in 1144, and died in 1145, of a blow which he received in a popular commotion.—*Ibid.*

Lucius III. succeeded Alexander III. in 1181. The Roman people having risen against him he retired to Verona, but afterwards returned to Rome, and by the help of the Italian princes subdued his enemies. A new commotion compelled him, however, to retire again, and he died at Verona in 1185. He made a constitution for the extirpation of heresies, which laid the foundation of the inquisition.—*Ibid.*

Lucretia, a celebrated Roman lady,

was the daughter of Lucretius, governor of Rome, and the wife of Collatinus, a relation of Tarquin. Her husband being at the siege of Ardea, a conversation took place one evening at supper between him and the three sons of Tarquin, respecting the prudence of their wives. At length it was agreed upon to ride to Rome to see how the ladies were employed. The daughters-in-law of Tarquin were regaling with some companions of their own age, while Lucretia was engaged with her maidens in working upon wool. The dispute having terminated in her favour, the young men returned to the camp, but Sextus, the eldest of the king's sons, conceived a violent passion for Lucretia, which he was determined to gratify without any regard to the principles of honour. Accordingly some days after, he secretly left the camp and visited Lucretia, who treated him with the civility due to his rank. After supper he was conducted to his chamber, and when he thought that the family were asleep he stole softly, with a sword in his hand, to Lucretia's room. And made use of every effort to prevail over her virtue. Finding his artifices fruitless, he threatened, that after slaying her he would kill a slave, and lay the body by her's, then report that, having caught them together, he had slain them both. This menace succeeded, for the dread of dishonourable reproach prevailed over Lucretia, and the base seducer in the morning returned to the camp. Lucretia the next day sent for her father and her husband, to whom she related the shocking circumstance. They endeavoured to console her, but in vain, for drawing forth a dagger she plunged it into her breast. Lucretia's death occasioned the liberty of the Romans, who, excited by Brutus, expelled the Tarquins from their city. Sextus fled to a town of the Gabii, where he soon after perished, B.C. 509.—*Bayle.*

Lucretius (Titus Carus), a Roman poet and philosopher, was born of a good family, and educated under Zeno and Phædrus, both of the epicurean sect. Cicero highly commends him for his learning and eloquence. He is said to have been thrown into a phrenzy by his mistress Lucilia, who gave him a philtre, or love potion, of which he died or killed himself, B. C. 54, aged 42. His poem on the Nature of things is elegant, but is founded on the atheistic doctrine of atoms or materialism. The best editions are that of Havercamp, 2 vols. 4to. L. Bat. and that of Wakefield, 3 vols. 4to. London. Lucretius has been translated into English with curious notes by Creech.—*Biog. Classica.*

Lucullus (Lucius Licinius), a celebrated Roman general and consul, who gained a great victory over Mithridates on the borders of the Granicus, B. C. 74, and conquered Bithynia. He also defeated Tigranes king of Armenia, father-in-law of Mithridates, and took his capital. But the severity of Lucullus to his soldiers gave such offence, that he was recalled, and the command given to Pompey. On his return to Rome he obtained a triumph, and then retired to a private life, possessed of immense riches. He collected a prodigious library, and patronised ingenious men. He died at the age of 68.—*Univ. Hist.*

Ludlow (Edmund), an English general and regicide, was born at Maiden Bradley, in Wiltshire, about 1620. He studied first at Oxford, and afterwards in the Temple, but the civil wars breaking out, he quitted the law for the army, and served under the earl of Essex. He was a firm republican, and was one of the members of the pretended high court of justice which sentenced Charles I. to the scaffold. On the death of Ireton he had the command of the army in Ireland; but was deprived of it for opposing the usurpation of Cromwell. In the parliament under Richard Cromwell he obtained a seat, and was restored to his station in Ireland, but was again recalled. Just before the restoration of the king he went to Vevay in Switzerland, where he resided till 1688, when he ventured to return to England, but the house of commons applying to king William to cause him to be apprehended, he withdrew again to Vevay, where he died in 1693. His Memoirs, which are curious and accurate, were printed after his death in folio and octavo.—*Biog. Brit.*

Ludolph (Job), a learned German, was born at Erfurt, in Thuringia, in 1624. He applied with great assiduity to the study of the Oriental languages, and travelled into several countries, where he acquired the acquaintance of the most learned men. On his return home he was made counsellor of state, which office he discharged with great reputation eighteen years, and then resigned it. He died at Frankfort in 1704. His principal works are; 1. A Grammar and Dictionary of the Abyssinian or Ethiopic Language; 2. History of Æthiopia, with an Appendix, 1691, folio; 3. Dissertatio de Locustis, folio. His nephew,

Ludolph (Henry William), being secretary to prince George of Denmark, who espoused queen Anne of England, settled at London, where he died in 1710, aged 54. He wrote a Grammar of the Russian language, printed at Oxford in 1696; he also published the New Testament in modern Greek, and other works.—*Moreri.*

Ludwig (John Peter), a privy counsellor to the king of Prussia, chancellor of the duchy of Magdeburg, and professor of law, who died in 1743, aged 73. He published, Scriptorum Rerum Germanicarum, 2 vols.; Manuscripta omnis ævi, Diplomata ac Monumenta Inedita, 12 vols, 8vo.; The Lives of Justinian and Tribonian; Miscellaneous Works, 2 vols.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Lugo (John), a Spanish jesuit and car-

dinal, was born in 1583 at Madrid, and educated at Salamanca. He was successively divinity professor at Valladolid and Rome, where Urban VIII. made him a cardinal. He died in 1660. Cardinal Lugo wrote several theological works, making seven volumes folio. His brother *Francis* was also a jesuit, and after being a missionary in India, became rector of two colleges in Spain, where he died in 1652. He wrote a Commentary on Thomas Aquinas, 2 vols. folio. He introduced the jesuit's bark into Europe. —*Moreri.*

Luisino or Luisini (Francis), a native of Venice, who taught Greek and Latin with reputation at Reggio, and was secretary to the duke of Parma. He died in 1568, aged 45. He wrote, 1. Illustrations of obscure Passages in classic Authors, which are to be found in Gruter's Fax Artium; 2. De Componendis Animi Affectibus; 3. A Latin Commentary on Horace. In his time and country lived a physician of the same name, who turned the Aphorisms of Hippocrates into Latin verse, 8vo. 1552.—*Ibid.*

Luitprand, king of the Lombards, succeeded his father Ansprand in 712. He made several conquests in Italy, and formed a code of laws for his country. He died in 744.—*Moreri. Univ. Hist.*

Luitprand, a Lombard historian of the tenth century, was a native of Pavia. He was secretary to Berenger II. king of Italy, who also employed him as his ambassador; but falling into disgrace he fled to the emperor Otho, and was sent by him, in 968, as his ambassador to Constantinople; where he was thrown into prison by the orders of Nicephorus Phocas, for his zeal in defending the interest of his master. After continuing in confinement some months, he returned to Italy, where he had the bishopric of Cremona. He wrote the History of the Affairs of Europe in his time, and other works, printed at Antwerp in 1640, folio. —*Moreri.*

Luke (St.), the evangelist, was a native of Antioch, the capital of Syria, and bred a physician, and according to some a painter. He was the companion of St. Paul, by whom he was converted to the christian faith. He wrote the gospel under his name, and also the Acts of the Apostles. His Greek is remarkable for its purity. St. Jerom says that he lived to the age of 83. —*Cave.*

Lulle (Raymond), called, according to the custom of his age, the Illuminated Doctor, was a native of Majorca. Falling in love with a young woman who had a cancer, he applied to the study of chemistry and physic, for the purpose of discovering a remedy for her complaint, in which he is said to have succeeded. He afterwards became a preacher, and went on a mission into Mauritania, where he was stoned to death by the natives in 1315, at the age of 80. His works on theology, physic, philosophy, chemistry, and law, have been frequently printed, but are very obscure.—*Moreri.*

Lulli (John Baptist), a celebrated musician, was born at Florence, in 1634. He became page to madame Montpensier, niece of Louis XIV. who caused him to be taught music, in which he acquired such excellence as to be made superintendant of music to that king. He died of a gangrene in his foot in 1687. Lulli composed a number of operas and the music of several of Moliere's plays.—*Burny.*

Lumley (Joanna, lady), an ingenious English lady, was the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Henry Fitz-Allan, earl of Arundel, and the first wife of John lord Lumley, who died in 1609. She translated from Greek into Latin three Orations of Isocrates, the MS. of which is still preserved in the Westminster library. She also translated the Iphigenia of Euripides into English. She died about 1620.—*Ballard.*

Luneau de Boisjermain (Peter Joseph Francis), a laborious and voluminous French writer, who died in 1802. His principal works are, 1. a Course of History and Geography, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. the True Principles of Reading and Orthography, 4 vols. 8vo.; 3. Course of the Italian Language; 4. Course of the English Language, 2 vols.; 8vo.; 5. a complets edition of the Works of Racine, 7 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Lusignan (Guy de), a celebrated French nobleman, who went to the Holy Land in the time of the crusades, and espoused Sibylla, daughter of Amaury king of Jerusalem, whom he succeeded, but he afterwards conceded that title to Richard I. king of England, and received the isle of Cyprus in return. He died in 1194.—*Ibid.*

Lussan (Margaret de), a French romance writer, was the daughter of a coachman, and born in 1682. Attracting the notice of the famous Huet, bishop of Avranches, he gave her an education which she highly improved. She died in 1758. Her works are numerous, the best of which is entitled, Anecdotes of the Court of Philip the August, 6 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Luther (Martin), the great reformer, was born at Isleben in Saxony, of mean parentage, in 1483. In 1501 he was sent to the university of Erfurt, where he studied philosophy and the civil law, but walking one day in the fields with a fellow-student, his companion was struck dead with lightning, which so affected Luther, that he determined to retire from the world. He accordingly went into a monastery of the order of St. Augustine, where he led a pious and studious life; and happening to meet with a Latin bible in the monastery, he read it with the utmost care and avidity, and was struck with the manifest difference between the doctrines of the Gospel and the practices of the Roman church. This impression became deeper in 1512, when he

ent to Rome on some business belonging his monastery. On his return he was eated D.D. and became professor of divi- ty at the university of Wittemberg, then inded by Frederic elector of Saxony. In 17 Leo X. published plenary indulgences r all sins committed by those who should rchase them. These pardons were sold Germany by the dominicans in the most meful manner, and gave offence to all igious persons, and to Luther in particu- ; who published a Thesis on Indulgences Wittemberg, in which he exposed in the ongest manner the iniquity of this odi- s traffic. The propositions of Luther's esis were opposed by Tetzel, the papal ent; but the people at large were con- ced that the truth lay on the side of Lu- er. The dispute growing serious through- t Germany, the emperor earnestly press- the pope to exert his influence to t a stop to it; and accordingly Luther s cited to appear at Rome, which he dently declined. Leo also demanded of elector Frederic to deliver Luther up to papal legate, which he refused; at the ne time requesting that the cause might heard in Germany. To this the pope con- ted, and Luther appeared before the car- al Cajetan, at Augsburg, to whom he ve a full account of his faith, but being quired to make an implicit submission to decrees of the pope, he zealously re- ed. On this Leo issued a brief, threat- ng to excommunicate all who should pre- ne to deny his power to grant plenary ulgences. Luther on the other hand ap- aled in a public declaration from the pope a general council. The followers of Lu- r encreased rapidly. Erasmus approved his conduct in a great measure, and cor- ponded with him, but had not the cou- e to declare himself fully. The learned l amiable Melancthon attached himself nly to Luther, and by his prudence and deration rendered him essential service. 1519 Luther had a dispute at Leipsic h Eccius, professor at Ingoldstadt. In 0 the pope issued a formal condemna- n of Luther, who immediately wrote a k, in which he called it "the execra- bull of Antichrist;" and calling the stu- nts of Wittemberg together, he flung the e's bull and decretals into the fire. The r following he attended the diet of rms, by virtue of a safe-conduct from emperor, and when his friends endea- red to dissuade him from going, by urg- the case of Huss, he said, that "If re were as many devils at Worms as tiles n the houses he would go." He was e required to retract his opinions, and romise submission to the pope, both ich he resolutely refused On his return ough a wood he was seized by a party of se, who conveyed him to a castle belong- to the elector of Saxony, where he was ecretly kept, that no one knew what was become of him except the persons concerned in the affair. In the mean time the empe- ror Charles V. published an edict against him, and put under the ban of the empire those who should defend him. Luther, however, was secure in his retreat, which he called his Hermitage and his Patmos; and employed his time in conferences with his chosen friends, and in writing books. After an absence of ten months he made his appearance again at Wittemberg, where he wrote a severe and uncourtly reply to Hen- ry VIII. of England, who had published a book against him on the doctrine of the eucharist. About this time he published a translation of the New Testament into Ger- man, which was universally read, though proscribed by imperial authority. In 1524 Erasmus was prevailed on to write against Luther, and chose for his subject the free- dom of the human will, which he defended against our reformer, who replied in a trea- tise entitled, De Servio Arbitrio, which was answered by Erasmus in another, called Hy- peraspistes. In 1525 Luther married Ca- therine de Bore, a nun, who had escaped from a convent, on which his enemies ac- cused him of immorality and impiety, but Luther defended his act on scriptural grounds. In 1529 the emperor convened a diet at Spires, to procure aid from the Ger- man princes against the Turks, and to de- vise means for allaying religious disputes. In this assembly it was ordered that the mass should be universally observed throughout the empire. Against this decree the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg and other princes entered their protest, on which account the reformed party acquired the name of pro- testants. These princes then entered into a league for their mutual defence against the emperor. In 1530 was drawn up by Me- lancthon the confession of Augsburg, which was received as the standard of the protes- tant faith in Germany. In 1535 Luther's translation of the bible into German was published. In 1537 an assembly for religi- ous affairs was held at Smalcald, at which Luther and Melancthon were present. At this meeting Luther was seized with so se- vere a fit of the stone, that his life was de- spaired of. He however recovered, and went on writing books, and labouring to promote the great work for which he was raised up by Providence. He died at Isle- ben in 1546, and his remains were interred with great solemnity at Wittemberg. By his wife Catherine de Bore, who died in 1552, he had three sons, and several of his descendants were living latterly in Germa- ny. The mind of Luther was ardent and impetuous, but honest, and earnestly bent to the discovery and propagation of religi- ous truth. His manners were becoming his profession, and his whole life evinced a zeal for the glory of God, and the wel- fare of man. His works were collected in- to seven vols. folio, at Wittemberg, after

his death.——*Life by Seckendorf. Mosheim. Dupin.*

LUTTI (Benedict), a painter, was born at Florence in 1666. The emperor of Germany conferred on him the honour of knighthood. His paintings are rare and valuable. The principal is a miracle of St. Peter, in the palace of the Albani at Rome. He died in that city in 1724.—*D'Argenville.*

LUXEMBOURG (Francis Henry de Montmorency, duke of), a famous general and marshal of France, was the posthumous son of Francis de Montmorency, count of Boutteville, beheaded under Louis XIII. for fighting a duel. He was born in 1628, and at the age of 15, was at the battle of Rocroi, under the great Condé. He served as lieutenant-general at the taking of Franche-Comté, in 1668, and in the Dutch campaign of 1672, about which time he effected a famous retreat with an army of 20,000 men against 70,000. In 1675 he was made marshal of France. In 1690 he gained the battle of Fleurus, which was followed by the victories of Leusen, Steinkirk, and Nerwinde. He died in 1695.—*Moreri.*

LUYKEN (John), a Dutch engraver, whose works are in considerable estimation. He was born at Amsterdam in 1649, and died in 1712. His plates, illustrative of a Bible, and a Theatre of Martyrs, are much valued.—*Moreri.*

LUYTS (John), a philosopher and astronomer, was born in North Holland, in 1655. He became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Utrecht, where he died in 1721. He wrote, 1. Astronomica Institutio, 4to.; in which he rejected the Copernican System. 2. Introductio ad Geographiam novam & veterum, 4to.—*Ibid.*

LYCOPHRON, son of Periander, king of Corinth about 628, B. C. His mother Melissa, having been put to death by Periander, the young prince and his brother were taken by their maternal uncle Proclus, king of Epidaurus, who informed them in time of the manner of their mother's death. This made such an impression on the mind of Lycophron, that on his return to Corinth he would not speak to his father, who banished him to Corcyra. He afterwards relented, and offered to resign the throne to Lycophron, while he himself should live at Corcyra, but in the mean time Lycophron was put to death by the Corcyrans.

LYCOPHRON, a Greek poet and grammarian, was a native of Chalcis, in Eubœa, and slain by an arrow, B. C. 304. He wrote an obscure poem called Alexandra; the best editions of which are that of Basil, 1546, fol. and that of Potter, Oxon, 1702, fol.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc. Fabricius.*

LYCURGUS, the famous Spartan legislator, was the son of Eunomus, king of Sparta, and brother of Polydectes, who succeeded his father. After the death of Polydectes, his widow offered the crown to Lycurgus, though she was then with child, but he refused, and faithfully discharged the duty of regent and guardian during the minority of his nephew, Charilaus. When the young prince came of age, Lycurgus left Sparta, and travelled into several countries, to observe their laws and manners. On his return home he found the kingdom in a state of confusion; the king endeavoured to reign despotically, and the people would not obey. Lycurgus undertook to reform the government, and he introduced the most rigorous laws; yet such as were admirably adapted to civilize a disordered people. After this he quitted Sparta, and is supposed to have died in Crete, at an advanced age, about 870, B. C.—*Plutarch.*

LYCURGUS, an Athenian orator, born 408 years B. C. and died about 328. He studied philosophy under Plato, and rhetoric under Isocrates. He was the friend of Demosthenes, and a zealous advocate for liberty. There is an oration of his in Reiske's collection of Greek Orators. He died B. C. 356.—*Vossius de Script. Græc.*

LYDGATE (John), an Augustine monk of St. Edmund's Bury, in the reign of Henry VI. He was a disciple of Chaucer, and wrote some poems, which possess merit. He died in 1440, aged 60. He is said to have been a good mathematician, and an accomplished scholar.—*Pits. Bayle.*

LYDIA. This was a very ancient nation, and governed by a succession of kings, till Crœsus, who in 544 B. C. was conquered by Cyrus. After this Lydia underwent the revolutions of the Persian empire, till 283 B. C., when it became part of the kingdom of Pergamus, and was seized by the Romans in consequence of the will of king Attalus, 133 B. C. It remained a part of the eastern Roman empire till about 1326, when it was conquered by the Turks.—*Univ. Hist.*

LYDIAT (Thomas), an English mathematician, was born at Okerton, in Oxfordshire, in 1572, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he was removed to New college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. Archbishop Usher appointed him to a situation in the college at Dublin, where he continued two years. In 1612 he was presented to the rectory of Okerton. He was a great sufferer for his loyalty in the civil wars, and died poor in 1646. He wrote, 1. De variis annorum formis, 1605, octavo, against Clavius and Scaliger, and the latter having replied to it, Lydiat published a Defence in 1607; 2. On the Origin of Fountains, octavo; 3. Several Treatises on Philosophy and Astronomy. Some of his Letters have been also printed.—*Wood. A. O.*

LYE (Edward), a learned antiquary, was born at Totness, in Devonshire, in 1704; and educated at Hart-hall, Oxford, where he took his degree in arts. He died rector of Yardley, in Northamptonshire, in 1769. In 1772 appeared his Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary, 2 vols. folio, with a grammar of the two languages. He was also the

litor of Junius's Etymologicon Anglicanum.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LYNDE (sir Humphrey), an English gentleman, was born in Dorsetshire, and educated at Westminster-school, from whence he removed to Christ-church, Oxford. He sat in parliament many years, and died in 1636. Sir Humphrey wrote some smart books against popery.—*Wood.*

LYONNET (Peter), an eminent naturalist, was born at Maestricht, in 1707. He acquired a knowlege of several languages, ancient and modern; he also understood music, and was a good engraver and sculptor. Being bred to the law, he became one of the secretaries to the states of Holland; and their law translator from the Latin and French. In his latter years he applied to the study of natural history, particularly insects; on which subject he wrote several esteemed books. He died at the Hague, in 1789, aged 81. Lyonnet was a member of the royal society of London, and of several foreign academies.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

LYONS (Israel), was born in 1739 at Cambridge; where his father, a Polish Jew, taught the Hebrew language. Israel acquired a good education, and distinguished himself by his knowlege in mathematics and botany. In 1758 he published a good Treatise on Fluxions, and in 1763, a work entituled, Fasciculus plantarum circà Cantabrigium nascentium, 8vo. He was appointed by the board of longitude to go with captain Phipps (since lord Mulgrave), in his voyage of discovery to the north, in 1773. He also calculated the Nautical Almanack, for which he had a salary of 100l. per annum. He died about 1775. His father published a Hebrew Grammar, and Observations on the Scripture History.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LYSANDER, a famous Spartan commander in the Peloponnesian war. He prevailed on Ephesus to withdraw from its alliance with Athens, and he entered into a league with Cyrus the younger. He also defeated the Athenian fleet, after which the city itself fell into his hands; and thus terminated the Peloponnesian war, which had lasted twenty-seven years. Lysander overturned the democracy, and restored the government of the Archons. After this he endeavoured to seat himself on the throne of Sparta, but was unsuccessful. He was slain, fighting against the Thebans, B. C. 366.—*Univ. Hist.*

LYSERUS (Polycarp), a learned divine, was born at Winendeen, in Germany, in 1552. He became minister at Dresden, and died there in 1601. He wrote voluminous commentaries on the Scriptures.—*Melch. Adam. Vit. Germ. Theol.*

LYSERUS (John), a protestant divine, of the same family as the preceding. He published several books in behalf of Polygamy, and died at Paris in 1684.—*Moreri.*

LYSIAS, an Athenian orator. He distinguished himself by his eloquence and probity. He died B. C. 378, aged 81. Only thirty-four of his orations are extant, the best edition of which is that of Taylor, Cantab. octavo, 1740.—*Vossius de Script. Græc.*

LYSIMACHUS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, after whose death he made himself master of part of Thrace, where he built a town called by his own name. He afterwards seized Macedonia, and expelled Pyrrhus from the throne. He was killed in battle by Seleucus, 281 B. C.—*Univ. Hist.*

LYSIPPUS, a Grecian sculptor, who flourished B. C. 350, was a native of Sicyon. He was first a blacksmith, which business he quitted and studied painting, and afterwards sculpture. His greatest works were, the statue of a man wiping and anointing himself after bathing, which was placed before Agrippa's baths at Rome; and a statue of the sun, represented in a car, drawn by four horses, at Rhodes. His three sons were all eminent in the same line, and his brother, *Lysistratus*, was the inventor of plaister moulds.—*Pliny. Nat. History.*

LYSIS, a Pythagorean philosopher, and the preceptor of Epaminondas. Some attribute to him the golden verses of Pythagoras, and there also passes under his name a letter to Hipparchus. He lived about 388 B. C.—*Vossius de Phil. Græc.*

LYSONS (Daniel), a physician. He was entered a gentleman commoner of Magdalen-college, Oxford, and was afterwards chosen fellow of All Souls, where he took the degree of bachelor of laws in 1755: that of doctor in the same faculty, in 1759. He commenced doctor in medicine in 1764. He practised first at Gloucester, and afterwards at Bath, where he died in 1800. Dr. Lysons published, 1. An Essay upon the Effects of Camphire and Calomel in Fevers, 8vo. 2. Practical Essays upon intermitting fevers, dropsies, diseases of the liver, the epilepsy, cholic, dysenteric fluxes, and the operation of Calomel, 8vo. 3. Further considerations on the Effects of Camphire and Calomel, 8vo.—*Europ. Mag.*

LYTE (Henry), an English botanist, was born in Somersetshire, in 1529, and received his education at Oxford, after which he travelled abroad, and on his return settled in his native country, where he greatly improved his paternal estate, and formed one of the first botanical gardens in England. He died in 1607. Mr. Lyte published at Antwerp, in 1578, quarto, a Translation of Dodoen's Herbal, with many additions of his own. This edition has figures, but the subsequent ones, printed in England, are without prints. His son drew up a genealogy of James I., for which that monarch gave him his picture in gold, set with diamonds.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

LYTTELTON (Edward), lord Lyttelton,

keeper of the great seal in the reign of Charles I., was eminent for his probity and moderation at the commencement of that monarch's disputes with his subjects. Without forfeiting his fidelity to the king, he preserved the esteem of the parliament till 1644, when he was made colonel of a regiment in the king's army at York. He died in 1645. Besides several of his speeches which have been printed, he wrote Reports in the Common Pleas and Exchequer, printed at London in 1683, folio; several arguments and discourses, &c.—*Biog. Brit.*

LYTTELTON (George lord), a noble writer, was the eldest son of sir Thomas Lyttelton, of Hagley, in Worcestershire, and born there in 1709. He was educated at Eton, from whence he removed to Christ-church, Oxford. In 1723 he went on his travels, and on his return he obtained a seat in parliament, where he distinguished himself as a frequent speaker on the side of opposition, on which account he became secretary to Frederick prince of Wales, who adhered to the opposition party. In 1741 he married miss Lucy Fortescue, sister of lord Fortescue, by whom he had a son and two daughters. This amiable woman died in 1747, and Mr. Lyttelton wrote a beautiful monody to her memory. In 1749 he took for his second wife the daughter of sir Robert Rich. On the change of ministry, by the resignation of sir Robert Walpole, he was made one of the lords of the treasury. In 1747 he published his Observations on the Conversion of St. Paul, a work of inestimable value. He acknowledges that in his younger years he had been led into scepticism; but maturer research made him a christian. In 1751 he succeeded to the title of baronet by the death of his father; and in 1754 he was made cofferer and privy-counsellor. He was raised to the peerage in 1757. His last work was the History of Henry II. which appeared in 1764, in quarto; and a third edition in 1768. His lordship died the death of a christian in 1778. Besides the performances abovementioned, he wrote Poems, Persian Letters, and Dialogues of the Dead.—*Dodsley's Ann. Reg.*

LYTTELTON (Thomas lord), son of the preceding, was a young nobleman of promising talents, but of dissipated manners: his death is said to have been preceded by a very extraordinary circumstance: he saw in a dream, or otherwise, a young woman dressed in white, who warned him of his dissolution in three days from that time. On the third day, his lordship had a party to spend the evening with him, and about the time predicted said, he "believed he should jockey the ghost," but a few minutes afterwards he was taken faint, and carried to bed, from whence he rose no more. He died in 1779, aged 35.—*London Mag.*

LYTTELTON (Charles), an English prelate and antiquary, was third son of sir Thomas, and brother to George lord Lyttelton. He received his education at Eton, from whence he went to University college, Oxford, and afterwards entered of the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar. He, however, quitted the law, entered into holy orders, and in 1747 was appointed chaplain to the king. The year following he was made dean of Exeter, and in 1762 promoted to the bishopric of Carlisle. He was many years president of the society of antiquaries, and contributed several valuable articles to their Archæologia. His lordship died in 1768.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

M.

MAAS (Dirk), a Dutch painter, was born at Haerlem in 1656. He excelled in painting landscapes and battles. There were two others of this name, Arnold and Nicolas: the first painted conversations in an admirable style, and the other portraits. The last died in 1693, aged 61.—*Houbraken.*

MABILLON (John), a learned writer, was born in the diocese of Rheims in 1632. He took the habit among the benedictines of St. Remy in 1653, and assisted father d'Acheri in compiling his Spicilegium. The congregation of St. Maur appointed him to superintend their edition of the works of St. Bernard. He afterwards published the Acts of the Saints of the Order of Benedictines, in 9 vols. folio. Colbert sent him to Germany in 1683, to search for manuscripts and other works, tending to illustrate the history of France. Mabillon returned with several valuable literary treasures, of which he published an account in a relation of his journey. Afterwards he went to Italy for the same purpose, and was gratified at Rome with many honourable marks of distinction. Though his learning and acquirements were immense, he was extremely modest and diffident. He died at Paris in 1707. His principal works besides the above are, 1. Analecta, four volumes, octavo; 2. De re Diplomatica, two volumes, folio; 3. Musæum Italicum, two volumes, quarto.—*Moreri.*

MABLY (Bonnot de), a French abbé, was born at Grenoble in 1709, and died at Paris in 1785. His chief works are, 1. Observations on the Greeks: 2. Observations upon the Romans; 3. Parallel of the Romans and

ench, 2 volumes, 4to.; 4. Observations on e History of France, 2 volumes, 12mo.; Discourses on History, 12mo. This last s been translated into English.—*Nouv. t. Hist.*

MABUSE (John), a painter of Hungary, called from the village of which he was a ive. Several of his pictures are at Amrdam, particularly one representing the capitation of St. John. He died in 1562. *De Piles.*

MAC ARDELL (James), an excellent Eng- engraver in mezzotinto, who died in 5. He engraved several admirable portits with great expression and accuracy; some fine prints after Rembrandt, and er masters.—*Strutt's Dict. Engravers.*

MACARIUS (St.), the elder, a famous anret of the fourth century, was a native Alexandria. He spent 60 years in a motery, and died in 391, aged 90. His Hoies were published at Leipsic, 2 volumes, avo, 1698.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

MACARIUS, the younger, a celebrated k, was a native of Alexandria, and had r 5000 monks under his direction. The ans banished him to an island inhabited heathens, whom he converted to chrisity. He died about 394.—*Ibid.*

MACARTNEY (George, earl), a distinshed nobleman, was the only son of rge Macartney, esq. of Auchinleck, in tland, but the son was born in Ireland, 1737. His education was liberal, and he early part of his life he travelled the two sons of the late lord Holland. 1764 he was appointed envoy extraorry to the empress of Russia. In 1767 was constituted embassador extraorry to the same court: but soon afterds he returned, and was employed as etary to lord Townsend, viceroy of nd. In 1768 he represented Cockerth in parliament. In 1772 he was noated a knight of the bath: and in 1775 t out as governor of Grenada and bago. He continued there till 1779 n on the capture of those islands by French he was made prisoner and sent rance. In 1776 he was created an peer by the title of lord Macartney. 780 he was appointed governor of Ma, where his conduct obtained such unial approbation that in 1785 he was inted governor-general of Bengal. this office he declined accepting, and rned to England. In 1786 he received ttering testimony of respect from the t of directors, who granted him an any of 1500*l.* for his life. The same year ught a duel with general Stuart, whom ad superseded in India. In this affair lordship was slightly wounded. In he was selected to go on an embassy he emperor of China, which mission loyed near three years. After his rn he was created an earl of Great Britain. His lordship died at London in 1806.—*Europ. Mag.*

MACAULAY (Catherine), a female historian, was the daughter of John Sawbridge, esq. of Ollantigh in Kent, and born in 1733. In 1760 she married Dr. George Macaulay, a physician, who left her a widow. In 1778 she married Mr. Graham, a clergyman, and brother to the noted empiric of that name. In 1785 she went to America, for the purpose of visiting general Washington, with whom she maintained a correspondence during her life. She died in 1791. Her works are, 1. The History of England from James I. to the Accession of the House of Hanover, 8 volumes, octavo, once very popular, but now sunk into contempt; 2. The History of England from the Revolution to the present time, 1 volume, quarto, 1778; 3. Remarks on Hobbes's Rudiments of Government and Society; 4. Observations on a Pamphlet, entituled, Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents, octavo; 5. A Treatise on the Immutability of Moral Truth, octavo; 6. Letters on Education, octavo; 7. An Address to the People of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on the present important Crisis of Affairs, 1775, octavo; 8. A modest Plea for the Property of Copy-right, quarto; 9. Observations on the Reflections of Mr. Burke on the French Revoluton, octavo. Dr. Wilson, prebendary of Westminster, had so great an esteem for her as to place her statue, in the character of Liberty, in his parish church of Walbrook; but afterwards he caused this instance of folly to be removed.—*Hay's Fem. Biog.*

MACBETH, a usurper and tyrant of Scotland in the 11th century. He murdered his kinsman Duncan at Inverness, and then seized upon the throne. He also put to death Mac Gill and Banquo, the most powerful men in his dominions; Macduff next becoming the object of his suspicions, he escaped into England, but the inhuman tyrant wreaked his vengeance on his wife and children, whom he caused to be butchered. Macduff, and Malcolm, son of Duncan, having obtained assistance from the English, entered into Scotland, and forced Macbeth to retreat into the highlands, where he soon afterwards was slain in battle by Macduff. —*Buchanan.*

MACBRIDE (Dr. David), an eminent physician and philosopher, was descended from an ancient Scottish family. He was born at Ballymony, in Ireland, in 1726. After a proper school education, he was sent to the university of Glasgow to study medicine. He entered into the navy as a surgeon's mate, but his merit soon raised him to the rank of surgeon; and in this situation he turned his thoughts to the discovery of a remedy for the sea-scurvy, with the result of which he afterwards communicated to the world in a treatise upon that sub-

ject, which added considerably to his reputation. In 1749 he settled in Dublin, where his industry and genius were directed to medical researches, and were productive of discoveries which will transmit his name with honour to the latest posterity. Though some of them might have been successfully turned to his own emolument, they were freely given to the world in different publications; and he did not shew greater ingenuity in making discoveries, than liberality of sentiments in publishing them for the advantage of others. He is celebrated for his discoveries in the art of tanning leather. His most extensive publication, more immediately in the line of his profession, was a "Methodical Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Medicine," a valuable work, which afforded a concise and connected view of the principles and practices of the healing art, as best established by sound reason, and confirmed by accurate observation. His reputation, and consequently his employment, encreased so rapidly, that he found himself incapable of undergoiug the fatigue inseparable from the duties of his station. His health began to be impaired, and he was attacked by a fever, which put a period to his valuable life in December 1788. After his death, several of the playful trinkets of his infants were found among his papers, with the signature of *dulces exuviæ*: an incontrovertible proof that in him at least the great mind of the philosopher was conjoined with the feeling heart of the affectionate father. His conduct was exemplary, his manners amiable, and his polite and benevolent conduct, joined to his taste for the fine arts, conciliated the affection and esteem of all who knew him. *Encyc. Brit.*

Maccabees, seven brothers of Judæa, who suffered martyrdom at Antioch, in the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, with their mother and Eleazar, 168 B.C. There were several princes of this name, who displayed great courage in the defence of their country, particularly Judas and Simon Maccabæus.

Macé (Francis), a French divine, who died at Paris in 1721. He wrote, 1. A Chronological Abridgment, Historical and Moral, of the Old and New Testament, 2. volumes, quarto. 2. A Moral History entituled, Melania; History of the four Ciceros; 4. An Analysis of the Works of Saint Augustine.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Mace (Thomas), an English musician, who was an excellent performer on the lute. He published a work, entituled, Music's Monument, or a Remembrance of the best Practical Music, &c. folio. He was about 63 when this book was published in 1676, but when he died is not known.—*Burney. Hawkins.*

Macedo (Francis), a learned Jesuit, was born at Coimbra, in Portugal. He renounced the habit of his order for that of the Cordeliers. Pope Alexander VII. made him master of controversy in the college of the propagandists, professor of ecclesiastical history, and consultor of the inquisitson of Rome. He afterwards fell into disgrace, on which he went to Venice, where he gave offence by meddling with the affairs of government, and was thrown into prison. He died in confinement in 1681. He wrote a great number of pieces, of little or no value. His brother *Anthony* was a Jesuit, and was entrusted by Christina, queen of Sweden, with her design of renouncing the protestant religion. He wrote Lusitania insulata et purpurata, quarto.—*Moreri.*

Macedonia. This kingdom was founded by Ceranus and Perdiccas B. C. 596. Under Philip and Alexander the Great it became considerable; subdued its neighbours, and destroyed the Persian empire. Macedonia continued in the family of Alexander, or under some of his generals, till 168 B.C.; when, by the defeat of Perseus, it became a Roman province; and so continued till 1393, when the Turks under Bajazet IV. invaded Macedonia, which was finally conquered by them in 1429.—*Univ. Hist.*

Macedonius, patriarch of Constantinople, in which see he was placed by the Arians in 341, in opposition to Paul; the council of Constantinople deposed him in 360, and he died soon afterwards. He held that the Holy Ghost was a mere creature, and he had many followers.—*Dupin. Mosheim.*

Macer (Æmilius), an ancient Latin poet, was born at Verona, and flourished under Augustus. He wrote a poem on birds, serpents, and herbs, and another on the ruin of Troy, which are lost. One which passes under his name, on the quality of herbs, is spurious.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

Macer (Lucius Claudius), proprætor of Africa in the reign of Nero, on whose death he assumed the imperial dignity, and committed many cruelties. By order of Galba he was arrested and put to death, A.D. 68.

Macfarlane (Henry), an historical writer, was a native of Scotland, and educated at Edinburgh. He came when young to London, and was for some years a reporter of speeches in parliament. He afterwards kept a respectable seminary at Walthamstow, in which some very eminent characters were brought up. Mr. Macfarlane published the History of George III. in 4 vols. 8vo.; and translated the poems of Ossian into Latin. He died in 1804.—*Monthly Mag.*

Macham (Robert), an Englishman, in the reign of Edward III. who having conceived a passion for Anne Dorset, a lady of rank, and her parents being against their union, Macham eloped with his mistress on board a ship to go to France. At sea the wind blew the vessel out of the channel,

d she was driven to the westward, when y discovered the island of Madeira. The t of the crew went from thence, and ched the coast of Morocco, where they re made prisoners. They recounted ir adventures to a Spaniard named John Morales, who, on his return to his own ntry, related the Englishmen's narrative; consequence of which ships were sent in rch of the island, where the remains of acham and his mistress were discovered erred at the foot of a great tree.—*Moreri.*

Machault (John de), a French jesuit, d rector of the college of Clermont, at ris, died in 1619, aged 58. He wrote tes on the history of Thuanus, 4to. There re two other jesuits of this name, *John ptist*, and *James*, both writers of ability; e first died in 1640, and the latter, who d in 1680, wrote De missionibus Paragua- e & aliis in America meridionali; De re- s Japonicis; De Provinciis Goana Mala- rica, & aliis; De Regno Cochincinensi; missione Religiosorum Soc. Jesu in Per- , &c.—*Moreri.*

Machavel (Nicholas), a celebrated poli- ian, was born at Florence, in 1469, of a ble family. He at first distinguished him- f as a dramatic writer, and produced ays which were performed at Rome; but ing suspected of taking part in the con- iracy against Julius de Medicis, after- rds pope Clement VII. he quitted Rome. e then became secretary and historiogra- er of the republic of Florence, where he ed in 1530. Besides his plays, he wrote, 1. he Golden Ass, in imitation of Lucian d Apuleius; 2. Discourse on the First De- de of Livy; 3. A History of Florence, o.; 4. Life of Castruccio Castracani; 5. Treatise on the Military Art; 6. A Trea- e on the Emigration of the Northern Na- ons; 7. a Treatise entitled, the Prince. his last work contains the most pernicious axims of government, founded on the lest of principles. A translation of his orks appeared in English in 1761, in 2 ols. 4to.—*Bayle.*

Mackenzie (sir George), an ingenious riter, was born at Dundee in 1636, and ducated at St. Andrew's and Aberdeen. le became an eminent advocate, and was ppointed judge in the criminal court. When James II. abrogated the papal laws, e resigned, but was afterwards restored by hat prince. Not approving the measures f the prince of Orange, he again retired, nd went to London, where he died in 691. He wrote several pieces on the laws f Scotland; A Defence of the Antiquity f the Royal Line of Scotland; Essays on Moral Subjects; and some Poetical Pieces. —*Biog. Brit.*

Mackey (John), an Englishman, who ollowed James II. to France after the Revo- ution, and was admitted by that unfortu- nate monarch to his confidence, which he basely betrayed, by giving information of every secret with which he was entrusted to William. He died at Rotterdam in 1726. His Picture of the Court of St. Germain was published in 1691; and his Memoirs of the Court of England, in the reigns of William and Anne, at the Hague in 1733. They abound with many curious Anecdotes. —*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Macklin (Charles), a comedian and dramatic writer, was born in the north of Ireland in 1690. His real name was Mac Laughlin, which he altered to Macklin. He became a performer in the Lincoln's-inn company in 1725, and not long after was tried for killing another player in a quarrel, and found guilty of manslaughter. He had so strong a set of features, that Quin exclaimed, "If God writes a legible hand, that fellow's a villain." His greatest character was Shylock, his performance of which drew from Mr. Pope this remarkable compliment:

This is the Jew
That Shakspeare drew.

Macklin wrote two plays, Love-à-la-Mode, and the Man of the World, which possess considerable merit, and are frequently performed, though very satirical upon courtiers and the Scotch. His last appearance on the stage was at Covent-Garden theatre, Jan. 10, 1790, in the character of Shyock, at his own benefit; but his memory failed, so that he could not go through with the part. He died in 1797.—*Gent. Mag. Europ. Mag.*

Maclaine (Archibald), a learned divine, was born at Monagham, in Ireland, where his father was a dissenting minister. He was also educated for that profession at Glasgow, after which he went to the Hague as assistant to his uncle Mr. Milling, minister of the English church, whom he succeeded in the office. He married the daughter of M. Chais a distinguished minister of the French church by whom he had four children. Dr. Maclaine left Holland in 1796, and settled at Bath where he died in 1804. He is advantageously known by Letters to Soame Jennyns on his View of the Internal Evidence of Christianity; a Translation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History; and a volume of Miscellaneous Sermons.—*Fun. Sermon by Gardiner.*

Maclaurin (Colin), an eminent mathematician was born at Kilmoddan, in Scotland, in 1698, and educated at the university of Glasgow, where he applied himself assiduously to the study of the mathematics. In 1717 he obtained the mathematical professorship in the Marischal college of Aberdeen, and two years afterwards became a fellow of the Royal Society of London In 1725 he was chosen to supply the place of Mr. James Gregory, professor of mathematics at Edinburgh. In 1742 he pub-

lished his System of Fluxions, 2 vols. 4to. the most considerable of his works. In 1745, having been active in fortifying Edinburgh against the rebels, he was compelled to fly, on which he took refuge with archbishop Herring at York. He died of a dropsy the year following. Maclaurin was a good as well as great man. His peculiar merit as a philosopher was, that all his studies were accommodated to general utility; and in many places of his works are found an application even of the most abstruse theories to the perfecting of the mechanical arts. It may be said of such a man "that he lived to some purpose;" which can scarcely be said of those, how uncommon soever their abilities and attainments, who spend their whole time in abstract speculations, and produce nothing to the real use and service of their fellow-creatures. Besides the above work, he wrote several papers in the Philosophical Transactions; Geometria Organica; on the Percussion of Bodies; a Treatise of Algebra; And an account of sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries, 4to. and 8vo.—*Biog. Brit. Martin's Biog. Phil.*

Macpherson (James), a Scotch writer, was born in 1738. His first work, and that which brought him mostly into notice, was a translation of poems attributed by him to Ossian. These poems possess great beauty; but their authenticity has been disputed by Dr. Johnson and other writers, and as zealously maintained by the editor and Dr. Hugh Blair. Mr. Macpherson was greatly irritated at Dr. Johnson's remarks, and wrote him a threatening letter, which the doctor answered in indignant terms. In 1773 our author published a translation of the Iliad into heroic prose, which fell into contempt. He was also the author of an Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland; a History of Great Britain from 1660 to the Accession of the House of Hanover; 2 vols. 4to.; and of some political pamphlets in defence of lord North's administration, for which he obtained a place and a seat in the house of commons. He died in 1796.——*Gent. Mag.*

Macquer (Philip), a French advocate in the parliament of Paris, was originally of a Scotch family, who quitted that country on account of their attachment to the house of Stuart, and the catholic religion. He wrote an abridgement of Ecclesiattical History, 3 vols. 8vo.; Roman Annals, 8vo.; Abridgment of the History of Spain and Portugal, 2 vols. 8vo. He died in 1770, aged 50.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Macquer (Peter Joseph), brother of the last-mentioned, was born at Paris in 1718. He studied physic, and became professor in the king's garden at Paris. He was also member of the academy of sciences, and died in 1784. He wrote elements of Chemistry, theoretical and practical, 3 vols.; a Dictionary of Chemistry, 2 vols.; and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Macrinus (Titus Fulvius Julius), an Egyptian, who, from being a private soldier, rose to the rank of general, and when Valerian was taken prisoner by the Persians in 258, Macrinus, though in the decline of life, assumed the imperial title, and distributed large sums among the soldiers. He maintained the war with great success against the Persians, but marching into the west to dethrone Gallianus, he was defeated and put to death with his son, A. D. 262.—*Univ. Hist.*

Macrinus (Marcus Opilius Severus), a native of Africa, who rose from the meanest station to be emperor, on the death of Caracalla, in 217. The beginning of his reign was popular, but at last his soldiers mutinied, and he fled in disguise to Cappadocia, where he was taken and beheaded, A. D. 218.—*Ibid.*

Macinus (John), a Latin poet, whose real name was Salmon. He was born at London, and died there in 1557, aged 67. He wrote Hymns, Næniæ, and other pieces of Latin poetry. His son *Charles* surpassed his father in his knowledge of the Greek, and equalled him in his Latin poetry. He was tutor to Catharine of Navarre, sister of Henry IV. and perished in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.—*Moreri*

Macrobius (Ambrosius Aurelius Theodosius), a Latin writer of the 4th century, is supposed to have been a Greek, but whether a Christian or pagan is unknown. He wrote a Commentary on Cicero's piece, entitled, The Dream of Scipio; and also Saturnalia, or Miscellanies. The best edition of Macrobius is that of London, 1694 8vo. —*Vossius de Lat. Script.*

Madan (Martin), an English divine, was born about 1726, of a respectable family, and brought up to the bar, which profession he quitted for the church. The chapel at the Lock Hospital was built chiefly by his means, and he officiated as the chaplain for many years, without any emolument. He brought upon himself some considerable obloquy for defending the conduct of Mr. Haweis, his assistant, who retained the rectory of Aldwincle, as was said, centrary to a previous agreement; but he suffered more for publishing a famous book, called Thelypthora, or a Treatise on female Ruin, 3 vols. 8vo. 1781. In this work he maintained the lawfulness of polygamy, in cases of seduction. Mr. Madan afterwards published a translation of Juvenal and Persius, 2 vols. 8vo. He was also the author of a pamphlet, entitled, Thoughts upon Executive Justice; Letters to Dr. Priestley; and some sermons. He was of the Calvinistic class, and died in 1790.—*Gent. Mag. Monthly Mag.*

MADDEN (Samuel), an Iriſh divine, of French extraction. In 1731 he projected a ſcheme for promoting learning in the college of Dublin, by premiums. The year following he printed Memoirs of the Twentieth Century, being original Letters of State under George VI. 8vo.; but this work was immediately ſuppreſſed. In 1740 he ſet apart the annual ſum of 100l. to be divided into premiums, for the encouragement of arts and manufactures in Ireland. He had ſome preferment, and died in 1765. Dr. Madden was the author of a poem called Boulter's Monument.—*Europ. Mag.*

MADDERSTEG (Michael), a Dutch painter, was born at Amſterdam in 1659. He was a diſciple of Ludolph Backhuyſen, and painted ſea pieces with great ſucceſs. He died in 1709.—*Pilkington.*

MADDOX (Iſaac), an eminent prelate, was born at London in 1697. He ſerved his apprenticeſhip to a cook, which profeſſion he quitted, and entered of Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and entered into orders. In 1729, he was appointed clerk of the cloſet to queen Caroline, and in 1733 dean of Wells; in which year he publiſhed a Vindication of the Church of England, againſt Neale's Hiſtory of the Puritans. In 1736 he was made biſhop of St. Aſaph, from whence he was tranſlated to Worceſter in 1743. His lordſhip was a great benefactor to ſeveral hoſpitals, and other public charities, and died in 1759. He publiſhed ſermons on public occaſions.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MADOG, the ſon of Owain Gwynedd, a Welſh prince, who is ſaid to have gone to ſea in ten ſhips with three hundred men, in 1170, after which no tidings were ever heard of him. It is ſuppoſed that Madog reached the American continent, as, it is ſaid, there is a tribe of white Indians on the northern branches of the Miſſouri river, who ſpeak the Welſh language.—*Owen's Cambr. Biog.*

MADOX (Thomas), an Engliſh antiquary, and hiſtoriographer royal, who publiſhed, in 1702, a Collection of antient Charters and Inſtruments of divers kinds, taken from the Originals, from the Conqueſt to the End of the Reign of Henry VIII. In 1711 appeared his Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Exchequer, which was reprinted in 1769. His laſt work was the Firma Burgi, or Hiſtorical Eſſay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of England.—*Gen Biog. Dict.*

MÆCENAS (Caius Cilnius), the intimate friend of Auguſtus, and ſo great a patron of men of letters, that his name has been proverbialized to expreſs perſons of the ſame diſpoſition. According to Horace, he was deſcended from the kings of Etruria. Auguſtus one day being on the tribunal, paſſing ſentence of death on ſeveral perſons, Mæcenas ſent him a paper with this inſcription, 'Come down, butcher;" which ſtruck the emperor ſo forcibly that he immediately deſcended from his ſeat. He was the great friend of Virgil and Horace, who immortalized him in their works. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf alſo in the field, particularly at the battles of Modena and Philippi. When Auguſtus and Agrippa went to Sicily, Mæcenas had the adminiſtration of the government, though he was not a man of ambition. He died eight years B. C. He wrote ſome tragedies, which are loſt.—*Bayle. Voſſius.*

MAES (God'rey), an hiſtorical painter, was born at Antwerp in 1660. He became director of the academy in his native city. His pictures are held in great eſteem.—*Pilkington.*

MÆSTLINUS (Michael), a German aſtronomer, was born in the duchy of Wirtemberg, and became mathematical profeſſor at Tubingen, where he died in 1590, aged 48, leaving ſeveral works on mathematics and aſtronomy.—*Martin's Biog. Phil.*

MAFFÆUS (Vegio), a Latin poet, was born at Lodi in the Milaneſe, in 1407. He blended the charms of poetry with the gravity of juriſprudence. After profeſſing law at Pavia he was called to Rome, where he was appointed datary and canon of St. John de Lateran. He died in 1458. His works are: 1. De Educatione Liberorum, 4to.; 2. Of Perſeverance in Religion; 3. Lives of Saints; 4. Poetical Pieces, the moſt remarkable of which is a Latin poem, called a Continuation of the Æneid of Virgil. It has been tranſlated into Engliſh burleſque by Mr. John Ellis.—*Tiraboſchi.*

MAFFÆUS (Bernardin), a learned cardinal, who died at Rome in 1553, aged 40. He wrote a Commentary on Cicero's Epiſtles, and a Treatiſe on Medals and Inſcriptions.—*Moreri.*

MAFFÆUS (John Peter), a learned jeſuit, was born at Bergamo in 1536, and died at Tivoli in 1603. He wrote the Life of Ignatius Loyola; Hiſtory of the Indies; and other works, in Latin.—*Ibid.*

MAFFÆUS or MAFFEI (Francis Scipio), an Italian marquis, was born at Verona in 1675. He ſerved as a volunteer at the battle of Donawert in 1704; but quitted the military profeſſion and returned to his own country, where he ſet himſelf to reform the ſtage, for which purpoſe he produced his excellent tragedy of Merope. He died in 1755. He wrote, beſides the above, a valuable work in Italian againſt Duelling, 4to; Hiſtory of the Diplomatic Science; Muſæum Veronenſe, folio; Verona Illuſtrata, fol.; a Tranſlation of the Firſt Book of the Iliad, and ſeveral other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MAGALOTTI (count Lorenzo), an elegant poet and learned naturaliſt, was born at Florence in 1637. He was member of the academy of Cruſca, and of that of Cimento. He wrote many philoſophical and poetical works, of which latter the moſt valued is

his Canzonette Anacreontiche, publiſhed under his Arcadian name, *Lindoro Elateo*, in 8vo. He died in 1712.—*Tiraboſchi.*

MAGANZA (John Baptiſt), an Italian painter of hiſtory, was born at Vicenza in 1577, and died in 1617.—*Pilk.*

MAGELHAENS (John Hyacinth de), a learned Portugueſe eccleſiaſtic, who was a member of the royal ſociety, and of ſeveral foreign academies. He reſided in London the greateſt part of his life, and died in 1790. He was well acquainted with every branch of natural philoſophy, and publiſhed ſome uſeful tracts on experimental ſubjects. —*Gent. Mag.*

MAGELLAN (Ferdinand), a famous Portugueſe navigator. In 1510 he ſerved under Abuquerque, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery, and by his exact knowledge of the Indian ſeas. On his return to Portugal he aſpired to the rank of commander, but being diſappointed he entered into the ſervice of the emperor Charles V. who gave him the command of a fleet, with which, in 1519, he diſcovered the ſtraits called by his name at the extremity of South America, after which he took poſſeſſion of the Philippine iſlands, in the name of the king of Spain. He was ſlain at thoſe iſlands in a ſkirmiſh with the natives in 1521. One veſſel only of this expedition, with eighteen men, returned to Europe.—*Moreri.*

MAGINUS (John Anthony), profeſſor of mathematics at Bologna, was born at Padua, and died in 1617. He is ſaid to have predicted his own death by aſtrological calculation. He wrote Aſtronomical Tables, Ephemerides, and other works.—*Moreri.*

MAGGI (Jerome), or *Magius*, a learned Italian, was a native of Tuſcany. He ſtudied juriſprudence, to which he added a great knowledge of mathematics and military architecture. The Venetians appointed him judge of the admiralty in the iſland of Cyprus, where by his ſkill the city of Famagouſta reſiſted a long time the attacks of the Turks. When it was taken he was carried in chains to Conſtantinople, and thrown into priſon, where he wrote a Treatiſe on Bells, and another on the Wooden Horſe, which he dedicated to the French and Imperial ambaſſadors, his correſpondence with whom being diſcovered, he was ſtrangled by order of the vizir in 1573. Beſides the above he wrote De Mundi exitio per combuſtionem; Commentaries on the Inſtitutes of Juſtinian, and a Treatiſe on Fortifications, folio. His brother *Bartholomew* was a phyſician, and died at Bologna in 1552. He wrote a book on Gun-ſhot wounds, 4to.

MAGGI (Charles Maria), an Italian poet of the 17th century, and one of the reſtorers of good taſte in Italy, after the barbarous ravage of the ſchool of Marini. He was born at Milan in 1630, and was ſecretary to the ſenate of that city. He died in 1699. His works and life were publiſhed by Muratori at Milan in 4 vols. 12mo. in 1700.

MAGLIABECCHI (Anthony), a learned Italian, was born at Florence in 1656. He was deſigned by his parents for the buſineſs of a goldſmith, but having a ſtrong inclination to learning, he abandoned that profeſſion, and acquired ſuch a ſtore of knowledge as to be appointed librarian to the grand duke of Tuſcany. He correſponded with moſt of the learned men in Europe, and aſtoniſhing things, bordering on the marvellous, are told of his memory. His delight was wholly in books and manuſcripts, and he refuſed preferments and riches. An old cloak ſerved him for a garment by day and a covering by night. He had one ſtraw chair for his table, and another to ſleep on. He died in 1714. A Collection of Letters to him was publiſhed at Florence in 1745 in 8vo.—*Life by Spence. Moreri.*

MAGNENTIUS, a German, who roſe from being a private ſoldier to the firſt employments in the empire. The emperor Conſtans had a great eſteem for him, and in a mutiny among the troops delivered him from the fury of the ſoldiers by covering him with his robe. Magnentius murdered his benefactor in 350, and aſſumed the title of Emperor; but Conſtantius II. avenged the death of his brother, and after a bloody battle took Magnentius priſoner, and put him to death at Lyons in 353.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

MAGNON (John), a French poet and advocate, was born at Tournus. He exerciſed his profeſſion ſome time at Lyons, and then quitted it for dramatic writing. His plays however are very indifferent. He was aſſaſſinated in the night in 1662, by ſome ſtreet robbers at Paris. He projected but never completed an Encyclopedie in verſe.—*Moreri.*

MAGNUS (John), archbiſhop of Upſal in Sweden, was born in 1488. He oppoſed the reformation in Sweden, and finding his efforts ineffectual, he retired to Rome, where he died in 1544. He wrote a Hiſtory of Sweden, and Lives of the Archbiſhops of Upſal, in folio.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

MAGNUS (Olaus), brother and ſucceſſor of the preceding. He was at the council of Trent, where he diſplayed conſiderable abilities. He died at Rome in 1560. His greateſt work is a Hiſtory of the Northern Nations, fol. 1555.—*Ibid.*

MAHOMET, or MOHAMMED, a famous impoſtor, was born in 570, at Mecca, a city of Arabia, of the noble family of Koreiſh. Loſing his father in his infancy, the guardianſhip of him devolved on his uncle Abu Taleb, who employed him to go with his caravans from Mecca to Damaſcus. In this employment of camel driver he continued till he was twenty-eight years of age, when he married Cadiga, a rich widow. Becoming hereby one of the wealthieſt men in Mecca, he formed the deſign of obtaining the ſovereignty; and judging there was no way ſo likely to gain his end as by effecting a change in the religion of his country-

men, he ſuddenly aſſumed a very ſanctified appearance. Having remarked in his travels the infinite variety of ſects which prevailed, he conceived that his project was not impracticable. He accordingly ſpent much of his time in a cave near Mecca, ſeemingly alone, and employed in meditation and prayer, but in reality he called to his aid a Perſian jew, well verſed in the hiſtory and laws of his perſuaſion, and two Chriſtians, one of the Jacobite and the other of the Neſtorian ſect. With the help of theſe men he framed his *Koran*, or the book which he pretended to have received at different times from heaven by the hands of the angel Gabriel. At the age of forty he publicly aſſumed the prophetical character, calling himſelf the apoſtle of God. At firſt he had only his wife and eight other followers; but in three years his diſciples were conſiderably numerous. On theſe he impoſed the moſt marvellous tales, but well adapted to deceive ignorant and ſuperſtitious minds. He pretended to have paſſed into the higheſt heavens in one night, on the back of a beautiful aſs called Al Borak, and accompanied by the angel Gabriel. There he had an interview with Adam, Abraham, Moſes, David, and Jeſus Chriſt, who acknowledged his ſuperiority, which was confirmed to him by the Deity himſelf. This romance ſtaggered even ſome of his beſt friends, and a powerful confederacy being formed againſt him, he was forced to quit Mecca, and to ſeek a refuge in Medina. This retreat occaſioned the foundation of his empire, and of his religion. The Mohammedans adopt it as their chronological ſtandard, calling it the *Hegira*, that is the *Flight* or *Perſecution*, being the firſt day of our July, A D. 622. Mahomet had ſtill a number of diſciples, upon whom he inculcated this principle, that they were not to diſpute for their religion by word but by the ſword. This was a doctrine well adapted to a lawleſs and wandering people, and was ſoon carried into practice by them. The jewiſh Arabs were the firſt who experienced its effects. Mahomet committed upon them the moſt ſhocking cruelties, put numbers to death, ſold others for ſlaves, and diſtributed their goods among his ſoldiers. A faith thus propagated could not but ſucceed in a country like Arabia. He rewarded his adherents here by plunder, and held out to them a certain happineſs of the moſt ſenſual kind hereafter. In 627 he made a treaty with the inhabitants of Mecca, which two years afterwards he violated, and ſtormed the place with fire and ſword. Having made himſelf maſter of Arabia, he extended his conqueſts into Syria, where he took ſeveral cities, and laid ſome of the princes under tribute. While engaged in this victorious career, a jeweſs poiſoned a ſhoulder of mutton which was laid before him, and of which he and his companions ate heartily. One of them died immediately, but the prophet lingered ſome time. When the woman was examined, ſhe declared, that ſhe had perpetrated the deed on purpoſe to try whether he was really a true prophet. Of the effects of this poiſon he died, A.D. 632, and of the hegira 8, aged 62. After the death of Cadiga he had ſeveral wives and concubines, by whom he had many children, but left only a daughter named Fatima, who married his ſucceſſor Ali. It is a vulgar error, that the body of Mahomet was laid in a ſteel coffin, and ſuſpended in his tomb at Medina between two magnets. The *Koran* of this impoſtor contains a good deal of practical morality, drawn from the ſcriptures, but blended with extravagant tales, and blaſphemous doctrines. The beſt printed edition is that of Maracci, in Arabic and Latin, Padua, 2 vols. fol. 1698. It has been well tranſlated into Engliſh by Sale, in 2 vols. 4to. and 2 vols. 8vo. and into French by Du Ryer and Savary.—*Prideaux's Life of Mahomet. Great Hiſt. Dict.*

MAHOMET I. emperor of the Turks, was the ſon of Bajazet I. and ſucceeded his brother Moſes in 1413. He re-eſtabliſhed the glory of the Ottoman empire, which had been ravaged by Tamerlane, and fixed the ſeat of government at Adrianople, where he died in 1421, aged 47.—*Rycaut's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

MAHOMET II. was born at Adrianople in 1430, and ſucceeded his father Amurath II. in 1451. He made many conqueſts, and was the firſt who aſſumed the title of grand ſignior. His death in 1481 occaſioned public rejoicings at Rome and Italy. Mahomet is ſaid to have been a free-thinker, and to have ridiculed throughout the religion in which he was brought up. His letters, collected by a knight of Rhodes, have been printed.—*Ibid.*

MAHOMET III. ſucceeded his father, Amurath III. in 1595. He commenced his reign by ſtrangling nineteen of his brothers, and drowning ten of his father's wives. He entered Hungary, took Agria by capitulation, and then maſſacred the whole garriſon. The archduke Maximilian marched againſt him, and nearly obtained a complete victory, when Mahomet, who had made a falſe retreat, ſuddenly returned to the charge, and routed the Imperialiſts. He was afterwards leſs ſucceſsful, and obliged to ſue for peace to the chriſtian princes, whoſe ſtates he had ravaged. He died in 1603.—*Ibid. Univ. Hiſt.*

MAHOMET IV. was born in 1642. He became emperor in 1649, after the tragical death of his father, Ibraham I. The Turks were at this time engaged in a war with the Venetians, and made themſelves maſters of the iſle of Candia in 1669, after loſing 100,000 men. Mahomet marched in perſon againſt Poland, and having taken ſeveral places, made peace with that country on condition of an annual tribute being paid to him. Sobieſki, irritated at this treaty, raiſed an army, and the year following defeated the Turks near Choczim. He alſo

obtained a number of other advantages over them, and a peace was concluded favourable to Poland in 1676. In 1683 the Turks laid ſiege to Vienna, on which Sobieſki marched to its relief, and routed the beſiegers. The year following a league was entered into againſt the Turks between the emperor, the king of Poland, and the Venetians. The janiſſaries, attributing their misfortunes to the indolence of the ſultan, depoſed him in 1687, and gave the ſceptre to his brother Solyman III who ſent him to the ſame priſon from whence he had himſelf been taken. Mahomet died there in 1691.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

MAHOMET V. or rather MAHMOUD, the ſon of Muſtapha II. was born in 1696, and placed on the throne in 1730, after the depoſition of his uncle Achmet III. Thamas Kouli Khan took from him Georgia and Armenia. He died in 1754.—*Ibid.*

MAHUDEL (Nicolas), a learned writer, was born at Langres in 1673. He was at firſt a jeſuit, afterwards a monk of the order of La Trappe, and laſtly a phyſician at Paris, where he was confined in the Baſtille for ſome time. He died in 1747. He wrote an Hiſtorical Diſſertation on the Antient Money of Spain, and a Letter on a Medal of the City of Carthage.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MAIER (Michael), a German alchemiſt and roſycrucian of the 17th century, who ruined himſelf by his ridiculous purſuits. He wrote many books on alchemy and the roſycrucian reveries.—*Moreri.*

MAIGNAN (Emanuel), a French eccleſiaſtic and philoſopher, was born at Toulouſe in 1601, and educated among the jeſuits, but afterwards he took the habit among the minims. In 1636 he went to Rome, and occupied a profeſſor's chair with great reputation. In 1650 he returned to his native city, where he died in 1676 He publiſhed, 1. De Perſpectiva Horaria; 2. a Courſe of Philoſophy, 4 vols 8vo —*Ibid.*

MAIGROT (Charles), a doctor of the Sorbonne, who was made biſhop of Conon, and vicar apoſtolic, and ſent to China. He ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the jeſuits, who permitted the Chineſe converts to pay religious adoration at the tombs of their anceſtors. Maigrot died at Rome, about 1720 He wrote an Examination of the Chineſe Worſhip, &c. —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MAILLA (Joſeph Anne Marie de Moyriac de), a learned jeſuit, was born in Savoy in 1670. Having made himſelf acquainted with the Chineſe language, he was ſent miſſionary to that country in 1703, and was greatly eſteemed by the emperor Kang-Hi, who employed him to make a map of China and Chineſe Tartary. He tranſlated the annals of China into French, part of which has been publiſhed by Groſier. He died at Pekin in 1748.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MAILLARD (Oliver), a French cordelier and doctor in divinity, who was celebrated both as a ſtateſman and a preacher. He died at Toulouſe in 1502. His ſermons were printed at Paris in 1730, in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

MAILLEBOIS (John Baptiſt Deſmarets, marquis of), a French general, was the ſon of Nicholas Deſmarets, comptroller general of the finances. He reduced Corſica to the dominion of France, for which he afterwards received a marſhal's ſtaff. He afterwards ſerved with reputation in Germany, but in 1746 was defeated at the battle of Placentia. He died in 1762, aged 80. The account of his campaigns was publiſhed in 1755, in 3 vols. 4to. There was another French general of this name, who commanded with ſucceſs in Germany, and in 1784 was ſent to Holland, to ſupport the party there oppoſed to Pruſſia. Being obliged to leave France at the beginning of the revolution, he died at Maeſtricht in 1792.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MAILLET (Benedict de), a French writer, was born in 1659. He was ſixteen years conſul-general in Egypt, and enjoyed afterwards the ſame poſt at Leghorn. He died at Marſeilles in 1738. He wrote a work on the Origin of the Earth, publiſhed under the name of *Telliamed*, in 1 vol. 8vo. and a Deſcription of Egypt, 2 vols. 12mo —*Ibid.*

MAIMBOURG (Louis), a learned French writer, was born of a noble family at Nancy in Lorrain in 1610. He entered into the ſociety of jeſuits, but was expelled by order of pope Innocent XI. in 1682, for defending the liberty of the Gallican church. But Louis XIV. gave him a conſiderable penſion. He retired to the abbey of St. Victor at Paris, where he died in 1686. He wrote hiſtories of Arianiſm, of the Croiſades, of Calviniſm, Lutheraniſm, and other works.—*Moreri.*

MAIMONIDES (Moſes), or Moſes the ſon of Maimon, a jewiſh rabbi, was born at Cordova in Spain in 1131. He is commonly called Moſes Egyptus, becauſe he lived in that country as phyſician to the ſultan. He was verſed in ſeveral languages and ſciences, but particularly mathematics and medicine. He was alſo learned in theology, and the jews account him as ſecond only to Moſes the legiſlator. He expoſed the fabulous traditions of the rabbins, and explained the ſcriptures in a rational manner. His principal works are, the Jad, or Miſchna: Terah; the More Nevochim; and the Peruſchim, or Commentaries on the Miſchna. He died at the age of 70.—*Buxtorf.*

MAINFROY, prince of Tarento, was the natural ſon of the emperor Frederic II. After the death of Conrad IV. king of Sicily, he had the guardianſhip of his ſon Conradin, from whom he took the throne, and cauſed himſelf to be crowned at Palermo. Having quarrelled with pope Innocent IV. he invaded the eccleſiaſtical eſtates, and laid ſiege to Rome. The pope excommunicated him, and gave his kingdoms of Naples and Sicily to Charles of Anjou. A war enſued, and Mainfroy was ſlain on the plains of Beneventto in 1266.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

MAINTENON (Frances D'Aubigné, marchioneſs de), was the grand-daughter of Theodore Agrippa D'Aubigné, and born in 1635 in the priſon of Niort, where her father was confined. When he recovered his liberty he went to Martinico with his family for the purpoſe of recruiting his fortune; but a propenſity to gaming proved his ruin. On his death his widow returned to Europe, leaving Frances behind, but ſhe was ſoon after ſent to France by thoſe who had the care of her. She was at firſt patronized by her paternal aunt, madame de Villette, from whom ſhe was removed by an order of court, leſt ſhe ſhould be brought up a proteſtant. In 1651 ſhe married the celebrated Scarron, from whom ſhe learned the Latin, Spaniſh, and Italian languages. In 1660 ſhe became a widow in very narrow circumſtances, but the queen allowed her a penſion, with which ſhe retired to a convent at Paris. The death of her patron deprived her of her penſion, and reduced her to great difficulties; but by means of her old friend madame de Monteſpan, the king's miſtreſs, ſhe obtained the renewal of her penſion. By the command of his majeſty ſhe undertook the education of the children he had by madame de Monteſpan, which truſt ſhe diſcharged with great fidelity. In this ſituation ſhe acquired the eſteem of the king, who in 1674 purchaſed for her the eſtate of Maintenon, which name ſhe aſſumed. The royal inſtitution of St. Louis, for the young and indigent female nobility, was founded by madame de Maintenon, and liberally endowed by the king. This was afterwards called the ſociety of St. Cyr, and was diſtinguiſhed by many excellent regulations. In 1685 the king, over whom ſhe had a complete aſcendancy, made her his wife; but the marriage was never publicly avowed. She has been accuſed of moving him to revoke the edict of Nantes, but this is improbable, as it is certain ſhe exerted all her influence in behalf of the ſuffering proteſtants. At her requeſt Racine wrote his religious dramas of Eſther and Athaliah, which were originally performed by the young ladies of St. Cyr. For a conſiderable time ſhe lived on terms of intimacy with Fenelon, and on his recommendation patronized madame Guyon; but afterwards ſhe joined the perſecutors of that excellent man. On the death of Louis ſhe retired to St. Cyr, where ſhe died in 1718. Many of her letters have been publiſhed.—*Memoirs of Madame de Maintenon. Moreri.*

MAJOR (John), a Scotch divine and hiſtorian, was born near North Berwick, in 1469. He ſtudied at Paris, where he took his doctor's degree, and on his return to Scotland became profeſſor of divinity at St. Andrew's, of which univerſity he was appointed provoſt. He died about 1550. He wrote the Hiſtory of Scotland; the Mirror of Examples; a Commentary on the Goſpels, &c.—*Moreri.*

MAJOR (John Daniel), a phyſician and naturaliſt, was born at Breſlaw in 1634. He became profeſſor of medicine at Kiel, where he founded a botanic garden. He died at Stockholm in 1693. His principal works are, 1. Lithologia curioſa ſive de animalibus et plantis in lapidem converſis, 4to.; 2. De Cancris et ſerpentibus petrefactis, 4to.; 3. Hiſtoria anatomiæ, folio.—*Moreri.*

MAJORAGIO (Marc Anthony), ſo called from a village of that name in the Milaneſe, where he was born in 1514. He became profeſſor of belles lettres at Milan, and died there in 1555. He wrote Commentaries on Ariſtotle's Rhetoric, Cicero's Orator, and on Virgil, folio; and other works.—*Moreri.*

MAJORIANUS (Julius Valerius), emperor of the weſt, was raiſed to the throne in 457. He was of a good family, and his virtues rendered him deſerving of his elevation. He made war againſt the Vandals with ſucceſs, and concluded an advantageous peace with them. He was murdered by Ricimer, one of his generals, in 461.—*Crevier. Gibbon.*

MAIRAN (John James d'Ortous de), an ingenious Frenchman, was born at Beziers in 1678. He was a member of the academy of ſciences, and ſucceeded Fontenelle as ſecretary in 1741. He died at Paris in 1771. His principal works are, a Diſſertation on the cauſe of the phoſphoric Light; Hiſtorical and Philoſophical Treatiſe on the Aurora Borealis; Letters concerning China; Diſſertation upon Ice; and a number of Memoirs and Elogies.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MAIRE (John le), a French poet, was born in Hainault in 1473, and died in 1524. He wrote among other pieces an allegorical poem called the Three Tales of Cupids and of Atropos, &c. Paris 1525, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

MAIRE (James le), a Dutch navigator, who ſailed from the Texel in 1615 with two veſſels. In the following year he diſcovered the ſtraits which bear his name in South America. After viſiting New Guinea, he ſailed to Batavia, where he was made priſoner, and the only veſſel he had left was confiſcated, under the pretence of his having infringed on the rights of the Dutch Eaſt India Company. He died on his paſſage to Europe in 1617.—*Moreri.*

MAIRET (John), a French poet, was born at Beſançon in 1604. He was page to the duke of Montmorency, who gave him a penſion, and he alſo received ſome conſiderable favours from cardinal Richelieu. He died in 1686. Beſides his poems he wrote twelve tragedies of little merit.—*Moreri.*

MAISTRE (Antony le), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1608. He was brought up to the bar, which profeſſion he quitted, and entered into the ſociety of Port Royal, where he died in 1658. He publiſhed a tranſlation of Chryſoſtom on the Prieſthood; the Life of St. Bernard; and other works.—*Moreri.*

MAISTRE (Louis Iſaac le), better known by the name of *Sacy*, was brother of the preceding, and born at Paris in 1613. He en-

tered into orders, but being a zealous janſeniſt he was ſent to the Baſtille, where he continued two years, and wrote ſome works, particularly one entitled, the Figures of the Bible. He alſo began there his tranſlation of the Scriptures. In 1668 he recovered his liberty. He died in 1684. Beſides his tranſlation of the Bible in 3 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. folio, he wrote Letters of Piety; an Attack on the Jeſuits, and other works.—*Ibid.*

MAITLAND (John), lord of Thyelſtane, and chancellor of Scotland, was born in 1545. In 1589 he attended king James VI. to Norway, where his conſort the princeſs of Denmark was detained by contrary winds. He died in 1595. He wrote Epigrammata Latina, publiſhed in the Delicæ Poetarum Scotorum, Amſterdam, 1637.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MAITLAND (William), a Scotch writer, was born at Brechin about 1693. He was originally a dealer in hair, which profeſſion he quitted for that of literature. He compiled a Hiſtory of London, in 2 vols. folio; another of Edinburgh, folio; alſo the Hiſtory and Antiquities of Scotland, 2 vols. folio. He died at Montroſe in 1757.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MAITTAIRE (Michael), a learned grammarian and bibliographer, was born in London in 1668, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, from whence he was removed to Chriſt church, Oxford, where he took his degrees. In 1695 he was appointed ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool, which place he held only four years. He died in 1747. Mr. Maittaire publiſhed accurate editions of the Latin Claſſics; an edition of the New Teſtament in Greek; the Corpus Poetarum Latinorum, 2 vols. fol.; Annales Typographici, 5 vols. 4to.; Hiſtoria Typographorum, 2 vols. 8vo.; Hiſtoria Stephanorum, 8vo.; Græcæ Linguæ Dialecti, 8vo; Miſcellanea Græcorum aliquot Scriptorum Carmina, 4to. He was alſo the author of two pamphlets againſt Whiſton on the Trinity.—*Nichols's Anecd. of Bowyer.*

MAIUS, or MAY, (John Henry), a lutheran divine, was born in 1653 at Pfortzheim. He became profeſſor of the Oriental languages at Gieſſen, and died there in 1719. His works are, 1. Hiſtoria Animalium Scripturæ Sacræ, 8vo.; 2. Vitæ Johannis Reuchlini, 8vo.; 3. Synopſis Theologiæ Symbolicæ; 4. Hiſtoria Reformationis Lutheri, &c.—*Moreri.*

MALACHI, the laſt of the twelve prophets. He lived in the time of Nehemiah, in the reign of Artaxerxes Longomanus, and is ſaid to have died young. He propheſied the coming of John the Baptiſt, under the name of Elias.—*Gray's Key O. T.*

MALACHY (St.), was born at Armagh in Ireland, in 1094. He was ſucceſſively abbot of Benetor, biſhop of Connor, and archbiſhop of Armagh. The laſt dignity he reſigned, after greatly reforming his dioceſe, in 1135. He died at Clairvaux, in the arms of his friend St. Bernard, in 1148. Several predictions have been attributed to him, but thoſe which paſs under his name are mere inventions.—*Moreri.*

MALAGRIDA (Gabriel), an Italian Jeſuit, who was ſent by his ſuperiors as a miſſionary to Portugal, where he gained great popularity by his eloquence. When the king baniſhed the jeſuits from his dominions, he ſuffered Malagrida, Alexander, and Mathos, to remain, who are ſuppoſed to have joined in the duke of Alveiro's conſpiracy. Malagrida publiſhed an extravagant book, entitled, The Life of St. Anne; he alſo pretended to be a prophet, and preached ſome viſionary notions, for which he was taken up by the inquiſition, and burnt as a heretic, in 1761, aged 75.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MALCOLM IV. king of Scotland, was the grandſon of David, and aſcended the throne in 1153. He founded ſeveral churches and monaſteries, and died in 1165.—*Buchanan.*

MALDONAT (John), a Spaniſh jeſuit, was born at Eſtramadura, in 1534. He ſtudied at Salamanca, and entered among the jeſuits at Rome in 1562. The year following he went to France, where he became profeſſor of divinity and philoſophy. But being accuſed of holding heretical notions, he retired to Bourges, from whence he was called to Rome to ſuperintend the publiſhing of the Septuagint verſion of the Bible. He died there in 1583. He wrote Commentaries on the Prophets, and on the Goſpels, which are highly eſteemed. He was alſo the author of a Treatiſe on Grace, another on Original Sin; a Treatiſe on Angels and Demons, and other works.—*Moreri.*

MALEBRANCHE (Nicolas), a philoſopher, was born at Paris in 1638. He was admitted into the congregation of the Oratory in 1660, and died in 1715. He wrote ſeveral books, the principal of which is the Search after Truth, printed at Paris in 1674. His object in this work is to ſhew, that the only way of diſcovering truth is to obſerve every thing in God; or, in other words, to abſtract the mind from all objects but in reference to the Fountain of Exiſtence. His ſubſequent works are all on the ſame principle.—*Moreri.*

MALEGUZZI-VALERI (Veronica), an ingenious lady, was born at Reggio in Italy. She ſupported two theſes in public on the liberal arts, which have been publiſhed; alſo a drama entitled, Innocence Recognized. She died in 1690, in the convent of Modena.—*Tiraboſchi.*

MALELAS (John), a teacher of rhetoric at Antioch, in the year 900. He wrote a Chronicle from the Creation to the Reign of Juſtinian, which was printed at Oxford in 1691.—*Voſſ. de Script. Græc.*

MALERMI or MALERBI (Nicolas), a Venetian monk of the 15th century, who tranſlated the Bible into the Italian language, which was printed at Venice, in 2 vols fol.

1471, under the title of Biblia Volgare Iſtoriato. He alſo wrote La Legenda di Tutti Santi, *Venet.* 1474 fol.—*Tiraboſchi.*

MALESHERBES (Chriſtian William Lamoignon), an eminent French counſellor, was born at Paris in 1721. His talents procured him the place of preſident of the court of Aids in 1750, which place he held with great reputation above twenty years, and then retired to his paternal eſtate. In 1775 he was recalled from his retreat, and made miniſter of ſtate for the interior. Under his adminiſtration priſons were viſited, and numerous abuſes removed; but the year following he reſigned. Maleſherbes then travelled into different countries, in a plain attire, and under an aſſumed name. At the beginning of the revolution he conceived a hope that it would have been productive of good; but the illuſion ſoon vaniſhed. He voluntarily pleaded the cauſe of the virtuous and unfortunate Louis XVI. and defended him with all the ardour of conſcious rectitude. This excellent man was condemned to death, with his daughter and grand-daughter, by the revolutionary tribunal, April 22, 1793. He wrote a treatiſe on Rural Economy; Thoughts and Maxims; Two Memoirs on the Civil State of the Proteſtants.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MALEZIEU (Nicolas de), a learned Frenchman, was born at Paris in 1650. He was preceptor to the dukes of Maine and Burgundy, a member of the French academy, and alſo of that of ſciences. He died in 1727. He wrote, 1. Elements of Geometry, 8vo.; 2. Miſcellanies in verſe, 1712.—*Moreri.*

MALHERBE (Francis de), a French poet, was born at Caen about 1555, and died at Paris in 1628. Balzac and Boileau give him a high character. His works conſiſt of Paraphraſes on the Pſalms, Sonnets, Odes, and Epigrams; the beſt edition of which is that of Paris, in 1757, 8vo. He alſo tranſlated ſome of Seneca's letters, and part Livy.—*Ibid.*

MALINGRE (Claude), a French hiſtorian, who publiſhed ſeveral works of little merit. He was a native of Sens, and died at the beginning of the 17th century. His beſt work is a Hiſtory of the Honorary Dignities of France, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

MALIPIERRA (Olympia), an Italian lady, was born of a noble Venetian family, and died about 1559. Her poems are in a collection, publiſhed at Naples by Bulifon.—*Tiraboſchi.*

MALLEMANS (Claude), a French prieſt and mathematician, was born at Beaune. He was a member of the congregation of the oratory, and was many years profeſſor of philoſophy at Paris. He died in 1723, aged 77. His principal works are; A New Philoſophical Syſtem of the World, 12mo.; the Famous Problem of the Quadrature of the Circle, 12mo. His brother *John* was a captain of the dragoons, and afterwards entered into orders. He died in 1740, aged 91. He tranſlated Virgil into French, and wrote Diſſertations on Difficult Paſſages of Scripture; a Hiſtory of Religion from the Beginning of the World to the Reign of Jovian, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MALLET, or MALLOCH (David), a Scotch writer, was born about 1700, and educated at Edinburgh. He was tutor to the ſons of the duke of Montroſe, with whom he travelled, and on his return ſettled in London, where he became an author by profeſſion. In 1740 he publiſhed a Life of Lord Bacon, which is a very inſignificant work, and totally unworthy of the ſubject. The ducheſs of Marlborough employed him to write the life of her huſband, on which it was obſerved, that as he had forgot Bacon was a philoſopher, ſo he would probably omit to notice Marlborough as a general. This life, however, never appeared. Frederick prince of Wales appointed him his under-ſecretary; and he aſſiſted Mr. Thompſon in compoſing the maſque of Alfred, which was performed before his royal highneſs at Cliefden-houſe. Lord Bolingbroke left him his philoſophical works, which he publiſhed after the author's death. Mallet died in 1765. His poetical performances are indifferent.—*Gen. B.D.*

MALLET (Edmund), a French divine, was born at Melun, in 1713. He became profeſſor of theology in the college of Navarre at Paris, where he died in 1755. He wrote ſome works on the principles of Poetry and Eloquence; Eſſay on the beſt Orators; Hiſtory of the Civil Wars of France, tranſlated from Davila; the articles in Divinity, and the Belles Lettres in the French Encyclopédie, were alſo by him.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MALLET DU PAN (James), was born at Geneva in 1750. Voltaire became his patron, and obtained for him the profeſſorſhip of belles lettres at Caſſel. After diſcharging the duties of this ſituation with applauſe, he engaged in politics, and continued the Annals of Linguet. He alſo conducted the political part of the Mercure de France. When the revolution broke out he eſpouſed the royal cauſe, and defended it at the riſk of his life. Being driven from his country he came to London, where he publiſhed his Mercure Britannique, a Journal of great merit and moderation. He died at Richmond in 1800, and being in low circumſtances, a liberal ſubſcription was formed for his widow and children. Beſides the above, he wrote a Diſcourſe on the Influence of Philoſophy upon Letters, 8vo.; Diſcourſe on Eloquence and Political Syſtems, 12mo; Conſiderations upon the French Revolution, 8vo.; Correſpondence for a Hiſtory of French Republicaniſm.—*Monthly Mag. Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MALLINKROTT (Bernard), dean of the cathedral of Munſter, to which ſee he aſpired, but was diſappointed; and conſpiring againſt the biſhop, he was degraded from his dignity, and impriſoned in the caſtle of Ottelnzheim, where he died in 1664. He

wrote 1. De Natura et uſu Literarum, 4to.: 2. De Ortu et Progreſſu artis Typographicæ, 4to.; and ſome other works.—*Moreri.*

MALOUIN (Paul James), profeſſor of medicine in the royal college of Paris, and phyſician to the queen, was born at Caen in 1701, and died at Paris of an apoplexy in 1777. His principal works are; a Treatiſe on Chemiſtry, 12mo.; another on Medical Chemiſtry. He was alſo the author of the articles on that ſubject in the Encyclopédie. There was another phyſician of the ſame name and family, who died in 1718. He wrote a Treatiſe on Solid and Fluid Bodies. —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MALPIGHI (Marcello), an Italian anatomiſt, was born in 1628, and educated at Bologna, where he applied to the ſtudy of phyſic, and took his doctor's degree. In 1656 he obtained a profeſſorſhip in that univerſity; but removed from thence to Piſa, on an invitation from the grand duke of Tuſcany. In 1659 he returned to Bologna; but in 1691 pope Innocent XII. ſent for him to Rome, where he died in 1694. His works were printed in folio at London in 1697, and at Amſterdam in 1698, 4to. He made ſome anatomical diſcoveries.—*Halleri Bibl. Anat.*

MALVASIA (Charles Cæſar), an Italian eccleſiaſtic, was a native of Bologna, of which cathedral he was a canon. He wrote in Italian a Hiſtory of the Painters of Bologna, 2 vols. 1678, alſo a work entitled, Marmora Fulſinea, 4to. 1660.—*Tiraboſchi.*

MALVEZZI (Virgilio, marquis of), was born at Bologna in 1599. In 1619 he took his degree of doctor of laws, after which he turned ſoldier, and was admitted into the council of war by Philip IV. of Spain. He died at Cologne in 1654. His diſcourſes upon Tacitus have been tranſlated into Engliſh. He was the author of ſeveral other works.—*Tiraboſchi.*

MAMBRUN (Peter), a French jeſuit, was born in the dioceſe of Clermont in 1581, and died in 1661. He is celebrated for his Latin Eclogues and Georgics, in which he has imitated Virgil —*Moreri.*

MAMMEA (Julia), was the daughter of Julius Avitus, and mother of the emperor Alexander Severus, to whom ſhe gave an excellent education. In his minority ſhe governed with great judgment, baniſhed flatterers, and filled the public ſtations with men of merit. She embraced the chriſtian religion, and patronized Origen; but ſhe is charged with being cruel and avaricious. In an inſurrection of the ſoldiers ſhe was murdered with her ſon at Mayence, in 235. —*Crevier. Gibbon.*

MAN (Cornelius de), a Dutch painter, was born at Delft in 1621. He ſtudied nine years in France and Italy, where he copied after the beſt maſters, and then returned to his own country. He died in 1706. He painted hiſtory, converſations, and portraits. —*Pilkington.*

MANASSEH, king of Judah, ſucceeded his father, Hezekiah, at the age of 12 years. The commencement of his reign was diſgraced by all manner of crimes and idolatrous abominations. In 677 B.C. Aſarhaddon king of Aſſyria invaded his dominions, and carried Manaſſeh captive to Babylon, where his misfortunes produced repentance. The king of Babylon gave him his liberty and reſtored him to his kingdom. On his return to Jeruſalem he eſtabliſhed the worſhip of the true God, and died in 643 B. C. There is a fine prayer by him in the Apocrypha.—*Gray's Key O. T.*

MANCINELLI (Antonio), an Italian writer, was born at Velletri in 1452, and died about 1506. He wrote ſome Italian and Latin poems, and notes on claſſic authors.—*Tiraboſchi.*

MANCO-CAPAC, founder and firſt inca of the empire of Peru. He civilized and reunited the different tribes of Peruvians, to whom he pretended that the ſun was his father. After his death they worſhipped him as a deity.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

MANDEVILLE (ſir John), an Engliſh traveller, was born at St. Alban's about the beginning of the 14th century. He ſpent thirty-four years in viſiting various countries. And on his return publiſhed a Relation of his Voyages, which abound in much curious matter, but blended with the moſt extravagant fictions. The firſt edition is dated Liege in 1455, with this title, Itinerariis à terra Angliæ ad Partes Jeroſolymitanis, 4to. The author died at Liege in 1372. *Great. Hiſt. Dict.*

MANDEVILLE (Bernard), a Dutch phyſician, was born at Dort about 1670. He ſettled in London at the beginning of the 18th century, and publiſhed in 1709 a licentious book entitled, The Virgin Unmaſked. In 1711 appeared his treatiſe on Hypochondriac and Hyſteric Paſſions, 8vo. But the work by which he is moſt known, is his Fable of the Bees; or, Private Vices Public Benefits, 2 vols. 8vo. This book was attacked by ſeveral writers on account of its pernicious principles, equally offenſive to religion and government. He died in 1733. —*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MANES, an hereſiarch of the third century. He was a native of Perſia, and taught that there were two principles of all things, co-eternal and co-equal, that all good proceeded from the former, and all evil from the latter; that the good being was the author of the New Teſtament, and the bad of the Old; the one the creator of the body, and the other of the ſoul. His followers became numerous, and were denominated Manichees. Manes was flayed alive by order of Sapor king of Perſia, for failing to cure his ſon.—*Bayle. Moſheim.*

MANETHO, an Egyptian hiſtorian, who flouriſhed in the time of Ptolomy Philadelphus, about 304 B.C. He was high prieſt of Heliopolis, and compoſed in Greek

a Hiſtory of Egypt, which is loſt, but ſome extracts remain, as alſo does a poem of his on the influence of the ſtars, publiſhed by Gronovius at Leyden in 1698.—*Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.*

MANETTI (Gianozzo), a celebrated Italian, who was the ſcholar of Chryſoloras, and one of thoſe who in the 15th century contributed to the revival of letters. He was a native of Florence, in which univerſity he explained the philoſophy of Ariſtotle. He was alſo employed on affairs of government, in which he ſhewed conſiderable ſkill and prudence: but being purſued by envy he retired to Rome, where pope Nicholas V. made him his ſecretary. He afterwards became the confidential miniſter of Alphonſus, king of Naples; he died in 1459, aged 63. He tranſlated the New Teſtament into Latin; and wrote pieces on the works of Ariſtotle; a Treatiſe againſt the Jews; the Lives of Dante, Petrarch, Boccacio, and pope Nicholas V., and a Latin Treatiſe on the Dignity of Man.—*Tiraboſchi.*

MANETTI (Rutilio), an hiſtorical painter, was born at Sienna in 1571. His works were highly eſteemed at Florence and Piſa. He died in 1639.—*Pilkington.*

MANETTI (Xavier), profeſſor of medicine and botany at Florence, where he died in 1785. He was keeper of the Imperial Garden, and wrote Catalogues horti academiæ Florentinæ, and Viridarium Florentinum, 8vo.; Ornithologiæ, tomus quintus et ultimus, 1775, folio.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MANFREDI (Euſtachio), an eminent mathematician, was born at Bologna in 1674, and became profeſſor of mathematics in the univerſity of that city. He was member of ſeveral foreign academies, and died in 1739. He publiſhed Ephemerides, in 4 vols. 4to.; De Tranſitu Mercurii per Solem, anno. 1723; De Annuis inerrantium Stellarum aberrationibus, 4to. He was alſo an ingenious poet, and his ſonnets and canzonets were publiſhed in 1713.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MANFREDI (Bartolomeo), an eminent painter, was born at Mantua in 1574. He was the diſciple of Caravaggio, whoſe manner he imitated. His ſubjects were ſoldiers, or peaſants, gaming ſcenes, and fortune-tellers.—*D'Argenville.*

MANGEART (Thomas), a learned benedictine, who was antiquary, librarian, and counſellor, to the duke of Lorraine. He died in 1763. His great work is, an Introduction to the Science of Medals, folio.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MANGENOT (Louis), a French eccleſiaſtic and poet, was born at Paris in 1694, and died in 1768. He wrote Eclogues, Fables, Tales, and Madrigals, publiſhed at Amſterdam, in 1776.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MANGET (John James), an eminent phyſician, was born at Geneva in 1652. He was firſt phyſician to the elector of Brandenburg, and died at Geneva in 1742. He publiſhed, Bibliotheca Anatomica; Bibliotheca Pharmaceutico Medica; Bibliotheca Chemica; Bibliotheca Chirurgica; Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, all in 13 vols. folio.—*Haller's Bibl. Anat.*

MANGEY (Thomas), a learned Engliſh divine, was bred at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D. D. He became prebendary of Durham, and publiſhed an edition of Philo Judæus, 2 vols. folio; an Anſwer to Toland's Nazarenus, 8vo.; a volume of Sermons on the Lord's Prayer. He died in 1755.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

MANILIUS (Marcus), a Latin poet in the time of Tiberius. His Aſtronomicon was diſcovered by Poggius in the 16th century. The beſt editions are that of Bentley, 4to. London, 1739, and that of Stoebur, Straſburg, 1787, 8vo.—*Voſſius de Poet. Lat.*

MANLEY (Mary), an Engliſh writer, was born in the iſland of Guernſey. She was deceived into a falſe marriage by a relation of the ſame name, but who, it afterwards appeared was already married. She wrote a tragedy called the Royal Miſchief, which was performed with ſucceſs at the theatre in Lincoln's inn-fields. After this ſhe publiſhed Memoirs of the New Atalantis, a ſatirical and indecent romance, in which ſhe expoſed the firſt characters in the kingdom. She was taken up for this publication, and examined by the privy-council; but the proſecution was dropped. She was alſo the author of Lucius, the firſt Chriſtian King of Britain, a tragedy; a volume of Letters; and other works. She became the miſtreſs of Mr. Barber, alderman of London, and died in 1724.—*Biog. Dram.*

MANLIUS TORQUATUS, a famous Roman, who diſplayed great courage in his youth as military tribune. In a war againſt the Gauls he accepted a challenge given by one of the enemy, and having ſlain him took his collar from his neck, on which account he aſſumed the name of Torquatus. He was the firſt Roman advanced to the dictatorſhip without being previouſly a conſul. But he tarniſhed his glory by putting his ſon to death for defeating the enemy without having received orders to attack them. This gave great diſguſt to the Romans, and on account of his ſeverity in his government, all edicts of extreme rigour were called *Manliana Edicta.* He flouriſhed B.C. 340.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS (Marcus), a celebrated Roman conſul and commander, who when Rome was taken by the Gauls retired into the capitol and preſerved it from a ſudden attack made upon it in the night. The dogs which were kept in the capitol made no noiſe, but the geeſe by their cry awoke Manlius, who had juſt time to repel the enemy. Geeſe from that period were always held ſacred among the Romans, and Manlius was honoured with the ſurname of Capitolinus. He afterwards endeavoured to

obtain the ſovereignty of Rome, for which he was thrown from the Tarpeian rock 384, B.C.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

MANNORY (Louis), an advocate in the parliament of Paris, where he died in 1778, aged 82. His Memoirs and Pleadings in 18 vols. 12mo. are full of curious and ſingular caſes. Having been engaged in a cauſe againſt Voltaire, he became the object of the poet's ſatire.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MANNOZZI (John), an Italian painter, was born near Florence. He ornamented the palace of Lorenzo de Medici with ſeveral admirable pictures in freſco, and died in 1636, aged 46.—*D'Argenville.*

MANSARD (Francis), a French architect, was born in 1598, and died in 1666. He built ſeveral edifices at Paris and other places, was appointed firſt architect to the king, and ſuperintendant of the royal buildings, in which offices he was ſucceeded by his nephew of the ſame name, who was honoured with the order of St. Michael. He died in 1708, aged 69.—*D'Argenville Vies des Architects.*

MANSFELD (Peter Erneſt count de), a German ſtateſman and commander. He was made priſoner in 1552 at Ivoy, which place he governed. He afterwards became governor of Luxemburg, where he maintained tranquillity, while the reſt of the Low Countries was in a ſtate of civil war. He had afterwards the entire command of Brabant. He died in 1604, aged 87.—*Moreri.*

MANSFELD (Erneſt de), natural ſon of the above, by a lady of Mechlin. He ſerved with ſuch reputation in the army, that the emperor Rodolph II. declared him ligitimate. But being diſappointed of his father's places and poſſeſſions, he joined the proteſtant party, and ravaged ſeveral of the provinces belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. He died in 1626.—*Ibid.*

MANSFIELD. See *Murray.*

MANSTEIN (Chriſtopher Herman de), a Ruſſian general and writer, was born at Peterſburg in 1711. He entered into the Pruſſian ſervice, and was ſhot in a battle in 1758. His Hiſtorical Memoirs of Ruſſia, in 2 vols. 4to, are curious and faithful. They were publiſhed in Engliſh by Mr. Hume, 2 vols. 4to. The French edition appeared at Leipſic in 1781.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MANTEGNA (Andrew), an Italian painter, was born in 1451, near Mantua. He was at firſt a ſhepherd; but his genius being diſcovered, he was placed with a painter, and at the age of fourteen he painted an alterpiece for the church of St. Sophia at Padua. He alſo painted the triumph of Julius Cæſar, which picture is at Hampton-court. He died in 1517.—*D'Argenville Vies des Peintres.*

MANTICA (Francis), a learned writer, was born at Udina in 1534. He profeſſed law with great reputation at Padua, from whence pope Sixtus V. called him to Rome, and Clement VIII. made him a cardinal. He died in 1614. His works are, De conjecturis ultimarum voluntatum, 6vo.; Lucubrationes Vaticinæ; Deciſiones Rotæ Romanæ.—*Tiraboſchi.*

MANTINUS (James), a learned Spaniſh phyſician, who practiſed with great repute at Venice in the 16th century. He tranſlated ſome of the works of Averroes and Avicenna into Latin; and wrote a book on the Republic of Plato.—*Moreri.*

MANTON (Thomas), an Engliſh nonconformiſt divine, was born at Lawrence Lydiard, in Somerſetſhire, and received his academical education at Wadham college, Oxford. He was epiſcopally ordained and entered upon the miniſtry at Colyton in Devonſhire. Afterwards he ſettled at Stoke Newington, and frequently preached before the parliament. He was appointed chaplain to Charles II. at the reſtoration; but was deprived in 1662 for non-conformity. In 1671 he was impriſoned for preaching in a conventicle, but was ſoon releaſed. Dr. Manton died in 1677, aged 57, and was buried in the church of Stoke Newington. His works, in five vols. folio, conſiſt chiefly of Sermons in a high Calvaniſtic ſtrain.—*Calamy.*

MANTUAN (Baptiſt), a celebrated Italian poet, was born at Mantua in 1448, and was the natural ſon of Peter Spagnolo, a perſon of great conſequence. He entered among the Carmelites, of which order he became general, but afterwards quitted that dignity. He died in 1516. His works were publiſhed at Paris in 1513, in 3 vols. folio; but the beſt edition is that of Antwerp in 1576, in 4 vols. 8vo.—*Tiraboſchi.*

MANUEL (Comnenus), emperor of the Eaſt, was the ſon of John Comnenus, and born in 1120. He was crowned in 1143 to the prejudice of Iſaac his eldeſt brother, whom his father had diſinherited. Roger king of Sicily invaded the empire in his reign, but Manuel expelled him, and then turned his arms againſt Dalmatia and Hungary, with various ſucceſs. He alſo marched into Egypt, which country he would have conquered, had he not been betrayed by Amaury, king of Jeruſalem, his ally. He died in 1180.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

MANUEL (Palæologus), emperor of Conſtantinople, was the ſon and ſucceſſor of John IV. The Turks having invaded his dominions, he applied to the Latins for ſuccour, but without effect, on which he reſigned his ſceptre to John VII. his ſon, and took a religious habit. He died in 1425, aged 75.—*Ibid.*

MANUTIUS, the name of three celebrated printers of Venice; ALDUS, the father, and his two ſons, Paul and Aldus. The firſt died in 1516. His editions of the Claſſics are held in great eſtimation. He introduced the form ſtill called Italic printing. *Paul* had for ſome time the care of the Vatican library at Rome, and acquired, by reading Cicero often, an elegant Latin ſtyle.

He wrote Commentaries upon that author, in 4 vols. folio. He publiſhed ſeveral other works, the beſt of which is his treatiſe De Legibus Romanorum. He died in 1574. *Aldus Manutius*, the younger, was alſo a learned printer, and had the care of the Vatican preſs, notwithſtanding which he died poor in 1597. He wrote a Treatiſe on Orthography; Commentaries on Cicero; three books of Epiſtles; the Lives of Coſmo de Medicis, and Caſtruccio Caſtricani.—*Tiraboſchi.*

MANZUOLI (Tomaſo), an Italian painter, was born in 1531. He painted hiſtorical ſubjects and portraits, with beautiful landſcapes. He died in 1570.—*Pilkington.*

MANZO (John Baptiſt), marquis de Villa, an Italian ſoldier and writer. He ſerved in the Spaniſh army with reputation, and afterwards retired to his native city of Naples, where he was one of the principal founders of the academy *degli Oziosi*. He died in 1645, aged 84. He wrote, 1. Dell amore Dialoghi, 8vo.; 2. Rime, 12mo.; 3. Vita dell Taſſo, 12mo.—*Tiraboſchi.*

MAPES (Walter), an old Engliſh poet, who was chaplain to Henry II. He wrote in Latin, and ſome of his verſes, which are light and ſatirical, are ſtill extant.—*Pits.*

MAPLETOFT (John), a learned Engliſh divine, was born in Huntingdonſhire in 1631, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool; after which he went to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was choſen fellow. He ſtudied phyſic, and having taken his doctor's degree in that faculty, he commenced practice in London, where he lived on terms of intimacy with Willis, Sydenham, Locke, and other eminent men. In 1675 he was choſen profeſſor of phyſic at Greſham college; but, in 1682, he entered into orders, and obtained the rectory of Braybrooke, in Northamptonſhire. In 1685 he was appointed vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry, London. He died in 1721. Dr. Mapletoft publiſhed a Latin tranſlation of Sydenham's Medical Obſervations; and a uſeful book, entitled, the Principles and Duties of the Chriſtian Religion, 8vo.—*Gen. Hiſt. Dict.*

MARACCI (John), an hiſtorical painter, was born at Lucca in 1637. His invention was good, his figures elegantly diſpoſed, and his colouring agreeable. He died in 1701.—*Pilkington.*

MARACCI (Louis), a learned eccleſiaſtic, was born at Lucca in 1612. He acquired a great reputation by his edition of the Koran, printed at Padua, in Arabic and Latin, 1698, 2 vols. folio. He alſo aſſiſted in publiſhing the Arabic Bible, 3 vols. folio, at Rome. He died in 1760.—*Moreri.*

MARALDI (James Philip), a celebrated mathematician, was born in the county of Nice in 1665. He was employed under Caſſini, in conſtructing the great meridian through France, and died in 1729, leaving behind him a valuable catalogue of the fixed ſtars.—*Martin's Biog. Phil.*

MARANA (John Paul), the author of the Turkiſh Spy, a work once in great repute, and which produced a number of imitations, was born at Genoa in 1642. He reſided many years at Paris; but, in 1683, retired to his own country, where he died in 1693. —*Moreri.*

MARAT (John Paul), an incendiary, was born in 1744 in Switzerland. He went to Paris, where he ſtudied phyſic, and ſet up as an empyric, ſelling his noſtrums at an extravagant price. On the breaking out of the revolution, he became a leader among the moſt violent of the revolutionary factions. In his firſt journal, the Publiciſte Pariſien, he attacked Necker, and other eminent men. This was followed by his Friend of the People, in which he recommended revolt, pillage, and murder. Marat excited the troops againſt their generals, the poor to plunder the rich, and the people at large againſt the king. Named deputy of the department of Paris in the convention, he appeared there armed with piſtols. The moſt atrocious murders were committed by his means, and he appeared to delight in nothing but the effuſion of blood, when he was aſſaſſinated in the midſt of his career, as he came from the bath, by Charlotte Corday, July 14, 1793. Marat publiſhed a work on man, or Principles of the reciprocal Influence of the Soul and Body, two volumes, 12mo.; and tracts on Electricity and Light, in which he attacked the Newtonian ſyſtem. —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MARATTE (Carlo), an excellent Italian painter, was born at Camerino, in the march of Ancona, in 1625. He became the pupil of Andrea Sacchi, and chiefly applied himſelf to painting female ſaints. Pope Clement XI. gave him a penſion, and conferred on him the order of knighthood. He was alſo painter in ordinary to Louis XIV. He died in 1713.—*D'Argenville.*

MARBACH (John), a German proteſtant divine, was born at Lindau in 1521, and died at Straſburg in 1581. He was the author of a ſingular book publiſhed in 1578 with this title, "Fides Jeſu et Jeſuitarum; hoc eſt Collatio Doctrinæ Domini noſtris Jeſu Chriſti cum Doctrina Jeſuitarum."—*Moreri.*

MARBODUS, or MARBODÆUS, biſhop of Rennes in 1096. He wrote De Gemmis, and ſacred poems; alſo the Life of Magnoboldus, biſhop of Angers He died in 1123, having reſigned his biſhopric ſome time before.—*Ibid.*

MARCA (Peter de), a French divine, was born in 1594, in the province of Bearn, and educated among the Jeſuits. He was for ſome time counſellor of ſtate, but having defended the liberties of the Gallican church, he was made biſhop of Conſerans; after

which he publiſhed a book to prove that St. Peter was the only head of the church, to ingratiate himſelf with the court of Rome. In 1652 he was nominated to the archbiſhopric of Toulouſe, and the year following diſtinguiſhed himſelf in an aſſembly of the French clergy againſt the janſeniſts. He was afterwards made archbiſhop of Paris, but died in 1662, on the day the bulls for his promotion arrived. He wrote the Hiſtory of Bearn, folio; Marca Hiſpanica, folio; and other works.—*Moreri.*

Marcel (N.), a painter, was born at Frankfort in 1628. He painted vaſes, filled with different kinds of fruits and flowers, and alſo curious ſhells. He died in 1683.—*Pilkington.*

Marcel (William), a French advocate and commiſſary at Arles, where he died in 1708, aged 61. He wrote a Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the French Monarchy, four volumes, 12mo.; Chronological Tables of Profane and Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. —*Moreri.*

Marcelli (Benedict), an eminent compoſer, and denominated in Italy the *Prince of Muſic*, was born at Venice in 1686, of a noble family. What is very remarkable of this extraordinary man is his having been as eminent a poet and philoſopher as a muſician. His compoſitions in muſic are numerous; and his beſt poetical performance is the comedy Toſcaniſmo, o la Cruſca, o ſia il Cruſcante impazzito. His principal proſe work is his Teatro alla moda (the Faſhionable Stage), intended as a ludicrous criticiſm on modern operas. He died in 1739. *Tiraboſchi.*

Marcellinus, a pope and ſaint, ſucceeded Caius in 296. He ſignaliſed himſelf by his courage in a ſevere perſecution. The Donatiſts charged him with having ſacrificed to idols; from which he was vindicated by Auguſtine. He died in 304.—*Dupin.*

Marcellus, ſurnamed *Sidetes*, from Side, a town in Pamphylia, where he was born. He flouriſhed under Adrian and the Antonines, and was by profeſſion a phyſician. He wrote a Poem on Medicine, of which only a few fragments remain. There was another phyſician of this name, who flouriſhed at Bourdeaux about 381, and wrote poems on medical ſubjects.—*Moreri.*

Marcellus I. pope, ſucceeded Marcellinus in 308. The emperor Maxentius baniſhed him from Rome for excommunicating an apoſtate. He died in 310.—*Dupin. Platina.*

Marcellus II. was a native of Montepulciano, and became ſecretary to Paul III. who made him a cardinal, and one of the preſidents at the council of Trent. He ſucceeded Julius III. in 1555, but died a few weeks after his election.—*Ibid.*

March (Auſias), a Spaniſh poet in the 15th century. He wrote amatory poems, but he and Petrarch are accuſed of having ſtolen from each other; however, it is ſuppoſed that they both copied ſome earlier poet.—*Moreri.*

Marchand (Proſper), a French writer, who quitted France on account of his religion, and ſettled in Holland, where he conducted a Literary Journal. He died in 1756. He was alſo the author of a Hiſtory of Printing, an Hiſtorical Dictionary, and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Marche (Oliver de la), a French author of the 15th century, was gentleman to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy. He afterwards ſerved under Charles the Raſh, who fell at the battle of Nancy in 1477. He was next employed by Maximilian of Auſtria. He died in 1501. His works are, 1. Memoirs or Chronicles, Bruſſels, 1616, quarto; 2. A Treatiſe on Duels, octavo; 3. Triomphe des Dames d'Honneur, 1528, octavo.—*Ibid.*

Marchetti (Alexander), a phyſician of Piſa, was born in 1633. He ſucceeded his friend Borelli as profeſſor of mathematics at Piſa, and died in 1714. He wrote, 1. Poems, quarto; 2. Several Philoſophical Treatiſes; 3. A tranſlation of Lucretius into Italian, quarto; 4. A tranſlation of Anacreon.—*Life prefixed to his poems.*

Marcianus, a Thracian of obſcure family, who obtained the imperial throne on the death of Theodoſius II. A.D. 450. He made great preparations againſt the barbarians who had invaded Africa, and conducted himſelf in ſuch a manner as to give promiſing hopes of a glorious reign. But in the midſt of his popularity he died in 457, aged 69.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

Marcilius (Theodore), a learned German, was born at Arnheim in 1548, and educated at Deventer and Louvain. He afterwards became profeſſor of belles-lettres at Toulouſe, and laſtly royal profeſſor of the Latin tongue at Paris, where he died in 1617. He publiſhed Pythagoras's Golden Verſes, with a Latin verſion and commentaries, and alſo ſome works of his own, as Hiſtoria Strenarum, &c —*Moreri.*

Marcion, a heretic of the ſecond century, was a native of Sinope on the Euxine, where his father was biſhop, who excommunicated him for incontinence. He then withdrew to Rome; but not being received to communion, he eſpouſed the notions of Cerdo, to which he added the doctrine of Manes, and ſome peculiarities of his own. The year of his death is unknown.—*Dupin.*

Mardonius, the ſon-in-law of Darius, and the general of Xerxes, who entruſted him with the conduct of the war in Greece, where he took Athens, but was ſlain at the battle of Platæa, B. C. 479.—*Stanyan.*

Mare (William de la), or *Mara*, a modern Latin poet, was born of a noble family in Normandy. He became rector of the univerſity of Caen, and canon of the church of Coutances. He died about 1520. His

poems are, Chimæra, printed at Paris in 1514, quarto; De tribus fugiendus venere, Ventre et Pluma, 1512, quarto.—*Moreri.*

MARE (Philibert de la), counſellor in the parliament of Dijon, and an elegant Latin writer, died in 1687, after publiſhing ſeveral works, the chief of which are the Hiſtoricorum Burgundiæ conſpectus, quarto; and Commentarius de Bello Burgundiæ conſpectans, quarto.—*Ibid.*

MARE (Nicolas de la), chief magiſtrate of the Châtelet under Louis XIV. with whom he was in favour. He died in 1723, aged 82. He wrote an elaborate Treatiſe on the Police, in 3 volumes, folio, to which a fourth volume was added after his death.—*Ibid.*

MARECHAL (George), an eminent French ſurgeon, was born at Calais in 1658. He was diſtinguiſhed by his ſkill in cutting for the ſtone, and in 1696 attended Louis XIV. who had an abſceſs in his neck. He became principal ſurgeon to that monarch, who appointed him maître d'hôtel, and gave him a patent of nobility. He died in 1736. He preſented the academy of ſurgery at Paris ſeveral papers, but publiſhed no ſeparate work. There was a miſerable writer of this name, who figured in the revolution by ſeveral indecent and irreligious books, and one entitled, the Voyage of Pythagoras, in imitation of the Travels of Anacharſis.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MARETS (Rolland des), a French advocate, was born at Paris in 1594, and died in 1653. He wrote Latin letters of conſiderable merit. They were publiſhed with this title, Rollandi Mareſii Epiſtolarum Philologicarum, lib. ii.—*Bayle.*

MARETS (John des), brother of the above, was born at Paris in 1595, and died in 1676. He led a diſſolute life in his youth, but in his advanced years he became a fanatic, and predicted that Louis XIV. was ordained by Providence to overturn the Turkiſh empire, and to unite all Chriſtians to the Papal ſee. He wrote ſome poems and plays, a paraphraſe of the pſalms of David; romances; and religious pieces.—*Ibid.*

MARETS (Samuel des), a French proteſtant divine, was born in Picardy in 1599. He ſtudied at Saumur and Geneva, and after officiating as miniſter in different places, became profeſſor of divinity at Groningen, where he died in 1673. He wrote ſeveral books againſt the Roman Catholics and Socinians, and alſo againſt Grotius. His Collegium Theologicum, quarto, is moſt eſteemed. He left two ſons, Henry and Daniel: the former publiſhed an edition of the Bible in French, with notes, 3 volumes, folio; and a Latin Catechiſm on Grace.—*Ibid.*

MARGARET, daughter of Waldemar III. king of Denmark, and wife of Haquin king of Norway, was placed on the throne of both kingdoms, on the death of her ſon Olaus in 1387. The Swedes, diſſatisfied with their king Albert, offered their crown to Margaret, who accepted it, and defeated Albert in 1394. Three years afterwards the ſtates of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, paſſed a law known by the name of *the Union of Calmar*, by which the three kingdoms were united, and the monarchy limited. Margaret, however, violated the conditions of the union, and was called the Semiramis of the North. She died in 1412, aged 59.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

MARGARET, daughter of René of Anjou, king of Sicily, and wife of Henry VI. king of England. The duke of Glouceſter having oppoſed this marriage, ſhe effected his ruin and he was ſtrangled in priſon. In the civil wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter ſhe diſplayed the character of a heroine. Her huſband being taken priſoner in 1455 by the duke of York, ſhe levied forces, defeated the duke, ſet Henry at liberty, and entered London in triumph. But in 1460 her army was defeated at Northampton by the Earl of Warwick, and Henry again became a priſoner, but the queen eſcaped, and gathered another army, with which ſhe marched againſt the duke of York, who fell in the battle of Wakefield. She next defeated Warwick at St. Alban's, but was routed after a bloody conteſt at Tawton, on which ſhe fled to France to implore ſuccour from Louis XI. who refuſed her any aſſiſtance. This intrepid woman then returned to England, where ſhe was joined by ſeveral of her party, but was defeated at Hexham. In 1471 ſhe was taken priſoner, and in 1475 ſhe purchaſed her liberty by a large ranſom. She then returned to France, where ſhe died in 1482, aged 59.—*Rapin. Moreri.*

MARGARET, counteſs of Richmond and Derby, was born at Bletſoe in Bedfordſhire, in 1441. She married Edmund Earl of Richmond, by whom ſhe had a ſon, who became king of England by the title of Henry VII. After being a widow ſome time, ſhe married ſir Henry Stafford, on whoſe death ſhe united herſelf to Thomas lord Stanley, created earl of Derby in 1485. He died in 1504. The counteſs was a liberal patron of learning, and founded two colleges at Cambridge, Chriſt's and St John's. She alſo inſtituted in that univerſity a theological profeſſorſhip, and endowed a ſchool at Torrington in Devonſhire. She tranſlated from the French a work entitled, the Mirroure of Golde for the Sinful Soule; alſo the fourth book of Gerſon's or Kempis's treatiſe of the imitation and following the bleſſed Life of our Saviour Chriſt, printed in 1504. She died in 1509.—*Biog. Brit. Fun. Serm. by Bp. Fiſher.*

MARGARET of Valois, queen of Naples, and ſiſter to Francis I. king of France, was the daughter of Charles of Orleans, duke of Angoulême, and born in 1492. In 1509 ſhe married Charles duke of Alençon, who died in 1525. Her next huſband was Henry

d'Albert, king of Navarre, by whom ſhe had Joan d'Albert, mother of Henry IV. Margaret aſſiſted her huſband in improving his dominions, and ſhe greatly encouraged the proteſtants. She wrote a tract, entitled, "The Mirrour of the Sinful Soul," which was condemned as heretical by the Sorbonne. This excellent woman died in 1549 of a catarrh caught while ſhe was obſerving a comet Beſides the above work, ſhe wrote poetical pieces, printed in 1540, under the title of Marguerites de la Marguerite des Princeſſes très-illuſtre Reine de Navarre, quarto. She alſo wrote, in the manner of Boccace, a heptameron of novels, printed in 1560.—*Bayle.*

MARGARITONE, an Italian painter, was born at Arezzo in 1198. He invented the art of gilding with leaf-gold upon Armenian bole, and painted hiſtorical ſubjects in freſco and diſtemper. He died in 1275, aged 77.—*Pilkington.*

MARGON (William de), a French eccleſiaſtic, was a native of Languedoc. He wrote againſt the janſeniſts, and ſatirized ſeveral perſons of diſtinction with ſo much acrimony, that he was baniſhed and afterwards impriſoned. He obtained his liberty in 1746, on condition of retiring to a monaſtery of Bernardins, where he died in 1760. His principal works are, Memoirs of Marſhal Villars, 3 volumes, 12mo.; Memoirs of the duke of Berwick, 2 volumes, 12mo.; Memoirs of Tourville, 3 volumes, 12mo.; Letters of Fitz Morris.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MARGRAAF (Andrew Sigiſmund), an eminent chemiſt and director of the academy of Berlin, was born in that city in 1709. He ſtudied under Newman, Juncker, and Henckel. He applied aſſiduouſly to mineralogy, which ſcience he enriched by the diſcovery of a demi metal called manganeſe. He alſo made numerous experiments on precious ſtones and platina, and introduced into chemical operations a ſimple and intelligible ſyſtem. He died in 1782.—*Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris.*

MARGUNIO (Maſſineo), the ſon of a marſhal of Candia, went to Venice with his father in 1547. He there eſtabliſhed a printing office, and publiſhed ſeveral Greek works. His houſe having been burnt by an incendiary, he returned to his own country, and became biſhop of Cerigo. He died in 1602, aged 80. We have by him in Greek, Anacreontic odes, printed at Augſburg in 1592, 8vo. Some of his poems are in the Corpus Poetarum Græcarum, Geneva, 2 vols. fol. 1606.—*Moreri.*

MARIA THERESA, empreſs, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, was the daughter of the emperor Charles VI. and of Elizabeth Chriſtina of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle. Her father having loſt his only ſon, the archduke Leopold, conſtituted Maria Thereſa the heireſs of his eſtates. In 1713 was formed the famous *pragmatic ſanction*, by which, in default of male iſſue, the ſucceſſion paſſed to the eldeſt of his daughters. Maria Thereſa married, in 1736, Francis Stephen of Lorraine, afterwards emperor by the name of Francis I. In 1740 her father died, which event plunged Europe into war. The king of Pruſſia laid hold of the advantage offered him of invading Sileſia, to which conqueſt he added Moravia. Charles Albert aſpired to the crowns of Bohemia and the empire, and was ſupported by France in violation of the pragmatic ſanction. He was crowned emperor at Frankfort in 1742. In the mean while Maria Thereſa threw herſelf upon her Hungarian ſubjects; to whom, with her child in her arms, ſhe made this pathetic addreſs: "Abandoned by my friends, perſecuted by my enemies, attacked by my neareſt relations, I have no other reſource than in your fidelity, in your courage, and my conſtancy; I commit to your hands the child of your kings." At this ſpectacle the Hungarians, a warlike people, drew their ſabres and exclaimed, as with one voice, "We will die for our queen, Maria Thereſa." A powerful army was formed, with Kevenhuller at their head, who recovered ſeveral important places. Maria formed a treaty with England, which ſupplied her with money and troops, and what was of greater conſequence, detached Pruſſia from the league, on condition of his retaining Sileſia and Gratz. Maria Thereſa was crowned queen of Bohemia at Prague, May 11, 1743. On the 11th of June the king of England and his ſon the Duke of Cumberland, in perſon, gained a great victory at Dettingen. The king of Sardinia now declared himſelf for the queen of Hungary; who, in 1745, had placed the imperial crown on the head of her huſband at Frankfort. After eight years of war a peace was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, by which Maria Thereſa was ſecured in her rights. She employed the interval of peace in organizing her armies, repairing or conſtructing fortifications, regulating and encouraging commerce, founding military ſchools, and in erecting colleges of learning. She alſo cauſed obſervatories to be built at Vienna, Gratz, and Tyrnau, which ſhe ſupplied with the beſt inſtruments. The wounded and infirm ſoldiers were provided for in hoſpitals, and the widows and children of officers were liberally provided for. In 1756 this calm was diſturbed by the king of Pruſſia, who marched into Saxony and Bohemia. Marſhal Brown oppoſed him under the walls of Prague, but being wounded he was obliged to retire into that city, which was immediately bombarded. Count Daun, however, forced the Pruſſians to raiſe the ſiege, by gaining the victory of Chotzemitz. On this occaſion Maria Thereſa inſtituted the military order called by her name. After a variety of engagements, by the peace of 1763, Auſtria was placed in the ſtate in which ſhe was before the war. The year following Joſeph, ſon of Maria Thereſa, was elected king of the Romans. In 1765 ſhe

loſt her huſband. In 1772 ſhe joined the king of Pruſſia, and the empreſs Catherine, in the diſmemberment of Poland. By the death of Maximilian Joſeph, elector of Bavaria, in 1777, war was re-kindled between Auſtria and Pruſſia, but was terminated in 1779, by the peace of Teſchen, which added to the former ſtate a ſmall portion of Bavaria. Maria Thereſa died, after a long and a glorious reign, at Vienna in 1780, aged 63. She left at her death all her children on thrones, or nearly ſo. Antoinette was queen of France; Charlotte queen of Naples; Maria Amelia allied to the duke of Parma; Joſeph II. ſucceeded to the hereditary eſtates of Auſtria; Leopold poſſeſſed the crown of the Medicis; Ferdinand was governor of Lombardy; Maximilian grand maſter of the Teutonic order, and coadjutor of the electorate of Cologne; and Maria Thereſa, wife of the duke of Saxe-Teſchen, governed the Low Countries. Such was the ſtate of the houſe of Auſtria when Maria Thereſa deſcended to the grave, after meriting the name of *mother of her country*.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Maria Antoinette, queen of France and archduchеſs of Auſtria, was the daughter of the emperor Francis I. and of Maria Thereſa. She was born at Vienna in 1755, and married to the dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XVI., in 1770. At the celebration of the ceremony on the 16th of May, two tremendous thunder-ſtorms happened; and at the fête given by the city of Paris on the 30th of the ſame month, above 1200 perſons periſhed by the falling of a building erected for the letting off fire-works; and a great number of ſpectators who were on the pont-royal fell into the Seine and were drowned. The dauphineſs, on that melancholy occaſion, ſent all the money ſhe poſſeſſed to the lieutenant of police for the relief of the diſtreſſed. A number of other benevolent actions of this amiable and injured princeſs are alſo recorded, and ſome have been made the ſubject of beautiful pictures. At the death of a monarch in France it was the cuſtom for the people to pay a tax to the new queen, this ſhe cauſed to be diſpenſed with, when by the demiſe of Louis XV. ſhe aſcended the throne. In the great froſt of 1788 ſhe diſplayed the tendereſt ſenſibility for the calamities of the people, and diſtributed all the money ſhe could raiſe to ſupply their wants. Notwithſtanding this the baſeſt calumnies and moſt atrocious libels were circulated againſt her character. In the revolution which commenced the following year the public fury was directed againſt her, but ſhe ſupported herſelf amidſt the vileſt indignities and brutal ſcenes with unſhaken fortitude. On the famous 6th of October, when the cannibals led the royal family in triumph from Verſailles to Paris, and uttered dreadful exclamations againſt the queen, ſhe preſented herſelf before them alone, when her intrepid air diſarmed the wretches, and turned their menaces into applauſe. On that memorable journey the mob carried before the carriage the heads of two of the king's guard on pikes. The courage of the queen, after being arreſted at Varennes and conducted back to the Thuilleries, was calm and heroic. In the Temple her behaviour was ſtill greater. When apprized of the condemnation of her huſband ſhe felicitated him on the termination of his ſufferings, and upon his near approach to an immortal crown. July 4, 1793, ſhe was ſeparated from her ſon, which excited in her the moſt affecting ſenſations. The 5th of Auguſt ſhe was conducted in the night to the Conciergerie, where ſhe was confined in a dark and damp dungeon. In October ſhe was brought to trial on the charge of having embezzled the public property, correſponded with foreign enemies, and tranſmitted large ſums to the emperor. Accuſations of crimes the moſt unnatural were alſo produced; to which ſhe oppoſed a ſpirit and reſolution of conſcious innocence. Though nothing was proved, ſentence of condemnation was paſſed againſt her, which ſhe heard with triumph. On the 16th of that month ſhe was conducted in a cart to the ſcaffold, where after elevating her eyes to Heaven, ſhe ſuffered the fatal ſtroke, aged 38 years and ſome months. Her body was thrown into a grave and conſumed by quick lime. Her misfortunes had made great ravages in her beautiful countenance, and altered the colour of her hair. Maria Antoinette poſſeſſed an accompliſhed mind. She ſpoke the French language with purity, and the Italian as her own tongue. She alſo underſtood Latin, and had a perfect knowledge of geography and hiſtory. She had four children, 1. Maria Thereſa Charlotte, born in 1778. She married her couſin the duke of Angoulême. 2. Louis, born in 1781, and died in 1789. 3. Charles Louis, born in 1785, and died in 1793. 4. A daughter who died an infant.—*Vie de Marie Antoinette par Weber.*

Mariamne, the wife of Herod the Great, by whom ſhe had two ſons, Alexander and Ariſtobulus, and two daughters. Herod was very fond of Mariamne, but ſhe had little regard for him, eſpecially after he put to death her brother Ariſtobulus. When Herod went to Rome to court the favour of Auguſtus, he left ſecret orders with Joſephus and Sohemus, to deſtroy Mariamne and her mother, if any misfortune ſhould happen to him. Mariamne having obtained this ſecret from Sohemus, upbraided Herod, at his return, with his inhumanity, for which he put both her and Sohemus to death, B. C. 28.—*Joſephus.*

Mariana (John), a Spaniſh hiſtorian, was born at Talavera in Caſtile in 1537. At the age of ſeventeen he entered among the jeſuits. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a famous book, entitled, De Rege & Regis Inſtitutione, in which he juſtified the aſſaſſination of heretical princes. It was burnt at

Paris by order of parliament. His greateſt work is, The Hiſtory of Spain, written firſt in Latin, and afterwards in Spaniſh. The beſt edition of the latter is that of Ibarra, at Madrid, 1780, 2 vols. folio; and of the Latin, that of the Hague in 1722, 4 vols. folio. Mariana died in 1624. He wrote a Treatiſe on Weights and Meaſures, and another on the Faults of Government and Society, in Spaniſh.—*Moreri.*

MARIANUS SCOTUS, a learned Scotch monk, who died in 1086, aged 58. He was a relation of the venerable Bede, and wrote a Chronicle from Jeſus Chriſt to 1083. It was continued by another hand to 1200.—*Moreri.*

MARIETTE (Peter John), a man of letters, was the ſon of John Mariette, a bookſeller and engraver of Paris. He became ſecretary to the king, and comptroller of the chancery, and died in 1774. His works are, 1. Traité des Pierres gravées, 2 vols. folio; 2. Lettres à M. de Caylus; 3. Lettres ſur la Fontaine de la rue Grenelle; 4. Deſcriptions of Plates engraved after the Pictures of M. Crozat, 2 vols. fol.; 5. A Catalogue of the Plates of M. Baſan, 8vo. He had the nobleſt collection of engravings in Europe. —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MARIGNAN (John James Medichino, marquis de), a celebrated commander of the 16th century, was born at Milan. In his youth he gave great proofs of his valour, which procured him the favour of Francis Sforza, duke of Milan, who employed him and another officer to murder Viſconti, a Milaneſe nobleman; after which he determined to ſacrifice the two inſtruments leſt he ſhould be diſcovered as the author of the aſſaſſination. The one periſhed, but Medichino eſcaped, and obtained the government of Muſſo, a ſtrong place on the lake of Como. In 1528 he entered into the ſervice of the emperor, and exchanged Muſſo for Marignan, and thence aſſumed the title of marquis. In 1554 he defeated the French commanded by marſhal Strozzi in Tuſcany, and took the city of Sienna, where he committed horrible cruelties. He died the year following at Milan, aged about 60.—*Moreri.*

MARIGNY (James Carpentier de), was born at a village of that name near Nevers. He was an eccleſiaſtic, but his life did not correſpond with his profeſſion. He attached himſelf to the cardinal de Retz, and was diſtinguiſhed by his ſatires againſt Mazarine. He died in 1670. He was a man of great wit and humour. A collection of his letters was printed at the Hague in 1678. He has alſo ſome poems in print; and there is aſcribed to him a curious book under the name of Alleyn, in which it is attempted to be proved, that to ſlay a tyrant is lawful. There was an abbé of the ſame name, who died at Paris in 1762. He wrote a Hiſtory of the 12th Century; and a Hiſtory of the Arabs, 8 vols. —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MARIKOWSZKY (Martin), a phyſician, was born at Roſenau in Hungary in 1728, and died in 1772, at Sirmich in Sclavonia. He applied himſelf indefatigably to examine the cauſes of the epidemic which ravaged the Hungarian and Turkiſh armies, and publiſhed his Obſervations in the Ephemerides Sirmienſes, 1763. He alſo tranſlated Tiſſot's Advice to the People on Health, into the Hungarian language —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MARIN (Michael Angelo), a French novel writer was born at Marſeilles in 1697. He embraced the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and was in great favour with pope Clement XIII. who employed him to publiſh the Acts of the Martyrs. He died in 1767. Moſt of his novels are of a religious caſt.—*Ibid.*

MARINARI (Onorio), an Italian painter, was the diſciple of Carlo Dolce, whoſe ſtyle he imitated. He painted portraits in an admirable manner, alſo hiſtorical ſubjects. He died in 1715, aged 88.—*Pilkington. D'Argenville.*

MARINELLA (Lucretia), a Venetian lady in the 17th century, who wrote a curious book on the ſuperiority of her ſex, and ſome other works, as the Life of the Bleſſed Virgin, poems, &c.—*Tiraboſchi.*

MARINI (John Ambroſo), a native of Genoa, was the firſt Italian who delineated in proſe romances the uſages, manners, dangers, and exploits, of ancient chivalry. His romances are entitled, 1. *Il Caloandre Fidelle*, printed at Venice in 1641, 8vo. This work has been tranſlated into French by Scudery, and Caylus; 2. *Nuove Gare de' diſperati*, of which there have been ten editions, and a French tranſlation.—*Ibid.*

MARINO (John Baptiſt), an Italian poet, was born at Naples in 1569. His father having diſcarded him for refuſing to ſtudy the law, he became ſecretary to the grand admiral of Naples, after which he went to Rome, where he was patronized by cardinal Aldobrandino. He died at Naples in 1625. His principal performance is entitled Adone, dedicated to Louis XIII. at the time when Marino was at Paris, whither he he had been invited by queen Mary de Medicis. His other works are, de Strage de gli Innocenti; Rime, 3 parts; La Sampagna; La Murtoleide, a ſatirical poem on Murtola, a poet at Turin, who was ſo enraged that he wounded Marino with a piſtol.—*Ibid.*

MARIO NUZZI, better known by the name of *Mario di Fiori*, becauſe he excelled in painting flowers, was born in the kingdom of Naples in 1603, and died at Rome in 1673. His pictures are very valuable.—*D'Argenville.*

MARIOTTE (Edme) a, French eccleſiaſtic and mathematician, was born at Dijon, and admitted a member of the academy of ſciences at Paris in 1666. He died in 1684. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his hydraulic experiments: his principal works are; 1. A Treatiſe on Philoſophy; 2. On the Motion of Waters; 3. On the movement of Pen-

dulums; 4. Experiments on Colours; 5. Treatiſe on Levels. The whole were publiſhed together at Leyden in 1717, 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

MARIVAUX (Peter Carlet de Chamblain de), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1688. His comedies and romances are diſtinguiſhed by their moral tendency. Thoſe of the latter deſcription are, 1. The Poor Philoſopher, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. Marianne, 4 vols. 12mo. The concluſion of this excellent novel is by another hand; 3. Le Payſan parvenu, 3 vols. 12mo.; 4. Pharſamon, 2 vols. He alſo wrote a work entitled, The French Spectator, 2 vols. He died in 1763.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MARIUS (Caius), a celebrated Roman, who was ſeven times conſul. He was of obſcure origin, and in his youth was a huſbandman, which employment he quitted for the army, and became a lieutenant under Scipio and Metellus. He ended the war with Jugurtha, whom he conducted in triumph to Rome. After this he ſerved againſt the Cimbri and other barbarous nations who had invaded Italy. With a very inferior force he completely routed them, for which a pyramid was erected to his honour. But he tarniſhed the glory of his victories by the baſeſt cruelties to the vanquiſhed, eſpecially the women. Plutarch reports that, having experienced ſome diſadvantages in contending with the Cimbri, he was warned in a dream to avert the wrath of the gods by ſacrificing his daughter Calburnia, which inhuman direction he obeyed, in his ſixth conſulate he had Sylla for his rival, who marched to Rome with his army, and obliged Marius to quit the city. After wandering ſome time he was recalled to Rome by Cinna, with whom he was choſen conſul, B. C. 86, in which year he died of exceſſive drinking. His ſon MARIUS *the younger* had all the ferocious character of his father. He uſurped the conſular dignity A. C. 82, but was defeated by Sylla, and threw himſelf at Præneſte.—*Plutarch.*

MARIUS (Marcus Aurelius), a ſmith and common ſoldier in the reign of Gallienus, who raiſed himſelf to a ſupreme command in the army, and on the death of Victorinus attended the imperial throne by the intereſt of Victorina, mother of that emperor; but was ſlain ſhortly after by a ſoldier. He is ſaid to have been a man of prodigious ſtrength, and to have ſtopped a chariot running full ſpeed with one of his fingers.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

MARK (St.), the Evangeliſt, was the diſciple of St. Peter, who employed him in writing the goſpel which bears his name, and in his firſt epiſtle, calls him his ſon. He is believed to have been the John, ſurnamed Mark, to whoſe mother's houſe St. Peter retired when releaſed from priſon, and who accompanied St. Paul and Barnabas in their travels. He wrote his goſpel for the uſe of the Roman chriſtians, about A. D. 72. He is ſaid to have founded the church of Alexandria.—*Cave.*

MARK, a pope and ſaint, ſucceeded Sylveſter I. in 336, and died the ſame year. There paſſes under his name, an epiſtle addreſſed to St. Athanaſius.—*Dupin.*

MARKHAM (Gervaſe), an Engliſh author in the 17th century, was born in Nottinghamſhire. He was a captain in the army of Charles I. and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour. He wrote ſome dramatic pieces, and others on Huſbandry, Horſemanſhip, Fowling, and Military Diſcipline.—*Gen. B. D.*

MARKLAND (Jeremiah), a learned critic, was the ſon of the reverend Ralph Markland, author of the Art of Shooting flying, and was born in 1693. He received his education at Chriſt's hoſpital, from whence he removed to Peter-houſe, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and was elected fellow. In 1723 he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his Epiſtola Critica, after which he publiſhed Remarks on the Epiſtles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero; with a Diſſertation on four Orations aſcribed to Cicero. In 1761 appeared his tract, entitled, De Græcorum quintâ Declinatione imparisyllabicâ et inde formatâ Latinorum tertia, quæſtio Grammatica, 4to. He wrote ſeveral other pieces, and aſſiſted many learned men in their labours. He died at Dorking in Surrey in 1776.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

MARLOE (Chriſtopher), an Engliſh dramatic writer, was born in the reign of Edward VI. and educated at Cambridge. Wood ſays that he was an atheiſt, and kept a girl, but being jealous that ſhe was partial to his footman, Marloe aimed a dagger at the fellow, which he wreſted out of his hand, and ſtabbed his maſter about 1593. His plays are now little known.—*Wood, A. O.*

MARLORAT (Auguſtin), a learned divine, was born in Lorraine in 1506. He entered into the order of Auguſtines, which he quitted on embracing the proteſtant religion. He appeared with advantage at the conference between the catholics and proteſtants at Poiſſy in 1561. When Rouen was taken by the king in 1562, Marlorat, who was a miniſter there, was baſely put to death. His Commentaries on the Bible are juſtly eſteemed, as alſo is his work entitled, Theſaurus locorum communium ſanctæ Scripturæ, London 1574, fol. and Geneva 1624.—*Moreri.*

MARMION (Shakerley), a dramatic writer, was born in Northamptonſhire in 1602, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford. He ſquandered away a good eſtate, on which he commenced author. His pieces are, 1. Holland's Leaguer; 2. A Fine Companion; 3. The Antiquary; 4. The Crafty Merchant, or the Soldier'd Citizen; all comedies. He died in 1639.—*Biog. Dram.*

MARMOL (Louis), a Spaniſh writer of the 16th century, was a native of Grenada.

He was taken at the ſiege of Tunis, and was eight years a priſoner in Africa. His principal work is a General Deſcription of Africa, printed at Grenada in 1573, in 3 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

MARMONTEL (John Francis), a celebrated French writer, was born at Bort, in the Limouſin, in 1719. He was educated at Toulouſe, where he obtained an academical prize, and for ſome time wore the habit of an abbé. In 1745 he went to Paris, and obtained the friendſhip of Voltaire. His talents and virtues procured him a penſion, and the place of hiſtoriographer of the royal buildings, and alſo the management of a journal called the Mercury. But having written a ſatire againſt noblemen, he was ſent to the Baſtille. He commenced his literary career by tragedies, and an opera. But his fame reſts principally, if not wholly, upon his Moral Tales; a work univerſally known and eſteemed. The French academy appointed him perpetual ſecretary in 1789. During the revolution he led a retired life, and remained ſecure, though reduced to low circumſtances, amidſt all the violent ſcenes of that event. In 1797 he was choſen deputy of the council of ancients by the department of Eure; but died the year following at Abbeville of an apoplectic ſtroke. Beſides his dramatic pieces and Moral Tales he wrote the romance of Beliſarius; the Literary Obſerver; the Charms of Study, an epiſtle; a French tranſlation of Lucan's Pharſalia; Poetique Françoiſe, 3 vols. 8vo.; the Incas, or the Deſtruction of the Empire of Peru, 2 vols.; Eſſay on the Revolutions of Muſic, 8vo.; Elements of Literature, 6 vols.; ſeveral articles in the French Encyclopedie, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MARNEZIA (N. de Lezai), a French writer, was born at Beſancon. He was for ſome time in the army, and at the commencement of the revolution became a member of the national aſſembly, but diſapproving the violent meaſures that were purſued, he retired to America. He returned in 1793, and was confined in priſon ſeveral months. On the fall of Robeſpierre he gained his liberty, but never recovered his health. He died in 1797. His works are, 1. De la Nature champetre, a poem; 2. Eſſay on the Mineralogy of Orgelet in Franche Compte; 3. Le Bonheur dans les Campagnes; 4 Plan of Education for a Young Lady; 5. The Virtuous Family, a romance; &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MAROLLES (Michael de), a French writer and eccleſiaſtic, was born in 1600, and died in 1681. He wrote Memoirs of his own Life, publiſhed in 1775, 3 vols. 12mo. He tranſlated ſeveral of the ancient authors into French, and wrote a curious work, entitled, Tablaux du Temple des Muſes, folio. His epigrams and poems are very indifferent. —*Moreri.*

MAROT (John), a French poet, was born at Matthieu, in Normandy, in 1463. He was patronized by Anne of Bretagne, queen of France, and was afterwards in the ſervice of Francis I. He died in 1523. His poems are appended to the works of his ſon, the ſubject of the next article.

MAROT (Clement), was born in 1495. He was valet de chambre to Francis I. but was obliged to leave France, on embracing the reformed religion. He reſided ſome time at Geneva, and died at Turin in 1544. He tranſlated ſome of David's pſalms into French, which were printed in 1543 at Geneva, with a preface by Calvin. His other poems are epigrams, elegies, ſonnets, and ballads. His ſon *Michael* was alſo a poet, but not equal either to John or Clement. The works of the three were printed together at the Hague in 1731, 6 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

MAROT (Francis), a painter, was the pupil of La Foſſe, and an aſſociate and profeſſor of the French academy of painting. He died at Paris in 1719, aged 52. He is not to be confounded with an architect of that name, whoſe deſigns have been engraved in quarto.—*D'Argenville.*

MARQUET (Francis Nicholas), a French phyſician and botaniſt, was born at Nancy in 1687, and died in 1759. He publiſhed, 1. An Account of Plants which grow in Lorraine, 10 vols. 8vo.; 2. Methode pour appendre par les notes de la muſique a connoitre le pouls, 12mo.; 3. Obſervations on the Cure of ſeveral Diſeaſes, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MARSAIS (Cæſar Cheſneau du), a French grammarian, was born at Marſeilles in 1676. He was for ſome time a member of the congregation of the oratory, which he quitted, and went to Paris, where he applied to the law; but left that profeſſion alſo, and became a ſchoolmaſter. He wrote ſome articles in the Encyclopedie, and died in 1756. His principal works are, 1. An Explanation of the Doctrine of the Gallican Church with reſpect to the Pretences of the Court of Rome, 12mo.; 2. A Rational Method of Learning the Latin Language, 12mo.; 3. A Treatiſe on Tropes, 8vo.; 4. The True Principles of Grammar, 4to.; 5. Logic, or Reflections on the Operations of the Mind, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MARSH (Narciſſus), a learned prelate, was born in Wiltſhire in 1638, and educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford. In 1678 he was appointed provoſt of Trinity college, Dublin, and in 1682 promoted to the biſhopric of Leighlin and Ferns, and in 1703 tranſlated to the archbiſhopric of Armagh. He repaired ſeveral decayed churches, and built an alms-houſe for clergymen's widows. He died in 1713. His works are, 1. Inſtitutiones Logicæ in uſum Juventutis Academicæ, Dublin 1681. 2. An Introduction to the Doctrine of Sounds, containing ſome Propoſals for the Improvement of Acouſtics, &c.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

MARSHAL (Walter), a nonconformiſt

minister, was educated at New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, as he also was of that at Winchester. He was ejected from the living of Hursley in Hampshire in 1662; after which he officiated to a dissenting congregation at Gosport. He died about 1690. His book entitled the Gospel Mystery of Sanctification, printed first in 1692, 8vo. was reprinted with a recommendatory preface by Hervey, author of Meditations.—*Calamy.*

MARSHALL (Thomas), an English divine, was born in Leicestershire, about 1621, and bred at Lincoln college, Oxford; but when the university fell into the hands of the Presbyterians he went to Rotterdam. He returned at the restoration, became fellow of his college, and took his doctor's degree. He was afterwards rector of Lincoln college, and preferred to the deanry of Gloucester. He died in 1685. His works are, 1. Observationes in Evangeliorum Versiones per antiquas duas, scilicet Gothicas & Anglo Saxonicas; 2. An Explanation of the Catechism; 3. Epistle prefixed to Dr. Hyde's translation into the Malayan language of the four Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles.—*Wood.*

MARSHALL (Nathaniel), an English divine of the 18th century, who was chaplain to George II. and published, 1. The Works of St. Cyprian, fol. 1717; 2. A Defence of our Constitution in Church and State, 1717, 8vo. His Sermons were published by his widow in 1730, in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

MARSHAM (sir John), a learned writer, was born in London in 1602, and educated first at Westminster school, and next at St. John's college, Oxford. He afterwards studied the law, and became one of the six clerks in chancery. In the civil wars he adhered to the royal cause, and in 1660 was chosen member of parliament for Rochester. Charles II. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1685. He is distinguished for his Diatriba Chronologica, or Chronological Dissertation, wherein he examines the principal difficulties which occur in the chronology of the Old Testament, 1649, 4to. He afterwards enlarged this work under the following title, Canon Chronicus, Egyptiacus, Ebraicus, Græcus, & Disquisitiones, London 1672, fol.; and Leipsic 1676, 4to. His son sir John Marsham made large collections for a History of England, but never published them. He also wrote a History of the English Boroughs. His brother Robert was created a baronet by queen Anne, and was succeeded by his son Robert, created Lord Romney in 1716.—*Biog. Brit.*

MARSIGLI (Louis Ferdinand), an Italian writer, was born in 1658, of a noble family, at Bologna. He served with great reputation in the imperial army, and in 1683 was taken prisoner by the Tartars, who sold him to the Turks. The year following he was ransomed, and obtained a colonel's commission. He was afterwards advanced to the rank of marshal; but when the count d'Arco was condemned, for giving up the fortress of Brisac to the duke of Burgundy, Marsigli, who commanded under him, was dismissed the service. He then retired to Bologna, where he formed a museum, and erected a printing-house; the first he bequeathed to the senate, and the last to the dominicans. He also founded the academy of arts and sciences at that place. He died in 1730. Count Marsigli was a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and of the royal society of London. His works are, 1. A Philosophical Essay on the Sea, translated into French by Le Clerc, and published at Amsterdam in 1725, fol.; 2. a Description of the Danube, 6 vols. fol.; 3. De potione Asiatica Case, 12mo; 4. De fungorum generatione, fol.; 5. State of the Ottoman Forces, folio; 6. Treatise on the Bosphorus, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MARSOLLIER (James), an historian, was born at Paris in 1647. He died archdeacon of Uzez in 1724. He wrote, 1. The History of Cardinal Ximenes, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. History of Henry VII. king of England, 2 vols. 12mo.; 3. A History of the Inquisition, 12mo.; 4. Life of St. Francis de Sales, 2 vols. 12mo.; 5. Life of Madame de Chantal, 2 vols.; 6. Life of Dom. Rance, abbot and reformer of La Trappe, 2 vols.; 7. Discourses on the Duties of Civil Life, 12mo.; 8. History of Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, duke de Bouillon, 3 vols.; 9. An Apology for Erasmus, endeavouring to prove that he was a good catholic.—*Moreri.*

MARSTON (John), an English dramatic writer, who was a student of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and an intimate friend of Ben Johnson. He contributed eight plays to the stage, an account of which may be seen in the Biographia Dramatica. He was living in 1633.—*Wood.*

MARSY (Francis Marie de), a French writer was born at Paris, and bred among the jesuits, from which order he was expelled. He published an Analysis of the Works of Bayle, 4 vols 12mo.; which was proscribed by the parliament of Paris, and the author sent to the Bastille. On regaining his liberty, he wrote a Modern History, 26 vols. 12mo.; the Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 3 vols. 12mo.; A Dictionary of Painting and Architecture, 2 vols.; the Modern Rabelais, 8 vols; and a Poem, entitled, Pictura, 12mo.; which possesses merit. He died in 1768.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MARSY (Balthazar), a sculptor, was a native of Cambray, and died in 1674, aged 54. His brother Gaspard was also a good sculptor, and died in 1681, aged 56. These artists executed a beautiful vase, on which were represented Latona and her children. This was placed in the royal gardens at Versailles. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MARTEL (Francis), surgeon to Henry IV. of France at the end of the 16th century. He wrote an Apology for Surgeons; Para-

doxes on the Practice of Surgery, and other works, printed together at Paris in 1635.—*Moreri.*

MARTELLI (Louis), an Italian poet, was born at Florence about 1500, and died at Salerno in 1527. His poems were printed at Florence in 1548. Vincent Martelli his brother was also a poet, and his works were printed at Florence in 1607, 8vo.—*Tiraboschi.*

MARTELLI (Peter James), secretary to the senate of Bologna, and professor of belles lettres in that city. He wrote plays, poems, and essays, in 7 vols. 8vo. He died in 1729. —*Ibid.*

MARTENNE (Edmund), a benedictine monk of St. Maur, was born in 1654. He published, 1. A Commentary on the Rules of St. Benedict; 2. De Antiquis Monachorum Ritibus, 2 vols. 4to.; and other works. He died in 1739.—*Moreri.*

MARTIAL (Marcus Valerius), a Latin poet, was a native of Spain, and went to Rome in his 20th year. The emperor Domitian conferred on him many favours, and raised him to the office of tribune. Martial in return complimented him as more than human; but after his death he painted his enormities in glowing colours. Being neglected by Trajan, he retired to his native country, where he died A. D 104. His epigrams are very pointed and severe. The best editions of Martial are that of Leyden, cum notis variorum, 1670, 8vo.; and that of Amsterdam, 1701, 8vo.—*Biog. Classica. Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

MARTIAL D'AUVERGNE, a French poet of the 15th century, was a notary of the Chatelet of Paris, and died in that city in 1508. He wrote, 1. Arrets l'Amour, "Love Causes;" 2. An Historical Poem on Charles VII; 3. L'Amant rendu Cordelier de l'Observance d'Amour; 4. Dévotes Louanges à la Vierge Marie. His poems were re-printed at Paris in 1724, in 2 vols. 8vo. —*Moreri.*

MARTIANAY (John), a French benedictine, of the congregation of St. Maur, who published a good edition of the works of Jerome, in 5 vols. folio; also a Life of that Father in 1 vol. 4to. 1706, and some other works. He died in 1717, aged 70.—*Ibid.*

MARTIGNAC (Stephen Algai sieur de), a French writer, who translated Terence, Horace, Juvenal, Persius, Virgil, and Ovid into prose, and wrote the Lives of the Bishops of Paris of the 17th century, quarto. He died in 1698, aged 70.—*Ibid.*

MARTIN (St.), was born in 316 at Sabaria in Pannonia, now Hungary, of heathen parents. He served in the army some years; but being converted to christianity, he embraced a religious life, and was the means of converting his mother. In 374 he was made bishop of Tours, but still retained the simplicity and austerity of the recluse. He erected the monastery of Marmontier, and is considered as the apostle of the Gauls. He died in 397. There goes under his name a Confession of Faith on the Doctrine of the Trinity.—*Baillet Vies des Saintes.*

MARTIN I. pope and saint, succeeded Theodore in 649. He held a council at Rome, in which the heresy of the Monothelites was condemned. Constantius caused him to be sent to Constantinople, from whence he was removed to the Crimea, where he died of ill usage in 655.—*Dupin. Bower.*

MARTIN II. succeeded John VIII. in 882. He condemned Photius patriarch of Constantinople, and died in 884.—*Ibid.*

MARTIN III. a Roman, succeeded Stephen VIII. in 942, and died in 946, after founding many churches and charitable institutions.—*Ibid.*

MARTIN IV. a Frenchman of noble birth, succeeded Nicholas III. in 1281. He excommunicated the emperor Michael Palæologus and Peter III. king of Arragon, and gave the kingdom of the latter to Charles de Valois, son of Philip the Hardy, king of France. The pope died in 1285.—*Ibid.*

MARTIN V. (Otho Colonna), was born at Rome of an illustrious family. He was elected pope in 1417, after the abdication of Gregory XII. His inauguration was very pompous, and he was attended, in a submissive manner, by the emperor and the elector palatine. He persecuted the followers of Huss in Bohemia, and presided at the council of Constance in 1418. He died in 1431. —*Ibid.*

MARTIN (David), a French protestant divine, was born at Revel, in the diocese of Lavaur in 1639. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he went to Holland, and became pastor of a church at Utrecht, where he died in 1721. He wrote, 1. History of the Old and New Testament, 2 vols. fol.; 2. Sermons, 1 vol. 8vo.; 3. Notes on the Bible; 4. A Treatise on Revealed Religion, 2 vols. 8vo.; 5. Two Dissertations, one on the Disputed Passage of 1 John v. 7, and the second on the Testimony of Josephus to our Saviour. These have been translated into English, 8vo. The author also communicated some valuable additions to the second edition of the Dictionary of the French Academy.—*Moreri.*

MARTIN (James), a benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, was born in Languedoc in 1694, and died in 1751. He wrote, 1. A Treatise on the Religion of the Ancient Gauls, 2 vols; 2. History of the Gauls, 2 vols; 3. Explication of difficult Texts of Scripture, 2 vols. 4. Explanation of Ancient Monuments, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MARTIN (Raymond), a Spanish monk of the Dominican order, was employed in 1264 by James I. king of Arragon to examine the Talmud, and sent in 1268 to Tunis to labour for the conversion of the Moors. He died in 1286. Martin wrote an excellent Treatise against the Jews, printed at

Paris in 1651, with the title of Pugio fidei Chriſtianæ. The beſt edition is that of Leipſic, 1687.—*Moreri.*

MARTIN (Thomas), an Engliſh antiquary, was born at Thetford in Suffolk, in 1697, and died in 1771. He wrote Monumenta Anglicana, a Hiſtory of his Native Town in 4to. and contributed to the Faſti of Le Neve —*Life by Sir J. Cullum.*

MARTIN (Benjamin), an Engliſh mathematician, was born in 1704. He was the ſon of a farmer, and became a ſchoolmaſter at Chicheſter, where he wrote ſome good books on mathematics. He afterwards procured a valuable apparatus of inſtruments, and travelled about the kingdom as a lecturer in experimental philoſophy. He finally ſettled in Fleet-ſtreet, London, as an optician, and made ſeveral improvements on mathematical and philoſophical inſtruments; but being reduced to poverty by domeſtic troubles, he attempted his own life. Though the wound was not immediately mortal, it produced a diſorder of which he died in 1782. Mr. Martin was an ingenious and induſtrious writer. He wrote a Philoſophical Grammar, which went through ſeveral editions; Young Gentleman and Lady's Philoſophy, 2 vols. 8vo.; Philoſophia Britannica, 3 vols. 8vo.; a Treatiſe on Decimal Arithmetic, 8vo.; a Treatiſe on Trigonometry, 2 vols. 8vo.; Treatiſe on Optics, 1 vol.; Mathematical Inſtitutes, 2 vols.; Philological Library of Arts and Sciences, 1 vol.; Natural Hiſtory of England, 2 vols.; Biographia Philoſophica, 1 vol.; and ſeveral Miſcellaneous Tracts. He conducted for ſome years a Magazine of Arts and Sciences, which dropped for want of encouragement.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MARTIN (Claude), an ingenious officer in the Engliſh ſervice in India, was born at Lyons in 1732 of mean parents. He received a good mathematical education at a public ſchool, and at the age of 20 entered into the army with one of his brothers. His regiment was ſent to India with general Lally, and in the war of 1756 he behaved with great gallantry, but, being ill-treated, he went into the Engliſh ſervice, in which he roſe to the rank of colonel. Being employed to make a map of the eſtates of the nabob of Oude, he recommended himſelf to his patronage. The nabob loved the European arts, in which he was aſſiſted by Martin, who opened a profitable bank, and other commercial inſtitutions, under his protection, and thereby gained prodigious wealth. Having ſettled at Lucknow, he built there a magnificent but curious work, in a ſtyle of his own, and in which he could enjoy all the mildneſs and coolneſs of an European climate with the fervour of the Aſiatic. He alſo erected another on the banks of the Ganges, which was fortified in the European manner. He formed a large muſeum of natural hiſtory; conſtructed an immenſe garden ſtocked with a prodigious variety of plants; and built an obſervatory, which he furniſhed with the beſt aſtronomical inſtruments. He died in 1799. His great wealth he diſtributed principally in charity.—*Europ. Mag. Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MARTINDALE (Adam), a mathematician, who was deprived of the living of Roſthorn in Cheſhire for non-conformity in 1662, after which he lived as chaplain in the family of Lord Delamere. He died about 1700. Mr. Martindale wrote a uſeful little book on ſurveying, called the Land Meter's Vade Mecum, 12mo.; alſo twelve Problems about intereſt; and two Almanacks, called Country Almanacks. He kept a mathematical ſchool at Warrington in Lancaſhire, and afterwards at Dunham in Cheſhire In theology he was the author of Divinity Knots Unlooſed, 1649, 8vo.; and Truth and Peace promoted, 12mo. 1682.—*Calamy.*

MARTINI (Martin), a jeſuit, who reſided many years in China, of which country he wrote ſome curious memoirs. He returned to Europe in 1651, but is ſaid to have again viſited China, where he died at the age of 74. He wrote, 1. Sinicæ Hiſtoriæ decas prima à gentis origine ad Chriſtum natum, 4to.; 2. China illuſtrata, Amſterdam, folio; 3. a Hiſtory in Latin of the Wars of the Tartars againſt China, 8vo.; 4. Relation of the Number and Quality of Chineſe Chriſtians.—*Moreri.*

MARTINIUS (Matthias), a proteſtant divine, was born in the county of Waldeck in 1572. He was the diſciple of Piſcator, after which he taught with reputation at Paderborn and Bremen. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſynod of Dort, and died in 1630. His principal work is a Lexicon philologicum, 2 vols. fol.—*Moreri.*

MARTINUSIUS (George), or *Vtiſmoviſch*, cardinal, was born in 1482 in Croatia, of mean parentage, but he raiſed himſelf by his talents to the favour of John Zapol, king of Hungary, who made him miniſter of ſtate, and on his death in 1540, confided to him the tuition of his ſon John Sigiſmund. He had before been made biſhop of Great Waradin. He incurred the diſpleaſure of Iſabella, mother of his pupil, on which he attached himſelf to the emperor Ferdinand I. who obtained for him the cardinalſhip. But being ſuſpected of entering into a treacherous negociation with the Turks, he was aſſaſſinated in 1551.—*Moreri. De Thou.*

MARTIRELLI, a landſcape painter, was born at Naples in 1670, and died in 1720. His pictures are very beautiful.—*Pilkington.*

MARTYN (John), an eminent botaniſt, was born in London in 1699, and was intended for trade, but his love of learning and ſcience overruled that deſign. He had from his youth an attachment to botany, in which he was encouraged by Dr. Sherard. In 1720 he tranſlated Tournefort's Hiſtory of the Plants growing about Paris, which induced him to make a like catalogue of plants about London. He co-operated with Dille-

nus in forming a ſociety of botaniſts, which continued till 1726. About this time he read botanical lectures in London, and on the death of Bradley he was choſen profeſſor of botany at Cambridge. In 1727 he was admitted a member of the royal ſociety, and he was ſo active in the committee for regulating the library and muſeum, that his bond for annual payment was cancelled by order of council. He practiſed phyſic in the city, and afterwards at Chelſea, but in 1752 he retired to Streatham. In 1761 he reſigned his profeſſorſhip, and died at Chelſea in 1768. His other works are, Tabulæ Synopticæ plantarum officinalium ad methodum Raianum diſpoſitæ, folio; Methodus plantarum circa Cantabrigiam naſcentium, 12mo.; Hiſtoria plantarum rariorum decades quinque, fol.; the firſt Lecture of a Courſe of Botany, being an introduction to the reſt, 8vo.; a Tranſlation of the Georgics and Bucolics of Virgil, with notes, two volumes 8vo.; Diſſertations on the Æneid of Virgil, 12mo.; Abridgment of the Philoſophical Tranſactions; Tranſlations of Boerhaave's Treatiſe on the Powers of Medicine; Harris on the Diſeaſes of Infants; and an Abridgment of Philoſophical Papers from the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, 5 vols. 8vo. He alſo wrote papers in the Philoſophical Tranſactions; and ſome articles in the General Dictionary. He was ſucceeded in the profeſſorſhip by his ſon, Thomas Martyn, B.D.—*Life prefixed to his Diſſertations on the Æneid.*

MARTYR (Peter), of Anghierra, in the Milaneſe, was born in 1455. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an able negociator, and Ferdinand V. king of Caſtille and Arragon employed him in the education of his children. He alſo obtained ſome eccleſiaſtical benefices, and died in 1525. He wrote a Hiſtory of the Diſcovery of America in Latin, under the title of, De navigatione et Terris de nova repertis, 1587; alſo a curious relation of his embaſſy to Egypt in 1500, fol.; and a collection of letters relating to the Hiſtory of Spain, printed at Amſterdam in 1670, fol.—*Moreri.*

MARTYR (Peter), a celebrated proteſtant divine, was born at Florence in 1500. His family name was Vermilius, but his parents gave him that of Martyr, from one Peter, a martyr, whoſe church ſtood near their houſe. After receiving a private education he entered into an Auguſtine monaſtery at Fieſoli. He became a diſtinguiſhed preacher and had a ſituation in the cathedral of Naples which he relinquiſhed after reading the writings of Luther and other reformers. This change in his religious ſentiments rendering it expedient for him to quit Italy, he went to Straſburg, where he married a nun, who for the ſame principles had left her convent. On the invitation of Edward VI. he came to England, and was made profeſſor of divinity at Oxford, and canon of Chriſt church. But in the ſucceeding reign he was obliged to leave the kingdom; on which he went to Switzerland, and died at Zurich in 1562. His wife died at Oxford, and in the reign of Mary her remains were taken up and buried beneath a dunghill; but when queen Elizabeth came to the throne, they were honourably interred in Chriſt church. Peter Martyr wrote ſome pieces againſt the errors of the church of Rome, and explications of the Scripture.—*Bale's Hiſt. Reform. Wood, A. O.*

MARUCELLI (John Stephen), an Italian hiſtorical painter, was born in 1646, and died in 1706. One of his principal performances was a repreſentation of Abraham entertaining the angels.—*Pilkington.*

MARVEL (Andrew), a political writer, was the ſon of a clergyman at Hull in Yorkſhire, where he was born in 1620. At the age of 13 he was ſent to Trinity college, Cambridge, and in 1657 he became aſſiſtant to Milton, as Latin ſecretary. In the Parliament which met at the reſtoration, he was choſen to repreſent his native town. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his integrity as a ſenator, and by his wit as a writer againſt the corruptions of the court. Charles II. delighted in his converſation, but could never prevail with him to ſupport his meaſures. To effect this he one day ſent Lord Danby to Marvel's lodgings, which were very mean, in an obſcure court in the Strand. Marvel was much ſurpriſed at this viſit, but was told by the earl, that his majeſty wiſhed to know in what way he could ſerve him, to which the other replied, "that it was not in the king's power to ſerve him." His lordſhip, after ſome other diſcourſe, offered him any place at court that he ſhould chuſe. Marvel anſwered, "that he could not accept the offer without being ungrateful either to the country, by betraying its intereſts, or to the king, by voting againſt him." Danby in concluſion told him, that "his majeſty had ſent him one thouſand pounds, as a mark of his private eſteem." This alſo he refuſed, though when his lordſhip was gone, he was obliged to borrow a guinea of a friend. He died in 1678. He wrote ſome pieces againſt Parker, biſhop of Oxford, and miſcellaneous poems, and tracts; all of which have been publiſhed in 3 vols. 4to. A poetical piece of his in recommendation of Paradiſe Loſt, is uſually prefixed to that great work.—*Biog. Brit.*

MARULLUS (Tacitus), a poet of Calabria in the 5th century, who wrote a panegyric on Attila king of the Huns, which the barbarian requited by cauſing the poet and his poem to be burnt together.—*Voſſ. de Poet. Lat.*

MARULLUS (Michael), a learned Greek, who went to Italy on the taking of Conſtantinople. He was a poet and ſoldier; but an atheiſt and extravagant, fond of Lucretius. He was drowned in the river Cæcina in 1500. His poetical pieces in Greek and Latin were printed at Florence

in 4to. in 1497, and at Paris in 1561. They are very licentious.—*Moreri.*

MARY, the mother of Jeſus Chriſt, was of the tribe of Judah, and of the royal houſe of David. She eſpouſed Joſeph, but when betrothed ſhe miraculouſly conceived by the Holy Ghoſt, agreeable to the declaration of the angel Gabriel. When delivered ſhe went into Egypt with the child, and afterwards ſettled at Nazareth. Little is ſaid of her in the Goſpels, and nothing after the aſcenſion of our Saviour; but that ſhe reſided with St. John the Evangeliſt, to whoſe care ſhe was entruſted by our Lord. The Roman church pretends that ſhe was immaculate, and aſcended to heaven without paſſing through death, whence it has the feaſt called the aſſumption of the Virgin. *Mary* the wife of Cleophas, is called the ſiſter of the Virgin. She was the mother of the Apoſtles James the Leſs, Simon and Jude. She accompanied our Lord to his crucifixion, and was one of the women to whom his reſurrection was amounced by the angels.—*Cave.*

MARY, queen of England, was the daughter of Henry VIII. by Catherine of Arragon, and born in 1517. Her education was liberal, and ſhe acquired ſo great a knowledge of the Latin language as to undertake a tranſlation of Eraſmus's paraphraſe on St. John's goſpel, which, however, ſhe did not complete. During the life of her father ſhe experienced many marks of his brutal temper, and her inflexible oppoſition to his will made him ſometimes form a reſolution of putting her to death, from which he was diverted by archbiſhop Cranmer. The treatment which her mother had experienced, contributed much towards encreaſing her diſlike to Henry, and to the alterations which he introduced into the church. During the reign of Edward ſhe could not be prevailed with to join in communion with the proteſtant divines. On this account that amiable prince was perſuaded by the duke of Northumberland, to ſet aſide his ſiſters from the ſucceſſion, and to declare lady Jane Gray his heir. At his death in 1553 that lady was proclaimed queen; but her reign laſted only a few days The partiſans of Mary became numerous, and ſhe entered London without oppoſition In putting to death lady Jane and her huſband lord Dudley ſhe betrayed that ſanguinary and vengeful temper which was ſoon diſplayed in a violent perſecution of the proteſtants. Even Cranmer, to whom ſhe was indebted for her life, could not eſcape her bigotry and cruelty. In 1554 ſhe married Philip of Spain, eldeſt ſon of Charles V. with whom ſhe lived on indifferent terms. A diſappointment occaſioned by a ſuppoſed miſcarriage, and aggravated by the loſs of Calais, produced a fever, of which ſhe died in 1558, and with her ended the domination of the papal power in England.—*Rapin. Hume.*

MARY II. queen of England, the wife of William III. was the daughter of James II. by Anne Hyde, daughter of the earl of Clarendon At the age of 15 ſhe was married to William prince of Orange, whom ſhe followed to England in 1689. The ſame year parliament having declared the crown vacant by the abdication of James, conferred it upon William and Mary. She was of a meek diſpoſition, and did not interfere in matters of government, except when her huſband was abſent. She died without iſſue of the ſmall pox in 1694, aged 32.—*Hume. Fun. Sermon by Burnet.*

MARY STUART, the daughter of James V. king of Scotland, by Maria of Lorraine, was born in 1542. She was only eight days old when her father died, on which ſhe became heireſs to the throne. Henry VIII. of England endeavoured to unite the two kingdoms by a marriage between his ſon Edward and the infant queen of Scots, but his offer being rejected, he ſent his troops into Scotland, where they took and plundered Edinburgh, but were ſoon obliged to return. In 1548 Mary was contracted to Francis dauphin of France, at which court ſhe acquired thoſe accompliſhments which rendered her an object of univerſal admiration, and there alſo ſhe imbibed thoſe prejudices which proved the ſource of her miſfortunes. In 1558 the marriage was celebrated, and by the direction of their father-in-law Mary and her huſband aſſumed the title of king and queen of England, on the ſuppoſed ground of the illegitimacy of Elizabeth, an act of ridiculous ambition, which was afterwards fatal to Mary. In 1559 Henry II. died, and Francis became king of France, but in leſs than two years he left Mary a widow, on which ſhe returned to her native country, and was received by her ſubjects with joy. Scotland was at this time a prey to fanatical zeal. The preſbyterian party carried reformation to ſhocking lengths, by deſtroying abbeys, cathedrals, libraries, and even the monuments of the dead. Such was the ſtate of the kingdom at the landing of Mary, who, the firſt Sunday after her arrival, ordered maſs to be ſaid in her chapel. This gave great offence to the people, and it was with difficulty they granted to their ſovereign that liberty of conſcience which they claimed themſelves. Mary ſhewed a different temper, for ſhe proclaimed, that any attempt towards a change or ſubverſion of the reformed church, ſhould be treated as a capital offence. Notwithſtanding this liberality on her part, the people in every pageant and ſpectacle, delighted to inſult the queen by ridiculing her religion. Even the royal chapel was aſſaulted by the mob, at the inſtigation of Knox the reformer. Several offers of marriage were made to Mary, who rejected them, and beſtowed her hand on Henry Lord Darnley, ſon of the earl of Lennox, a young nobleman of preposſeſſing appearance, but weak and impetu-

ous in his mind and temper, and mean and intemperate in his habits. This inauſpicious marriage ſoon ended in diſguſt, and the enemies of both took the advantage of widening the breach. They perſuaded Darnley that David Rizzio, an old Italian muſician, whom the queen had appointed her foreign ſecretary, had ſupplanted him in her affections. A conſpiracy was formed, and one night, while the queen was at ſupper with the counteſs of Argyle, Henry conducted his confederates to the royal apartment, where Rizzio, was murdered in the preſence of Mary, who was then advanced in her pregnancy. James Hepburn, earl Bothwell, became now a favourite in the court of Scotland; a man of conſiderable intrigue, but of unprincipled conduct. By his arts he gained an aſcendancy over the mind of Mary, who appointed him lieutenant of the marches. In 1566 ſhe was delivered of a ſon, afterwards James VI. of Scotland, and the firſt of England. Darnley in the mean time ſeeing himſelf deprived of power, and generally deſpiſed, retired to his country houſe, which was blown up one night, and the body of the king found in a garden adjoining, without any marks of violence. This deed of darkneſs occaſioned univerſal horror, and as it left no doubt that Bothwell was the principal cauſe, ſo it drew on Mary ſuſpicions which were never effaced till our own days. After a mock trial Bothwell was acquitted, and he was ſtrengthened in the power he had acquired. He now laid aſide the maſk, and on the 24th of April, 1567, ſeized the queen, and carried her to the caſtle of Dunbar, were by entreaties and force he prevailed on her to marry him. This is the great ſtain on the character of this ill-fated woman, which has called forth the utmoſt exertions of her enemies and her advocates. The conduct of Bothwell towards her after this, in keeping her a priſoner under a ſtrong guard, does certainly carry ſtrong preſumption that ſhe was forced into this union againſt her own inclination. A confederacy of the moſt powerful lords, in the kingdom was formed againſt Bothwell, who finding himſelf unable to oppoſe them, left the kingdom, and died miſerably in Denmark. Mary was committed to the charge of her greateſt enemy, the mother of the earl of Murray, who had aſſumed the title of regent, and the lords of the confederacy forced the queen to ſign a renunciation of her crown in favour of her ſon, and he was accordingly crowned at Stirling. After this, the enemies of Mary, who had ſuffered Bothwell to quit the kingdom, cauſed different perſons to be executed for being concerned in the king's murder. All theſe ſolemly acquitted Mary of being privy to that tranſaction. Notwithſtanding this, the council, for the purpoſe of rendering her odious, and colouring their own tyranny, produced letters, purporting to be written by her, which if true, would clearly eſtabliſh the fact. But they have been proved forgeries. Mary having eſcaped from her priſon in the iſland of Lochleven, haſtened to Hamilton, where ſhe found many friends, but the regent Murray marching againſt them the royal party was defeated. On this Mary fled into England, where ſhe implored the protection of Elizabeth, who acted with great duplicity for ſome time, and at length declared that no aſſiſtance could be afforded her unleſs ſhe ſubmitted to a legal trial. After ſome difficulties this was agreed to, and the cauſe was to be determined at York by a commiſſion, which finally, removed to London, where it was declared, that "nothing had been produced whereby the queen of England could conceive or take any evil opinion of her good ſiſter, for any thing yet ſeen." This is a ſufficient vindication of Mary's innocence, and yet ſhe was ſtill kept in cloſe confinement. The duke of Norfolk formed the deſign of marrying Mary, in which he was encouraged by ſeveral of the Engliſh nobility, and alſo by the regent Murray. But this being diſcovered by Elizabeth, the duke was ſent to the Tower, from whence he was not releaſed till he promiſed to renounce all correſpondence with the queen of Scotland:—but afterwards renewing his ambitious project, he was tried and executed. After a long confinement at Coventry, Mary was removed to Fotheringay caſtle, where ſhe was to undergo the mock formality of a trial on the charge of fomenting conſpiracies againſt Elizabeth. When brought before the commiſſioners ſhe diſclaimed their authority, and aſſerted her innocence. The commiſſioners, after hearing her defence, removed the matter to Weſtminſter, and, though no proof appeared of the charges, ſhe was declared guilty of conſpiring the death of Elizabeth. Mary received the tidings with complacency, being wearied by her unparalleled perſecutions. Many foreign powers intereſted themſelves in her behalf, and her ſon James endeavoured to ſave her life, but in vain. A warrant was ſent down, and read to the royal captive, who only entreated that ſhe might be permitted the conſolations of her own religion. Even this favour was inhumanly refuſed. She was beheaded in the caſtle of Fotheringay, Feb. 8, 1587, after praying to God to forgive all who had thirſted for her blood. Thus fell Mary Stuart, a princeſs of uncommon beauty and accompliſhments as well as misfortunes. Her remains were interred in Peterborough cathedral, from whence they were removed by her ſon, and depoſited in Weſtminſter abbey. Her memory has been ſucceſsfully vindicated by the learned Whitaker and other writers.—*Robertſon's Scotland. Stuart's Life of Mary. Hume. Whitaker's Vind. of Mary.*

MARY DE MEDICIS, daughter of Francis II. grand duke of Tuſcany, and wife of Henry IV. king of France, was born at Florence in 1573. On the death of her huſband in 1610 ſhe was named regent of the kingdom. She was a woman of great political in-

trigue, and of unbounded ambition. Differences arose between her and Louis, which were compromised by means of Richelieu, whom she introduced to the favour of that monarch. But afterwards a violent breach occurred between her and the cardinal, who was supported by the king. Mary was exiled to Brussels, and all her favourites, and even her physician, were either banished or sent to the Bastille. She died in poverty at Cologne, in 1642. Mary built the elegant palace called the Luxemburg at Paris, and adorned that city with aqueducts and other ornaments. —*Henault. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MARY, queen of Hungary, was sister to the emperor Charles V. and married in 1521 to Louis king of Hungary, who soon after was killed at the battle of Mohatz. His widow was appointed governess of the Low Countries in 1531, and in that station behaved with great courage and prudence. She headed the troops in several actions, and was so fond of hunting as to be called Diana and the huntress. She favoured the protestants, and had a taste for literature. Between her and Henry II. king of France there was a great animosity, and she committed considerable ravages in the French provinces. Henry in his part invaded Flanders, and destroyed the palace of Mary, who in return carried devastation into Picardy. The Spanish soldiers called her the mother of the camp. She resigned the government in 1555, and died in Spain in 1558.—*Bayle.*

MARY, an Anglo-Norman poetess in the 13th century, was born in France, but resided chiefly in England. There are several of her poems on the adventures of chivalry, in the British Museum. M. le Grand has published her fables in French prose. Another work of hers is a tale in French verse of St. Patrick's Purgatory.—*Archæologia, vol. xiii.*

MASACCIO (Thomas), a celebrated Italian painter, was born in 1417. He was accounted the principal artist of the second age of modern painting, from its revival under Cimabue. He died in 1443.—*De Piles. Pilk.*

MASCARDI (Augustin), a learned Italian, was born in the republic of Genoa in 1591. Pope Urban VIII. founded for him a professorship of rhetoric in the college of Sapienza; but being of a licentious turn he died in poverty in 1640. He wrote Latin and Italian poems; a History of the Conspiracy of the Count Fiesco; and a curious work entitled, Dell'Arte. Istorica, 4to.—*Tiraboschi.*

MASCARON (Julius), a French bishop, was born at Marseilles in 1634. His reputation as a preacher procured him the bishopric of Tulles, from whence he was translated to that of Agen. He died in 1703. His funeral orations are much esteemed.—*Moreri.*

MASCHERONI (Laurent), an ingenious mathematician, was born at Bergamo, in the Venetian States, in 1750. He published notes on the *Integral calculus* of Euler, and had a share in the experiments performed by the institute of Bologna with a view of proving the figure of the earth by the descent of bodies. The invention, however, which has rendered his name conspicuous was his celebrated *Geometria del compasso*, "the compass Geometry." He died at Paris in 1800.

MASCLEF (Francis), a French divine, who was deprived of a canonry in the cathedral of Amiens for being a jansenist. He died in 1728, aged 66. His works are, 1. A Hebrew Grammar, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. Ecclesiastical Conferences of the Diocese of Amiens; 3. The Catechism of Amiens.—*Ibid.*

MASCRIER (John Baptist de), a French writer, was born at Caen in 1697, and died at Paris in 1760. He published, 1. A Description of Egypt, 4to.; 2. An Idea of the ancient and modern Government of Egypt, 12mo.; 3. Christian Reflections on the great Truths of Faith; and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

MASENIUS (James), a jesuit, was born at Dulen in the duchy of Juliers in 1606. He was professor of eloquence at Cologne, and died in 1681. He wrote, 1. Palæstra Eloquentiæ ligatæ, 4 vols. 12mo; 2. Palæstra stylí Romani; 3 Anima Historia, seu Vita Caroli V. et Ferdinandi, 4to.; 4. Notes, &c. to the Annals of Treves, fol.; 5. Epitome Annalium Trivensium, 8vo.; 6. Latin Poems, particularly one on the Fall of Man, which Lauder falsely charged Milton with having stolen from, when writing his Paradise Lost. —*Moreri.*

MASHAM (Damaris lady), an ingenious lady, was the daughter of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, and the wife of sir Francis Masham, of Oates in Essex, by whom she had a son. She was the intimate friend of Mr. Locke, who died at her house. Lady Masham wrote a discourse concerning the Love of God, 8vo.; and Thoughts in reference to a virtuous and christian Life, 8vo. She died in 1708, aged 50, and was buried in the abbey church at Bath.—*Ballard's Brit. Ladies.*

MASIUS (Andrew), a learned man of the 16th century. He was born at Linnich near Brussels, and became counsellor to the duke of Cleves. He died in 1573, aged 57. Masius was uncommonly well versed in antient history and geography. His principal works are, a Syriac Lexicon and Grammar, folio; a Commentary on the Book of Joshua, fol.; and Disputatio de cæna domini, 1575.—*Moreri.*

MASO (Thomas), or Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence in the 15th century, who is said to have invented the art of engraving on copper. He flourished about 1480.—*Moreri.*

MASON (Francis), a learned divine, was born in the county of Durham about 1566, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Merton college. In 1599 he was presented to the rectory of Orford in Suffolk. He was afterwards appointed chaplain to James I. and made archdeacon of Norfolk. He died at Orford in 1621. His learned work, entitled, Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, has been

tranſlated into Engliſh with a preface and notes by Lindſay.—*Wood, A. O.*

MASON (John), a diſſenting divine of conſiderable merit, who was a maſter of arts of one of the Scotch univerſities. He wrote an excellent little volume of ethics, entitled, Self-Knowledge, of which there have been ſeveral editions; he was alſo the author of fifty-two Practical Diſcourſes for the uſe of Families, 2 vols. 8vo.; An Eſſay on Elocution, 8vo.; two Eſſays on the Power of Poetical and Proſaic Numbers, 8vo.; a plain and modeſt Plea for Chriſtianity, 8vo.; and the Student and Paſtor, or Directions how to attain to eminence and uſefulneſs in thoſe reſpective characters, 12mo. He died in 1763. He is not to be miſtaken for *John Maſon* of Water Stratford, near Buckingham, who being bewildered in the doctrines of Calviniſm, perſuaded himſelf and others that he was the Elias appointed to proclaim the approach of Chriſt, and the glorious ſtate of the millenium. He died in 1695.—*Granger.*

MASON (William), an Engliſh poet and divine, was the ſon of a clergyman in Yorkſhire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1749 he was elected fellow of Pembroke hall through the intereſt of Mr. Gray. In 1748 he publiſhed a poem entitled, Iſis, which being conſidered as an attack on the univerſity of Oxford, was anſwered by Mr. Warton in another, called, the Triumphs of Iſis. In 1754 he entered into orders and was appointed chaplain to the king, and preſented to the valuable living of Aſton in Yorkſhire. He alſo obtained the precentorſhip of York cathedral, which leading his mind to church muſic, he compoſed a book on that ſubject. Mr. Gray the poet, appointed him one of his executors, and Maſon wrote the life and publiſhed the letters of his friend. He alſo compoſed the epitaph on Gray's monument in Weſtminſter-abbey. In the American war, Mr. Maſon ſhewed himſelf warm on the ſide of thoſe who were called the patriotic party; for which he was ſtruck out of the liſt of royal chaplains. The diſorders of the French revolution, allayed his political fervour, and he renounced the Whig notions for which he was once ſo zealous. In getting out of his carriage, he bruiſed his leg, which being neglected occaſioned a gangrene, of which he died, in 1797. His Elfrida and Caractacus, two dramas on the Greek model, are eſteemed the beſt of his performances. He alſo wrote a poem, entitled, The Engliſh Garden; and tranſlated into Engliſh verſe Du Freſnoy's Art of Painting, to which ſir Joſhua Reynolds added valuable notes.—*Monthly Mag. Gent. Mag.*

MASON (ſir John), an eminent ſtateſman, was born at Abingdon in Berkſhire, and educated at All Souls' college, Oxford. Becoming a favourite with Henry VIII. he was employed in ſeveral embaſſies, and made a member of the privy council. He afterwards ſerved Edward VI; and contrived to hold his places under Mary. Queen Elizabeth made him treaſurer of her chamber, and he was choſen chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford. He died in 1566. His favourite maxim was, "*do, and ſay nothing.*"—*Biog. Brit.*

MASQUE DE FER, or the "*Iron Maſk,*" the name of an unknown perſon in France, who was conveyed in the moſt ſecret manner to the caſtle of Pignerol, from whence he was transferred to the iſles St. Margaret. He was a man taller than ordinary, and extremely well made His accompliſhments were evidently great, and he had a fine taſte for muſic. He always wore a maſk with ſteel ſprings, which was ſo conſtructed as to allow him free liberty to eat and drink. His keepers treated him with the greateſt reſpect. At Pignerol he was entruſted to the charge of an officer named St. Mars, on whoſe appointment as lieutenant of the iſles this unknown perſonage accompanied him, as he finally did to the Baſtille, where he died in 1703, and was buried under the name of Marchiali. Two gentlemen who were priſoners in the room over him contrived to hold ſome converſation with him by means of the chimney, and found that he was a man of general learning; but he informed them that a diſcovery of his name and rank would be death both to him and them. Numerous conjectures have been formed, and diſſertations written on this hiſtorical ſubject, which for all that has been ſaid ſtill remains in impenetrable obſcurity. It is remarkable that no perſon of diſtinction was miſſing at the time of his being confided to the cuſtody of St Mars.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt. Voltaire's Age of Louis XIV.*

MASSAC (Raymond), a phyſician of Orleans in the 16th century. He wrote, 1. Pæan Aurelianus, 4to.; 2. Pugeæ, five de lymphis pugiacis, lib. ii. 1599.—*Moreri.*

MASSANIELLO, or ANELLO (Thomas), a fiſherman at Naples, who cauſed a revolt in that city on account of taxes, and gathered a rabble of near 50,000 perſons, by which means he uſurped the ſovereign power, and ruled the city with great terror about ten days, and was then killed and his body caſt into a ditch, A. D. 1646.—*Moreri.*

MASSARI (Lucio), an hiſtorical painter, was born at Bologna in 1569. He ſtudied under Ludovico Caracci, and improved himſelf at Rome. He died in 1633.—*D'Argenville.*

MASSARIA (Alexander), a celebrated phyſician, was born at Vicenza. He died at Padua in 1598, at an advanced age His works are, 1. De Peſte, 4to.; 2. Diſputationes duæ, quarum prima de ſcopis mittendi ſanguinem in febribus, altera de purgatione in morborum principio, 4to.; 3. Practica Medica, folio.—*Moreri.*

MASSE (John Baptiſte), miniature painter to the French king, was born at Paris in 1687, and died in 1767. He copied the great pictures of Le Brun at Verſailles, from which ſome fine engravings were publiſhed in 1753.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MASSEVILLE (Louis le Vavaſſeur de), a French topographical writer, was born at

Montebourg, and died at Valogne in 1733, aged 66. He wrote the Hiſtory and Geography of Normandy, 8 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Massieu (William), a French writer, was born at Caen in 1665. He was a jeſuit, but afterwards quitted the order, and became tutor to the children of M. de Sacy. He was penſionary of the academy of inſcriptions, and a member of the French academy. He died in 1722. He publiſhed an edition of the Greek Teſtament; a Tranſlation of Pindar; Hiſtory of French Poetry; a Latin Poem on Coffee, and ſeveral diſſertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inſcriptions.—*Moreri.*

Massillon (John Baptiſte), a famous French prelate, was born at Hieres in Provence in 1663. At the age of 18 he entered into the congregation of the oratory. He acquired a ſuperiority over all the preachers of his time, and Louis XIV. once ſaid to him, "Father, when I hear other preachers I go away much pleaſed with them, but when I hear you I go away much diſpleaſed with myſelf." In 1717 he was appointed biſhop of Clermont, and in 1719 admitted a member of the French academy. He died in 1742. His works have been printed in 14 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Massinger (Philip), a dramatic writer, was born at Saliſbury in 1585, and educated at Oxford, but he left the univerſity without taking a degree. He publiſhed 14 plays of his own, and ſome in which he was aſſiſted by others His works have been reprinted in 1761, in 4 vols. 8vo. and again in 1779. He died in 1639.—*Langbaine. Wood.*

Massinissa, king of a ſmall country in Africa, who took part with the Carthaginians againſt Rome; but his nephew being taken priſoner by Scipio, he ſent him back to his uncle with preſents, which ſo affected Maſſiniſſa that he became the ally of the Romans, who were indebted to him for many victories. At his death he made Scipio Æmilianus guardian of his kingdom. He died B. C. 149.

Massolino (da Panicale), a painter, was born at Florence in 1413. His greateſt performance was a large picture of the hiſtory of St. Peter. He died in 1450.—*Pilkington.*

Masson (Papirius), a French writer, was born in 1544. He was at firſt a jeſuit and afterwards a lawyer. He died in 1611. His annals were printed in 1598, 4 books, 4to. He wrote ſome other works.—*Moreri.*

Masson (John), a French proteſtant divine, who died in Holland about 1750. He wrote a Critical Hiſtory of the Republic of Letters, 15 vols. 12mo.; Lives of Horace, Ovid, and Pliny the Younger, 3 vols. 8vo.; Hiſtory of Peter Bayle and his Works, 12mo. —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Masson (Anthony), a French engraver who excelled in portraits; his plates of the diſciples at Emmaus, Turenne and the duke d'Harcourts, are moſt eſteemed. He died at Paris in 1702, aged 66.—*Ibid.*

Masson (Innocent le), a Carthuſian and general of his order, was born in 1628. He rebuilt the Grande Chartreuſe after it had been burnt down. He died in 1703. Maſſon collected the ſtatutes of his order with learned notes, printed at Paris in 1703, folio. *Anthony Maſſon*, a religious of the order of Minims, who died at Vincennes in 1700, wrote a Hiſtory of Noah and the Deluge, 12mo.; Hiſtory of Abraham, and other works.—*Moreri.*

Masson des Granges (Daniel), a French prieſt, who died in 1760, aged 60. He wrote an excellent work entitled, The Modern Philoſopher, or the Unbeliever Condemned at the Tribunal of Reaſon, 1765, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Massuet (Renatus), a learned benedictine, of the congregation of St. Maur, was born in 1665, and died in 1716. He publiſhed an edition of Irenæus, 1710, folio; alſo a fifth volume of the Acts of Saints of the Order of St. Benedict, and other works. —*Moreri.*

Mastelleta (John Andrew), a painter, was born at Bologna in 1577. He was inſtructed in the ſchool of the Caracci, and afterwards ſtudied the works of Parmeſan. Employing black more than any other colour, he thereby leſſened the value of his works. Being of a melancholy turn he entered into a monaſtery, where he died —*De Piles.*

Matani (Anthony), a phyſician, was born at Piſtoia in Italy in 1730. He became medical profeſſor at Piſa, and died at his native place in 1769. His principal works are, 1. De Aneuriſmaticis Præcordiorum morbis Animadverſiones; 2. Heliodori Lariſſæi capita opticorum è græco latinè converſa; 3. Account of the natural Productions of the Territory of Piſtoia; 4. De Noſocomiorum Regimine; 5. De Remediis Tractatus.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Maternus de Cilano (George Chriſtian), a learned German, was born at Preſburg, and died at Altena in Lower Saxony in 1773. His works are, 1. De Terræ concuſſionibus; 2. De cauſis Lucis Borealis; 3. De motu humorum progreſſivo veteribus non ignoto; 4. De Saturnalium origine et celebrandi ritu apud Romanos, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Mather (Increaſe, D.D.), a puritan divine, was born in New England. In the time of Cromwell he had a church at Glouceſter, but on the approach of the reſtoration he returned to America. He died in 1723, aged 84. He wrote a Brief Hiſtory of the Wars with the Indians in New England, 1676; Divine Right of Infant Baptiſm; Diſcourſe on the Perſon of Chriſt, 8vo.; Diatribe de ſigno Filii Hominis, et de ſecundo Meſſiæ adventu, 8vo.; De ſucceſſu Evangelii apud Indos in Nova Anglia, 8vo.; Diſcourſe concerning Comets, 8vo.; and ſeveral other pieces. —*Life by his ſon.*

MATHER (Cotton), an eminent divine, was the ſon of the laſt-mentioned, and born at Boſton in 1663. He became aſſiſtant to his father, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his piety and learning. In 1710 the univerſity of Glaſgow conferred on him the degree of D.D. and in 1714 he was choſen a member of the royal ſociety of London. He died in 1728. He wrote a number of books, among which are an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of New England, folio; the Chriſtian Philoſopher, 8vo; the Wonders of the Inviſible World, being an Account of the Trials of ſeveral Witches, lately executed in New England, &c. In this laſt work he ſhewed an aſtoniſhing degree of credulity.—*Biog. Brit.*

MATHIAS (St.), one of the twelve apoſtles, and elected after the death of Judas. He is ſaid to have preached the goſpel in Ethiopia, where he ſuffered martyrdom. The ancient heretics had a goſpel which they pretended was written by this apoſtle.—*Cave.*

MATHIAS, emperor of Germany, was the ſon of Maximilian II. and ſucceeded his brother Rodolph II. in 1612. The empire was then at war with the Turks, with whom Mathias concluded a peace in 1615, but the war was renewed in 1618, and continued thirty years. Mathias died at Vienna in 1619, aged 62.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

MATHIAS CORVINUS, called *the great*, king of Hungary and Bohemia, was the ſon of John Huniades. The enemies of his father confined him in priſon in Bohemia, but on regaining his liberty he was elected king of Hungary in 1458. His election, however, was oppoſed by many of the Hungarian lords, who offered the crown to Frederick III. The Turks profiting by theſe diviſions invaded the country, but were expelled by Mathias, who compelled Frederick to yield to him the crown of St. Stephen, of which he had obtained poſſeſſion. The war was afterwards renewed, and Mathias overrunning Auſtria took Vienna and Neuſtadt, on which the emperor was obliged to make a peace in 1487. Mathias reformed many abuſes particularly with reſpect to duels and law-ſuits, and was preparing an expedition againſt the Turks when he died of an apoplexy in 1490.—*Ibid.*

MATHIAS (Chriſtian), a Lutheran divine, was born at Meldorp in Holſtein in 1584. He became ſucceſſively profeſſor of philoſophy and divinity in ſeveral univerſities, and died at Utrecht in 1655. His principal works are, Hiſtoria Patriarcharum, quarto; and Theatrum Hiſtoricum, 4to.—*Moreri.*

MATHON DE LA COUR (James), a mathematician, was born at Lyons in 1712, and died in that city in 1770. He was a member of the academy in his native place, and publiſhed a memoir on the beſt mode of ſupplying the action of wind upon large veſſels; Elements of Dynamics and Mechanics, 3 vols. 12mo; Eſſay on Calculating the Movements of Machines by the Reaction of Water. His ſon *Charles Joſeph* was born at Lyons in 1738, and put to death by the revolutionary tribunal in 1793. He wrote Letters on the Public Pictures exhibited; a Diſſertation on the Alteration of the Laws of Sparta, by Lycurgus; Idylls in Proſe; and ſeveral other ingenious pieces.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MATILDA or MAUD, the daughter of Henry I. king of England, and wife of Henry IV. emperor of Germany. was nominated in 1135 ſucceſſor to the Engliſh throne by her father; but in her abſence Stephen uſurped the title. Arriving in England with a large army in 1139 ſhe defeated Stephen, and was acknowleged queen in a parliament held in 1141. Stephen afterwards defeated the empreſs, on which the national ſynod declared for him, and Matilda was obliged to leave the kingdom. On the death of the emperor ſhe married Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, by whom ſhe had a ſon, afterwards Henry II. king of England. Matilda died in 1167, aged 67.—*Rapin. Hume.*

MATIGNON (James de), prince of Montagne, and count of Thorigni, a famous general of France, was born in 1526. He diſplayed great courage when young in ſeveral battles, and in 1572 commanded the royal army in Normandy. In 1579 he was made a marſhal of France, and aſſiſted as conſtable at the coronation of Henry IV. He died in 1597.—*Moreri.*

MATTEI (Paolo da), an hiſtorical painter, was born at Naples in 1661. He was the diſciple of Luca Giordano, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the exactneſs with which he copied the works of great maſters. He died in 1728.—*Pilkington.*

MATSYS (Quintin), an hiſtorical and portrait painter, was born at Antwerp in 1460. He was brought up a blackſmith, which trade he abandoned, and became an excellent artiſt. A deſcent from the croſs, in the cathedral of Antwerp, is his maſter-piece. He died in 1529. His ſon, John Matſys, was a good painter, but not equal to his father.—*De Piles. D'Argenville.*

MATTHEW, or LEVI, the ſon of Alphæus, an apoſtle of Jeſus Chriſt, before which he was a publican, i. e. a tax-gatherer or receiver of tribute. His goſpel is ſuppoſed to have been written A. D. 64. Some critics think that it was originally written in Hebrew or Syriac, whence it was tranſlated into Greek, but this is mere conjecture. Matthew is ſaid to have been put to death in Parthia, where, and in Perſia, he had propagated chriſtianity with zeal and ſucceſs.—*Cave. Dupin. Percy's Key to the N. T.*

MATTHEW CANTACUZENUS, the ſon of John, emperor of the Eaſt, and his aſſociate in the empire in 1354. John abdicated the throne ſome time after, on which Matthew remained emperor with John Palæologus. Theſe princes at length diſagreed, and had recourſe to arms. A battle was fought between them in Thrace, and Matthew being taken priſoner, was compelled to renounce the throne to his rival. He then retired to

the monaſtery of Mount Athos, where he compoſed commentaries on the Song of Solomon.—*Univ. Hiſt. Moreri.*

MATTHEW of Weſtminſter, an Engliſh monk and hiſtorian of the 14th century. He wrote a chronicle entitled, Flores Hiſtoriarum, præcipuè de Rebus Britannicis ab exordio Mundi, uſque ad ann. 1307, publiſhed at London in 1567, and at Frankfort in 1601, folio. The author was faithful but ſuperſtitious.—*Nicholſon's Hiſt. Lib.*

MATTHEWS (Tobias), archbiſhop of York in the reign of James I. was a great ornament to the univerſity of Oxford, and an eloquent and frequent preacher. He was tranſlated from Durham to York in 1606. He died in 1628, aged 82. The only piece of his in print is a Latin Sermon againſt Campian. His ſon *Tobias* was educated at Chriſt church, Oxford, after which he turned Catholic and entered among the jeſuits. He was a man of conſiderable political intrigue, and acted as a ſpy for the court of Rome. He died in 1655.—*Biog. Britt. Wood.*

MATTHEWS (Thomas), an Engliſh admiral, was a native of Glamorganſhire. He commanded in the Mediterranean in 1744, and fought an obſtinate but indeciſive battle off Toulon with the combined fleets, in which the brave captain Cornwall fell. Owing to his not being ſupported by Leſtock, his ſecond in command, admiral Matthews failed in gaining a complete victory; and yet for this he was diſmiſſed the ſervice, and Leſtock was acquitted. Matthews retired to his eſtate in Glamorganſhire, and died there in 1751. *Smollet.*

MATTHIEU (Peter), a French hiſtorian, was born in 1583. He was a zealous partiſan of the league, and attended Louis XIII. to the ſiege of Montauban. He died at Toulouſe in 1621. He wrote, 1. A Hiſtory of memorable Events in the Reign of Henry the Great; 2. The Hiſtory of the Death of that Monarch; 3. The Hiſtory of St. Louis; 4. The Hiſtory of France from Francis I. to Louis XIII. 2 vols. folio, &c.—*Moreri.*

MATTHIOLUS (Peter Andrew), an eminent phyſician, was born at Sienna in Italy about 1500, and died of the plague at Trent in 1577. He publiſhed Commentaries on Dioſcorides, in Italian, 1548, 4to. They were afterwards tranſlated into Latin, and publiſhed by Deſmoulins at Lyons in 1572, folio. This is a work of great value. All his writings were collected and printed at Baſle in 1598, folio, with the notes of Gaſpard Bartholin. He is not to be confounded with another phyſician of the ſame name, who was profeſſor at Padua, where he died in 1498. He wrote a ſcarce book, entitled, Ars Memorativa, 4to.—*Halleri Bibl. Bot. Moreri.*

MATTI (Emanuel), a Spaniſh poet, was born in 1663 at Oropeſa in New Caſtile. Pope Innocent XII. appointed him dean of Alicant, where he died in 1737. His poems were publiſhed in 1682, and his letters and Latin poetry at Madrid in 1735, in 2 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

MATURINO, an hiſtorical painter, was born at Florence in 1490. He was the diſciple of Raphael, who employed him in executing ſeveral of his deſigns. He afterwards aſſiſted Polidoro de Carravaggio, and his works are equal to thoſe of that maſter. He died in 1527.—*De Piles D'Argenville.*

MATY (Matthew), an eminent phyſician, was born in Holland in 1718. He took his doctor's degree at Leyden, and in 1740 ſettled in England. In 1750 he commenced a periodical work, printed at the Hague, called Le Journal Britannique, giving an account of the principal productions of the Engliſh preſs. In 1758 he was choſen fellow of the royal ſociety, to which, in 1765, he became ſecretary. He was alſo librarian of the Britiſh muſeum, and died in 1776. He wrote the Memoirs of the Earl of Cheſterfield, prefixed to that nobleman's works, in 2 vols. 4to.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MATY (Paul Henry), ſon of the preceding, was born in 1745, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowſhip. In 1774 he became chaplain to lord Stormont, ambaſſador at Paris. His advancement in the church was hindered by ſome ſcruples he entertained reſpecting the doctrine of the Trinity. He was appointed one of the librarians of the Britiſh muſeum, and in 1778 a ſecretary of the royal ſociety. In 1782 he began a literary Review, which he continued till 1786. In 1784, when there were great diviſions in the royal ſociety, occaſioned by the diſmiſſal of Dr. Hutton from the poſt of foreign ſecretary, Mr. Maty reſigned his place. He died in 1787. The year following was publiſhed a volume of his ſermons, in which, by miſtake, were inſerted ſome that he had tranſcribed from Secker's works. *Ibid.*

MAUCHARD (Burchard David), a learned phyſician, was born at Marbach in 1696. He became phyſician to the duke of Wirtemburg, and profeſſor of phyſic and anatomy at Tubingen, where he died in 1751. He wrote ſeveral theſes on medical ſubjects.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MAUCROIX (Francis de), a French eccleſiaſtic, and canon of the cathedral of Rheims, where he died in 1708, aged 90. He tranſlated the Philippics of Demoſthenes; the Euthydema and Hippia of Plato; ſome of the Orations of Cicero; and other works, into French. He alſo wrote ſome pieces in conjunction with La Fontaine: and in 1726 appeared his Miſcellaneous Works, including Poems.—*Ibid.*

MAUDUIT (Michael), a prieſt of the oratory, was born at Viré in Normandy, and died at Paris in 1709, aged 75. He publiſhed, 1. A Treatiſe on Religion againſt the Sceptics; 2. A Tranſlation of the Pſalms into

French Verſe; 3. Analyſes of moſt of the Books of the New Teſtament, 8 vols. 12mo. &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MAUDUIT (Iſrael), an Engliſh political writer, was born at Exeter in 1708, and educated at the academy of Mr. Hallet, with a view to the miniſtry among the diſſenters. After officiating in that capacity ſome time he quitted it, and became partner with his brother, who was a merchant in London. He greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a political writer, and his Conſiderations on the German War, printed in 1760, made much noiſe, and had a great effect on the public mind. He was appointed agent for the province of Maſſachuſetts, and in 1769 he publiſhed a ſhort View of the Hiſtory of the New England Colonies. In 1774 he printed a pamphlet, entitled, The Caſe of the Diſſenting Miniſters. He alſo wrote ſeveral pamphlets during the American war againſt adminiſtration. Mr. Mauduit died in 1787.—*Europ. Mag.*

MAUGIN (John), a French writer of the 16th century, was a native of Anjou, whence he is called the Angevin. He wrote a work entitled, the New Triſtan, Prince of Leonnois, printed at Paris in 1554. He alſo tranſlated Machiavel's Diſcourſes upon Livy into French.—*Moreri.*

MAUPERTUIS (Peter Louis Moreau de), a celebrated philoſopher, was born at St. Malo in 1698. He was ſome time in the military ſervice, which he quitted and devoted himſelf to ſcientific purſuits. In 1723 he became a member of the French academy, and about five years after was choſen fellow of the royal ſociety of London. In 1736 he was ſent with other academicians to the North, to determine the figure of the earth, which ſervice they performed with reputation. At the invitation of the prince of Pruſſia, afterwards Frederick the Great, he went to Berlin in 1740, and was appointed preſident and director of the academy. He accompanied that king in his campaigns againſt the Auſtrians, but expoſing himſelf too much at the battle of Molwitz, he was made priſoner and ſent to Vienna, where he was well received by the emperor. He was ſoon permitted to return to Berlin, after receiving ſeveral marks of the Imperial bounty. He was of an irritable temper, and had a diſpute with Koenig, profeſſor of philoſophy at Franeker, and another with Voltaire, who exerted his ſatirical talents againſt him. This, however, was not much to the credit of the poet, who had before paid the higheſt compliments to Maupertuis, and from whom he had received no injury to juſtify his wanton attacks. Maupertuis died at Baſil on a viſit to the Bernoullis in 1759. His works are, 1. The Figure of the Earth determined; the Meaſurement of a Degree of Meridian; Diſcourſe on the Figure of the Stars; Elements of Geography; Nautical Aſtronomy; Elements of Aſtronomy; Phyſical Diſſertation on a White Negro; Eſſay on Coſmography; Reflections on the Origin of Languages; Eſſay of Moral Philoſophy; and ſeveral papers and elogies in the Memoirs of the Academy of Berlin.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt. Hutton.*

MAUPERTUY (John Baptiſt Drouet de), a French eccleſiaſtic and miſcellaneous writer, was born at Paris in 1650. He was ſome time at the bar, and had a place under government, but afterwards he entered into orders and obtained a canonry. He died in 1736. He wrote the Sentiments of a Chriſtian on the True Love of God; the Hiſtory of the Holy Church of Vienne; on the Veneration due to Relics; of the Dangerous Commerce between the Sexes; and ſeveral tranſlations into French.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MAUR (St.), a diſciple of St. Benedict, and abbot of Glauſeuil in Anjou. He died about 584. At the beginning of the 17th century was founded a congregation of benedictines of St. Maur, which has produced many learned men.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

MAUR (Don Charles le), brigadier in the Spaniſh army and director-general of the engineers. He was an excellent mathematician and mechanic; and conſtructed ſeveral canals and other great works. His Treatiſe on Dynamics, and his Elements of Mathematics are eſteemed. He died in 1785.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MAUREPAS (John Frederic Philippeaux, count de), a French ſtateſman, was born in 1701, and in 1715 was appointed ſecretary of ſtate; which conſidering his youth, muſt have been a ſinecure. In 1723 he was made ſuperintendant of the marine, and in 1738 miniſter of ſtate. By the intrigues of madame Pompadour he was exiled to Bourges in 1749. He was not recalled till 1774, when Louis XVI. entruſted the public affairs to his management. He attended greatly to the marine department, and was a liberal encourager of the ſciences; but the part he took in aſſiſting America againſt England is a reflection on his political prudence. He died in 1781. His memoirs, by himſelf, are curious but careleſsly written; they were printed at Paris in 1792, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MAURICE, of Naſſau, prince of Orange, was the ſon of William, after whoſe death in 1584 he governed the Low Countries, being then only eighteen years old. He evinced, however, great courage and talents; and being named captain-general of the United Provinces, eſtabliſhed that liberty which his father had begun. He made himſelf maſter of Breda in 1590, and this was followed by the capture of Zutphen, Deventer, Hulſt, Nimeguen, and Gertruydenburg. He defeated the archduke Albert in 1597, and compelled the Spaniards to abandon the Low Countries the ſame year. In 1600 he was forced to raiſe the ſiege of Dunkirk, but he ſoon after gained a great victory over Albert near Nieuport. This was followed by numerous conqueſts. Maurice now aimed at the ſovereignty of Holland, but was oppoſed by the virtuous Barneveldt,

who loſt his life for reſiſting the ambition of the prince, who died in 1625.—*Hiſt. of the Princes of Naſſau.*

MAURICEAU (Francis), a ſurgeon of Paris, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf chiefly in midwifery, and the diſeaſes of women. His works are, 1. a Treatiſe on the Diſorders of Pregnant women; 2. Obſervations on Midwifery, the Diſeaſes of Mothers and of Newborn Children. The author died in 1707.—*Moreri.*

MAURITIUS (Tiberius), a Roman emperor, was born in Cappadocia in 559. He was of a noble family, which originally came from Rome. After filling ſeveral places in the court of Tiberius Conſtantine, he obtained the command of the army againſt the Perſians, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo well as to obtain the emperor's daughter in marriage. In 582 he was crowned emperor. He re-eſtabliſhed Choſroes II. on the throne of Perſia; and was engaged in a war with the Arabs, who had ravaged his territories, when his general, Phocas, cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed emperor, and having taken Mauritius priſoner at Chalcedon, put him to death with his five ſons, A.D. 602.—*Crevier. Univ. Hiſt.*

MAUROLICO (Francis), a mathematician, was born at Meſſina in 1494. He was abbot of Santa Maria del Porto in Sicily, and taught mathematics with reputation. He died in 1575. His works are, 1. An edition of the Spherics of Theodoſius; 2. Emendatio et reſtitutio Conicorum Apollonii Pergæi; 3. Archimedis Monumenta omnia; 4. Euclidis Phænomina, &c.—*Tiraboſchi.*

MAURUS (Terentianus), a Latin poet and grammarian, who flouriſhed under Trajan. He wrote a poem, de Literis, Syllabis, Pedibus, & Metris, which is in the Corpus Poetarum of Maittaire, under the title of de Arte Metrica.—*Voſſius de poet. Lat.*

MAUSSAC (Philip James), a counſellor in the parliament of Toulouſe, and preſident of the court of aids at Montpellier, died in 1650, aged 70. He wrote notes on Harpocration, Paris 1614, 4to. and ſome miſcellaneous tracts, which ſhew his critical abilities to advantage.—*Moreri.*

MAUTOUR (Philibert Bernard Moreau de), auditor of the chamber of accompts at Paris, and member of the academy of inſcriptions. He was born at Beaune in 1654, and died in 1737. He wrote ſome papers in the Memoirs of the academy of belles lettres, and poems. He was alſo the editor of an abridgment of Petavius's Chronology, 4 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

MAXENTIUS (Marcus Aurelius Valerius), Roman emperor, was the ſon of Maximianus Hercules, and declared himſelf Auguſtus in 306. He was oppoſed by Galerius Maximianus, who was defeated, and flew himſelf. Maxentius then marched into Africa, where he became odious by his cruelties. Conſtantine afterwards defeated him in Italy, and he was drowned in croſſing the Tiber in 312.—*Univ. Hiſt. Crevier.*

MAXIMILIAN I. archduke of Auſtria, was the ſon of Frederic IV. created king of the Romans in 1486, and elected emperor on the death of his father in 1493. He had ſeveral wars with France, which were moſtly ſucceſsful. He formed the deſign of making himſelf pope, for which purpoſe he aſſumed the antient title of the Roman emperors of *Pontifex Maximus*, and he endeavoured to prevail on Julius II. to admit him as coadjutor. Maximilian united with England againſt France, and ſerved under Henry VIII. in 1513. He was a man of ſcience, and wrote Memoirs of his own life, and poems. He died in 1519.—*Moreri.*

MAXIMILIAN II. emperor of Germany, was the ſon of the emperor Ferdinand I. and elected king of the Romans in 1562. He was choſen king of Hungary and Bohemia, and ſucceeded his father in 1564. He died at Ratiſbon in 1576, aged 50.—*Ibid.*

MAXIMILIAN, duke of Bavaria in the 17th century, was called, on account of his courage and ſucceſs, the defender of Germany; and, for his ſingular prudence, he acquired the name of Solomon. He zealouſly oppoſed the proteſtants, and was conſidered as one of the principal ſupporters of the catholic religion. In 1620 he gained the battle of Prague againſt Frederic prince Palatine, who had been elected king of Bohemia. For theſe ſervices Maximilian was named an elector of the empire. He died in 1651, aged 70.—*Moreri.*

MAXIMILIAN-EMANUEL, elector of Bavaria, rendered great ſervice to the emperor Leopold. He ſignalized himſelf at the ſiege of Neuheuſel in 1685; at that of Buda in 1686; and the year following in the battle of Mohatz. He commanded about this time the army of Hungary, and took Belgrade ſword in hand in 1689. He was afterwards governor of the Low Countries: but taking the part of France in the war about the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, he was put to the ban of the empire, and deprived of his eſtates in 1706, but was reſtored at the general peace. He died at Munich in 1726.—*Ibid.*

MAXIMIANUS (Marcus Aurelius Valerius Herculius), a Roman emperor, who from being a common ſoldier, was aſſociated in the government by Diocletian. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his military ſkill and bravery againſt the barbarians, and defeated Aurelius Julius, who had aſſumed the imperial title in Africa. When Diocletian abdicated the crown in 304, he compelled Maximianus, much againſt his will, to do the ſame; but about a year afterwards he reſumed the dignity, and oppoſed his ſon Maxentius. The troops, however, mutinied againſt Maximianus, who fled into Gaul, where he was put to death by order of Conſtantine, A.D. 310, aged 60.—*Crevier. Moreri.*

MAXIMIANUS (Galerius Valerius), emperor of the Eaſt, was originally a ſhepherd in Dacia, afterwards a ſoldier, and

raiſed to the imperial dignity by Diocletian, who alſo gave him his daughter in marriage. He conquered the Goths and Dalmatians, but was defeated by the Perſians, over whom he afterwards gained a complete victory. In 305 he compelled Diocletian to abdicate the throne; but his cruelty ſoon rendered him odious to the Romans, who raiſed Maxentius to the throne. Maximianus died wretchedly, A.D. 311. He was a bitter perſecutor of the chriſtians, whoſe God he implored for relief in his laſt illneſs, after vainly ſeeking aid from the heathen deities.—*Ibid.*

MAXIMINUS (Caius Julius Verus), emperor of Rome, was the ſon of a peaſant in Thrace, and having diſplayed great courage in the Roman armies, he roſe to command. On the death of Alexander Severus, he cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed emperor A.D. 235. He was a great perſecutor; and put to death above four thouſand perſons, on ſuſpicion of their being concerned in a conſpiracy againſt him. His ſoldiers aſſaſſinated him near Aquileia, A.D. 256. His ſtature and ſtrength were very extraordinary, and his diſpoſition proportionably brutal. Forty pounds of meat and eighteen bottles of wine, were his ordinary allowance for a day. His ſtrength was ſuch that he is ſaid to have ſtopped a chariot in full ſpeed with one of his fingers.—*Ibid.*

MAXIMUS (Magnus), a Spaniard, was general of the Roman army in Britain when he proclaimed himſelf emperor A.D. 383. Gratian marched againſt him, but was defeated, and aſſaſſinated. Maximus, having made himſelf maſter of Gaul, Britain, and Spain, fixed the ſeat of his empire at Treves. He next marched into Italy, where he committed dreadful cruelties, but was at laſt beſieged in Aquileia, by the emperor Theodoſius. His ſoldiers delivered him up to Theodoſius, who cauſed him to be beheaded in 388.—*Ibid.*

MAXIMUS of Tyre, a platonic philoſopher, who viſited Rome in 146, but died in his own country in the reign of Commodus. Forty-one of his diſcourſes are extant, the beſt edition of which is that of Reiſke, 8vo. 1774. They have been tranſlated into French by Formey.—*Stanley. Fabricius.*

MAXIMUS the cynic, and tutor of Julian the apoſtate, was a native of Epheſus. He profeſſed magic, and aſſured Julian of ſucceſs in his Perſian expedition. He alſo flattered that prince by ſaying, that the ſoul of Alexander had paſſed into him. Maximus was put to death by the emperor Valens in 366.—*Ibid.*

MAY (Thomas), a poet and hiſtorian, was born in Suſſex in 1594, and educated at Cambridge; after which he entered of Gray's-inn, where he wrote ſome plays and tranſlated ſeveral authors, particularly Lucan. Charles I. employed him in writing two hiſtorical poems; one on the life of Henry II. and the other on the reign of Edward III. But in the civil war, May joined the parliament, and was appointed their ſecretary and hiſtoriographer. He publiſhed the Hiſtory of the Parliament which began in 1640, folio; and a Breviary of the Hiſtory of the Parliament of England, 1650, 8vo. He died in 1650.—*Biog. Brit. Biog. Dram.*

MAY (Louis du), a French hiſtorian, was a proteſtant, and ſpent the greateſt part of his life in Germany. He died in 1681. He wrote, 1. State of the Empire, or an Abridgment of the Public Law of Germany; 2. Science des Princes; 3. The Prudent Traveller, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

MAYENNE (Charles of Lorraine, duke of), ſecond ſon of Francis of Lorraine, duke of Guiſe, was born in 1554. He diſplayed great courage at the ſieges of Poictiers and Rochelle, and at the battle of Montcontour. He alſo defeated the proteſtants in Guienne, Dauphiny, and Saintonge. When his brothers were killed at the meeting of the ſtates at Blois, he declared himſelf head of the league, and aſſumed the title of lieutenant-general of France. He proclaimed the cardinal of Bourbon king, by the name of Charles X.; but was defeated by Henry IV. at the battle of Arques, and again at Ivry. In 1599 he was reconciled to the king, who made him governor of the Iſle of France. He died in 1611.—*Moreri. Henault.*

MAYER (John Frederic), a lutheran divine, was born at Leipſic in 1650. He became ſuperintendant of the churches of Pomerania, and profeſſor at Stettin. He died in 1712. His greateſt work is the Bibliotheca Biblica, printed at Roſtock in 1713, 4to. Beſides this he wrote a Treatiſe on the Method of Studying the Holy Scripture; Diſſertations on particular Parts of the Bible; and a piece entitled, Tractatus de Oſculo Pedum Pontificis Romani, 4to. —*Moreri.*

MAYER (Tobias), a celebrated aſtronomer, was born at Marſpach in the duchy of Wirtemburg, in 1723. He was ſelf-taught, and by his own application acquired a knowledge of the Latin language. In 1750 the univerſity of Gottingen appointed him mathematical-profeſſor. He died there in 1762. Mayer made ſeveral diſcoveries in geometry and aſtronomy, and publiſhed ſome excellent works, the chief of which are, his Table of Refractions, Theory of the Moon, and Aſtronomical Tables and Precepts, for which laſt the Engliſh board of longitude gave his widow 3000l. There was another aſtronomer of this name, who was a native of Moravia, and a jeſuit. In 1719 he became profeſſor of philoſophy at Heidelberg, and the elector palatine built for him an obſervatory at Manheim. He died in 1783. His works are, Baſis Pala-

ina; De tranſitu Veneris; De novis in Cælo ſidereo phænomenis—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt. Hutton.*

MAYERNE (ſir Theodore), a celebrated hyſician, was born at Geneva in 1572, and ad for his godfather Theodore Beza. He ook his doctor's degree at Montpelier, after hich he was appointed phyſician to Henry V. of France, who made him great offers rovided he would change his religion, hich Mayerne refuſed, though cardinal erron laboured much for his converſion. bout 1616 he viſited England, and became hyſician to James I. He enjoyed the high- t reputation in his profeſſion, and died in 655 at Chelſea, leaving a large fortune to 1 only daughter, who married the marquis Montpouvillan. His works were printed 1 vol. folio, in 1700.—*Hutchinſon's Biog. led.*

MAYNARD (Francis), a poet, and one the forty members of the French acade- y, was born at Toulouſe in 1582. He as ſecretary to Queen Margaret, and died 1646. He wrote ſongs, odes, epigrams, .—*Moreri.*

MAYNARD (ſir John), an eminent Eng- h lawyer, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his triotiſm, as well as his knowledge of juriſ- udence and integrity in his profeſſion. hen the prince of Orange was declared ng after the abdication of James II. ſir hn waited upon the new monarch with addreſs; and William having obſerved him that from his age he muſt have out- ed moſt of the judges and eminent law- rs of his ſtanding, he replied, "and I uld have outlived the *law* too had it not n for the arrival of your majeſty." He d in 1690, aged 88.—*Biog. Brit.*

MAYNE (Jaſper), an Engliſh divine and t, was born at Hatherleigh in Devon- re, in 1604, and educated at Weſtminſter ool, from whence he removed to Chriſt urch, Oxford, of which he became ſtu- t. In 1646 he was created D. D. and years afterwards was deprived of his lentſhip for his loyalty. At the reſtora- n he was promoted to a canonry of Chriſt urch. He died in 1672. Mayne was an of great wit and humour, which often carried o a low exceſs, particular- in his will, wherein he left his ſervant n, who was fond of tippling, an old k in which (ſays he) there is ſomething ake him drink. The man eagerly ſought his legacy, and on opening the trunk d a *red herring*. Dr. Mayne wrote e poems now obſolete; ſermons; and lay called The City Match.—*Biog. Brit. d.*

MAYNWARING (Arthur), an ingenious leman, was born in Shropſhire in 1668, received his education at Chriſt church, ord, after which he became a commiſſioner the cuſtoms. At the beginning of the n of queen Anne he was made auditor of impreſts, and ſat in parliament for Preſton in Lancaſhire. He died in 1712, leaving Mrs. Oldfield, the actreſs, his executrix, by whom he had a ſon. Maynwaring publiſhed ſeveral pieces in proſe and verſe.—*Biog. Brit.*

MAYO (Richard), a non-conformiſt divine, who was ejected from Kingſton in Surrey by the Bartholomew act, for enforcing conformity, in 1662. He died in 1695. His works are, a liſt of Dr. Staunton; two Conferences, one between a Papiſt and a Jew, the other between a Proteſtant and a Jew; Comment on the Epiſtle to the Romans, in Pool's Annotations; and Sermons. —*Calamy.*

MAYOW (John), a learned phyſician, was born in Cornwall in 1645. He was fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, and took his degrees in civil law, but practiſed phyſic. He died in London in 1679. Dr. Mayow, though little known in his own age, was one of the greateſt chemiſts this country has produced; and Dr. Beddoes has proved, that moſt of the modern diſcoveries in chemiſtry were known to him. His works were publiſhed at Oxford in 8vo. 1674.—*Wood.*

MAZARIN (Julius), a Roman cardinal and miniſter of ſtate, was born in Piſcina in Italy, in 1602. Being appointed nuncio extraordinary to France, he acquired the friendſhip of Richelieu and the confidence of Louis XIII. In 1641, pope Urban VIII. made him cardinal; and on the death of Richelieu, Louis appointed him miniſter of ſtate. He was alſo nominated one of the executors of the king's will, and had the principal management of affairs during the minority of Louis XIV; but at length the murmurs of the people roſe ſo much againſt him, that he found it expedient to quit the kingdom, and a price was ſet on his head. He afterwards recovered his power, and continued to render the ſtate the moſt important ſervices, the principal of which was the reſtoring peace between France and Spain in 1659. His application to buſineſs produced a diſeaſe, of which he died in 1661. His letters have been publiſhed in 2 vols. His niece, Hortenſia, Mancini, ducheſs of Mazarin, was celebrated for her wit and beauty. She married in 1661 Armand Charles de la Porte de la Meilleraie, from whom ſhe ſeparated, and came to England, where ſhe patronized St. Evremond. She died in London in 1699.—*Moreri.*

MAZEAS (John Mathuirin), a mathematician was born at Landernau in Brittany in 1713, and died in 1802. He wrote Elements of Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, with an Introduction to Conic Sections; he was alſo the author of Inſtitutiones Philoſophicæ, 3 vols. 12mo. He was an eccleſiaſtic, and held a canonry in the church of Notre Dame at Paris, before the revolution.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MAZELINE (Peter), a ſculptor of Rouen, and a member of the French academy of

painting and ſculpture, died in 1708, aged 76. His principal works are in the gardens of Verſailles.—*D'Argenville.*

Mazochi (Alexis Symmachus), an Italian antiquary, was born near Capua in 1684. He was theological profeſſor at Naples, where he died in 1771. He wrote ſome ingenious works, the chief of which is the Antiquities of Campagna.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Mazzuchelli (John Marie), a Venetian nobleman, who wrote ſome biographical works of eminent Italians, and died in 1765.

Mazzuchelli (Peter Francis), a painter, was born at Rome in 1571. There are ſeveral grand altar-pieces of his painting at Milan. Charles Emanuel duke of Savoy conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died in 1626.—*Pilkington.*

Mazzuoli (Francis), commonly called Parmeſiano, a famous painter, was born at Parma in 1504. He has been called the inventor of the art of etching. He had an admirable genius; his invention was ready; and he had a peculiar talent in giving grace and ſweetneſs to his figures. He died in 1540. There was another of this name in the 16th century who was the couſin of Parmigiano. He excelled in hiſtorical painting.—*Ibid.*

Mead (Matthew), a diſſenting divine, who held the living of Great Brickhill in Buckinghamſhire, and afterwards the valuable one of Stepney, from whence he was ejected for nonconformity, in 1662. He was in ſome trouble about what was termed the Rye-Houſe Plot, and obliged to attend the council board on that charge, but was diſmiſſed. He officiated to a congregation of diſſenters in Stepney to his death, which happened in 1699. He wrote, the Almoſt Chriſtian Tried and Caſt, 8vo. a good practical book; the Good of Early Obedience, 8vo; Sermons on Ezekiel's Wheels, &c.—*Calamy.*

Mead (Richard), a celebrated phyſician, was the ſon of the above, and born at Stepney in 1673. In 1689 he was ſent to Utrecht, where he ſtudied under Grævius, after which he removed to Leyden, and contracted a cloſe intimacy with Boerhaave. On completing his ſtudies in that celebrated ſchool of phyſic, he went to Italy, and took his doctor's degree at Padua. In 1696 he returned to his native country, and commenced the practice of phyſic at Stepney, where he reſided ſeven years. In 1702 he publiſhed his treatiſe on Poiſons, which procured him conſiderable reputation. In 1704 he was admitted a member of the royal ſociety, of which, in 1707, he became vice-preſident. In 1717 the univerſity of Oxford conferred on him his doctor's degree by diploma. In 1727 he was appointed phyſician to George II. Dr. Mead died in 1754, and was interred in the Temple church, near the remains of his brother, who was a counſellor. The other works of Dr. Mead are a Diſcourſe concerning the Plague; a treatiſe De Imperio Solis ac Lunæ; De Morbis Biblicis; and Monita Medica; all which were collected into one volume, 4to. 1762. He was a very liberal man, and the greateſt patron of literature in his day. His library, which was one of the fineſt in Europe, was ſold by auction after his death. He was twice married, and left three children; two daughters, married to Drs. Wilmot and Nichols, and a ſon, named Richard, who inherited his fortune.—*Biog. Brit.*

Meadowcourt (Richard), an Engliſh divine, was born in 1697, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. He became canon of Worceſter cathedral, where he died in 1769. He publiſhed in 1732 a Critical Diſſertation, with notes, upon Milton's Paradiſe Regained.—*Anec. of Bowyer.*

Mechain (M.), an aſtronomer, was born at Lyons in 1744. His memoir on an eclipſe obſerved at Verſailles, was approved by the academy in 1774. He then belonged to the marine arſenal, in which he executed immenſe calculations for the improvement of charts. In 1782 he gained the prize of the academy on the comet of 1661, which was expected to return in 1790. He became editor of the "Connoiſſance des Temps," which work he greatly improved. In 1792 he was employed in the great work of the meridian from Dunkirk to Barcelona: he returned from it in 1798, but wiſhing to extend it as far as the Balearian iſlands, he ſet out for them in 1803. He died on the coaſt of Valencia of a fever, in 1805.—*Lalande's Hiſt. of Aſtronomy.*

Mede (Joſeph), a learned divine, was born in 1586, at Berden in Eſſex, and in 1602 entered of Chriſt's college, Cambridge, where he ſtudied with intenſe application, was choſen fellow, and proceeded to his degree of bachelor in divinity. He refuſed ſeveral preferments, particularly the provoſtſhip of Trinity college, Dublin, which was repeatedly offered him by archbiſhop Uſher. He died in 1638. His works have been collected into one volume folio. The principal is his Commentary on the Apocalypſe, in explaining which his plan has been followed by biſhop Newton, and a number of other great divines.—*Biog. Brit.*

Media was probably conquered by Pul, the founder of the Aſſyrian empire. In 711 B. C. it revolted, and became independent. Some time after this the Medes became poſſeſſed of Perſia; but Cyrus having defeated Darius in 536 B. C. Media was attached to the Perſian empire, and underwent the ſame revolutions.—*Anc. Univ. Hiſt.*

Medicis (Coſmo), called the elder, the founder of an illuſtrious family at Florence, was a merchant, and born in 1389. He acquired great wealth, which he appropriated to the noble purpoſes of advancing learning, and ſupporting learned men. He collected a noble library, which he enriched with inеſtimable manuſcripts. The envy excited againſt him by his riches, raiſed him many enemies, by whoſe intrigues he was obliged to quit his native country. He then retired

Venice, where he was received as a ince. His fellow-citizens afterwards re- led him, and he bore a principal ſhare in e government of the republic thirty-four ars. He died in 1464. On his tomb was graved this inſcription: The Father of his ople, and the Deliverer of his Country.— oreri.

MEDICIS (Lorenzo de), ſurnamed the reat, and Father of Letters, was the ſon of ter, grandſon of Coſmo, and brother of lian de Medicis. Theſe two brothers, who joyed almoſt an abſolute power in Flo- ce, were viewed with a jealous eye by rdinand IV. king of Naples, and pope Six- IV. At their inſtigation the potent fa- ly of Pazzi formed a conſpiracy againſt the dicis in 1478, and Julian was aſſaſſinated he was attending maſs. Lorenzo was alſo unded, but eſcaped with his life, and was ducted to his palace by the people with d acclamations of joy. Having inherited great qualities of his grandfather, Coſmo, was accounted the Mæcenas of his age. was a ſingular but noble ſpectacle to ob- ve the citizen engaged in commerce on one hand and managing public affairs on other; now entertaining merchants, and t receiving ambaſſadors; giving public ws to the people, and erecting aſylums for ick and unfortunate; ornamenting his ntry with magnificent buildings, and ſend- learned men into the Eaſt in ſearch of uable Greek manuſcripts: ſuch a man was enzo, whom the grateful Florentines de- red, for all theſe benefits, chief of their ublic. He drew to his court a number of rned men; and ſent John Laſcaris into ece to purchaſe literary treaſures to enrich library. Lorenzo himſelf cultivated let- , particularly poetry, and his compoſi- s have been ſeveral times printed. He ſo univerſally eſteemed that the princes Europe were glad to chooſe him to arbi- e their differences. This illuſtrious man d in 1492. His glory was ſomewhat tar- ed by his paſſion for women; and he has n accuſed of irreligion, but the laſt may e been owing to the continual feuds be- en him and Sixtus IV. He had two , Peter who ſucceeded him, and John became pope by the name of Leo X.— by Roſcoe.

MEDICIS (Peter de), an hiſtorical painter, deſcended from the family of that name Florence, where he was born in 1586. He a diſciple of Cigoli, and had a pleaſing aner of coloring, a correctneſs of out- , and an expreſſion that was very natural, Pilkington.

MEDINA (John Baptiſte), an eminent ter, was born at Bruſſels in 1660. He died the works of Rubens with ſuch ſuc- , that his pictures were conſidered as little rior to thoſe of that artiſt. He reſided in at Britain many years, and was the laſt ſon knighted in Scotland by the high com- ioner. He died in 1711.—*Ibid.*

MEGASTHENES, an ancient Greek hiſto- rian, who lived under Seleucus Nicanor about 292 B. C. He wrote a Hiſtory of Ju- dea, quoted by many authors, but now loſt.— *Voſſ. de Hiſt. Græc.*

MEHEGAN (William Alexander), a French hiſtorian, but of Iriſh extraction, was born at Salle, in the Cevennes, in 1721. He wrote, 1. The Origin of the Guebres; 2. Conſiderations on the Revolutions of Arts; 3. The Origin and Progreſs of Idolatry; 4. A Picture of Modern Hiſtory, which has been tranſlated into Engliſh, and is the beſt of his works. He died in 1766.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MEIBOMIUS (Henry), a phyſician of Helmſtadt, who died in 1625. To a great knowledge of his profeſſion he added profound erudition and great critical talents; as ap- pears by ſome of his works, in the collection entitled, Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores, 4to.—*Moreri.*

MEIBOMIUS (John Henry), profeſſor of Medicine at Helmſtadt, and afterwards firſt phyſician at Lubeck, died in 1655, aged 65. His chief works are, 1. Mæcenas, ſieve de C. Clinii Mecænatis vita, 4to.; 2. De Cere- viſiis, 4to; 3. Tractatus de Uſu Flagrorum in re Medica et Venerea, 4to. and 8vo. To the laſt edition Thomas Bartholin ſubjoined notes.—*Ibid.*

MEIBOMIUS (Henry), ſon of the laſt- mentioned, was born at Lubeck in 1638. He profeſſed medicine, hiſtory, and poetry, at Helmſtadt, where he died in 1700. His works are, 1. Scriptores rerum Germanica- rum, 3 vols. folio; 2. Ad Saxoniæ inferioris Hiſtoriam introductio, quarto; 3. Valentini Henrici Vogleri Introductio Univerſalis in Notitiam cujuſcumque generis bonorum Scriptorum, 4to; 4. Chronicon Bergenſe; 5. De Vaſis Palpebrarum novis, quarto.— *Ibid.*

MEIBOMIUS (Mark), of the ſame family as the preceding, was a learned critic, and died in 1711. He publiged, 1. An Edition of the Greek Mythologiſts; 2. De Fabrica Triremium, quarto; 3. A Tranſlation of an- cient Greek Authors, who wrote on Muſic; 4. Corrections for an Edition of the Bible in Hebrew.—*Ibid.*

MEIER (George Frederick), a German writer, was born in Saxony in 1718. His principal works are, 1. Inſtructions how one may become a modern Philoſopher; 2. Introduction to the elegant Arts and Sciences; both in German. He died in 1777.— *Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MEISNER (Balthaſar), a Lutheran divine and profeſſor of theology at Wirtemberg was born in 1587, and died in 1628. He wrote, 1. Anthropologia, 2 volumes, quarto; 2. Moderate Philoſophy, 3 volumes, quarto.— *Moreri.*

MEISSONIER (Juſtus Aurelius), an artiſt, was born at Turin in 1695, and died at Paris in 1750. He was a painter, ſculptor, archi- tect, and goldſmith, and his talents pro-

cured him the appointment of deſigner and goldſmith to the French king. His performances in the latter department are very beautiful.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MELA (Pomponius), a Latin geographical writer, was a native of Spain, and flouriſhed A. D. 45. His valuable work, entitled, De Situ Orbis, was publiſhed by Iſaac Voſſius in 1658, quarto. James Gronovius alſo gave an edition in the ſame year, 12mo. —*Voſſ. de Scrip. Lat.*

MELANCTHON (Philip), a famous reformer, was born in 1497 at Bretten, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The family name was Schwardſherdt, or Black-earth, which Reuchlin, the friend of Philip, altered to the correſpondent Greek word *Melanthon*. He made a rapid progreſs in his ſtudies at the univerſity of Heidelberg, from whence he removed to Tubingen, where he continued ſix years. In 1518 he obtained the Greek profeſſorſhip at Wittemberg, where he formed a cloſe friendſhip with Luther, whoſe opinions he defended both in his public lectures and by his writings. In 1527 the elector of Saxony appointed him to viſit the churches in his territories; but his greateſt labour was in drawing up the Augſburg Confeſſion of Faith. His learning and moderation ſpread his fame through Europe, and the kings of France and England invited him to their kingdoms, with flattering offers, which he declined. In the progreſs of the reformation he exhibited a different temper from Luther, being more cautious and timid, on which account he was often reproved by him in ſevere terms. The prudence of Melancthon, however, was of important ſervice, and tended conſiderably to the propagation of the proteſtant doctrines, by guarding them from the abuſes of intemperate zeal. In 1539 Melancthon aſſiſted in the conferences at Spires, and in his journey thither viſited his mother, a pious woman, who aſked him what ſhe ſhould believe, and how ſhe ſhould pray amid theſe religious diſputes, at the ſame time repeating her ſimple creed and form of devotion. "Continue," ſaid her ſon, "to believe and to pray as you do at preſent, and do not trouble yourſelf about controverſies." He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the conferences held at Ratiſbon in 1541 and 1548. He wrote a Cenſure of the Interim, and all the papers preſented at thoſe conferences. This learned and amiable man died at Wittemberg in 1560. His works were printed at Wittemberg, in four vols. folio, 1601.—*Camerarii vit. Melanthon.*

MELANIPPIDES. There were two Greek poets of this name: The one lived B.C. 520; the other who was the grandſon of the former, flouriſhed 60 years after, and died at the court of Perdicas II. king of Macedon. Fragments of their poems are in Maittaire's Corpus Poetarum.—*Voſſius de Poet. Græc. Fabricius.*

MELCHISEDECK, king of Salem, and prieſt of the moſt high God, who met Abraham after his victory over Chederlaomer, king of Sodom, and preſented to him bread and wine with his benediction. St. Paul having ſaid in his epiſtle to the Hebrews that Melchiſedeck was without father and without mother, led ſome ancient heretics to aſſert that he was a celeſtial being, ſuperior to angels, and even to Jeſus Chriſt. They were called Melchiſedecians.—*Cave. Dupin. Moſheim.*

MELCTHAL (Arnold de), one of the founders of the Swiſs liberties. With Tell, Furſt, and others, he ſhook off the Auſtrian yoke in 1307.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

MELEAGER, a Greek poet, was born at Gadara, in Syria, and flouriſhed about 186 B. C. His epigrams are in the collection of Greek poetry called the Anthologia. A ſeparate edition was printed in 1789 by Brunck, with notes, at Leipſic.—*Voſſius de Poet. Gr.*

MELETIUS, biſhop of Lycopolis, in Egypt, was depoſed in a ſynod by Peter, biſhop of Alexandria, for having ſacrificed to idols in the time of a perſecution. He afterwards formed a ſect under his name, and joined the Arians againſt Athanaſius. He died about 326.—*Dupin.*

MELISSUS *of Samos*, a philoſopher, was the diſciple of Parmenides, of Elea, where he commanded a fleet. He pretended that the univerſe is infinite and immoveable, and that there can be no knowledge of a Deity. This is the ſyſtem of Spinoza. Meliſſus lived about 444 B. C.—*Stanley. Bayle.*

MELITO (St.) biſhop of Sardis, in Aſia. He compoſed ſeveral works, of which only a few fragments remain in Euſebius. He flouriſhed about A. D. 170.—*Ibid.*

MELITUS, a Greek orator and poet, and the principal accuſer of Socrates. The Athenians out of compunction for their unjuſt treatment of that great man, put Melitus to death, B. C. 400.—*Moreri.*

MELLAN (Claude), a French engraver, was born at Abbeville in 1601, and died in 1688. His engravings are capital, and moſtly from his own deſigns.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MELMOTH (William), an excellent writer, was born in 1666. He was a bencher of Lincoln's-inn, and, in conjunction with Mr. Peere Williams, edited Vernon's Reports. He was the author of The Great Importance of a Religious Life; a valuable little book which has gone through many editions. He died in 1743, and was buried in the cloiſter of Lincoln's-inn chapel.—*Life by his ſon*

MELMOTH (William), ſon of the preceding, was born in 1710. He publiſhed tranſlations of Pliny's and Cicero's Epiſtles, well executed. He was alſo the author of the Letters which bear the name of ſir Thomas Fitzoſborne; ſome poems in Dodſley's Collection, and Memoirs of his father. He died in 1799.—*Monthly Mag. Gent. Mag.*

MELOT (John Baptiſt), a learned Frenchman, was born at Dijon in 1697, and died at

Paris in 1760. He was librarian to the ing, and wrote ſome papers in the memoirs f the academy of inſcriptions, of which he as a member. He alſo edited Jourville's ife of St. Louis, with a gloſſary.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MELVIL (ſir James), a Scotch writer, was he ſon of lord Keith, and born in 1530. He ecame page to Mary queen of Scots, whom e attended in her laſt moments; afterwards e entered into the ſervice of the duke of Montmorency. On his return to Scotland 1561, he was appointed privy counſellor, d gentleman of the bed-chamber. He died 1606. His Memoirs of Affairs of State, 1 vol folio, were printed in 1683.—*Great Hiſt. Dict.*

MEMMI (Simon), a painter, was born at enna, and died in 1345, aged 60. His incipal talent was in portrait; and he inted that of Laura, miſtreſs of Petrarch, om Memmi greatly eſteemed.—*De Piles.*

MEMNON, of the iſle of Rhodes, an able neral of Darius, king of Perſia, whom he viſed to deſolate his country in order to pede the progreſs of Alexander the Great, d then to attack Macedon; but this counſel s over-ruled by the other generals. Af- the battle of the Granicus Memnon de- ded Miletus with vigour, took the iſles Chios and Leſbos, carried terror into eece, and was near putting a ſtop to the queſts of Alexander when he was taken by death. His wife was taken priſoner h the family of Darius, and became the ſtreſs of Alexander.—*Q. Curtius. Moreri.*

MENAGE (Giles), a learned Frenchman, born at Angers in 1613. He became eminent pleader, but quitted that pro- ion and entered into orders. He obtained e preferment, and died in 1692. His ncipal works are, two books on the Ori- and Nature of the French Language; cellanies; Latin Poems; on the Italian guage; an edition of Diogenes Laertius; toire de Sable, folio; Juris civilis Amœni- s, &c.—*Moreri.*

MENANDER, a Greek poet, was born at ens about 342 B. C. He was called the ce of new comedy, and preferred to Ari- hanes. All his plays are loſt; but the omedies of Terence were borrowed from , by which we may form ſome judgment is excellence. His fragments have been ected by Stephens and Le Clerc. The edition was printed in Holland in 1709, vo.—*Voſſius de Poet. Græc. Moreri.*

MENANDRINO (Marſilio), or Marſilius of a, a lawyer of the 14th century, who e an apology for the emperor Louis of aria, entitled, Defenſor Pacis, in which maintained, that the imperial was ſupe- to the papal power. For this he was ex- municated by the pope. He wrote ſome r works.—*Tirabeſchi.*

MENARD (Claude), a French antiquary magiſtrate of Angers, where he died in , aged 72. He publiſhed, 1. Joinville's Hiſtory of St. Louis, with notes; 2. Reſearches concerning the Body of St. James the Great, ſaid to have been buried in the church of Angers; 3. The two Books of Auguſtin againſt Julian; 4. Hiſtory of Bertrand du Gueſclin.—*Moreri.*

MENARD (Nicholas Hugh), a benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, who died in 1644, aged 57. He wrote a Martyrology of the Benedictines, and ſome other works. —*Ibid.*

MENARD (Leo), a counſellor of Niſmes, who wrote, 1. The Hiſtory of the City of Niſmes, 7 vols. 4to.; 2. Manners and Cuſtoms of the Greeks, 12mo.; 3. The Amours of Calliſthenes and Ariſtocliæ, 12mo. He died in 1767, aged 61.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MENASSEH-BEN-ISRAEL, a celebrated rabbi, was born in Portugal in 1604. His father was a rich merchant, whom he accompanied to Holland, where Menaſſeh ſucceeded the rabbi, Iſaac Urie, in the ſynagogue of Amſterdam. He afterwards went to Baſil, and next to London, where he had a negociation with Cromwell for a toleration of the Jews, which was oppoſed by the preſbyterians. Menaſſeh then retired to Middleburg, where he died about 1660. He was of the ſect of the phariſees. His works are, 1. An edition of the Hebrew Bible, without points, 2 vols. quarto, Amſt. 1635, with a Latin preface; 2. The Talmud corrected with notes, 8vo.; 3. El Conciliador, quarto; De Reſurrectione Mortuorum, 8vo.; 4. De Fragilitate Humana ex lapſu Adami, deque divino auxilio; 5. Spes Iſraëlis, 12mo.; 6. The Breath of Life, in Hebrew, 12mo.; 7. The End of Life, 12mo. The laſt was tranſlated into Engliſh by Pocock, with the life of Menaſſeh prefixed.

MENCKE (Lewis Otto), a learned German, was born at Oldenburg, in Weſtphalia, in 1644. He became profeſſor of morality at Leipſic, and rector of that univerſity, where he died in 1707. He was the firſt author of the Acta Eruditorum, or Literary Journal of Leipſick, and wrote beſides, 1. Micropolita ſeu Reſpublica in microcoſmo conſpicua, quarto; 2. Jus Majeſtatis circa Venationem, quarto —*Moreri.*

MENCKE (John Burchard), ſon of the preceding, was born at Leipſic in 1674. In 1699 he was appointed profeſſor of hiſtory, and gained great reputation by his lectures. He was alſo hiſtoriographer and Aulic counſellor to Frederic Auguſtus of Saxony, king of Poland, a member of the academy of Berlin, and of the royal ſociety of London. He died in 1732. He continued the Acta Eruditorum, and publiſhed, 1. Scriptores rerum Germanicarum, ſpeciatim Saxonicarum, 3 vols. fol.; 2. Two Diſcourſes in Latin upon the Empiriciſm of learned Men, 12 mo. The title page promiſes more than the reader will find in the book.—*Moreri.*

MENDEZ (Moſes), an Engliſh poet and dramatic writer, who died in 1758. He was of Jewiſh extraction, and wrote ſeveral poems

in Dodſley's Collection. The univerſity of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.A. —*Europ. Mag.*

MENDELSOHN (Moſes), which ſignifies Moſes the ſon of *Mendel*, a Jew of Berlin, was born of a honeſt but poor family at Deſſau in 1729. He was bred to merchandize, but devoted himſelf to literature, in which he attained a diſtinguiſhed reputation. In 1755 he publiſhed his firſt piece, entitled, Jeruſalem; in which he pretended that the principle of the Jewiſh religion is deiſm. His next work was Phædon, or a Diſcourſe on the Spirituality and Immateriality of the Soul, 8vo. This is an excellent treatiſe, in which that important principle of the Immateriality of the Soul is acutely maintained. On account of this book the author gained the appellation of the *Socrates of the Jews*. He died in 1785. He alſo wrote, 1. Philoſophical Works, 2 vols. 8vo.; 2. Letter to Lavater, 8vo.; 3. Commentary upon Eccleſiaſtes; 4. Tranſlation of the firſt Book of the Old Teſtament; 5. Letters on Senſations; 6. Treatiſe on the Sublime, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MENDOZA (Peter Gonzalez de), a Spaniſh cardinal, and archbiſhop of Toledo, was born in 1428. He became an eminent ſtateſman, and Sixtus IV. made him cardinal. He died in 1495. He is ſaid to have tranſlated the Iliad and Æneid, alſo Salluſt, into Spaniſh. —*Moreri.*

MENDOZA (John Gonzales de), an Auguſtine friar, who was ſent by the king of Spain as ambaſſador to the emperor of China in 1584. After obtaining ſeveral preferments he was appointed in 1608 biſhop of Popajan in the Weſt Indies. He wrote a Hiſtory of China in Spaniſh, 1589, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

MENECRATES, a phyſician of Syracuſe, who rendered himſelf famous for his fooliſh vanity. He habited his attendants, who were perſons that he had cured, in the dreſs attributed to the minor deities, while he himſelf aſſumed that of Jupiter. He carried his extravagance, ſo far as to write a letter to Philip, father of Alexander the Great, thus inſcribed: "Menecrates-Jupiter to king Philip, ſaluting." That prince returned this anſwer, "Philip to Menecrates, health and good ſenſe." He wrote a book on Remedies, which is loſt.—*Ibid.*

MENEDEMUS, a Greek philoſopher of the Cyreniac ſect, was born in the iſland of Eubœa. He bore arms in the defence of his country, and exerciſed ſome important employments; but being treated with ingratitude, he became a philoſopher. He died in the reign of Alexander the Great.—*Diog. Lært. Vit. Phil.*

MENEDEMUS, a cynic, who lived at a later period than the preceding. He wore a black gown, a ſcarlet girdle and a cap whereon were repreſented the ſigns of the zodiac. This madman, falſely called a philoſopher, pretended to have been ſent from hell to obſerve the actions of men, that he might report the ſame to the infernal deities.—*Ibid.*

MENESES (Alexis de), a Portugueſe prelate, was born at Liſbon of a noble family. He entered into a convent of Auguſtine monks, but was called from thence and ſent to Goa as archbiſhop. He there held a ſynod, in which were paſſed the acts publiſhed under the title of Synodus Diamperenſis. On his return to Portugal he was made archbiſhop of Braga and viceroy of the kingdom, by Philip II. of Spain. He died at Madrid in 1617. He wrote the hiſtory of his order in Portugal. —*Moreri.*

MENESTRIER (John Baptiſt), a learned antiquary, was a native of Dijon, and died in 1634, aged 70. His works are, 1. Medals, Coins, and ancient Monuments of the Roman Emperors; 2. Illuſtrious Medals of the ancient Emperors and Empreſſes of Rome.—*Ibid.*

MENESTRIER (Claude Francis), a jeſuit, was born at Lyons in 1633, and died in 1705. His principal works are, 1. Hiſtory of Louis the Great, by Medals, Emblems, Devices, &c.; 2. Conſular Hiſtory of the City of Lyons; 3. The Art of Heraldry. He is not to be confounded with *Claude le Meneſtrier*, a native of Dijon, who wrote Symbolica Dianæ Epheſiæ Statua Expoſita, quarto. He died about 1657.—*Moreri. Niceron.*

MENGOLI (Peter), profeſſor of mechanics at Bologna in the 17th century, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the excellence of his lectures and his writings. The latter are, 1. Geometria Specioſa, quarto; 2. Arithmetica rationalis; 3. Treatiſe on the Circle; 4. Muſica Speculativa, &c. He died about 1690.—*Tiraboſchi.*

MENGS (Anthony Raphael), a celebrated painter, was born in Auſſig in Bohemia in 1726. He ſtudied under his father, who was painter to Auguſtus III. king of Poland, after which he greatly improved himſelf at Rome. Charles III. of Spain became his patron, and provided for his family after his death, which happened in 1779. Mengs formed his ſtyle after Raphael, Correggio, and Titian. To his excellence as an artiſt he added a literary taſte, and wrote ſeveral pieces in Italian, as the Life of Correggio; Reflections on Beauty and Taſte in Painting; On the Principal Pictures at Madrid, &c. They have been tranſlated into Engliſh with his life prefixed, in 2 vols. 8vo.

MENINSKI or MENIN (Francis de Meginien), a learned Orientaliſt, was born in Lorraine in 1623. He was counſellor of war to the emperor, and principal interpreter. He died at Vienna in 1698. His work entitled, Theſaurus Linguarum Orientalium. Vienna, 5 vols. folio, 1687 is of ineſtimable value.—*Moreri.*

MENNO SIMONIS, chief of a ſect of Anabaptiſts who were called after his name, was originally a miniſter in Friſeland, but left his pariſh and was rebaptized by Ubbo Philippi. He gathered a number of diſciples in

Germany, Holland, and Flanders. He maintained the neceſſity of rebaptiſm in adults; and denied that Jeſus Chriſt received a human body from the Virgin. A price was ſet upon the head of this fanatic, who, died a natural death at Oldeſlo near Hamburgh, in 1665. His works were publiſhed at Amſterdam in 1681. The Mennonites continue ſtill a conſiderable ſect in the Low Countries. —*Brandt's Hiſt. Ref.*

MENOCHIUS (James), an eminent civilian of Pavia who was called the *Baldus* and *Bartolus* of his age. After being profeſſor in ſeveral univerſities he became preſident of the council at Milan, where he died in 1607, aged 75. His works are, 1. De recuperanda poſſeſſione, de adpiſcenda poſſeſſione, 8vo; De preſumptionibus, 1670, 2 vols. fol.; De Arbitrariis Judicum quæſtionibus, et uſu Conciliorum, fol. His ſon *John Stephen* became a jeſuit, and died in 1656, aged 70. He wrote Political and Economical Inſtitutions; a learned Treatiſe on the Hebrew republic; and a Commentary on the Holy Scripture, 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri. Tiraboſchi.*

MENIPPUS, a cynic philoſopher, and the diſciple of Menedemus, was born at Gadara in Paleſtine. He wrote ſome ſnarliſh ſatires, for which reaſon, writings of that ſtamp have been ſometimes called Menippean. There was an orator of the ſame name who gave leſſons to Cicero.—*Diog. Laert.*

MENTEL (John), a printer of Straſburg, to whom ſome have attributed, but not on ſufficient grounds, the invention of printing. He was originally a writer and an illuminator of manuſcripts, after which he exerciſed his ingenuity in printing, and was the firſt who introduced that art at Straſburgh, where he publiſhed a Bible in 1466, 2 vols. folio. He printed ſeveral other works. He died in 1478. —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MENTZEL (Chriſtian), a phyſician and botaniſt, was born at Furſtenwal in Germany. He made great reſearches, and travelled through ſeveral countries for improvement. His works are; 1. Index nomina plantarum, 1696, fol. and reprinted in 1715 with additions; 2 A Chronology of China, 4to; 3. Natural Hiſtory of Brazil. 4 vols. fol.; 4. Of the Flowers and Plants of Japan, 2 vols. fol. He died in 1701, aged 79.—*Haller's Bibl. Botan.*

MENZIKOFF (Alexander), a prince of the Ruſſian empire, was the ſon of a peaſant, and a ſervant of a paſtry-cook who employed him to cry pies about the ſtreets. His appearance pleaſing Peter the Great, he took him into his ſervice. Menzikoff ſoon inſinuated himſelf into the confidence of his ſovereign, who made him governor of Ingria, with the rank of major-general, and at length conferred on him the title of prince. In 1713 he was accuſed of peculation, and condemned to pay a heavy fine, which the czar remitted and reſtored him to favour. Under the czarina Catherine he had ſtill more power, and his daughter was married to Peter II. who made Menzikoff duke of Cozel, and grand maſter of the imperial hotel. But by the intrigues of Dolgoroucki, miſtreſs of the czar, he fell into diſgrace, and was baniſhed to his eſtate; where he lived in ſuch magnificence that Peter was perſuaded to ſend him, for his own ſafety, into Siberia, where he died in a poor hut in 1729.—*Hiſt. Ruſſia by Tooke. Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MENZINI (Benedict), an Italian poet was born at Florence in 1646, and died at Rome, where he was profeſſor in the college da Sapienza, in 1704. He wrote a book entitled, Conſtruzione irregolare della Lingua Toſcana; and another, De Arte Poetica. His Satires are eſteemed; they were printed at Amſterdam in 1718, 4to. Beſides theſe he was the author of the Art of Poetry, Elegies, Hymns, &c.; collected into 2 vols. 4to, Florence 1731.—*Tiraboſchi.*

MERCADO (Michael de), a learned phyſician, was born in Tuſcany, and became firſt phyſician to Clement VIII. and other popes; alſo keeper of the botanical garden of the Vatican, where he formed a fine cabinet of metals and foſſils, the deſcription of which appeared at Rome in 1717, folio, and an Appendix in 1719. Mercado died in 1593, aged 53. He was raiſed to the rank of nobility by Ferdinand, grand duke of Tuſcany. He wrote a treatiſe, De gli Obeliſchi di Roma, 4to; and other works.—*Ibid.*

MERCATOR (Marius), an eccleſiaſtical author, and the friend and pupil of St. Auguſtine. He wrote againſt the Neſtorians and Pelagians, and died about 451. His works were publiſhed at Paris in 1684, 8vo.—*Dupin.*

MERCATOR (Gerard), a geographer, was born at Ruremonde in 1512. He compoſed a Chronology, a Greater and Leſſer Atlas, and Geographical Tables; alſo Harmonia Evangeliſtarum, 4to; a Treatiſe on the Creation, &c. He was ſo exact as to engrave and colour his own maps.—*Moreri. Martin's Biog. Phil.*

MERCATOR (Nicholas), an eminent mathematician, was born in Holſtein. He ſettled in England, where he became fellow of the royal ſociety, and died about 1690. His works are: 1. Coſmographia; 2. Rationes Mathematicæ; 3. De emendatione annua diatribæ duæ, &c.; 4. Hypotheſis Aſtronomica, &c.; 5. Logarithmotechnia; 6. Inſtitutionum Aſtronomicarum, &c.—*Moreri. Martin's Biog. Phil.*

MERCIER (John), a learned writer, was a native of Languedoc. He ſucceeded Vatablus in 1547 as profeſſor of Hebrew in the royal college of Paris, and died at his native place in 1562. His works are; 1. Lectures on Geneſis and the Prophets, Geneva, 1598; 2. Commentaries on Job, the Proverbs, Eccleſiaſtes, and the Canticles, 2 vols. fol.; 3. Tabulæ in Grammaticam Chaldaicam, 4to. Mercier was inclined to Calviniſm. His ſon *Joſias* was a man of learning, and died in

1626. He published, 1. an excellent edition of Nonius Marcellus, 4to.; 2. Notes on Ancient Authors.—*Moreri.*

Mercier (Bartholomew), known under the name of the abbé *St. Leger*, was born at Lyons in 1784. He entered into the religious society of St. Genevieve, of which he became librarian. Louis XV. gave him the abbey of St. Leger of Soissons, of which he was deprived and reduced to indigence in the revolution. He died in 1799. Mercier was a man of erudition, and one of the first bibliographers in Europe. His works are, 1. Letters on the Bibliography of Debure, 8vo.; 2. Letters on the True Author of the Political Testament of Cardinal Richelieu; 3. Supplement to Marchand's History of Printing, 4to.; 4. Letter concerning the Maid of Orleans; 5. Dissertation on the Author of the Book on the Imitation of Jesus Christ [Kempis]; 6. Notice of a rare Book entitled, Pedis Admirandæ, by J. d'Artis; 7. On the Letters attributed to pope Ganganelli; 8. Letters on different rare Editions of the 15th century, 8vo.; 9. Library of Romances, translated from the Greek, 2 vols. &c. He was concerned in the Journal de Trevoux, and the Magazine Encyclopedique.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Mercurialis (Jerome), an Italian physician, was born at Forli in 1530. He was so highly esteemed by his countrymen that they sent him ambassador to Pius IV. and erected a statue to his honour. He obtained several professorships, and died at Forli in 1606. His principal works are; 1. De Arte Gymnastica; 2. De Morbis Mulierum; 3. De Morbis Puerorum; 4. Consultationes et responsa Medicinalia; 5. Medicina practica. They were printed in folio at Venice, 1644. He was also the editor of Hippocrates's Works with notes, 1588.—*Haller's Bibl. Anat. Tiraboschi.*

Merddin, the son of Merwyn, a celebrated Welsh poet who flourished about A. D. 560. He ranked with Merddin Emyrs, and Taliessin, as the three principal Christian bards of Britain. Merddin is said to have slain his nephew in battle; on which account he secluded himself from society in a wood, whence he is called Merddin the Wild.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

Mere (George Brossin chevalier de), a French writer, who died at his seat in Poitou, in 1690. His works are, 1. Discourses on Wit and Conversation; 2. The Elegances of Discourse; 3. Treatises on Politeness, Eloquence, and Speech; 4. Letters &c.—*Moreri.*

Merian (Maria Sibylla), an ingenious lady, was the daughter of an engraver, and and born at Frankfort in 1647. She painted flowers and insects after nature with scrupulous exactness; and undertook a voyage to Surinam to draw the insects and reptiles peculiar to that country, of which, on her return, she published a description with beautiful coloured plates, in 2 vols 4to. Her daughter, who accompanied her to Surinam, added a third volume to this work. The mother published another valuable performance on the Generation and Transformations of the Insects of Surinam, 1705, 4to. These works are in German. She died in 1717, at Amsterdam. Her father published the Topography of the Universe 31 vols. folio, and a Florilegium, 2 vols. fol.—*Moreri.*

Merlin (Ambrose), a British writer, who lived about the year 480. He was regarded in his time as a magician and prophet. The idlest tales are told of him by some ancient writers, such as that he was engendered of an incubus, and that he conveyed by enchantment the stupendous stones on Salisbury plain from Ireland. There also pass under his name some extravagant predictions. Printed at Paris in 1530, in folio, near Caermarthen is a mount called Merlin's Hill, beneath which tradition relates that he was buried.—*Gen. Dict. Hist.*

Merovæus, king of France, succeeded Clodius in 448, and defeated Attila in 451. He is said to have extended the bounds of his kingdom from the banks of the Somme to Treves, which city he took and plundered. He died in 456. He began the race of kings called Merovingian.—*Mezeray.*

Merret (Christopher), a physician, was born at Winchcombe in Gloucestershire in 1614. He took his degrees at Oxford, after which he settled in London, where he became fellow of the college of physicians, and of the royal society. He died in 1695. Dr. Merret published, 1. Pinax Rerum Naturalium Britannicarum, continens Vegetabilia, Animalia, et Fossilia, in hac Insula reperta, 8vo.; 2. A Collection of Acts, Charters, &c., relative to the College of Physicians, 4to.; 3. A Short View of the Frauds and Abuses practised by Apothecaries, 4to.; 4. The Art of Glass; or how to colour Glass, &c., translated from Neri's treatise on that subject with notes; 5. Several papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

Merrick (James), an ingenious divine and poet, was born about 1718, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and was elected fellow. He died at Reading in 1769. He published a translation of Tryphiodorus; and poems on sacred subjects; but his principal performance is a version of the Psalms, with annotations—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Merry (Robert), an English poet, was the son of a tradesman in London, and educated at Harrow school, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford. He afterwards purchased a commission in the guards, and distinguished himself as a man of fashion and a wit. He wrote many trifling pieces in the papers, under the signature of Della Crusca; and a tragedy called Lorenzo, which was performed at Covent Garden. He married Miss Brunton, an actress, with whom he went to America, where he died in 1798.—*Monthly Mag.*

Mersennus (Marinus), a learned mathe-

matician, was born in the province of Le Maine 1588, and ſtudied at La Fleche with Des rtes, for whom he ever retained the great- affection. Merſennus entered into the ligious order of minims, and diſtinguiſhed mſelf equally as a mathematician and a di- ne. He diſcovered the curve called a cycloid, which was alſo given the name of *Roulette*. his diſcovery excited the admiration of the eateſt geometricians in Europe. Father erſennus died at Paris in 1648. His prin- pal works are; 1. Quæſtiones in Geneſim, 23, fol.; 2. Univerſal Harmony, concerning e Theory and Practice of Muſic, 2 vols. fol; De ſonorum Natura; 4. Cogitata Phyſico- athematica, 4to.; 5. The Truth of Sciences; Recreations of the Learned; 7. An edition the Spherics of Menelaus; 8. The Impiety Deiſts and Libertines refuted, 2 vols. 8vo. *Moreri.*

MERVILLE (Michael Guyot de), a French riter, was born at Verſailles in 1696. After avelling through various countries, he ſet- ed as a bookſeller at the Hague, where he bliſhed a literary journal. His affairs be- ming embarraſſed, he went to Switzerland, d drowned himſelf in the lake of Geneva in 65. He wrote 1. Voyage Hiſtorique, vols. 12mo.; 2. ſeveral Comedies, &c., bliſhed at Paris, 3 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. ict. Hiſt.*

MERULA (George), a learned critic, was rn in 1420. He taught Latin and Greek Venice and Milan, and died in the latter y in 1494. His principal works are, 1. ntiquitatis Vicecomitium Mediolanenſium, l.; 2. Deſcription of Mount Veſuvius, and ontſerrat; 3. Commentaries on Martial, atius, Juvenal, Varro, and Columella; Epiſtles, &c. Eraſmus and other learned n have greatly praiſed him.—*Moreri.*

MERULA (Paul), an able writer, was rn at Dordt in 1558. He became profeſſor hiſtory at Leyden, and died there in 1607. e was the author and editor of ſeveral eſ- emed works, as, 1. Q. Ennii Annalium, 95, 4to.; 2. Urbis Romæ delineatio, 99; 3. Vita D. Eraſmi; 4. Coſmographiæ neralis, 1605, 4to.; 5. Opera Poſthuma, o.—*Ibid.*

MERY (John), a French ſurgeon, was born Vatan in Berry in 1645. He was appointed incipal ſurgeon of the hoſpital of invalids at ris, and choſen a member of the academy ſciences. He died in 1700. His works e, 1. Diſſertations in the Memoirs of the cademy; 2. Obſervations on the Method Operating for the Stone, of Brother James; Phyſical Problems upon the Fœtus.—*oreri.*

MESENGUY (Francis Philip), a French vine, was born at Beauvais in 1677, and ed in 1769. He wrote, 1. Expoſition of e Chriſtian Doctrine, 6 vols. 12mo. [con- mned by Clement XIII.]; 2 Abridgment the Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament, vols. 12mo.; 3. An edition of the New eſtament, with notes, 3 vols.; 4 The Con- ſtitution Unigenitus, with remarks; 5. Diſ- courſes on Religion.—*Ibid.*

MESNAGER (Nicholas), an able negociator, was born at Rouen in 1658, of a rich com- mercial family. He was ſent by Louis XIV. to Spain on ſome important miſſions relative to the commerce of the Indies; and afterwards to Holland; on which occaſions he gave ſo much ſatisfaction as to be created a chevalier of the order of St Michael, with patents of nobility. In 1711 he ſigned the preliminary treaty of peace between France and England at London, and he was next employed with the abbé Polignac as plenipotentiary at Utrecht. He died at Paris in 1714. His memoirs have been printed.—*Moreri.*

MESNARDIERE (Hippolytus Julius Pilet de la), a French poet, was born at Loudun in 1610, and died in 1663. He was a member of the French academy, and patronized by cardinal Richelieu. His works are, 1. A treatiſe on Melancholy, 8vo.; 2. Poetique, 4to.; 3. The tragedies of Alinde and La Pu- celle de Orleans; 4. A Collection of Poems, &c.; 5. Relations of War, &c.—*Ibid.*

MESSALINA (Valeria), daughter of Meſ- ſala Barbatus, and wife of the emperor Clau- dian. She was of a moſt libidinous character, and committed adultery with all the officers of her court. She alſo compelled her ladies to proſtitute themſelves, and that in the pre- ſence of their huſbands. Having been repu- diated by Claudian ſhe eſpouſed her favourite Silius, who was put to death with her by or- der of the emperor, A. D. 46. There was another of this name, who was the third wife of Nero after her firſt huſband Atticus had been put to death by that tyrant. On the death of Nero ſhe devoted the remainder of her days to ſtudy, and acquired a great repu- tation.—*Lives of the Roman Empreſſes.*

MESSENIUS (John), a Swede, celebrated by his learning and misfortunes. Guſtavus Adolphus appointed him profeſſor of law at Upſal, in which office he diſtinguiſhed him- ſelf with ſuch credit as to eclipſe the other profeſſors, by whoſe envious machinations he was accuſed of holding a ſecret correſpon- dence with the enemies of Sweden, on which he was thrown into priſon in 1615, and died in confinement in 1636. He wrote a great work in priſon, entitled, Scandia illuſtrata, 14 vols. fol. Stockholm 1714. His ſon *Ar- nold Meſſennius* was hiſtoriographer of Swe- den, but was beheaded in 1648, together with his ſon, who was only ſeventeen years old, for writing ſatires on the royal family. Ar- nold wrote a hiſtory of the Nobility of Swe- den, folio, 1616.—*Moreri.*

MESTON (William), a Scotch poet, was born in Aberdeenſhire in 1688. In 1714 he was appointed profeſſor of philoſophy in the mariſchal college of Aberdeen; but taking part in the rebellion, he loſt his place, and was obliged to keep himſelf concealed till the act of indemnity was paſſed. He died in 1745. His poems were publiſhed in 1 vo- lume 12mo. at Edinburgh, in 1765, and

poſſeſs conſiderable merit. They are chiefly ſatirical.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

METASTASIO (the abbé Peter Bonaventure), an Italian poet, was born at Aſſiſi in 1698. He ſhewed an early genius for poetry, and wrote verſes at the age of ſix years; and he was only fourteen when he compoſed his tragedy, Il Giuſtino. Gravina was his inſtructor, who formed the greateſt expectations of him, and made him his heir when he died in 1717. In 1724 Metaſtaſio produced his play of Dido, acted at Naples, with the muſic of Sarro. The ſucceſs of this piece ſtimulated him to proceed in that career; and in 1729 the emperor Charles VI. called him to Vienna, where he gave him a conſiderable penſion. The empreſs Maria Thereſa beſtowed upon him magnificent preſents, as alſo did Ferdinand VI. king of Spain. The emperor offered him the title of nobility, and the empreſs the order of St. Stephen, but he declined both. This ingenious man died of a fever in 1782. He wrote a great number of operas and other dramatic pieces, which are highly admired, and have gone through numerous editions, and have been tranſlated into French in 12 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

METELLI (Auguſtin), a painter, was born at Bologna in 1609. He excelled in painting perſpective and architecture; and in conjunction with Michael Angelo Colonna produced ſeveral great works. They were both employed by Philip IV. of Spain. Metelli died at Madrid in 1660.—*D'Argenville. Felibien.*

METELLUS (Q. Cæcilius), an illuſtrious Roman, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt Jugurtha the Numidian, and from thence acquired the name of Numidicus. He had for his lieutenant in this expedition the famous Marius, who raiſed himſelf to power by defaming the character of Metellus; in conſequence of which the latter was recalled. But he vindicated himſelf ſo well, that he was acquitted of the charges brought againſt him. There were ſeveral Romans of this name.—*Salluſt.*

METHOCHITUS (Theodore), an hiſtorian, who held ſeveral employments under the emperor Andronicus the elder at Conſtantinople, and died in 1332. He wrote, 1. a Roman Hiſtory from Cæſar to Conſtantine, 4to.; 2. Sacred Hiſtory; 3. Hiſtory of Conſtantinople.—*Moreri.*

METHODIUS, biſhop of Olympus or Patara, in Lycia, and afterwards of Tyre, ſuffered martyrdom at Chalcis about the year 311. He wrote ſome works, of which only fragments remain, printed at Paris by Combefis in 1644, 4to.—*Dupin.*

METIUS (James), a native of Alcmaer in Holland, who invented teleſcopes about 1609. His brother, Adrian, was profeſſor of mathematics and medicine at Franeker, where he died in 1636. He wrote, 1. Doctrina ſphæricæ; 2. Aſtronomiæ univerſæ inſtitutio, 8vo.; 3. Arithmeticæ et Geometricæ practica, 4to.; 4. De gemino uſu utriuſque Globi, 4to.; 5. Geometrices per uſum Circini nova praxis, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

METON, an Athenian mathematician, who invented what is called in chronology, the golden number. He flouriſhed B.C. 432. —*Voſſ. de Mathem.*

METRODORUS, a diſciple of Democritus, and the maſter of Anaxarchus and Hippocrates. He was a phyſician of Chios, and maintained that the matter of the univerſe is eternal.—*Stanley. Diog. Laertius.*

METRODORUS, a famous painter and philoſopher, flouriſhed B. C. 171. He was ſent by the Athenians to Paulus Æmilius, who, after the defeat of Perſeus, had demanded a painter and philoſopher; the former to paint his temples, and the latter to inſtruct his children. Metrodorus gave him ſatisfaction in both capacities.—*Ibid.*

METTRIE (Julien Offray de la), a French phyſician, was born at St. Maloes in 1709. He wrote the Natural Hiſtory of the Soul, in which he denied its immateriality. This book occaſioned much noiſe, and the author ſome trouble. He afterwards wrote againſt the faculty with ſuch virulence, that he was obliged to retire to Leyden, where he wrote an atheiſtical book, called *Man a Machine*, which was publicly burnt, on which the author went to Berlin, and was patronized by Frederic the Great. He died in 1751. His works were publiſhed at Berlin in 1 vol. 4to. and 2 vols 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

METZU (Gabriel), a Dutch painter, was born at Leyden in 1615. His ſubjects were women ſelling fiſh, fowls, or game; phyſicians attending the ſick; chemical ſhops; painted in an excellent ſtyle. He died in 1658.—*Houbraken.*

MEURSIUS (John), a learned critic, was born at Utrecht in 1579. He received his academical education at Leyden, where he wrote at the age of ſixteen, a Commentary on Lycophron. In 1610 he was appointed profeſſor of hiſtory, and afterwards of Greek. He was alſo choſen hiſtoriographer of the United States. Meurſius ſuffered much perſecution in conſequence of his connexion with Barneveldt; on which he went to Denmark, where he died in 1639. He was profoundly verſed in the Greek language, and antiquities. His chief works are, 1. De populis Atticæ; 2. Atticarum lectionum lib. iv.; 3. Archontes Athenienſes; 4 Fortuna Attica, de Athenarum origine; 5. De Feſtis Græcorum; 6. Hiſtoria Danica; 7. Athenæ Batavæ, [this is a hiſtory of the univerſity of Leyden;] 8. Gloſſarium Græco-Barbarum; 9. Rerum Belgicarum. They have been printed in 12 vols. folio, Florence, 1741. His ſon, *John Meurſius*, who died in Denmark, in the flower of his age, wrote 1. Arborentum Sacrum, ſive de Arborum conſervatione, 1642, 8vo.; 2. De Tibiis veterum. —*Moreri.*

MEUSNIER (Philip), a painter, was born at Paris in 1655, and died there in 1734.

He was a member of the French academy, and patronized by Louis XIV. and XV. His subjects were architecture and views in perspective, painted in a fine manner.—*D'Argenville.*

Meyer (James), a Flemish historian, was born in 1491, near Bailleul, whence he is sometimes called Baliolianus. He was rector of Blankenberg, and died in 1552. His works are, 1. Annales Rerum Flandricarum, folio; 2. Flandricarum Rerum Decas 4to.—*Moreri.*

Meyer (Felix), a German painter, was born in 1653. He painted some fine views after nature in Italy and Switzerland, and died in 1713.—*Ibid.*

Mezerai (Francis Eudes de), a French historian, was born in Lower Normandy in 1610, and educated at the university of Caen; on leaving which he obtained a military employment, and served two or three campaigns in Flanders. Having abandoned the army, he projected the History of France, in writing which he was liberally encouraged by cardinal Richelieu, and on its completion in 1651 he obtained a pension from the king. He was also admitted a member of the academy, and had a principal concern in the compilation of their dictionary. He died in 1683. Besides his History of France, 3 vols. fol.; and an Abridgement in 3 vols. 4to.; he wrote a Treatise on the Origin of the French; a Continuation of the History of the Turks; several Satires against the Ministry; History of a Mother and Son, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Life by La Roque.*

Meziriac (Claude Gaspard Bachet de), a French writer, was born at Bresse, of a noble family. He became a jesuit, and at the age of twenty was appointed professor of rhetoric at Milan. He was also a member of the French academy, and died in 1638, aged 60. He wrote a Life of Æsop; a Translation of Diophantus in Latin, with a Commentary; Poems, Latin and French; &c.—*Moreri.*

Micah, the sixth of the lesser prophets, lived in the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah. He prophesied the captivity of the tribes, and their deliverance by Cyrus, also of the coming of the Messiah.—*Gray's Key O. T.*

Michael I. emperor of the East, succeeded to the throne in 811. He was a great prince and the father of his people; but was deposed by Leo the Armenian, his general, in 813. He then retired to a monastery, where he spent the remainder of his days in devotion.—*Univ. Hist.*

Michael II. was born in Upper Phrygia of an obscure family, but was ennobled by Leo the Armenian. That monarch afterwards sent him to prison, and condemned him to death; but the night previous to his intended execution Leo was assassinated, and Michael placed on the throne, A. D. 820. He endeavoured to force his subjects to celebrate the Jewish sabbath and the passover, and was guilty of great cruelties; on which his general Euphemius revolted, and proclaimed himself emperor, but was slain near Syracuse in Sicily. Michael died in 829.—*Ibid.*

Michael III. succeeded Theophilus his father in 842, under the regency of his mother Theodora; a princess of great virtue and talent, whom he compelled to enter a monastery with her daughters. He had at first for an associate in the empire Bardas, brother of Theodora; and at his instigation sent St. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, into exile. Michael afterwards put Bardas to death, and elevated Basil the Macedonian to the title of Cæsar, by whom he was assassinated in 867.—*Ibid.*

Michael IV. or the Paphlagonian, from the country where he was born of obscure parentage. He obtained the imperial throne in 1034, by the influence of the empress Zoe; who, being enamoured of his person, murdered her husband Romanus Argyrus to obtain her wishes. Michael made war with success against the Saracens and Bulgarians; and afterwards retired to a monastery, where he died in 1041.—*Ibid.*

Michael V. succeeded his uncle the preceding emperor in 1041, after having been adopted by the empress Zoe, whom he exiled a few months afterwards, which so irritated the people that they deprived him of his eyes, and sent him to a monastery. Zoe and her sister Theodora then reigned in conjunction.—*Ibid.*

Michael VI. or the Warrior, reigned after the empress Theodora in 1056; but the year following he was compelled to relinquish the sceptre to Isaac Comnenus, on which Michael retired to a monastery.

Michael VII. emperor of the East, was the eldest son of Constantine Ducas and of Eudocia. That princess, a few months after the death of her husband, married Diogenes a Roman, whom she caused to be proclaimed emperor; but in 1071 the usurper was taken prisoner by the Turks, and Michael regained the throne. In 1078 Nicepherus took Constantinople by the help of the Turks, and Michael was obliged to retire to a monastery. He afterwards took orders, and became archbishop of Ephesus.—*Ibid.*

Michael VIII. Palæologus, regent of the empire during the minority of John Lascaris, whom he deprived of his throne and his eyes in 1260. The year following he retook Constantinople. He signed an act for effecting a union between the Greek and Latin churches, which however did not succeed. Pope Martin IV. excommunicated him, as the supporter of heresy and schism. Michael died in 1282. He is not to be confounded with *Michael Palæologus*, who was crowned emperor in 1214, governed the empire under his father Andronicus the elder, and died in 1220.—*Univ. Hist. Moreri.*

Michael (Fœdorowitz), czar of Russia, was elected in 1613, in times of great diffi-

culty. He was deſcended from the czar John Baſilowitz; and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his pacific ſpirit and generoſity. He died in 1645. —*Univ. Hiſt.*

Michael Angelo *of Battles*, a painter, was born at Rome in 1602, and died in that city in 1660. His real name was *Cerynozzi*, and he aſſumed the other from the ſubjects which exerciſed his pencil, and which he repreſented in a forcible manner.—*Felibien vies des Peintres.*

Michaelis (John David), profeſſor of divinity in the univerſity of Gottingen, who died in 1791, aged 75. His works are numerous and chiefly deſigned to explain the difficulties attending the ſtudy of the ſacred writings. That by which he is beſt known in this country is his Introduction to the New Teſtament, a tranſlation of which into Engliſh appeared firſt in 1761. The learned author afterwards greatly enlarged and enriched this valuable performance, which has been tranſlated by Mr. March in 3 vols. 8vo. There are, however, ſome hypothetical opinions in it which ought to be attended to with caution.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Micheli (Peter Anthony), an eminent botaniſt, was born at Florence in 1679. His parentage was very mean, and he became errand-boy to a bookſeller. Being fond of fiſhing, and told of a plant (the *tithymalus characias*) which had the quality of ſtupifying fiſhes, he had a great curioſity to diſcover and examine it. Some monks of the abbey of Vallombroſa, perceiving his genius, took him under their inſtruction; and he profited by their leſſons ſo as to gain the admiration and eſteem of ſeveral learned men, particularly Tournefort and Sherard, when they travelled into Italy. Micheli became aſſociate with Tilly in the ſuperintendance of the botanic garden at Piſa, director of that at Florence, and botaniſt to the grand duke, by whoſe order he made ſeveral journies into Italy, Greece, and Ægypt, to diſcover plants. He died in 1737. The principal of his numerous works are, *Nova Plantarum Genera*, printed at Florence 1729; and *Catalogus Plantarum Horti Cæſarei Florentini*, 1748, fol. *Haller's Bibl. Botan.*

Micheli (James-Bartholomew), an able mathematician, was born of an ancient family at Geneva in 1692. He entered into the French military ſervice, and became a captain. In 1738 he retired to his native country, where he applied chiefly to mathematical and philoſophical ſtudies. He conſtructed a number of charts, invented a new thermometer, and compoſed ſeveral Memoirs, printed at Baſle. Theſe are on Meteorology and the Temperature of the Globe; Light; the Comet of 1680; the Univerſal Deluge, &c. He ſurveyed the Glaciers of Switzerland, of which he took ſeveral views, which have been engraved. In the troubles which agitated his country he was a ſharer, and was impriſoned a long time by order of the government of Berne. He died in 1766. —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Mickle (William Julius), a poet, was born at Langholm, in the ſhire of Dumfries, in 1734, and educated at Edinburgh; after which he was apprenticed to a weaver, but abandoned that buſineſs and, viſiting England, became corrector of the Clarendon preſs at Oxford, during his reſidence in that city he printed ſome poems, and a pamphlet againſt Harwood's Liberal Tranſlation of the New Teſtament. But his greateſt work was a tranſlation of the Luſiad from the Portugueſe of Camoens. Of this poem there were two editions publiſhed in Mr. Mickle's life-time, and one ſince. It is a very accurate and elegant verſion, and was approved by Dr. Johnſon. In 1779 Mr. Mickle went out as ſecretary to commodore Johnſtone, and at Liſbon was appointed agent of the prizes. While there he wrote a pleaſing poem called Almida Hill. On his return to England he ſettled at Wheatley in Oxfordſhire, where he died in 1788. Beſides the above works he wrote a pamphlet in quarto on the affairs of the Eaſt India Company.—*Europ. Mag.*

Micrælius (John), a Lutheran divine, and profeſſor of divinity at Stettin, was born in Pomerania in 1597, and died in 1658. His principal works are, 1. Lexicon philoſophicum, 4to.; 2. Syntagma hiſtoriarum mundi et eccleſiæ, 8vo.; 3. Ethnophronium contra Gentiles de principiis religionis Chriſtianæ, 4to.; 4. Tractatus de copia verborum; 5. Archæologia; 6. Hiſtoria Eccleſiaſtica, 2 vols. 4to.; 7. Orthodoxia Lutherana contra Bergium.—*Moreri.*

Middleton (Richard de), an Engliſh ſcholaſtic, called the *profound* and abundant, was a monk of the order of Cordeliers, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Oxford and Paris. He wrote Commentaries on Peter Lombard, and other works. He died in 1304.—*Pitts. Bale.*

Middleton (ſir Hugh), a public-ſpirited gentleman, was a native of Denbigh, and a citizen of London; to which city he rendered the moſt important ſervice in ſupplying it with water, by uniting two ſtreams in Hertfordſhire and Middleſex, and conveying the ſame through various ſoils for a courſe of ſixty miles. This junction, called the New River, was begun in 1608, and completed in 1613. The projector encountered great difficulties in his undertaking, but his perſevering ſpirit and ingenuity overcame them all. King James I. who held ſome ſhares in the concern, conferred on Middleton firſt the honour of knighthood, and afterwards the title of baronet. He alſo incorporated the proprietors by the name of the New River Company. Sir Hugh, who greatly injured his circumſtances by this ſcheme, gave one ſhare to the Goldſmiths' Company, for the benefit of poor members of their body. He died about 1636.—*Biog. Brit.*

Middleton (William), a Welſh poet,

as born at Gwenynog, in Denbighſhire, nd died about 1600. He ſerved in the ar- ies of queen Elizabeth, and afterwards com- anded a ſhip of war: and when at ſea turned e book of Pſalms into Welſh verſe. This ork was finiſhed in the Weſt Indies in 1595. e was alſo the author of a Grammar and rt of Poetry; publiſhed in 1593.—*Owen's mb. Biog.*

MIDDLETON (Conyers), a celebrated di- ne and critic, was the ſon of a clergyman, d born at York in 1683. He received his ademical education at Trinity college, Cam- idge, of which he was choſen fellow in 706. In 1717 he was created D. D. by andamus, on which occaſion he reſiſted the aim of Dr Bentley, regius profeſſor, to ex- bitant fees. This occaſioned a law ſuit, in hich Middleton triumphed. A perſonal mity was the conſequence of this affair; d when Bentley printed his propoſals for a w edition of the Greek Teſtament, Mid- eton attacked them with ſuch force that e deſign was abandoned. In 1724 Dr. Mid- eton was in Italy, and having a near ob- vation of the eccleſiaſtical pomp and cere- onies, he wrote his famous letter from ome, to ſhew that the religious rites of the oman church were drawn from the hea- ens. An attack on Dr. Waterland's Vin- ation of the Scripture in 1730, drew upon iddleton the charge of infidelity, and he rrowly eſcaped academical cenſure. The ar following he was appointed Woodwardian ofeſſor, but reſigned that place in 1734. 1741 appeared his Life of Cicero, in 2 vols. o.; afterwards reprinted in 3 vols. 8vo. is is a very curious and valuable work, and ighly neceſſary towards forming a juſt idea the character and writings of that great n, as well as exhibiting an exact picture the Roman republic in his time. In 1743 . Middleton publiſhed the Epiſtles of Cicero Brutus, and thoſe of Brutus to Cicero, in tin and Engliſh, with a vindication of their henticity. In 1747 appeared his Diſcourſe the Miraculous Powers ſuppoſed to have ſiſted in the Chriſtian Church from the lieſt ages, 4to. This performance gave at alarm to the clergy, and numerous an- ers were written againſt it. Middleton d in 1750; and in 1752 appeared all his rks, with the exception of the Life of cero, in 4 vols. 4to. His ſtyle is admirable, his learning was profound and multifa- s; but from his letters to lord Hervey it vident that he was ſceptical in his reli- us opinion.—*Biog. Britt.*

MIDDLETON (Thomas), a dramatic wri- , who wrote in conjunction with Johnſon, tcher, and Maſſinger. He died about 0.—*Langbaine. Biog. Dram.*

MIEL (Jan), a Flemiſh painter, was born r Antwerp in 1599. His pictures of ings are greatly admired. He died at rin in 1664. Many engravings have been e from his pictures.—*D'Argenville.*

MIERIS (Francis), *the Elder*, was born at Leyden in 1635, and died in 1681. He was the diſciple of Gerard Douw, whoſe manner he imitated. His pictures are very valuable. He had a ſon, *William Mieris*, called the *Younger*, who was a good landſcape painter, and a modeller in clay and wax. He died in 1747. His ſon *Francis* was alſo an artiſt in the ſame line.—*Ibid.*

MIGNARD (Nicholas), a French hiſtorical and portrait painter of eminence, was born at Troyes about 1608. He became rector of the academy of painting at Paris, and died in 1668.—*Ibid.*

MIGNARD (Peter), called the *Roman* from his long reſidence at Rome, was the brother of the preceding, and born in 1610. He was ennobled by Louis XIV. and died in 1695.—*D'Argenville.*

MIGNON (Abraham), a painter, was born at Frankfort in 1640. He painted flowers, inſects, and fruit, after nature, with wonderful exactneſs. He died in 1679.—*Ibid.*

MILBOURN (Luke), an Engliſh divine, was the ſon of Mr. Luke Milbourn, a nonconformiſt miniſter, who was ejected from the living of Wroxhall in Warwickſhire in 1662, and died at Newington in 1667. His ſon received a good education, became maſter of arts, and obtained the rectory of St. Ethelburg in London. He publiſhed ſermons, and theological tracts, 2 vols. 8vo.; a poetical verſion of the Pſalms; and ſeveral poems, for which Pope gives him a place in the Dunciad. He died in 1720.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MILDMAY (ſir Walter), the founder of Emanuel college, Cambridge, was ſurveyor of the court of augmentations in the reign of Henry VIII. and privy counſellor, chancellor, and under treaſurer of the exchequer, in that of Elizabeth. He is celebrated for his uncommon merits in his private and public character. Sir Walter died in 1589.—*Lloyd's State Worthies.*

MILL (John), a learned Engliſh divine, was born at Shap in Weſtmoreland about 1645. He was firſt ſervitor, and afterwards fellow, of Queen's college, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of doctor in divinity. In 1681 he was appointed chaplain to the king, and in 1685 elected principal of Edmund hall. His inеſtimable edition of the Greek Teſtament, with various readings, was publiſhed about a fortnight before his death, in 1707.—*Biog. Brit.*

MILL (Henry), principal engineer to the New River company, was born in London about 1690, and educated at one of the univerſities. His ſkill in mechanics recommended him to the New River company, in whoſe ſervice he was for many years before his death in 1780. He was employed in various other works, particularly in ſupplying the town of Northampton with water, for which he received the freedom of that corporation.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MILLAR (John), profeſſor of law at Glaſ-

gow, was bred to the Scotch bar, and filled the chair in the univerſity with great reputation near forty years. His lectures were generally attended and greatly admired. He died in 1801. Mr. Miller publiſhed a good work entitled, the Origin of Diſtinction of Ranks in Society, 1 vol. 8vo.; and an Hiſtorical View of the Engliſh Government, 4to.—*Monthly Mag.*

MILLER (James), a divine and dramatic writer, was born in Dorſetſhire in 1703. He received his education at Wadham college, Oxford, and while there he wrote a comedy called, The Humours of Oxford, performed in 1729. He was the author of ſeveral other pieces, the laſt of which was Mahomet a tragedy, during the run of which the author died in 1744. He alſo publiſhed a volume of ſermons, and ſome poems. —*Biog. Dram.*

MILLER (Philip), a celebrated gardener, was born in Scotland in 1691. His father was gardener to the apothecaries' company at Chelſea, and his ſon ſucceeded him in 1722, He was a fellow of the royal ſociety, and of the botanical academy at Florence. He correſponded with Linnæus, who ſaid of his dictionary of gardening, *non erit Lexicon Hortulanorum, ſed Botanicorum*, and by foreigners he was emphatically called *Hortulanorum princeps*. On account of his infirmities he reſigned his office in the garden ſome time before his death, which happened in 1771. He left a large Herbarium of exotics in MS. Beſides his Gardener's Dictionary, folio, he publiſhed the Gardener's Calendar, 8vo.; Catalogus Plantarum Officinalium quæ in horto botanico Chelſeiano aluntur, 8vo.; and ſome papers in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

MILLER (lady), an accompliſhed woman, of ſome literary talents, who publiſhed Letters from Italy, 3 vols. 8vo. She reſided at Bath Eaſton near Bath: where ſhe entertained ſeveral ingenious perſons, who compoſed a collection of poems, which was afterwards publiſhed. She died in 1781.—*Gent. Mag.*

MILLES (Jeremiah), a learned divine and antiquary, was born at High Cleer, in Hampſhire, of which place his father was miniſter, in 1713. He ſucceeded Dr. Lyttleton as dean of Exeter, and alſo as preſident of the ſociety of antiquaries, to whoſe Archæologia he was a great contributor. Dr. Milles was a zealous champion for the genuineneſs of the Rowley poems, of which he printed an eddition in 4to. with gloſſarial annotations. This work laid him open to the attacks of the critics, who were ſceptical on theſe ſuſpoſed relics of antiquity. The dean died in 1784.—*Ibid.*

MILLETIERE (Theophilus Brachet ſieur de la), a proteſtant advocate, who inſtigated the reformed at Rochelle to take up arms in defence of their religion. In 1628 he was arreſted at Toulouſe, and kept in priſon four years. On regaining his liberty he turned catholic, and wrote againſt the Calvaniſts. He died in 1665, deſpiſed by both parties.—*Moreri.*

MILLOT (Claude Francis Xavier), a French hiſtorian, was born at Beſançon in 1726. He was for ſome time a member of the ſociety of jeſuits, which order he was permitted to quit, after officiating as a preacher at Verſailles and Luneville. He was profeſſor of hiſtory at Parma many years, and on his return to France became tutor to the duke D'Enghien. Millot died in 1785. His works are, Elements of the Hiſtory of France, 3 vols. 12mo.; Elements of the Hiſtory of England, 3 vols.; Elements of Univerſal Hiſtory, 9 vols.; Hiſtory of the Troubadours, 3 vols.; Memoirs for a Hiſtory of Louis XIV. and XV. 6 vols.; Tranſlations of Orations from the Latin Hiſtorians.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MILO, a famous athlete of Crotona in Italy, who is ſaid to have carried on his ſhoulders a bullock above forty yards, and then killed it with one blow of his fiſt, after which he made a meal of it in one day. He received the prize ſeven times at the Pythian games, and ſix at Olympia. Many other marvellous things are related of his enormous ſtrength. He was devoured by wild beaſts about 500 B.C.—*Moreri.*

MILO (Titus Annius), a Roman, who made ſeveral parties for the purpoſe of obtaining the conſulate. He was oppoſed by Clodius, and ſupported by ſome of the firſt members of the ſenate. In a quarrel between Clodius and Milo on the Appian way, the former was ſlain by ſome of the domeſtics of the latter. Cicero undertook the cauſe of Milo; but the roſtrum being ſurrounded by ſoldiers, and a crowd of people, who expreſſed their diſapprobation, he was ſo diſmayed as to be unable to proceed. Milo was exiled to Marſeilles, whither the orator ſent him his diſcourſe, on which he ſaid: "Oh Cicero! if thou hadſt ſpoken this, Milo would not have been now at Marſeilles."—*Cicero. Orat. Life of Cicero.*

MILTIADES, an Athenian general, who founded a colony in the Cherſoneſus, after conquering the people who oppoſed his eſtabliſhment. The Perſians, having declared war againſt Athens, advanced with a prodigious army towards Marathon. The Athenians, under Miltiades, were very few; yet by his ſuperior ſkill the Perſians were defeated with great ſlaughter, and part of their fleet deſtroyed, B.C. 490. After this he had the command of a naval ſquadron, with which he took ſeveral iſlands; but being obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Paros, and alſo dangerouſly wounded, he returned to Athens, where he was accuſed of holding intelligence with the Perſians, and condemned to death, which ſentence was altered to impriſonment. He died ſhortly after of his wound, B.C. 489.—*Plutarch. Stanyan's Hiſt. Greece.*

MILTON (John), an illuſtrious poet, was ne ſon of a ſcrivener in London, and born Bread-ſtreet in 1608. From St Paul's hool he went to Chriſt's college, Cam-idge, where he took his degrees in arts, ing deſigned for the church; but not aving an inclination to that calling, he turned to his father, who had retired from afineſs with a good fortune, and ſettled at orton in Buckinghamſhire. Here our poet rote his Comus, L'Allegro, Il Penſeroſo, d Lycidas, poems of ſuch merit as would one have immortalized his name. In 38 he travelled into France and Italy, here he was greatly careſſed by people of e higheſt rank and talents. On his re-rn to England he ſettled in London, and dertook the tuition of ſome youths, for hich profeſſion he appears by his Tractate . Education to have been well calculated. he troubles breaking out between the king d parliament, Milton engaged as a politi-l writer on the popular ſide; and having a eat animoſity to the hierarchy, he pub-hed ſome virulent pamphlets againſt the hops. In 1643 he married the daughter a juſtice of peace in Oxfordſhire; but his fe having been brought up with different ntiments from her huſband, and diſapprov-g of his zeal, eloped from him and return-to her friends. The impetuoſity of Mil-n's temper carried him into an opinion at this furniſhed him with a ſufficient ſon for taking another wife. He accord-gly publiſhed ſome tracts on divorce, to dicate this notion; which he was about carry into effect, when his wife's friends ought about a reconciliation. He con-ued an ardent champion for the rebellious rty, even after the murder of Charles I., ich ſanguinary deed he defended with his n againſt Salmaſius; but he was not diſ-tereſted in this, for the parliament re-rded him with one thouſand pounds. He o wrote with great aſperity againſt the g's book of prayers and meditations, en-led, the *Icon Baſilikè*. About this time was wholly deprived of his ſight, owing a natural weakneſs, and an intenſe ap-cation to his ſtudies. In 1652 he loſt his fe, and ſoon afterwards took another. hough he was a determined republican, d wrote with energy and intemperance inſt monarchical government, "the very ppings of which," he ſaid, "would ſup-rt a commonwealth," yet he readily ſub-tted to the uſurpation of Cromwell, to om he became Latin ſecretary. Milton deavoured to prevent the reſtoration; ich event he had undoubted cauſe to dread, nſidering the active part taken by him in rebellion. And when the ancient con-tution was re-eſtabliſhed, he was excepted t of the act of indemnity, on which he pt himſelf concealed for ſome time. By e kindneſs, however, of ſir William Da-nant, and others, he obtained his pardon; on after which he loſt his ſecond wife and was not long without another. In the time of the plague he removed with his family to Chalfont, in Buckinghamſhire, where he completed his Paradiſe Loſt, which was printed firſt in 1667. For this immortal work he had only fifteen pounds, and that by inſtalments. For the idea of it he is ſaid to have been indebted to an Italian drama on the Fall of Man; and it is certain that he had himſelf an intention at firſt of writing only a tragedy on the ſame ſubject. As the work grew under his hand, his ſoaring genius gave it the form and conſiſtence, the variety and elegance, of an epic poem. After this he engaged in another called Paradiſe Regained; the occaſion of which was as follows: John Elwood, the quaker, who was his amanuenſis, calling upon him at Chalfont, and the converſation turning upon Milton's great work, Elwood obſerved, "Thou has ſaid much upon Paradiſe Loſt, but what haſt thou to ſay upon Paradiſe Found?" Milton pauſed, and the next time they met he ſhewed Elwood the latter poem, ſaying, "This is owing to you." The Paradiſe Regained, though poſſeſſing many beauties, is in all reſpects inferior to the Paradiſe Loſt; yet it is remarkable that the author gave it the preference. Milton died at his houſe in Bunhill-row in 1674, and lies interred in the pariſh church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, where a monument has been erected to his memory, and there is another in Weſtminſter-abbey, ſet up by auditor Benſon. But his beſt monument is Paradiſe Loſt. This poem was unknown in the poet's lifetime, and many years after. It was not till Mr. Addiſon gave his admirable critique upon it in the Spectator, that the beauties of it became generally underſtood, and the whole merits of the poem to be admired. Mr. Dryden, indeed, had given his approbation of the work and his opinion of the author in an excellent epigram, which is uſually prefixed to the Paradiſe Loſt, or ſubjoined to the portrait of the author. Beſides this and the other poems mentioned above, Milton wrote a drama on the Greek Model, entitled, Samſon Agoniſtes, which poſſeſſes uncommon beauties, though not adapted to theatrical repreſentation. His Comus has been ſeveral times performed, and the firſt time was for the benefit of the author's granddaughter, Mrs Clarke, a widow in reduced circumſtances. On that occaſion Dr. Samuel Johnſon wrote a prologue. The beſt edition of Milton's poetical works is that of Mr. Todd, in 6 vols. 8vo. The late Mr. Thomas Warton publiſhed his ſmaller poems in one volume, 8vo. enriched with very curious notes. Biſhop Newton and Mr. Hayley have written the life of Milton, the firſt as a biographer, and the latter as a poet. Among the proſe works of Milton we ſhall only mention his Hiſtory of England, 1 vol. 4to. which comes down only to the conqueſt; and his Areopagitica, in which he pleaded

the cauſe of a free preſs with great force. The whole of his political works have been printed in 3 vols. folio, and alſo in quarto and octavo. Of the religion of Milton it is difficult to ſpeak. In his youth he was a calviniſt, but afterwards he became inclined to arminianiſm. From being a preſbyterian he turned independant, and laſtly he ſeems to have joined no particular communion. He was, however, a firm believer in the truths of revelation. When at Cambridge he was ſo handſome as to be called the Lady of Chriſt's college; and he retained his comelineſs to the laſt. He died in good circumſtances. By his firſt wife he had three daughters, two of whom uſed to read to him in eight languages, though they underſtood only their own, it being a uſual ſaying with him that "*one tongue* was enough for a *woman*."—*Biſhop Newton's Life of Milton. Biog. Brit.*

Mimnermus, a Greek poet and muſician, was a native of Colophon, and flouriſhed in the time of Solon. He excelled in elegiac poetry, the invention of which has been aſcribed to him. Some fragments of his are in the collections of Stobæus, 1568, octavo. —*Voſſius de Poet. Græc.*

Minos I. the ſon of Jupiter and Europa, reigned in Crete B.C. 1432. He founded ſeveral cities, and reformed his ſubjects by excellent laws and cuſtoms. The laws of Minos were in force even in the time of Plato, above a thouſand years after the death of the legiſlator. His grandſon Minos II. exerciſed juſtice with ſo much ſtrictneſs as to be made by the fabuliſts one of the judges of the infernal regions.

Minos III. of the ſame family as the preceding, reigned B.C. 1300. He imitated the ſeverity of his anceſtors in the adminiſtration of juſtice, and made ſeveral new laws, which he pretended to have received from Jupiter. He defeated the Athenians and Megarians, againſt whom he declared war, to avenge the death of his ſon Androſus. He took Megara, and reduced Athens to ſuch extremity that the people were obliged to make peace on condition of delivering to him yearly ſeven youths of each ſex, whence aroſe the fable of the Minotaur.—*Stanyan. Moreri.*

Minot (Lawrence), an Engliſh poet, who is ſuppoſed to have died about 1352. Mr. Tyrwhit firſt diſcovered his MSS. in the Cottonian library, and they were publiſhed in 8vo. in 1795.—*Gent. Mag.*

Minellius (John), a Dutch critic, was born at Rotterdam about 1625, and died in 1683. He publiſhed editions of ſeveral of the Latin claſſics with curious notes.—*Moreri.*

Minutius Felix, a famous Roman orator in the 3d century. He wrote a dialogue under the title of Octavius, in which he introduces a pagan and a chriſtian diſputing. It is a production of conſiderable merit, and written with eloquence in favour of chriſtianity. The beſt editions are that of Davis at Cambridge in 1707, and that of Leyden 1709, both in 8vo.—*Dupin.*

Mirabaud (John Baptiſte), perpetual ſecretary to the French academy, who died in 1760, aged 86. He was at firſt a member of the congregation of the oratory, and afterwards in the army. His works are, Tranſlations of Taſſo's Jeruſalem, and Arioſto's Orlando into French; Alphabet de la Fee Gracienſe, 1734. In 1770 was publiſhed under his name, but falſely, an atheiſtical book, entitled, the Syſtem of Nature, two vols. This ſtupid attack on religious truth has been tranſlated into Engliſh. —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Mirabeau (Victor Riquetti, marquis de), was born of an ancient family in Provence, but originally of Naples, and died in 1790. He was one of the principal inſtitutors of a political ſect called Economiſts. For his Theorie de l'Impot, a tract in which he made ſome free remarks on the finances and government he was ſent to the Baſtile for ſome time. His principal work, was entituled, L'Ami des Hommes (the Friend of Mankind), 3 vols. 12mo. 1755, and afterwards publiſhed in 8 vols. In this performance the author diſplayed a conſiderable knowlege of rural and political economy, and threw out ſome judicious hints for the good of ſociety. He alſo wrote *Hommes a celebrer*, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Mirabeau (Honore Gabriel Riquetti, count de), one of the leaders in the French revolution, was born in 1749. After ſerving ſome time in the army he eſpouſed a rich heireſs of Aix, but he ſoon ſquandered away the fortune he received with her and plunged himſelf in debt. He was confined in different priſons, and on obtaining his liberty eloped to Holland with the daughter of the preſident of the parliament of Beiancon. For this he was afterwards impriſoned in the caſtle of Vincennes, and remained there a conſiderable time. In 1780 he regained his liberty, and his firſt act was to reclaim his firſt wife, who refuſed to live with him. He had the audacity to plead his cauſe before the parliament of Aix, but without ſucceſs. The French revolution offered Mirabeau an ample element for his activity. Imbibing the deluſive doctrine of equality, he opened a ſhop, over the door of which was inſcribed *Mirabeau, dealer in drapery.* He was elected deputy of the third eſtate of Aix, and the courtiers termed him the plebian count. In the national aſſembly he diſplayed great powers as an orator, but was extremely violent and vindictive. He died in the midſt of his political career, as it is ſuppoſed of poiſon, 1791, and his obſequies were celebrated with great pomp. Mirabeau wrote, 1. A Compariſon between the great Condé and Scipio Africanus; 2. Hiſtory of Pruſſia under Frederick the Great, 8 vols. 4to.; 3. Collection of his Labours in the National Aſſembly, 5 vols. 8vo.; Original Letters, containing an Account of

is Life and Amours, 4 vols. 8vo.; 4. Secret ſtory of the Court of Berlin, 2 vols. 8vo. his book was burnt by the common execu-ner; 5. On Lettres de Cachet, 8vo.; 6. veral political pamphlets.—*Ibid.*

MIRABELLA (Vincent), an Italian hiſto-n, who died in Sicily in 1674. He is nown by a curious but ſcarce Hiſtory of e Ancient Syracuſe, printed at Naples in 13, folio, under the title of Dichiarazione lla Pianta dell Antiche Syracuſe.—*Tira-chi.*

MIRANDULA (John Picus, lord of), a ce-brated genius, was born in 1463. In his uth he gave aſtoniſhing proofs of his ge-us, and when little more than twenty he up in all the univerſities of Italy a mber of difficult problems in the ſciences, hich he engaged publicly to defend. Pope nocent VII. however condemned, ſome of eſe as heretical, and Picus, was prohibited m lecturing upon them. In 1491 he re-unced all other learning, and devoted him-f to the ſtudy of divinity. This promiſing ung man died in 1494. Though his life s ſhort he compoſed ſeveral works, which re printed together at Bologna in 1496.

MIRANDULA (John Francis Picus, prince , nephew of the preceding, was born about 69. In 1499 he ſucceeded to his paternal ates, but his two brothers combining againſt n, with the aſſiſtance of the emperor Max-ilian I. and the duke of Ferrara, they drove n from his principality in 1502. He was cored by pope Julius II. in 1511, but again elled by the French the year following. 1515 he recovered his territories, and con-ued in the quiet poſſeſſion of them, till 33, when Galeoti Picus, his nephew, en-d his caſtle in the night, and aſſaſſinated with his eldeſt ſon. He was a lover of rning, and wrote ſeveral books.—*Tira-bi.*

MIRE, or *Miræus* (Aubert), a learned di-e, was born at Bruſſels in 1573. He was oner and librarian to Albert duke of Auſ-, and died at Antwerp in 1640. He te Opera Hiſtorica et Diplomatica, 2 vols. o; Elogia illuſtrium Belgii Scriptorum, ; Vita Juſti Lipſii, 8vo; Origines Be-dictinæ; Origines Carthuſianorum, 8vo.; liotheca Eccleſiaſtica, 2 vols. folio; &c. *Moreri.*

MIREVELT (Michael Janſon), a Dutch ter, was born at Delft in 1588, and died re in 1641. He painted portraits and hiſ-cal ſubjects.—*Houbraken.*

MISSON (Maximilian), an eminent law-, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his plead-s before the parliament of Paris in behalf the proteſtants. He retired to England the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and rwards travelled as tutor to an Engliſh leman. He died at London in 1721. publiſhed, 1. A Voyage to Italy, 3 vols. no.; 2. La Theatre ſacra des Cevennes. is is a ſuperſtitious book, in which the hor betrayed his credulity by eſpouſing the cauſe of the French prophets; 3. Memoirs of a Traveller in England, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

MITCHELL (Joſeph), a dramatic writer, was born in Scotland in 1684. He was patronized by ſir Robert Walpole, but died poor, owing to his extravagance, in 1738. He wrote, 1. The Fatal Extravagance, a tragedy; 2. The Highland Fair, a ballad opera, 8vo; 3. Poems, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Dram.*

MITHRIDATES king of Pontus, furnamed the Great, ſucceeded his father at the age of 11 years, B.C. 123. He murdered his mother, who had been left co-heireſs of the kingdom; and alſo his two nephews. For his treachery the Roman ſenate declared war againſt him, and in revenge he ordered all the Romans in his dominions to be maſſacred. He then marched with a powerful army againſt Aquilius, whom he defeated; but Sylla, after ſome victories, forced Mithridates to make peace B.C. 84. He renewed the war in alliance with Tigranes king of Armenia. After conquering Bithynia, Mithridates laid ſiege to Cyzicum, in the Propontis; but Lucullus having marched to its relief beſieged Mithridates in his camp. The king of Pontus defeated the Romans in two combats, but was completely vanquiſhed in a third. Glabrio being ſent to ſuperſede Lucullus in the command, this change was advantageous to Mithridates, who recovered the beſt part of his kingdom. Pompey, however, obtained a great victory over him near the Euphrates, B.C. 65. Mithridates fled to Tigranes, who refuſed him an aſylum. He then ſent ambaſſadors to Pompey to ſue for peace, but the Romans inſiſted upon having his perſon. The people of Pontus in the mean time proclaimed Pharnaces in the room of his father Mithridates, who put an end to himſelf, B.C. 64—*Plutarch. Stanyan.*

MITTARELLI (John Benedict), an hiſtorical writer, was born at Venice in 1708. He became a monk, and at laſt general of his order; which was that of the Camaldulenſes. His greateſt work is the hiſtory of that fraternity, 8 vols. folio. He died in 1777.

MOAVIA, general of the caliph Othman, whoſe death he avenged, after which he obtained the ſovereignty about A.D 643. He took Rhodes, where he deſtroyed the famous Coloſſus in 653. He afterwards ravaged Sicily, and razed Syracuſe. But he was unſucceſsful in his attempts upon Conſtantinople, which he beſieged ſeven years, and being defeated purchaſed a peace by paying a yearly tribute to the emperor of the eaſt. At this famous ſiege the *Greek fire* was diſcovered and made uſe of by the beſieged to annoy their aſſailants. The caliph died in 680.—*Mod. Un. Hiſt. Knolles's Hiſt. Turks.*

MOCENIGO (Lewis), a noble Venetian whoſe family gave ſeveral doges to that republic, and he obtained that dignity himſelf in 1570. He joined with the pope and Spain

against the Turks, who had taken the isle of Cyprus. Sebastian Veneri commanded the Venetian gallies; Marc Antony Colonna those of the pope; and Don John of Austria the Spanish. This allied force gained the famous battle of Lepanto, Oct. 7, 1571. The doge died in 1576. One of the same family, *Andrew Mocenigo*, who lived in 1522, was employed in several public trusts by the republic, and wrote two historical works, 1. De Bello Turcarum; 2. La Guerra di Cambrai.—*Moreri.*

Modrevius (Andrew Fricius), secretary to Sigismund Augustus king of Poland. He wrote several works, of which the best is the treatise de Republica Emendanda, printed in 1554. Modrevius was very unsettled in his opinions, being at one time a Lutheran, and another a Socinian. His Treatise on Original Sin is in favour of the latter sect.—*Moreri.*

Moebius (Godfrey), professor of medicine at Jena, was born in Thuringia in 1611, and died at Halle in Saxony in 1664. His works are, 1. Physiological Principles of Medicine, 4to.; 2. Abridgement of the Elements of Medicine, folio; 3. Anatomy of Camphire, 4to.; all in Latin. His son *Godfrey* was also a physician, and published Synopsis Medicinæ Practicæ, fol. 1667.—*Ibid.*

Moebius (George), a Lutheran divine, was born at Laucha in Thuringia in 1616. He was professor of theology at Leipsic, and died there in 1697. Moebius wrote a learned and able work on the Origin, Propagation, and Continuance of the Pagan Oracles, against Vandale, 12mo.—*Ibid.*

Moine (Stephen le), a protestant divine, was born at Caen in 1624. He became professor of divinity at Leyden, where he died in 1689. He wrote Varia Sacra, 2 vols. 4to.; and other works.—*Ibid.*

Moine (Peter le), a French poet, was born at Chaumont in Bassigny in 1602. He was a jesuit, and wrote an epic poem on St. Louis, and some other pieces, in prose and verse. He died in 1672.—*Ibid.*

Moine (Francis le), a French painter, was born at Paris in 1688. He painted the apotheosis of Hercules in the saloon at Versailles, for which he was appointed first painter to the king. He stabbed himself in a fit of lunacy in 1737.—*D'Argenville.*

Moine (Abraham le), was born in France at the end of the seventeenth century. On account of his religion he came to London, where he officiated to a congregation of French protestants, and died in 1760. He translated into French bishop Gibson's Pastoral Letters; bishop Sherlock on the Witnesses of the Resurrection; and the same prelate's Use and End of Prophecy, 8vo. To these translations he prefixed curious and learned dissertations.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Moivre (Abraham de), an able mathematician, was born at Vitry in Champagne in 1661. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he came to London, where he perfected his studies in the mathematics, and was chosen fellow of the royal society. He also became a member of the academy of sciences at Paris. His merit was so well known in the first learned body, that he was appointed to decide in the famous dispute between Newton and Leibnitz on the differential calculus. De Moivre wrote an excellent Treatise on Chances, 8vo. This is a standard book on the subject. He was also the author of another on Life Annuities, and of several valuable papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1754. To his other excellent qualities he added that of being a sincere christian; and when a person once said to him, by way of compliment, that all mathematicians denied religion, De Moivre answered, "I will prove that I am a Christian by pardoning the foolish insult you have committed."—*Hutton. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Mola (Peter Francis), a painter, was born in the Milanese in 1621. He was the disciple of D'Arpino, and of Albano; but by studying the works of other masters, he acquired a style of his own. He painted history and landscape, and died in 1666.—*Ibid.*

Mola (John Baptist), a painter, was born about 1620. He studied at Paris under Vouet, and afterwards attended Albano at Bologna. He excelled in landscape painting, and the foliage of his trees is admirable.—*Ibid.*

Molamis or Vermeulin (John), professor of theology at Louvaine, was born at Lisle in 1533, and died in 1585. His works are; 1. An edition of Usuard's Martyrology, with an appendix and notes, 8vo.; 2. Natales Sanctorum Belgii, 12mo; 3. Historia SS. Maginum et Picturarum, 8vo.; 4. De Canonicis, 1670. This is a curious and learned book. 5. De Fide Hereticis servanda; 6. De Piis Testamentatis; 7. Theologiæ practicæ Compendium; 8. Militia sacraducum Brabantiæ Rerum Lovenensium. He is not to be confounded with *Gerard Walter Molamis*, a Lutheran divine who died in 1722. He held a correspondence with Bossuet concerning a union between the Lutherans and catholics.—*Ibid.*

Molay (James de), the last grand-master of the order of Templars. The prodigious wealth of the knights having excited the envy and hatred of Philip the Fair, king of France, he resolved to suppress the order. Accordingly a violent prosecution broke out against the knights on charges the most absurd and abominable. Molay was tried, condemned, and burnt alive near Paris, March 11, 1314. He endured his sufferings with the greatest fortitude, and vindicated the innocence of his order to the last.—*Vertot's Hist. of the Knights of Malta.*

Molesworth (Robert, lord), an ingenious nobleman, was the son of a merchant at Dublin, and born there in 1656. He contributed so effectually to the revolution that

king William admitted him of the privy council, and ſent him ambaſſador to the court of Denmark. Having given ſome cauſe of offence at Copenhagen he was diſmiſſed, and on his return to England he wrote an account of Denmark, which is ſuppoſed to be ſomewhat partial though well written, and was once very popular. George I appointed him a commiſſioner of trade and plantations, and advanced him to the Iriſh peerage in 1716. He died in 1725.—*Biog. Brit.*

MOLIERE (John Baptiſte), a French comic writer, whoſe real name was *Pocquelin*, was born at Paris in 1620. His father, who was a tapeſtry maker, intended him for the ſame buſineſs; but young Pocquelin being in the habit of viſiting the theatre, conceived a violent inclination for the ſtage. At the age of fourteen he commenced his ſtudies under the jeſuits, and made a rapid progreſs in the belles lettres. His father becoming reduced, the youth aſſociated himſelf with ſome perſons of his own age, who had a like attachment to dramatic repreſentation. It ſeems in conſequence of this connexion that he took the name of Moliere; and it is rather remarkable that this cuſtom of changing their names has been common to other actors in France and England. He now joined a company of comedians who acted at Lyons, and in 1653 he produced in the ſame party his firſt comedy, called L'Etourdi, or the Blunderer. This piece was received with great applauſe, and procured him the friendſhip of the prince de Conti, who had known the author at college. That prince offered to make him his ſecretary, which honourable ſtation Moliere declined, ſaying, that, "though he was a paſſable author, he ſhould make but a bad ſecretary." After performing at various places, the company of Moliere viſited Paris, where they performed ſeveral of his plays before Louis XIV. who took the company into his own ſervice, and gave their leader a penſion. His laſt piece, the Hypochondriac, or le Malade Imaginaire, occaſioned his death, for by his exertions in performing the principal character he was ſeized with a convulſion, of which he died in 1673. The archbiſhop of Paris refuſed to allow his remains to be interred in conſecrated ground on account of his profeſſion, till he was compelled to it by the king. Moliere left a widow, who married a comedian named Guerin, and died in 1728, aged 92. The works of Moliere have been often printed; the beſt edition is that of Paris in 1772, in 6 vols. 8vo. They have been tranſlated into Engliſh; and ſeveral of his comedies have been adapted to our ſtage with ſucceſs. Moliere is juſtly called the French Ariſtophanes.—*Moreri.*

MOLIERES (Joſeph Privat de), a French philoſopher, was born at Taraſcon of a noble family in 1677. He received his education in the congregation of the oratory, after which he went to Paris to converſe with Malebranche, of whoſe works he was paſſionately fond. The academy of ſciences admitted him a member in 1721, and two years afterwards he obtained the chair of philoſophy in the royal college. He died in 1742. His works are; 1. Mathematical Leſſons neceſſary for underſtanding the Principles of Philoſophy, 12mo.; 2. Leſſons of Philoſophy, or the Elements of Phyſics, determined ſolely by the laws of mechanics, explained in the royal college, 3 vols. 8vo. In this work he endeavoured to improve upon the ſyſtems of Des Cartes and Newton. 3. Elements of Geometry, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MOLINA (Louis), a celebrated jeſuit, was born at Cuenca in New Caſtille, of a noble family, in 1535. He completed his ſtudies at Coimbra, after which he was profeſſor of divinity at Ebora twenty years. He died at Madrid in 1600. Molina wrote Commentaries on the Summa of Aquinas; a treatiſe de Juſtitia et Jure; another de Concordia Gratiæ et Liberi arbitrii, 4to. This laſt is a work of merit, and occaſioned great diſputes afterwards between the jeſuits and dominicans, the latter order accuſing Molina of reviving pelagianiſm. There was a Spaniſh lawyer of this name who wrote a learned work on the heriditary eſtates of the nobles of Spain.—*Moreri.*

MOLINET (John), librarian and almoner to Margaret of Auſtria, and canon of Valenciennes, wrote ſeveral works, the moſt known of which is a curious one, entitled, Les Dits et Faits de Molinet, 8vo. He alſo wrote a Commentary on the Romance of the Roſe. The author died in 1607.—*Moreri.*

MOLINET (Claude du), canon-regular and procurer-general of the congregation of St. Genevieve, was born at Chalons in 1620, and died in 1687. He publiſhed, 1. An edition of the Epiſtles of Stephen, biſhop of Tournay, with notes; 2. Hiſtory of the Popes from Medals, fol. Latin; 3. On the Origin and Antiquity of the Canons, Regular and Secular; 4. On the Mitre of the Ancients; 5. The Cabinet of Saint Genevieve, fol.—*Ibid.*

MOLINETTI (Anthony), an Italian phyſician, was a native of Venice, and practiſed medicine at Padua with great reputation. He died at Venice in 1675. The work by which he is beſt known is a Treatiſe on the Organs of Senſe, in Latin, printed at Padua in 1669, 4to.—*Ibid.*

MOLINOS (Michael), a Spaniſh divine, was born at Saragoſſa in 1627. He publiſhed a book called the Spiritual Guide, in which he maintained that man muſt annihilate himſelf, or reduce his mind to an abſolute quieſcence, in order to enjoy God. For this he was ſent to the priſon of the inquiſition, where he died in 1696. The religious opinions of Molinos occaſioned great diſputes in France, where they were known by the name of *quietiſm*, on account of the paſſive diſpoſition of mind which they inculcate. Fene-

lon and Madame Guyon were the great advocates and improvers of this ſyſtem.—*Ibid.*

Moll (Herman), an Engliſh geographer, whoſe maps were once held in conſiderable eſteem. He died in 1732.

Moller (Henry), a proteſtant divine who diſtinguiſhed himſelf as Hebrew profeſſor at Wirtemburg. He died at Hamburg, of which place he was a native, in 1589, aged 59. He wrote Commentaries on Iſaiah and the Pſalms; and ſome Latin poems.—*Melch, Adam, vit. Germ. Theol.*

Moller (Daniel William), a native of Preſburg. He travelled through the greateſt part of Europe, and became profeſſor of hiſtory and metaphyſics, alſo librarian in the univerſity of Altorf. He died in 1712, aged 70. His works are: 1. Meditatio de Hungaricis, quibuſdam Infectis Prodigioſis ex ære una cum nive in agro delapſis, 12mo.; 2. Opuſcula Ethica et Problematico-critica, 12mo.; 3. Opuſcula Medico hiſtorico-philologica; 4. Menſa Poetica; 5. Indiculus Philologorum ex Germania oriundorum, 4to.—*Moreri.*

Moller (John), a learned writer, was born at Fleinſburg in the duchy of Sleſwick, in 1661, and died in 1725. His works are: 1. Introductio ad Hiſtoriam Ducatuum Sleſwicenſis et Holſtacici, 8vo.; 2. Cimbria Litterata, 3 vols. fol.; 3. Iſagoge ad Hiſtoriam Cherſoneſi Cimbriacæ, 8vo.; 4. De Cornutis et Hermaphroditus, 4to.—*Ibid.*

Molloy (Charles), a dramatic writer, was a native of Dublin, and educated in the college of that city. He afterwards became a ſtudent of the Middle Temple, and was the editor of a periodical paper, called Common Senſe. He died in 1767. His plays are, The Perplexed Couple; The Coquet; The Half-pay Officers; comedies.—*Biog. Dram.*

Molo, a rhetorician who went to Rome B.C. 87. He taught rhetoric with great reputation, and had Cicero for an auditor, who followed him to Rhodes to profit by his inſtructions. Some years afterwards Molo was ſent ambaſſador by his countrymen to the Roman ſenate, and was received with great honour.

Molsa (Francis Maria), an Italian poet of the 16th century. He was a native of Modena, and a man of learning, but his manners were licentious. He died in 1544. He wrote poems in Latin and Italian of great merit. The former are in the Deliciæ Poetarum Italorum, and the latter were printed ſeparately in 1750, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Tiraboſchi.*

Molsa (Tarquinia), grand-daughter of the preceding, was one of the moſt accompliſhed women of her time. She underſtood Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; and was an extraordinary proficient in muſic. The Roman ſenate beſtowed the rights of citizenſhip upon her and her family in 1600. She tranſlated ſeveral pieces from the Greek and Latin.—*Ibid.*

Molyneux (ſir William), a gallant knight in the reign of Henry VIII. who diſplayed great bravery at the battle of Flodden-field. On his death-bed he gave this advice to his ſon; "Let the underwood grow; the tenants are the ſupport of a family, and the commonalty are the ſtrength of a kingdom. Improve this fairly; but force not violently, either your bounds or rents, above your forefathers."—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Molyneux (William), an ingenious mathematician, was born at Dublin in 1656, and educated at Trinity college in that city, after which he entered as a ſtudent of the Middle Temple, London. The philoſophical ſociety, eſtabliſhed at Dublin in 1683, owed its origin to his endeavours, and he became the firſt ſecretary. Soon after he was appointed ſurveyor-general of the works, and chief engineer. In 1685 he was choſen a member of the royal ſociety, and in 1689 he ſettled with his family at Cheſter, where he employed himſelf in finiſhing his Treatiſe on Dioptrics, which was publiſhed in 1692. In this year he returned to Dublin, and was choſen one of the repreſentatives for that city. He died in 1698. Beſides the above he wrote Sciothericum Teleſcopium, or a deſcription of a Teleſcopic Dial invented by him; alſo the Caſe of Ireland ſtated, in Relation to its being bound by Acts of Parliament in England; ſome papers in the Philoſophical Tranſactions; and ſeveral letters between him and Mr. Locke. His ſon *Samuel* was born at Cheſter in 1689. He became ſecretary to George II. when prince of Wales, and was diſtinguiſhed by his ſkill in aſtronomy. He improved the method of making teleſcopes and preſented one made by himſelf to the king of Portugal. But being appointed a commiſſioner of the admiralty, a ſtop was put to his enquiries. He gave his papers on the ſubject to Dr. Smith, profeſſor of aſtronomy at Cambridge, who printed them in his Treatiſe on Optics.—*Biog. Brit.*

Momeritius (Bonius), a writer of Milan, whoſe curious work, entitled The Lives of the Saints, 2 vols. folio, is very ſcarce, and much ſought for. It was printed about 1479. There are alſo poems by this author.—*Moreri.*

Monaldeschi (Lewis), a gentleman of Orvietta, was born in 1326. He lived at Rome, where he wrote in Italian, Roman Annals from 1328 to 1340. He died about 1380.—*Tiraboſchi.*

Monaldeschi (John), equerry to queen Chriſtina of Sweden, who having written an account of his miſtreſs's intrigues, was put to death by her orders at Fontainbleau 1657. This ſanguinary deed, in a country where ſhe was only a gueſt, gave great and juſt diſpleaſure to the French government.—*Moreri.*

Monamy (Peter), a painter of ſea-pieces, was born at Jerſey. There is a large picture painted by him in painters' hall. He died in Weſtminſter in 1749.—*Vertue. Pilkington.*

Monantheiul (Henry de), profeſſor of mathematics at Paris in 1577. He was alſo dean of the faculty of phyſic in that univerſity, and publiſhed there a Latin tranſlation of Ariſtotle's Mechanics, with a Commentary.—*Moreri.*

Monardes (Nicholas), a Spaniſh phyſician, was born at Seville. His work on the drugs of the Indies procured him a great reputation. He was alſo the author of ſome other medical performances, and died in 1577.—*Ibid.*

Monceaux (Francis de), a native of Arras, who was ſent ambaſſador to Henry IV. by Alexander Farneſe. He wrote, 1. Bucolica Sacra, 8vo, Paris, 1589; 2. Aaron Largatus ſive de Vitulo aureo, lib. ii. 8vo.; L'Hiſtoire des Apparitiones divine faites à Moyſe, *Arras*, 1524, 4to.; 4. Templum Auſtitiæ, a poem, 8vo.; 5. Lucubrationes in Cantici Canticorum, 4to.—*Ibid.*

Monconys (Balthaſar de), the author of travels to the Eaſt, in 3 vols. 4to. was a native of Lyons, where he died in 1665.—*Ibid.*

Moncrif (Francis Auguſtin Paradis de), a member of the French academy; was born at Paris in 1687. He wrote An Eſſay on the Neceſſity and Means of Pleaſing; The Friendly Rivals, a romance; the Abderites, a comedy; Poems and ſmall pieces, the whole collected into 4 vols. 12mo. He died in 1770.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Mondonville (John Joſeph Caſſanea de), a celebrated muſician, was born at Narbonne in 1715, and died at Belleville, near Paris in 1772. He excelled on the violin, and his ſonatas, ſymphonies, and motets, ſhew great taſte and judgment. He alſo compoſed ſome religious pieces in a fine ſtyle, as *Magnus Dominus*, the *Jubilate*, and *Dominus regnavit.*—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Mongault (Nicholas Hubert de), a learned eccleſiaſtic, was born at Paris in 1674, and educated in the congregation of the oratory. He became a member of the academy of inſcriptions, and tutor to the duke de Chartres. The abbey of Charnouve, was the reward of his ſervices, after which he obtained that of Villeneuve. He died in 1746. His works are; a French tranſlation of Herodian, and another of Cicero's Letters to Atticus; and diſſertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inſcriptions.—*Moreri.*

Monin (John Edward du), a modern Latin poet, was born in the province of Burgundy, and publiſhed in the reign of Henry II. of France, a number of poems, in Latin and French, which have been highly celebrated. The author was aſſaſſinated in 1586, aged twenty-nine.—*Moreri.*

Monk (George), duke of Albemarle, was born of an ancient family at Potheridge, near Torrington in Devonſhire, in 1608. Being a younger ſon, he entered as a volunteer under his relation ſir Richard Grenville. On the breaking out of the war between Charles I. and the Scotch in 1639, he obtained a colonel's commiſſion, and attended his majeſty in both his expeditions to the north. When the Iriſh rebellion began in 1641, he was ſent thither, and did ſuch ſervice that the lords juſtices appointed him governor of Dublin. On his return to England he was ſent to relieve Nantwich, where he was taken priſoner by the army belonging to the parliament, by whom he was ſent to the Tower, where he remained till 1646, when the royal cauſe being ruined, he obtained his liberty on condition of taking a command in Ireland, where he concluded a peace with the rebels, which diſpleaſed the parliament, who paſſed a vote of cenſure upon him for it. Cromwell, who thought highly of his military talents, made him lieutenant-general, and gave him the chief command in Scotland. But the ſagacious uſurper had ſtrong ſuſpicions of Monk's ſincerity and not long before his death wrote him a letter to which he added this poſtſcript: "There be that tell me that there is a certain cunning fellow in Scotland, called George Monk, who is ſaid to lie in wait there to introduce Charles Stuart: I pray you uſe your diligence to apprehend him and ſend him up to me." Monk acted with great caution after the protector's death, and though he marched into England with a powerful army, no party could gueſs to which ſide he inclined. The republican faction courted him, and the royaliſts were afraid that he intended to ſet up for himſelf. Moderate men preſſed him to call a free parliament, to which meaſure he acceded, as the one moſt favourable to his own views. This aſſembly voted the reſtoration of the king, with whom the general had carried on a ſecret correſpondence. Thus was this great event brought about by his prudence without bloodſhed. Honours were deſervedly heaped upon him, and he was equally eſteemed both by the king and people. He was created duke of Albemarle with a penſion of ſeven thouſand pounds a year. In 1664 he was appointed admiral of the fleet in conjunction with prince Rupert, and obtained a great victory over the Dutch. During the plague in London he continued in the city to the great comfort of the inhabitants, who looked up to him in that awful viſitation as their tutelary angel. This great man, whoſe private virtues were equal to his valour and political talents, died of a dropſy in 1670. His corpſe, after lying in ſtate ſeveral weeks, was interred in the chapel of Henry VII. in Weſtminſter abbey. He wrote an excellent book, entitled, Obſervations on Military and Political Affairs, 1671, folio; and a Collection of his Letters was printed in 1715. Though the general was never

afraid of a cannon ſhot, it is ſaid that he ſtood in fear of his wife, who was the daughter of a blackſmith, and was bred a milliner. She was a bitter enemy of lord Clarendon, and a great miſtreſs of abuſive language. She was at firſt the miſtreſs of Monk, when he was a priſoner in the Tower; and had by him a ſon, Chriſtopher duke of Albemarle, who died governor of Jamaica in 1688.—*Skinner's Life of Monk. Biog. Brit. Granger.*

Monk (Nicholas), an Engliſh prelate, was the brother of the above, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford. He became rector of Kilkhampton, in Cornwall, and aſſiſted his brother in the reſtoration of the king, by whom he was made provoſt of Eton, and biſhop of Hereford. He died in 1661.—*Ibid.*

Monk (the honourable Mrs.) was daughter of lord Moleſworth, and wife of George Monk, eſq. She was ſkilled in the Latin, Italian, and Spaniſh languages, and had a fine turn for poetry. She died in 1715. Her poems were publiſhed the year following, under the title of Marinda, 8vo.—*Jacobs's Lives of the Poets.*

Monmouth (James duke of), a natural ſon of Charles II. was born at Rotterdam in 1649. At the reſtoration of his father, he was created earl of Orkney; and afterwards duke of Monmouth and knight of the garter. He was ſome time in the ſervice of France with an Engliſh regiment, and ſignalized himſelf againſt the Dutch, for which he was made lieutenant-general. On his return to England he was ſent to quell an inſurrection in Scotland. After this he joined the diſaffected party, who were for excluding the duke of York from the throne. He was alſo concerned in a plot againſt his father, for which he was pardoned, and then went to Holland, from whence he returned at the acceſſion of James II. and having landed in Dorſetſhire obtained ſeveral followers, who were defeated at Sedgemoor in Somerſetſhire. The duke was taken in a corn-field and ſent to London, where he was tried and beheaded on Tower-hill in 1685.—*Rapin. Hume.*

Monnier (Peter le), profeſſor of philoſophy in the college of Harcourt at Paris, and a member of the academy of ſciences, died in 1757, aged 82. He wrote Curſus philoſophicus, 6 vols. 12mo. His ſon *Charles le* Monnier was profeſſor of philoſophy in the royal college. He was one of the mathematicians ſent in 1736 to meaſure a degree of the meridian near the pole. He was a member of the academy of ſciences, and died in 1799.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Monnoye (Bernard de la), an ingenious writer, was born at Dijon in 1641. In 1671 he gained the prize of poetry given by the French academy, and again in 1675 and 1677. He alſo wrote ſome excellent pieces in proſe, as Remarks on the Menagiana; a Diſſertation on the famous book De Tribus Impoſtoribus; a Diſſertation on Pomponius Lætius, &c. His poems were printed in 1716, and in 1721, 8vo. He died in 1728.—*Moreri.*

Monro (Alexander), a celebrated phyſician, was born in Scotland in 1697. He ſtudied at Leyden, and contracted an intimate friendſhip with Boerhaave. In 1719 he returned to Edinburgh, where he read lectures on anatomy. He died in 1767, after publiſhing ſome valuable works; as, 1. Oſteology; 2. Anatomy of the Nerves; 3. Several papers in the Medical Eſſays of Edinburgh. 4. On the Succeſs of Inoculation in Edinburgh. They were collected and publiſhed together in 1781, in one volume, 4to.—*Hutchinſon's Biog. Med.*

Monro (John), an eminent phyſician, was born at Greenwich in Kent, in 1715, and educated at Merchant Taylors' ſchool, London, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. While he was abroad the univerſity conferred on him his doctor's degree. In 1757 he was appointed joint phyſician to Bridewell and Bethlem hoſpitals. He publiſhed an anſwer to Dr. Battie's treatiſe on Madneſs. He died in 1791.—*Ibid.*

Monro (Alexander), an epiſcopal divine, was born in the ſhire of Roſs in 1648, and educated at King's college, Aberdeen, where he was choſen profeſſor of philoſophy. In 1686 he was appointed principal of the univerſity of Edinburgh, and died in 1713. He wrote ſeveral pieces againſt the preſbyterians.—*Gen. Biog. D.*

Monsey (Meſſenger), an Engliſh phyſician, was a man of great originality of manners, and of conſiderable talents. He was for many years phyſician of Chelſea hoſpital, and died in 1788, at the age of 96. He orderes by will that his body ſhould be anatomized, and the ſkeleton preſerved in Chelſea hoſpital, having a great averſion to interment in churches and church-yards. *Europ. Mag.*

Monsignori (Franceſco), an Italian painter, was born at Verona in 1655. He was the diſciple of Andrea Mantegna, and painted hiſtorical ſubjects, and portraits. He died in 1519.—*Pilkington.*

Monson (ſir William), a gallant admiral, was born in Lincolnſhire in 1569. He ſerved in ſeveral expeditions in the reign of queen Elizabeth. In 1604 he was appointed admiral in the North Sea, and honourably maintained the Engliſh flag. In 1616 he fell into diſgrace, and was impriſoned in the Tower, from whence he was ſoon releaſed. He died in 1643. His Naval Tracts were printed in 1682 in one volume folio.—*Campbell.*

Mont (Deodate del), a painter, was born at St. Tron in 1581. He was the diſciple of Rubens, with whom he travelled to Italy. His ſtyle reſembled that of his maſter. He died in 1634.—*D'Argenville.*

MONTAGU (lady Mary Wortley), was the eldeſt daughter of Evelyn Pierrepoint, earl and afterwards duke of Kingſton She was born at Thoreſby in Nottinghamſhire, about 1690. She received a liberal education, and was taught the elements of the Greek and Latin languages, under the ſame tutors as her brother lord Newark. In 1712 ſhe married Edward Wortley Montagu, eſq. grandſon of the gallant earl of Sandwich. This gentleman diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an able and upright ſenator in parliament, and was the intimate friend of Addiſon In 1716 ſhe was appointed ambaſſador to the court of Conſtantinople, whither he was accompanied by his lady. During this embaſſy ſhe wrote an elegant and intereſting deſcription of Conſtantinople in letters to her friends. Of theſe a ſurreptitious edition appeared in 1763, in 3 vols. 12mo. to which was afterwards added a fourth volume. The editor was the well known Cleland. So well were theſe letters received as to paſs through ſeveral impreſſions, and to be tranſlated into many languages. A genuine edition of theſe, and lady Mary's other works was publiſhed under the authority of her ſon, the marquis of Bute, in 1803, 5 vols. 8vo. While at Conſtantinople ſhe obtained information of a practice among the villagers of inoculating for the ſmall-pox. This operation ſhe had performed on her ſon, and by this means was the inſtrument of introducing inoculation into this part of Europe. At the end of 1718 lady Mary returned to England, and ſettled at Twickenham, where ſhe formed an intimacy with Pope; but the friendſhip was afterwards broken, and the poet did not ſcruple to write ſatires againſt her talents and reputation, which ſatires, when charged with, he was mean enough to deny. In 1739, on account of her health, ſhe ſettled at Breſcia in the Venetian territories, where ſhe remained till 1761, when, at the requeſt of her daughter, lady Bute, ſhe viſited England. She died in 1762.—*Life prefixed to her Works.*

MONTAGU (Edward Wortley), ſon of the above, was born at Warncliffe-lodge in Yorkſhire about 1714. In 1716 his father going on an embaſſy to Conſtantinople, Lady Mary cauſed her ſon to be inoculated with the ſmall-pox. He received his education at Weſtminſter ſchool, from whence he eloped, and entered into the ſervice of a chimney-ſweeper. His family had given him up as loſt, when a gentleman recognized him in the ſtreet, and took him home to his father. He eſcaped a ſecond time, and engaged with the maſter of a fiſhing ſmack; after which he ſhipped himſelf on board a veſſel bound to Spain, where he ſerved a muleteer. In this ſituation he was diſcovered and conveyed home to his friends, who placed him under a tutor, with whom he travelled abroad. His father being rather ſcanty in his remittances, owing probably to the ſon's extravagance, the tutor is ſaid to have committed a curious fraud to obtain a ſupply. This was the printing a book entitled, "Obſervations on the Riſe and Fall of the Roman Empire, by Edward Wortley Montagu, eſq." This work, whether the production of the ſon or not, gave great pleaſure to the old gentleman, who acknowledged it in a handſome manner. Edward was for ſome time in parliament, and conducted himſelf in a manner becoming his rank. Afterwards he went to the Levant, where he adopted the dreſs and manners of the Turks. Out of pique againſt his family he cauſed an advertiſement to be inſerted in the Engliſh papers, for a wife without fortune, that by having an heir he might diſappoint his relations. The expedient however failed; and this ſingular man died in Italy in 1776. He wrote Obſervations on Earthquakes; an Account of the Written Mountains in Arabia; and other curious papers in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.—*Gent. Mag. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MONTAGUE (Richard), a learned prelate, was born in Buckinghamſhire about 1577, and educated at King's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1616 he was made dean of Hereford; and in 1621 he publiſhed a learned anſwer to Selden's Hiſtory of Tithes. He was afterwards engaged in a controverſy with the papiſts, on which occaſion he wrote his Appello Cæſarem, for which he was ordered to appear at the bar of the houſe of commons in the firſt parliament of Charles I. on the charge of maintaining arminian and popiſh errors. He was made biſhop of Chicheſter in 1628, from whence he was tranſlated to Norwich in 1638. He died in 1641. His principal work is an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory in Latin, in which his learning appears to great advantage.—*Biog. Brit.*

MONTAGUE (Charles), earl of Halifax, was born of an ancient family in Northamptonſhire in 1661. He received his education at Weſtminſter ſchool, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1687 he wrote, in conjunction with Prior, a piece called the Country Mouſe and City Mouſe, to ridicule Dryden's poem in favour of the church of Rome, entitled, the Hind and Panther. The ſatire was happy, and had ſo good an effect, that, at the revolution, Mr. Halifax received a penſion. In 1691 he was made one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury, and three years after chancellor of the exchequer. In 1698 he was appointed firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, and in 1700 was advanced to the peerage, by the title of baron Halifax. He was, however, twice impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors by the commons, but the accuſations were rejected by the houſe of lords. At the acceſſion of George I. he was created earl of Halifax, and inſtalled knight of the garter. His lordſhip died in 1715. He was the patron of Addiſon, and intimate with Swift, Pope, and the moſt eminent writers and wits of his day. He wrote poems and other works. —*Biog. Brit.*

MONTAGUE (Edward lord), earl of Sandwich, a gallant Engliſh admiral, ſerved under Cromwell, and afterwards concurred heartily in the reſtoration of Charles II. by whom he was created an earl. In the battle of Southwold bay, after he had by his conduct reſcued a great part of the fleet from the moſt imminent danger, and given aſtoniſhing proofs of his bravery, his ſhip caught fire, on which he leaped into the ſea and was drowned, in 1672. He amuſed himſelf in engraving. He tranſlated from the Spaniſh a book on the Art of Metals, 8vo.; and his Letters and Negociations have been printed in 2 vols.—*Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors. Campbell's Admirals.*

MONTAGUE (Elizabeth), an ingenious lady, was the daughter of Matthew Robinſon, eſq. of Yorkſhire, and of Horton in Kent. The care of her education was undertaken by the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton. About 1742 ſhe married Edward Montague, of Allerthorpe, in the county of York, eſq. ſon of Charles, fifth ſon of Edward, the firſt earl of Sandwich. By him ſhe had a ſon, who died before he was two years old. She became early a widow with an ample fortune and honourable connexions. In 1769 Mrs. Montague publiſhed "An Eſſay on the Writings and Genius of Shakſpeare," which obtained a great and deſerved reputation. She formed a literary ſociety known by the name of the Blue Stocking Club, from the circumſtance that a gentleman belonging to it wore ſtockings of that colour. Mrs. Montague was noticed for another peculiarity, that of giving an annual dinner on May-day to the chimney-ſweepers of the metropolis. She died in 1800. George lord Lyttleton was a warm admirer of Mrs. Montague, and was aſſiſted by her in the compoſition of his Dialogues of the Dead.—*Gent. Mag.*

MONTAIGNE (Michael de), a celebrated French writer, was born at a ſeat of that name in Perigord in 1533. He was intended for the bar, but diſliking that profeſſion he quitted it, and travelled into different countries, making his obſervations rather on human nature than places and curioſities. At Rome he was honoured with the citizenſhip. In 1581 he was choſen mayor of Bourdeaux, in which poſt he gave ſuch ſatisfaction as to be elected for four years ſucceſſively. He appeared with applauſe at the meeting of the ſtates of Blois in 1588, and was honoured by Charles IX. with the order of St. Michael. After an active life he retired to his ſeat of Montaigne, where he devoted himſelf to philoſophical ſtudies, and died as a Chriſtian in 1592. The Eſſays of Montaigne ſhew great knowledge of the human mind, and contain many valuable leſſons of inſtruction. Cardinal Du Perron, emphatically called them the breviary of honeſt men. The beſt edition is that of Coſte, with notes, in 1725, or 1739, 3 vols. 4to. The Travels of Montaigne were printed in 1772, 3 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

MONTALBANI (Ovidio), profeſſor of phyſic and aſtronomy at Bologna, was born about 1602, and died in 1672. He wrote Index Plantarum, 4to.; Bibliotheca botanica, under the name of Bumaldi, 4to.; Epiſtolæ de rebus in Bononienſi; tractu indigenis; Cænotaphia clarorum doctorum Bononienſium; Arboretum libri duo, folio.—*Halleri. Bibl. Botan.*

MONTALEMBERT (Mark-Rene), a French general, and a member of the academy of ſciences, was born of an ancient family at Angouleme in 1714. He diſplayed great military talent in the French, Ruſſian, and Swediſh ſervice; but is beſt-known by his works, which are, 1. Perpendicular Fortification, or the Art Defenſive ſuperior to the Offenſive, by a New Manner of Employing the Artillery, 1776, 11 vols. 4to.; 2. Correſpondence with Miniſters and Generals, 3 vols.; 3. Comedies and Poems. In 1794 this man divorced his wife, and at the age of 80 married another, by whom he had a daughter. He died in 1799.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MONTAMY (Didier Francis d'Arclais, ſiegneur de), was born at a place of the ſame name in Normandy. He was in the ſervice of the duke of Orleans, and made chevalier of the order of St. Lazarus. His works are, 1. La Lithogeognoſie, tranſlated from the German of Pott, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. Treatiſe on Colours for Painting in Enamel and upon Porcelaine, 12mo. He died in 1765.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MONTANUS, an hereſiarch of the ſecond century, was born in Myſia. He pretended that the Holy Spirit had deſcended into him, and two female followers of his, Priſcilla and Maximilla, women of conſiderable property. Montanus denied the doctrine of the Trinity, condemned ſecond marriages as adulterous, and aſſerted the neceſſity of immediate inſpiration. His followers, who were numerous, affected extraordinary agitations of body as the effect of the ſpirit, and pretended to revelations. Among others who were ſeduced by this ſtrange ſect was the learned Tertullian, who at laſt ſeparated from them.—*Dupin. Moſheim. Euſebius.*

MONTANUS (Benedict Arias), a learned Spaniſh divine, was born about 1528. Philip II. employed him in editing a Polyglot Bible, after the Complutenſian edition; and this work he executed with ſuch reputation that the king offered him a biſhopric, which he refuſed, accepting only a penſion. He died about 1600.—*Moreri.*

MONTANUS (John Baptiſt), an Italian phyſician, was born at Verona in 1488. He ſtudied at Padua, where he obtained a profeſſorſhip. He died in 1551. He wrote, 1. Medicina univerſa; 2. Opuſcula varia medica; 3. De gradibus et facultatibus medicamentorum; 4. Lectiones in Galenum & Avicennam.—*Moreri.*

MONTARANI (Geminiano), an aſtrono-
er of Modena, who taught mathematics at
logna with reputation, and died at the
oſe of the 17th century. He wrote a Diſ-
rtation on Comets; on the Fixed Stars; and
ſtronomical Obſervations.—*Moreri.*

MONTARROYO MASCADENHAS (Freyre
), a native of Liſbon, who wrote, 1. A
atural, Aſtrological, and Political Hiſtory
the World; 2. An Account of Oudenarde
d Peterwaradin; and other works. He
d in 1730, aged 60.—*Ibid.*

MONTAUSIER (Charles de Sainte-Marie
ke of), a peer of France, and governor of
ouis the dauphin, was born of an ancient
mily in Touraine. He was a man of in-
xible integrity, and auſtere virtue. When
e plague broke out in Normandy, of which
ovince he was governor, he reſolved to go
ither, which occaſioned his family to re-
onſtrate with him on his imprudence;
for me," anſwered the duke, "I believe
at governors are obliged to reſidence as well
biſhops, and if at other times, certainly
thoſe of public calamity." He inculcated
the mind of the dauphin the pureſt ſenti-
ents, and always diſcouraged flattery. One
y he took him into a miſerable cottage, and
id to him, "See, my prince, in this cot-
ge, in this miſerable retreat, lodge the
ther, and the mother, and the children,
ho labour inceſſantly to pay the gold which
naments your palace, and provide the luxu-
s for your table." When his office as go-
rnor ceaſed, he ſaid to his pupil, "If you
e a honeſt man, you will love me; but if
herwiſe you will hate me, and I ſhall con-
le myſelf." This virtuous nobleman died
1690, aged 80. His ducheſs was *Julia-*
cia d'Argennes, of the noble family of
AMBOUILLET. She was a woman of high
lent, and great virtue. She died in 1671,
ed 64.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MONTBELLIARD (Philibert Gueneau de),
French naturaliſt, was born in 1720, and
ed in 1785. He aſſiſted Buffon in his hiſ-
ry of birds, and alſo in the account of in-
cts. Montbelliard was the editor of the
llection Academique, which contained the
oſt intereſting memoirs, extracted from the
blications of the different learned ſocieties
Europe.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MONTCALM (Louis Joſeph de St. Veran,
arquis de), a celebrated French general,
as born of a noble family at Candiac in
12. He entered early into the army, and
ſtinguiſhed himſelf gallantly in many bat-
s, particularly that of Placenza in 1746.
1756 he became a field-marſhal, and was
pointed to command the French army in
nada, where he oppoſed lord Loudun
ith conſiderable ſkill and ſucceſs. He af-
rwards defeated Abercromby, the ſucceſſor
his lordſhip; but in the battle fought
der the walls of Quebec, in 1759, Mont-
lm received a mortal wound, as did like-
iſe the brave Engliſh general Wolfe.—
Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.

MONTECUCULI (count Sebaſtian), an Italian gentleman, who was introduced at the French court, and became cup-bearer to the dauphin Francis, ſon of Francis I. He was accuſed of having poiſoned the young prince at Valence, and being put to the torture, confeſſed that he was hired to do it by the partiſans of Charles the fifth. The friends of the emperor, however, fully refuted the abominable charge, and threw it back upon Catherine de Medicis, wife of Henry II. brother to the dauphin. This happened in 1536.—*Moreri.*

MONTECUCULI (Raymond de), a famous general, was born at Modena in 1608. He entered early into the army under his uncle, who commanded the artillery of the emperor. The firſt action in which the nephew diſtinguiſhed himſelf, was in 1644, when at the head of 2000 men he ſurpriſed ten thouſand Swedes, whom he compelled to abandon their baggage and artillery. General Bannier being informed of this diſaſter, marched againſt young Montecuculi, and took him priſoner. He did not regain his liberty till two years after, but he employed that time to great advantage in ſtudy. On returning to his profeſſion he defeated the Swedes in Bohemia. After the peace of Weſtphalia he travelled in different countries. In 1657 he was appointed field-marſhal, and ſent to the relief of John Caſimir, king of Poland, who was attacked by Sweden, and the prince of Tranſylvania. After defeating the latter, he took Cracow from the Swedes, and gained ſeveral ſplendid actions, which produced a peace. He next ſerved againſt the Turks, and drove them out of Tranſylvania, for which he was made preſident of the imperial council. In 1673 he was ſent againſt the French, and had to oppoſe the great Turenne, who fell in the conteſt, and Montecuculi, in his letter to the emperor, regrets the loſs of a man who was an honour to humanity. He afterwards acted with great courage and ſkill againſt the prince de Condé. He died in 1680.—*Ibid.*

MONTE-MAYER (George de), a poet of Caſtile, who flouriſhed in the reign of Philip II. and died about 1560. His poems, under the title of *Cancionero*, were printed in 2 vols. 8vo. 1554.—*Moreri.*

MONTENAULT (Charles Philip), a French writer, was born at Paris. He wrote, The Hiſtory of the Kings of the Two Sicilies, of the Houſe of France, in 4 vols. 12mo. He alſo conducted many years the Journal de Verdun; and tranſlated into proſe the Latin poem of Quillet, entitled, Callipædia. He died in 1749.—*Moreri.*

MONTESPAN (madame de), a celebrated French lady, who was wife of the marquis of that title, and miſtreſs of Louis XIV. over whom ſhe gained a complete aſcendancy, which ſhe maintained till that monarch became attached to madame de Maintenon. Madame de Monteſpan had children by the king, one of whom became duke

of Main, and two daughters, who were nobly married. She died in 1717.—*Moreri.*

MONTESQUIEU (Charles de Secondat, baron of), an eminent writer, was born of a noble family near Bourdeaux in 1689. His firſt literary performance, entitled, Perſian Letters, publiſhed in 1721, gave proofs of a fine genius, and a ſolid judgment. The year following he pleaded with ſo much eloquence againſt the impoſition of a new duty that it was ſuppreſſed. In 1728 he was admitted a member of the French academy, though not without oppoſition from cardinal Fleury, who conceived there were ſome things dangerous to religion in his Perſian Letters. Monteſquieu having formed the deſign of his great work the Spirit of Laws, travelled into Germany and Holland, and laſtly to England, where he reſided two years, calling this the country for thinking, and France for living. On his return home he publiſhed his Treatiſe on the Cauſes of the Greatneſs and Declenſion of the Romans. In 1748 appeared his Spirit of Laws 2 vols. 4to.; which ought rather to have been termed the Spirit of Nations. In it the author has diſtinguiſhed three ſorts of government, the republican, the monarchical, and the deſpotic, all of which he has examined with ſo much clearneſs as to have rendered his work the code of the Law of Nations; and he has himſelf been called the legiſlator of the human race. Monteſquieu ſucceeded his uncle as preſident of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and died in a manner becoming a chriſtian and philoſopher in 1755. His Familiar Letters were printed in 1767, in 1 vol. 12mo. His ſon John Baptiſte de Secondat, counſellor of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and a member of the academy of that city, and of the royal ſociety of London, died in 1796, aged 79. He wrote, Obſervations on the Mineral Waters of the Pyrenées; on the Commerce and Navigation of Great Britain; and on the Military Marine of France.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MONTEZUMA, the laſt emperor of Mexico, was a prince of noble qualities. He oppoſed the invaders of his country with firmneſs; but at laſt was ſeized by Cortes, who forced him to acknowledge himſelf a vaſſal of Spain. The Mexicans having aſſembled in great numbers againſt the Spaniards, and Cortes apprehenſive that he was not ſufficiently ſtrong to reſiſt them, obliged his royal captive to appear in his robes, in order to appeaſe his ſubjects. The inſurgents, however, diſcharged their arrows while he was ſpeaking, and wounded him mortally in 1520. Montezuma left two ſons and three daughters, who embraced the chriſtian religion. The eldeſt received an eſtate and the title of count from Charles V. He died in 1608.—*Ibid.*

MONTFAUCON (Bernard de), a learned benedictine, was born in Languedoc in 1655. In his youth he ſerved as a cadet in the army, but the death of his parents made ſuch an impreſſion on his mind that he entered into the congregation of St. Maur in 1675. He ſtudied with intenſe application, and acquired a prodigious knowlege in languages, theology, hiſtory, and literature in general. In 1698 he went to Italy to conſult the public libraries there, and was received with great diſtinction by the cardinals and pope Innocent XII. On his return to Paris in 1701 he publiſhed a curious relation of his journey, under the title of Diarium Italicum, 4to. He died in 1741. His principal works are, 1. Analecta Græca, 4to.; 2. an edition of the works of St. Athanaſius, Greek and Latin, with notes, 3 vols. folio; 3. a Collection of Ancient Greek writers, 2 vols folio; 4. a French Tranſlation of Philo's Contemplative Life, with notes; 5. Palæographia Græca, folio; 6. Antiquities explained, in French and Latin, 10 vols. folio, and a Supplement to the ſame of 5 vols. This is a work of immenſe erudition and value; 7. Monuments of the French Monarchy, 5 vols. fol.; 8. an edition of the Works of Chryſoſtom, 13 vols. folio; 9. Diſſertation on the Hiſtory of Judith.—*Moreri.*

MONTFLEURY (Zachary), whoſe family name was *Jacob*, a French actor and dramatic writer, was born in Anjou. He became page to the duke of Guiſe, but a paſſion for the ſtage induced him to join a company of ſtrolling players in Burgundy. He was one of the firſt performers in the Cid in 1637. He was the author of a tragedy, entitled, the Death of Aſdrubal; and he had the honour of inſtructing the celebrated Baron. Montfleury died in 1667. His ſon, *Anthony Jacob*, was deſigned by his father for the bar, but being diſguſted with the ſtudy of the law, he alſo became an actor and writer. He died in 1685. He wrote ſome trifling comedies.—*Moreri.*

MONTFORT (Simon, count de), a famous French general, who in 1209 conducted the croiſade againſt the Albigenſes, on which occaſion he tarniſhed his reputation by his cruelties. In 1213 he gained a complete victory over Peter king of Arragon. He was killed at the ſiege of Toulouſe in 1218. His younger ſon came to England, and was created earl of Leiceſter.—*Moreri.*

MONTGAILLARD (Bernard de), called the Petit Feuillante of the league, was a mendicant friar, and a famous preacher. He bore a diſtinguiſhed part in the atrocities committed by the leaguers, and is ſaid to have ſuborned an aſſaſſin to murder Henry IV. He died abbé of Orval in 1628.—*Ibid.*

MONTGERON (Louis Baſile Carre de), a French fanatic, who pretended to be converted from infidelity by the miracles wrought at the tomb of the deacon Paris, in 1731, and of which he wrote an account in a large volume. For this he was ſent to

: Baſtile, and afterwards to the citadel Valence, where he died in 1754, aged .—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MONTGOLFIER (James Stephen), was n at Annonay in France. He became ebrated by his paper manufacture, and was the firſt who fabricated the vellum per, ſo remarkable for its ſmoothneſs l colour. In 1783 he invented air-bal-ons, for which he was admitted a member the academy of ſciences, created cheva-r of the order of St. Michael, and re-arded with a penſion of two thouſand li-es. He died in 1799.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MONTGOMERY (Gabriel de, count of), a ebrated French nobleman, was born of ancient Scotch family. In 1559 he had misfortune to kill Henry II. by acci-ntally wounding him in the eye as they re tilting at a tournament given by that onarch, on occaſion of the marriage be-een his daughter Elizabeth and the king Spain. After this unfortunate diſaſter ontgomery went to Italy and other coun-es till the civil wars recalled him to ance, where he attached himſelf to the oteſtants, and became one of their prin-al chiefs. He defended Rouen in 1562 ainſt the royal army, and when the city s taken by aſſault he eſcaped to Havre. 1569 he raiſed the ſiege of Bearne in Na-rre, then cloſely preſſed by the catholics; er which he followed the beſiegers to Or-ez, which he took by aſſault. Montgo-ery was at Paris at the time of the maſſa-e of the proteſtants in 1572, but eſcaped ough cloſely purſued. With his family retired to Jerſey, and from thence to Eng-nd. In 1573 he returned to Normandy, here he was joined by ſome of the pro-tant nobility at St. Lo, at which place he s beſieged by Matignon, lieutenant-gene-in Lower Normandy. But Montgomery caped from thence and went to Domfront, hither he was followed by Matignon, who er a long combat made him priſoner. his gallant nobleman was beheaded at Paris 1574.—*Moreri.*

MONTGON (Charles Alexander), a French riter, was born at Verſailles in 1690. He s an eccleſiaſtic, and confeſſor to Philip V. Spain, where he acted as the ſpy of the ke of Bourbon, but being neglected by rdinal Fleury, who ſucceeded that noble-an as prime miniſter, he publiſhed his Me-oirs in 8 vols. 8vo. in which he is very vere on the cardinal's adminiſtration. ontgon died about 1770.—*Nouv. Dict. iſt.*

MONTI (Joſeph), profeſſor of botany d natural hiſtory at Bologna, where he ed about 1750. He wrote, 1. Prodromus talogi Plantarum agri Bononienſis, 1719, o.; 2. Plantarum Varii Indices, 1724, o.; 3. Exoticorum ſimplicium Medica-ſentorum Varii Indices, 1724, 4to. His n *Cajetan* tranſlated from the Italian into Latin, Zannoni's Hiſtory of rare Plants, printed at Bologna in 1742, folio.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MONTICELLI (Andrew), an Italian painter, was born at Bologna in 1641. He painted fruit, vaſes, carpets, flowers, and landſcapes, in an excellent taſte. He died in 1716. There was another artiſt of this name who excelled in painting landſcapes and battles.—*Pilkington.*

MONTIGNI (Stephen Mignol de), was born at Paris in 1714. He was an able mechanician, and a member of the academy of ſciences. France was indebted to him for introducing the manufacture of different kinds of ſtuffs from England, alſo for an improvement in the art of printing cottons, and making carpets. He printed a Memoir on the Mathematics, and in the memoirs of the academy are ſeveral of his obſervations on mechanical ſubjects. He died in 1782.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MONTJOSIEU (Louis de), in Latin *Monſjoſius*, a gentleman of Rouergue, who taught mathematics to ſome of the French princes, and accompanied the duke de Joyeuſe to Rome in 1583. He wrote a book, entitled, Gallus Romæ hoſpes, printed at Rome in 1585, 4to. In this work he treated of the painting and ſculpture of the antients. It was reprinted in an edition of Vitruvius at Amſterdam in 1649.—*Moreri.*

MONTLUC (Blaiſe de), a celebrated French general, was born in 1500, of a noble family, near Condom. He roſe through the different ranks in the army to that of marſhal of France. His firſt ſervices were in Italy, and at the battle of Pavia in 1525 he was taken priſoner. In the wars of Piedmont he ſerved with great reputation; and in 1546 he recovered Boulogne from the Engliſh. The city of Sienna in Tuſcany having driven out the imperial garriſon, and ſolicited the protection of France, Montluc was appointed to command the forces ſent thither in 1554. He ſuſtained a ſiege of eight months againſt the imperial army, commanded by the marquis de Marignan, who was obliged, after ſeveral attacks, to convert the ſiege into a blockade. It was not till the garriſon and inhabitants had endured the utmoſt extremity of famine that the place capitulated, when Montluc and his troops marched out with the honours of war. He commanded in Guienne during the wars which ravaged France on account of religion, and defeated the calvaniſts in ſeveral actions. But he was guilty of great cruelties to the vanquiſhed. At the ſiege of Rabaſtens in 1570 he was ſo ſeverely wounded in the face as to be obliged always to wear a maſk to hide his deformity. He died on his eſtate in 1577. At the age of 75 he wrote the Hiſtory of his own Life, printed at Bourdeaux in 1592, folio, and ſeveral times ſince.—*Moreri.*

MONTMAUR (Peter de), profeſſor of

Greek at Paris in the reign of Louis XIII. He was bred a jeſuit, but quitted that order, and became ſucceſſively an empiric, a druggiſt, an advocate, and laſtly Greek profeſſor. He wrote a number of trifling poems, and ſatires in verſe; and being of a bad character himſelf, ſeveral writers attacked him, particularly Menage. Montmaur endured the ſtorm with great addreſs, and died in 1648, aged 74. Sallengre publiſhed a collection of the ſatires written againſt him in 1715, under the title of the Hiſtory of Montmaur.—*Moreri.*

Montmorency (Matthew de), called the *Great*, a diſtinguiſhed general, who ſignalized his valour at the battle of Pont-a-Bouvines in 1214, and the year following was employed againſt the Albigenſes in Languedoc, for which ſervices he received the ſword of conſtable of France, and was made general of the army. He afterwards took ſeveral places from the Engliſh. Louis VIII. committed his ſon to the care of the conſtable, who by his prudence diſſolved a league which had been formed againſt the queen mother during the minority of Louis IX. He died in 1230.—*Ibid.*

Montmorency (Anne de), a deſcendant of the above, diſplayed great military talents at an early age, and was at the battle of Marignon in 1515. In 1521 he defended the city of Meziers, and compelled the count of Naſſau to raiſe the ſiege. He accompanied Francis I. to Italy, as marſhal of France, and was taken with him at the battle of Pavia. The important ſervices he had rendered to the ſtate were rewarded with the ſword of conſtable in 1538; but ſome years afterwards he fell under the diſpleaſure of Francis. In the reign of Henry II. he was taken into favour at court and employed in military ſervice, but was again diſgraced by the intrigues of Catherine de Medicis. Charles IX. recalled him, and he ſerved againſt the calviniſts, but was taken priſoner by them at the battle of Dreux in 1562. Having obtained his liberty the year following, he took Havre from the Engliſh. He was killed at the battle of St. Dennis in 1567, after performing prodigies of valour. His grandſon became duke de Montmorency, and was beloved by the people of France for his bravery, generoſity, and other great qualities. But having joined Gaſton of Orleans againſt cardinal Richelieu, Montmorency took up arms in the province of Languedoc, of which he was governor. The king ſent againſt him the marſhals de la Force and Schomberg, and a battle enſued at Caſtelnaudari, where the duke was made priſoner, and, notwithſtanding the earneſt and general ſolicitations for his pardon, he was beheaded at Toulouſe in 1632.—*Moreri.*

Montpensier (Anne-Marie Louiſa, ducheſs de), the daughter of Gaſton, duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIII. She was generally known by the name of *Mademoiſelle*, and took the part of Condé in the civil wars. She cauſed the cannon of the Baſtile to be fired on the French troops, and ſhewed on many occaſions a moſt impetuous ſpirit. After trying in vain to eſpouſe ſeveral ſovereign princes, among the reſt Charles II. of England, ſhe ſecretly married the count de Lauzun, who uſed her with great inſolence. She died in 1693. Mademoiſelle wrote her Memoirs, which are curious and full of anecdote, 8 vols. 12mo; ſhe was alſo the author of two books of devotion.—*Moreri.*

Montpetit (Arnaud Vincient), was born at Maçon in 1713, and educated at Dijon. He was bred to the law, but quitted that profeſſion, and applied to the ſtudy of mechanics and painting. He invented a plough to be uſed by two men without oxen; alſo ſome curious horological machines. In 1759 he diſcovered a mode of painting, called eludoric, which conſiſts of ſupporting a deſign in water colours with a coat of oil: on this ſubject he wrote a Memoir. He painted ſeveral portraits after this manner, particularly of Louis XV. He alſo diſcovered a white paint preferable to white lead. In 1753 he began to make machines for the more eaſy manufacture of wheels for watches; he alſo made improvements on ſteam engines, and in 1779 preſented to the academy of ſciences obſervations on iron bridges. In 1783 he laid before the king the plan of one to conſiſt of a ſingle arch of 400 feet ſpan. He died at Paris in 1800.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Montrose (James Graham, marquis of), a brave and loyal nobleman in the reign of Charles I. He raiſed a conſiderable force at his own charge, and in a little time had nearly reduced Scotland to obedience, when he received the royal command to diſband his army. He then went to Germany, where he ſerved with ſuch reputation as to be created a marſhal of the empire. Charles II. having landed in Scotland, recalled the marquis who made himſelf maſter of the Orkneys, but on entering Scotland he was defeated, and eſcaped in diſguiſe. Being betrayed by a farmer, he was conveyed to Edinburgh, where he was hung and quartered in a moſt inhuman manner in 1650.—*Life by Wiſhart.*

Montucla (Joſeph de), an aſſociate of the national inſtitute, and a member of the academy of Berlin, was born at Lyons in 1725. He accompanied Turgot to Cayenne as ſecretary of the government and royal aſtronomer. On his return to France he was appointed firſt commiſſioner of public buildings. He died at Verſailles in 1800. His principal works are, Reſearches on the Quadrature of the Circle, 12mo.; Collection of Pieces upon Inoculation, 12mo.; Hiſtory of the Mathematics, 4 vols. 4to.; This laſt is valuable, and has been tranſlated into Engliſh.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Moore (ſir Jonas), an eminent mathe-

cian, was born about 1620 at Whitby ancaſhire. His ſkill in mathematical ning recommended him to Charles II. whom he was employed in ſeveral cs, and made ſurveyor general of the ance. He was alſo one of the gover- of Chriſt's hoſpital, and was the princi- means of the above monarch's endowing athematical ſchool in that ſeminary. Jonas compiled for the uſe of that inſti- n a General Syſtem of Mathematics, vols. 4to. which was publiſhed after his h in 1681.—*Martin's Biog. Phil.*

MOORE (John), an Engliſh prelate, was in Leiceſterſhire, and educated at Clare-, Cambridge, where he took his degree D.D. in 1681. He was conſecrated op of Norwich in 1691; and tranſlated ly in 1707. He died in 1714. His ons were publiſhed by his chaplain, Dr. uel Clarke, in one vol. 8vo. and his li- y was purchaſed by George II. who gave o the univerſity of Cambridge.—*Gen. . Dict.*

MOORE (Philip), rector of Kirkbridge Douglas in the Iſle of Man, was the in- ate friend of the pious Dr. Wilſon, bi- of that ſee, whoſe funeral ſermon he ched. He reviſed the tranſlation of the e into the Manks language: and died in 3.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MOORE (Edward), an Engliſh poet, who in 1757. He wrote Fables for the Fe- e Sex; the Gameſter, a tragedy; Gil- , a comedy, and other pieces. He is to be taken for James Moore, alſo the or of ſome plays, and honoured by Pope a place in the Dunciad. He died in 4.—*Biog. Dram.*

MOORE (Francis), an ingenious mecha- who contrived and brought to effect e admirable machines, which have been great ſervice in aſſiſting the manufac- s of England. He died in 1787.—*Gent. g.*

MOORE (John), a phyſician and miſcella- us writer, was the ſon of a clergyman born at Stirling, in Scotland, in 1730. received his education at Glaſgow, where applied to the ſtudy of medicine. In 7 he became ſurgeon's mate in the army Flanders, where he remained till the ge- l peace. After the war he purſued his lical ſtudies at London and Paris; at the er place he was appointed ſurgeon to the ſehold of lord Albemarle, the Engliſh aſſador. On his return to Scotland he ame partner with Dr. Gordon, an eminent ctitioner at Glaſgow; but in 1773 he ac- ted an invitation to travel with the young e of Hamilton. After ſpending five rs abroad Dr. Moore ſettled in London and 779 publiſhed the fruits of his travels in "View of Society and Manners in France, tzerland, and Germany," 2 vols. 8vo. is work was ſo well received that in 1781 added two volumes more, entitled, "A w of Society and Manners in Italy." In 1785 he publiſhed "Medical Sketches," in one vol. 8vo.; which work is ſaid to have given offence to his brethren, by betraying ſome ſecrets in the profeſſion. His next performance was a novel of a very ſuperior character entitled, Zeluco, 2 vols. which abounds with incident, though the principal character is ſo atrocious as rather to excite horror than to afford inſtruction. In 1792 Dr. Moore accompanied Lord Lauderdale to Paris, and witneſſed ſome of the principal ſcenes in the revolution, of which he publiſhed an intereſting account in 1795, in 2 vols. 8vo. The year following appeared his novel, entitled, "Edward," intended as a contraſt to Zeluco, but inferior to it. In 1800 he gave to the world "Mordaunt," being Sketches of Life, Characters, and Manners in various Countries, 2 vols. This work is neither a romance, novel, nor travels, but it contains many lively and inſtructive obſervations. Dr. Moore died in London in 1802. His ſon, general Moore, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Egypt, and on other occaſions, in the late war.—*Monthly Mag. Europ. Mag.*

MOORE (John), archbiſhop of Canterbury, was the ſon of a grazier at Glouceſter, and educated at the grammar-ſchool of that city, after which he went to Pembroke college, Oxford. Being taken into the family of the duke of Marlborough as tutor to one of his ſons, he obtained by that intereſt a prebendal ſtall in the cathedral of Durham; in 1771 the deanry of Canterbury, and in 1776 the biſhopric of Bangor; from whence, in 1783, he was raiſed to the metropolitical chair. Dr. More was an amiable prelate, very liberal in his patronage, and of reſpectable talents. He died in 1804. The archbiſhop married Miſs Eden, ſiſter to lord Auckland, by whom he had ſeveral children.—*Gent. Mag.*

MORABIN (James), a French writer, who was ſecretary to the lieutenant-general of police at Paris, and died in that city in 1762. He wrote, a Hiſtory of Cicero, 2 vols. 4to; Nomenclator Ciceronianus, 12mo. He alſo tranſlated ſome of that author's works into French, and the Conſolations of Boethius. —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MORALES (Ambroſe), a Spaniſh divine, hiſtoriographer to Philip II. and profeſſor in the univerſity of Alcala. He was author of a Spaniſh Chronicle, 2 vols. folio, and other works. He died in 1590.—*Moreri.*

MORAND (Sauveur Francis), a celebrated ſurgeon, was born at Paris in 1697. He came to England in 1729 to avail himſelf of the inſtructions of Cheſelden, who always had a great eſteem for him. On his return to his own country he became ſurgeon major of the guards, and director of the academy of ſurgeons. He was alſo made chevalier of the order of St. Michael, and admitted a member of the academy of ſciences and of the royal ſociety of London. He died in 1773. He wrote, a Treatiſe on the Hig-

Operation for the Stone; an Eloge on Marechal; Diſcourſe on the Neceſſity that a Surgeon ſhould be Learned; Experiments and Obſervations on the Stone; Miſcellaneous Works, 2 vols. 4to. &c. His ſon, John Francis, became phyſician to Staniſlaus, king of Poland, and died in 1784, aged 58. He wrote ſome medical and chemical works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MORANDI (John Maria), an Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1625. He was patronized by the imperial family at Vienna, and painted the portraits of moſt of the German princes. He was alſo excellent in hiſtorical ſubjects. He died in 1715.—*Pilkington.*

MORANT (Philip), an ingenious antiquary and divine, was born in the iſland of Jerſey, and educated at Pembroke college, Oxford. He became rector of Aldham, in Eſſex, and was appointed by the houſe of peers to prepare the votes of parliament for the preſs. He was employed in this work at the time of his death, which happened in 1770. He edited ſeveral works, and wrote a Hiſtory of Colcheſter; the Hiſtory of Eſſex; and thoſe Lives in the Biographia Britannica which are marked C.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

MORATA (Olympia Fulvia), an Italian lady, was born at Ferrara in 1526. Her father was a learned profeſſor, and gave her an excellent education. She became tutoreſs to the princeſs of Ferrara, and declaimed publicly in Latin and Greek. Olympia married Grunthler, profeſſor of medicine at Heidelberg, where ſhe died in 1555. Her works, conſiſting of orations, letters, dialogues, and tranſlations, were printed at Baſle in 1562, 8vo.—*Tiraboſchi.*

MORDAUNT (Charles), earl of Peterborough, was born about 1658, and ſucceeded his father, John lord Mordaunt, in 1675. He entered into the navy, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Tangier when it was beſieged by the Moors. In the reign of James II. he went to Holland, and accompanied the prince of Orange on his expedition to England in 1688. The year following he was created earl of Monmouth, and appointed firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, from which poſt he was removed in 1690. In 1697, on the death of his uncle the earl of Peterborough, he ſucceeded to that title. In the reign of queen Anne he diſplayed great bravery and ſkill as commander of the Engliſh forces in Spain, where he took Barcelona, and brought ſeveral provinces to acknowledge Charles III. as their king. He was afterwards employed in ſeveral embaſſies, and in 1714 appointed governor of Minorca. He died in 1735. Some of his letters are in the works of Pope, with whom he was intimate.—*Engliſh Peerage. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MORE (ſir Thomas), chancellor of England, was the ſon of ſir John More, judge of the King's-bench, and born in London in 1480. He received his education at Oxford, where he made great proficiency in learning; and afterwards became a ſtudent at Lincoln's-inn. As ſoon as he came of age he obtained a ſeat in parliament, where he oppoſed a ſubſidy demanded by Henry VII. with ſuch force that it was refuſed by the houſe. At the acceſſion of Henry VIII. he was called to the bar, and in 1508 appointed judge of the ſheriff's court, in London, which was then a conſiderable poſt. By the intereſt of Wolſey he obtained the honour of knighthood, and a place in the privy council. In 1520 he was made treaſurer of the exchequer, and in 1523 choſen ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, where he reſiſted a motion for an oppreſſive ſubſidy, which gave great offence to cardinal Wolſey. Sir Thomas was made chancellor in 1530, and by his indefatigable application in that office there was in a ſhort time not a cauſe left undetermined. To the high qualities of learning, wit, and liberality, he joined a bigoted adherance to the roman catholic religion, and the papal authority. This led him to oppoſe the king's ſupremacy, and alſo his divorce from Catherine of Arragon, for which he was ſent to the Tower, brought to trial, and condemned to loſe his head, which ſentence he endured with firmneſs and pleaſantry in 1535. Sir Thomas wrote ſeveral pieces againſt the reformation, and epiſtles to Eraſmus and other learned men. The beſt of his works is a kind of political romance, entitled, Utopia, which has been tranſlated into Engliſh by biſhop Burnet. Sir Thomas had four children. His eldeſt daughter, Margaret, married a gentleman of the name of Roper, and died in 1544. She was an accompliſhed woman, and well read in the Greek and Latin languages. She wrote a Treatiſe on the four laſt Things. A grandſon of ſir Thomas became a prieſt, and died at Rome in 1625. He wrote the life of his grandfather.—*Biog. Brit. Lives of the Lord Chancellors.*

MORE (Henry), a pious divine, was born at Grantham in Lincolnſhire in 1614, and educated at Eton ſchool, from whence he was ſent to Chriſt's college, Cambridge, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the platoniſts. He was very modeſt, and refuſed the higheſt dignities in the church, being contented with a prebend in the cathedral of Glouceſter. Dr. More died in 1687, and was buried in the chapel of Chriſt's college. His philoſophical and theological works, which were once popular, have been collected into two volumes, folio.—*Biog. Brit.*

MORE or *Morus* (Alexander), a proteſtant divine, was born at Caſtres in Languedoc, where his father, a native of Scotland, was preſident of the college. After finiſhing his ſtudies at Geneva he became a miniſter at Middleburg, from whence he removed to Amſterdam, and laſtly to Paris, where he was choſen paſtor of the reformed church. He died in 1670. He wrote ſome treatiſes of controverſy on the ſubject of

nce, and a Reply to Milton's second De-
ce of the People of England.—*Moreri.*
le.

More (ſir Francis), a learned Engliſh
yer, was a member of the Middle Tem-
, and died in 1621. His works are, 1.
es collected and reported, Lond. 1693,
o; 2. Readings upon 4 Jac. I. in the
dle Temple, folio, 1676.—*Gen. Biog.*
t.

More (ſir Anthony), a celebrated painter,
a native of Utrecht, and a diſciple of
n Schorel. He painted the portraits of
eral ſovereign princes, particularly Mary
en of England. He died at Antwerp in
7, aged 56.—*Pilkington. Walpole.*

More (Henry), a diſſenting miniſter,
a native of Devonſhire, and became paſ-
of a congregation at Liſkeard in Corn-
l, where he died in 1802. His poems,
ch evince conſiderable ingenuity, have
n publiſhed in one volume, quarto, with
ort account of Mr. More, by Dr. Aikin.

Moreau (James), a French phyſician,
born at Chalons in 1647. He was the
ple and friend of Guy Patin. Moreau
ted the envy of the other phyſicians by
ſing their errors in his public theſes.
died in 1729. His works are, Conſul-
ons upon Rheumatiſm; a Treatiſe on
Knowlege of Continual Fevers; and a
ertation on Dropſy.—*Moreri.*

Moreau (Jacob Nicholas), counſellor of
court of aids, hiſtoriographer of France,
rian to the queen, and cenſor royal,
born at St. Florentine in 1717. He
te ſeveral works, the chief of which are,
Memoires pour ſervir à l'Hiſtoire des Ca-
cas, 12mo.; 2 Memoires pour ſervir a
ſt. de notre tems, 2 vols. 12mo.; 3. Ob-
ateur Hollandois; 4. Principes de Mo-
, de Politique et de droit Publique, ou
ours ſur l'Hiſt. de France, 21 vols. 8vo.
was guillotined in 1794.—*Nouv. Dict.*

Moreelse (Paul), a famous painter, was
at Utrecht in 1575. He was a pupil
Michael Mirevelt, and died in 1638.
e wood-cuts by him in chiaro-ſcuro are
in great eſteem.—*Pilkington.*

Morel, the name of ſeveral learned
ters in France. William Morel was
profeſſor of Greek, and director of the
's printing-houſe at Paris, where he died
564. Frederick, who was interpreter
he Greek and Latin tongues, and alſo
ter to the king, died in 1583. His ſon
derick Morel, was alſo a learned man,
died in 1630, after having printed a
ber of valuable authors.—*Moreri.*

Morel (Andrew), a famous antiquary,
a native of Bern in Switzerland. He
elled in the ſcience of medals, and was
author of a work of great value, which
never completed, entitled, Specimen uni-
æ rei nummariæ antiquæ, 2 vols. 8vo.
was offered the place of keeper of the
l cabinet of medals at Paris, on condition
of renouncing the proteſtant religion, which he refuſed. He was confined ſome time in the Baſtile, and on gaining his liberty he went to Armſtadt, in Germany, where he died in 1703. In 1734 was publiſhed, in 2 vols. folio, Theſaurus Morellianus, ſive Familiarum Romanorum Numiſmata omnia, et diſpoſita ab Andrea Morellio cum commentariis Havercampi.—*Moreri.*

Morell (Thomas), a learned Engliſh divine and lexicographer, was born in 1701, and died in 1784. He publiſhed valuable editions of Ainſworth's Latin Dictionary, and Hedericus's Greek Lexicon; and was the author of Annotations on Locke's Eſſay on the Human Underſtanding; he alſo aſſiſted Hogarth in writing his Analyſis of Beauty, and ſelected the paſſages of Scripture for Handel's Oratorios.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

Morely (lord), an ingenious nobleman, was the ſon of ſir Thomas Parker, in the county of Eſſex, and a great favourite with Henry VIII. who raiſed him to the peerage. He ſecured that monarch's favour by concurring in his divorce from Catherine, and his marriage with Anne Boleyn. He died in 1547. Lord Morely wrote ſeveral Latin poems.—*Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.*

Moreri (Louis), a French divine and hiſtoriographer, was born in Provence in 1643. He publiſhed in 1673, in one volume, folio, the Hiſtorical Dictionary which bears his name. His intenſe application in preparing a ſecond edition of this great undertaking, produced a diſorder of which he died in 1680. The firſt volume of this edition came out a little before his death, and the ſecond ſome months afterwards. This dictionary has been ſeveral times reviſed and augmented. The beſt editions are that of 1749, &c. 10 vols. folio; and 1759, 10 vols.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Mores (Edward Rowe), an Engliſh antiquary, was born in 1730 at Tunſtall in Kent, and educated at Merchant Taylor's ſchool, from whence he removed to Queen's college, Oxford, where he publiſhed an ancient fragment, entitled, Nomina et Inſignia Gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque ſub Edvardo primo Rege Militantium, 4to. In 1752 he was choſen a fellow of the ſociety of antiquaries; and he projected the equitable ſociety for inſurance on lives and ſurvivorſhip by annuities. He was the author of the Hiſtory and Antiquities of Tunſtall in Kent, and a Diſſertation on Founders and Founderies. He died in 1778.—*Pref. to Hiſt. of Tunſtall.*

Morett, an ingenious artiſt in the reign of Henry VIII. He was a goldſmith, and executed ſeveral curious works after the deſigns of Holbein.—*Granger.*

Morgagni (John Baptiſt), a celebrated anatomiſt, was born at Forli, in Italy, in 1682. He became profeſſor of medicine at Bologna, from whence he removed to Padua on being elected to the chair of anatomy. He died in 1771. His works are, 1. Adverſaria Ana-

tomica; 2. Nova Inſtitutionum Medicarum Idea; 3. De Sedibus et Cauſis Morborum per anatomem indagatis; 4. Epiſtolæ Anatomicæ. An edition of his works appeared in 1765, in 5 vols.—*Nouv. Dict.*

Morgan (William), an eminent Welſh prelate, was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, after which he obtained the vicarage of Welſhpool, and in 1595 was made biſhop of Landaff, from whence he was tranſlated to St. Aſaph in 1601. He died in 1604. He had a principal concern in the tranſlation of the Bible into Welſh, printed firſt in 1588.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

Morgan Mwynvawr, or Morgan the courteous, a Welſh prince, who was a lover of peace, though a great warrior. He was the friend of Edgar, king of England, and died in 1001, aged 129.—*Ibid.*

Morgan, the ſon of Cadwgan, prince of Powys, a ferocious character; who, in his latter days, repented and went on a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, but died at Cyprus on his return, A. D. 1126.—*Ibid.*

Morgan (George Cadogan), a diſſenting miniſter, was born in Bridgend, in Glamorganſhire. He was the nephew and pupil of the celebrated Dr. Price; and became teacher of a congregation at Norwich. He died in 1798. His works are Lectures on Electricity; Obſervations and Experiments upon the Light of Bodies in a ſtate of Combuſtion.—*Gent. Mag. Monthly Mag.*

Morgues (Matthew de), ſieur de St. Germain, preacher to Louis XIII. and almoner to Mary de Medicis, was born in Languedoc in 1582. He wrote ſeveral pieces againſt cardinal Richelieu, on which account he was obliged to quit the kingdom, but after the death of that miniſter he returned to Paris, where he died in 1670. He wrote Sermons and other works.—*Moreri.*

Morhoff (Daniel George), a learned writer, was born in the duchy of Mecklenburg in 1639. In 1660 he was choſen profeſſor of poetry at Roſtock, from whence he removed to Kiel, where he diſcharged the ſame office, but afterwards became profeſſor of hiſtory and librarian. He died in 1691. His principal works are, 1. Polyhiſtor. ſive de Notitia Auctorum et Rerum, 2 vols. 4to.; 2. Princeps Medicus, 4to. This is a curious diſſertation on the pretenſions of the kings of France and England to the power of curing the ſcrofula or king's evil; 3. Diſſertationes, 4to; 4. Orationes.—*Moreri.*

Morice (ſir William), an Engliſh gentleman, memorable for the ſhare which he had in bringing about the reſtoration of Charles II. He was the kinſman of general Monk, who procured him the place of ſecretary of ſtate, which he reſigned in 1668, and died in 1676. He wrote a book called, The Common Right of the Lord's Supper aſſerted, printed in 4to. in 1651, and in folio, 1660.—*Granger.*

Morillo (Bartholomew), a Spaniſh painter, was born at Seville in 1613. He ſtudied in Italy, where he was greatly admired, and compared to Paul Veroneſe. On his return to Spain he was offered the poſt of firſt painter to the king, which honour he declined from extreme modeſty. He died in 1685.—*D'Argenville.*

Morin (Peter), a learned French critic, was born at Paris in 1531. He ſpent ſeveral years in the printing office of Paul Manutius at Venice; and afterwards taught Greek and geography at Vicenza, from whence he was invited to Ferrara, Cardinal Borromeo being apprized of his merit called him to Rome, where he was employed on the edition of the Septuagint, on that of the Vulgate, and laſtly on the great edition of the Bible tranſlated from the Greek verſion. He died in 1608. Morin publiſhed a collection of General Councils, and other works.—*Moreri.*

Morin (John Baptiſt), an aſtrologer, was born at Ville Franche in 1583. He ſtudied phyſic at Avignon, and took his doctor's degree in that faculty. His pretended ſkill in aſtrology, and the fame acquired by the caſual fulfilment of ſome of his predictions, recommended him to the cardinals Richelieu and Mazarine, the latter of whom procured him the place of mathematical profeſſor in the royal college, with a handſome penſion. Morin died in 1656. He wrote Aſtrologia Gallica, folio; and a curious little book againſt againſt the Præadamites.—*Moreri.*

Morin (John), a learned Frenchman, was born at Blois in 1591, and brought up in the proteſtant religion, which he abjured in conſequence of the arguments of cardinal du Perron, or from other motives. He then entered into the congregation of the oratory, and publiſhed many learned works, particularly Exercitations upon the Samaritan Pentateuch, and an edition of the Septuagint. He died in 1659.—*Ibid.*

Morin (Simon), a French fanatic was born at Richemont. In 1647 he publiſhed a ſtrange book, in which he called himſelf Jeſus Chriſt, and the ſecond Meſſiah. Notwithſtanding his extreme ignorance he obtained numerous followers, but was burnt alive at Paris in 1663.—*Ibid.*

Morin (Stephen), a proteſtant divine, was born at Caen in 1625. He ſtudied divinity under the learned du Moulin, and afterwards became miniſter at his native place, but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes he retired to Holland and was choſen profeſſor of the oriental languages at Amſterdam. He died in 1700. He wrote diſſertations in Latin on ſeveral ſubjects of antiquity which are very curious and erudite. The edition of Dordt, 1700, 8vo. is the beſt. Morin alſo wrote the Life of Samuel Bochart. His ſon *Henry* was a learned man. He became a catholic, after being a proteſtant miniſter, and died in 1728. He wrote Dif-

tations in the Memoirs of the Academy Inſcriptions, of which he was a member. *Ibid.*

Morin (Louis), a French phyſician, was n at Mans in 1635, and died in 1715. was a member of the academy of ſciences, l made a valuable index to the works of pocrates, in Greek and Latin.—*Ibid.*

Morin (John), profeſſor of philoſophy Chartres, was the author of a piece en- ed, Mechaniſme Univerſel, and a Treatiſe Electricity. He died in 1764, aged 59. *Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Moriniere (Adrian Claude le Fort de , a French writer, was born at Paris in 6, and died in 1768. His principal works , 1. Choix des Poeſies Morales; 2. Bib- heque Poetique; 3. Paſſe-temps Poetiques, toriques, et Critiques, &c.—*Ibid.*

Morison (Robert), a phyſician and pro- r of botany at Oxford, was born at Aber- in 1620. He ſtudied in the univerſity is native place till interrupted by the l wars, in which he diſplayed great zeal courage in behalf of royalty, particularly he bridge of Aberdeen, in a battle be- en the inhabitants and the republicans. r this he went to France, where he took doctor's degree, and was appointed direc- of the royal garden at Blois. In 1660 returned to England, and was nominated ſician to Charles II. and regius profeſſor otany at Oxford. Doctor Moriſon died in 3. He read botanical lectures in the en at Oxford. His works are, Preludia nica, 2 vols. 8vo.; Plantarum umbilli- um diſtributio, folio; and Hiſtoria Plan- m, folio. He finiſhed only the ſecond of this laſt, which is a performance that him great honour. It was continued acob Bobart.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Bo-*

Morisot (Claude Bartholomew), a ch writer, was born at Dijon in 1592, died in 1661. He wrote Peruviana, or Secret Hiſtory of Cardinal Richelieu, of Medicis, and the Duke of Orleans, 1645. He was alſo the author of ſome works.—*Moreri.*

Morland (ſir Samuel), an Engliſh ſtateſ- was born in Berkſhire. He was under tary to Thurlow, and employed by well in ſeveral embaſſies. The ſer- he rendered to Charles I. gained him itle of baronet. He wrote a book in entitled, Urim of Conſcience. His ſon naſter of mechanics to Charles II. and ted the ſpeaking trumpet, alſo a fire e, and a capſtan for heaving up anchors, *Granger.*

Morland (George), a celebrated painter, he ſon of an artiſt in London, who em- d him conſtantly in making drawings le. By this means young Morland ac- d a wonderful facility of invention and ty of execution; but owing to the nar- and illiberal manner in which his ta- lents were uſed by his father, he contracted low habits, and formed bad connexions. His pictures, however, ſoon became objects of eſtimation and inquiry; and the perſons who adminiſtered to his intemperance profited by his weakneſs to get into their poſſeſſion pieces of ineſtimable value. Hence he was always at work, and always poor. Many of his beſt pictures were painted in ſpunging-houſes, to clear him from arreſt, or in ale-houſes to diſcharge his reckoning. He died in one of the former deſcription in 1804, aged 40, and his wife only ſurvived him two days. The pictures of this incomparable artiſt are faithful repreſentations of rural nature and human life. In the deſcription of farm yards, rural landſcapes, cattle, fiſhermen and ſmugglers on the ſea-coaſt, he is not excelled.—*Monthly Mag.*

Morley (George), an Engliſh prelate, was born in London in 1597, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, from whence he was elected to Chriſt church, Oxford. He was appointed by Charles I. canon of Chriſt church, and was one of the divines who aſſiſted him at the treaty of Newport. In 1649 he went abroad, and did not return till the reſtoration, when he was made dean of Chriſt church, and ſoon afterwards biſhop of Worceſter. In 1662 he was tranſlated to Wincheſter, to which ſee he was a great benefactor. He died in 1684. He was a munificent prelate, and gave large benefactions to ſeveral inſtitutions. He publiſhed religious treatiſes in one vol. 4to.—*Biog. Brit.*

Mornac (Anthony), a French advocate and poet, who was reſpected for his learning and probity. He wrote verſes under the title of Feriæ Forenſes, 8vo.; alſo ſeveral works on Juriſprudence, in 4 vols. folio. He died in 1619.—*Moreri.*

Mornay (Philip de), lord of Pleſſis Marlay, a celebrated French nobleman, was born in 1549, of a noble family. He was bred in the proteſtant perſuaſion, and ſtudied at ſeveral univerſities. In 1576 he went to the court of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. who made him a member of his council. In 1578 he publiſhed a Treatiſe on the Church; and in the year following began his work on the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion. In 1598 he publiſhed his book on the Euchariſt, which occaſioned a conference between him and Du Perron; the reſult of which was that Mornay obtained the appellation of the Proteſtant Pope. In 1607, he printed a famous book entitled, The Myſtery of Iniquity, or the Hiſtory of the Papacy. He died at his ſeat in Poictou in 1623. Beſides the above he wrote ſeveral other works.—*Bayle.*

Morosoni (Francis), a brave commander, was born at Venice in 1618. He ſhewed great bravery in ſeveral naval actions, and defended Candia againſt the Turks with uncommon valour. The beſiegers loſt 120,000 men, and the Venetians about a fourth of

the number. The grand vizier endeavoured to bribe him, and offered to make him prince of Wallachia and Moldavia, but Morosini was not to be corrupted. When the place surrendered in 1669 he was treated with great honour by the victors; but on his return to Venice he was arrested by order of the senate. However, he soon recovered his liberty, and was made procurator of St. Mark. The war being renewed he resumed the command, and took several places from the Turks, and gained a great naval victory near the Dardanelles. In 1688 he was elected doge. He died in 1694.—*Moreri.*

Morris (Lewis), a Welsh antiquary and poet, was born in the isle of Anglesey in 1702, and died in 1765 at Penbryn in Cardiganshire. He surveyed the coast of Wales in 1737, by order of the admiralty board, and his work was published in 1748. Some of his poetical pieces in the Welsh language have been printed, and he left above 80 volumes of MSS. of antiquity now deposited in the Welsh charity school, London.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

Morris (Richard), brother of the above, was also a poet and critic in his native language. He was clerk in the navy pay office, and superintended the printing of two valuable editions of the Welsh Bible. He died in 1779. *William Morris*, another brother, was a great collector of Welsh MSS. and died comptroller of the customs at Holyhead in 1764.—*Ibid.*

Mortimer (John Hamilton), an English painter, was born at East Bourne, in Sussex, in 1739. He received his first instructions from his uncle, who was an eminent painter; but afterwards he became a pupil of Hudson, at the same time with sir Joshua Reynolds. Mortimer obtained one of the first prizes for an historical picture from the society for the encouragement of the arts. His subject was the conversion of the Britons. In 1779 he was appointed by his majesty a royal academician, without any solicitation; he died the same year.—*Monthly Mag. Vol. I. Pilkington.*

Mortimer (John), an English agricultural writer, who is known by a good practical Treatise on Husbandry. He died in 1736.—*Mortimer's Student's Dict.*

Morton (Thomas), a learned bishop, was born at York in 1564, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow. In 1603 he attended lord Eure, ambassador to the emperor of Germany, as his chaplain; after which he was advanced to the bishopric of Chester, from whence he was translated to Lichfield and Coventry in 1618 and in 1632 to Durham. He suffered many hardships in the great rebellion from the republican party, notwithstanding his great moderation and piety, which were acknowledged and esteemed by all. He died in 1659. He wrote some practical books in divinity.—*Life by Dr. J. Barwick.*

Morton (James earl of) regent of Scotland, was born at Dalkeith in 1530, and educated under the famous Buchanan at Paris. He returned to Scotland in 1554, and greatly promoted the reformation; but being accused of a concern in the murder of lord Darnley he fled to England. He was afterwards made chancellor of Scotland, and in 1574 succeeded the earl of Mar as regent, which office he resigned in 1579. He was condemned for high treason in 1581, and what is remarkable was beheaded by a machine the model of which he had seen in England. It was called the *Maiden*, and resembled the guillotine, since so much used in France. Morton was the first and last who suffered by it in Scotland.—*Robertson's Hist. Scotland.*

Morton (John), an English prelate and statesman, was a native of Dorchester, and became so eminent for his skill in jurisprudence as to become privy counsellor to both Henry VI. and Edward IV. He was also made bishop of Ely, from whence he was translated to Canterbury. He was in great favour with Henry VII. who appointed him chancellor of England, and obtained for him a cardinalship. He died in 1500.—*Lives of Chancellors. Biog. Brit.*

Moschopulus (Emanuel), a Greek grammarian of the 14th century. He was a native of Crete, and wrote a Treatise on Grammar, printed first in 1545, 4to. His nephew *Emanuel* was a good mathematician and antiquary. He composed a Greek Lexicon, 1545.—*Moreri.*

Moschus and Bion, two Greek poets of antiquity, who were contemporaries, and whose works are usually printed together in the Poetæ Minores. They lived in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc.*

Moses, the celebrated Jewish legislator, was born in Egypt of Hebrew parents, 1571 B.C. and bred up in the court of Pharaoh, but having slain an Egyptian, he fled into Midian, where he received the divine commission to deliver his captive countrymen. He then returned to Egypt, and after performing a number of miracles before Pharaoh, conducted the Israelites through the Red Sea, and gave them laws and ordinances during their journey through the wilderness. He died at the age of 120.—*Gray's Key O. T.*

Moses (Micosti), a Spanish rabbi of the 14th century, who published at Venice a folio volume entitled, The Great Book of Precepts, which is explanatory of the Jewish law.—*Buxtorf.*

Mosheim (John Lawrence), a learned German divine, was born in 1695 of a noble family at Lubeck. He became professor of divinity at Helmstadt, and was afterwards chancellor of the university of Gottingen, where he died in 1755. He translated Cudworth's Intellectual System of the Universe into Latin, with learned notes; but his

greateſt work is an eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, written in Latin, and tranſlated into Engliſh by Dr. Maclaine. He was alſo the author of Diſſertationes Sacræ, Leipſic, 4to.; and Sermons.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Moss (Robert), an Engliſh divine and dean of Norwich, was born at Gillingham, in Norfolk, in 1666. He took his degrees at Cambridge, and became chaplain to queen Anne, and a popular preacher. Dr. Moſs died in 1729. His ſermons have been printed in 8 vols. 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Mothe le Vayer (Francis de la), counſellor of ſtate, and preceptor to the duke of Anjou, was born at Paris in 1588. He was one of the firſt members of the French academy, and obtained ſeveral advantageous poſts. He died in 1672. His works conſiſt of 15 volumes in 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Mothe le Vayer de Boutigni (Francis de la), maſter of requeſts, and of the ſame family with the preceding, died in 1685. He wrote a popular romance called, Tharſis et Zelie, and other works.—*Ibid.*

Motherby (George), an Engliſh phyſician, who compiled a Medical Dictionary, in one vol. folio, a work of great merit. He died in 1793, at the age of 62.—*Hutchinſon's Biog. Med.*

Motte (Antony Houdart de la), an ingenious French writer, was born at Paris in 1672. At the age of 20 he produced a play, called, Les Originaux, which met with a bad reception. His ſucceeding pieces had better ſucceſs. His Diſcourſe upon Homer is a maſterly production, but it was attacked by madame Dacier. He died in 1731. His works were publiſhed in 11 vols. 8vo. 1754.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Motteux (Peter Anthony), a French writer, was born in Normandy in 1660. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he viſited England, and turned merchant. He tranſlated Don Quixote into Engliſh, and wrote ſeveral pieces. He died in 1718.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Motteville (Francis Bertrand, dame de), a French lady, was born in Normandy about 1615. She was attendant on Anne of Auſtria, whoſe hiſtory ſhe wrote, in 5 vols. which has been frequently printed. She died in 1689.—*Moreri*

Mottley (John), an Engliſh gentleman, was born in London in 1692. He wrote five dramatic pieces, and the Life of the czar Peter the Great. He died in 1750.—*Biog. Dram.*

Moucheron (Iſaac), a landſcape painter, was born at Amſterdam in 1670. He ſketched a number of fine views in Italy after nature. He died at Amſterdam in 1744.—*Pilkington.*

Mouffet (Thomas), an Engliſh medical writer, and the firſt who introduced chemical remedies into this country. He took his doctor's degree abroad, and ſettled at Ipſwich, but ſpent the latter part of his life near Wilton, in Wiltſhire. He died about 1600. His principal work is entitled, Theatrum Inſectorum, 1634, folio.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Moulin (Charles du), a French advocate, who on account of an impediment in his ſpeech quitted the bar and applied to the compoſition of ſeveral works on juriſprudence, which procured him the title of the Papinian of France. Being a proteſtant the people of Paris pillaged his houſe in 1552, on which he went to Baſle, from whence he removed to ſeveral other places. On his return to Paris in 1564 he was [illegible] to the priſon of Conciergerie, for ſome reflections made by him on the council of Trent. At the ſolicitation of the queen of Navarre, he obtained his liberty. He died a Roman catholic in 1566, aged 66. His works were printed in 1681, in 5 vols. folio.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Moulin (Peter du), a proteſtant divine, was born at the caſtle of Buhny, in the Vexin, in 1568. After ſtudying at Leyden he became miniſter at Charenton. In 1615 he viſited England, and James I. gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury. He afterwards went to Sedan, and became profeſſor of divinity, and had the principal management of the concerns of the proteſtants in France. He died in 1658. His principal works are, the Anatomy of Arminianiſm, in Latin, folio; Treatiſe on the Keys of the Church; the Capuchin, or the Hiſtory of the Monks; the Novelty of Popery; a Defence of the Reformed Churches.—*Bayle.*

Moulin (Peter du), ſon of the above, was chaplain to Charles II. and prebendary of Canterbury, where he died in 1684, aged 84. He wrote, 1. the Peace of the Soul, 12mo.; 2. Clamor Regii Sanguinis, which being anonymous was attributed by Milton to Alexander More; 3. a Defence of the Proteſtant Religion in Engliſh. *Lewis du Moulin*, his brother, became a violent Independent, and wrote, 1, Paræneſis ad ædificatores Imperii, dedicated to Oliver Cromwell; 2. Patronus Bonæ Fidei, a fierce invective againſt the church of England. He died in 1680, aged 77.—*Great Hiſt. Dict. Bayle.*

Moulin (Gabriel), a Romiſh eccleſiaſtic, who had the benefice of Maneval in the diocese of Liſieux in France. He wrote a Hiſtory of Normandy under the Dukes, 1631, folio; Hiſtory of the Conqueſts of the Normans in Naples and Sicily, 1658, folio. *Moreri.*

Mountfort (William), an Engliſh actor and dramatic writer, was born in Staffordſhire in 1659. Cibber deſcribes him as an excellent performer in the comic line. He was murdered by captain Hill and lord Mohun in Norfolk-ſtreet, in the Strand, in the winter of 1692. Hill made his eſcape, and lord Mohun, for want of ſufficient evidence, was acquitted. Mr. Mountfort wrote ſix dramatic pieces.—*Biog. Dram.*

Mouret (John Joſeph), a French muſi-

cian, was born at Avignon in 1682. He compoſed ſeveral elegant works, and died in 1738.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Mourgues (Michael), a French jeſuit, who wrote a treatiſe on French Poetry, another on Geometry, and other works. He died in 1713.—*Moreri.*

Mouvans (Paul Richard), ſurnamed the Brave, a proteſtant officer, who greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the civil wars of France in the [illegible] century, and died in battle in 1568.—*Ib.*

Moxon (Joſeph), hydrographer to Charles II. and a mathematical writer, was born at Wakefield, near Yorkſhire, in 1627, and died about 1700. He taught mathematics, and made maps and globes, in Warwick-lane, London. Beſides his book on Navigation, Aſtronomy, &c. he publiſhed one on Mechanic Exerciſes, or the Doctrines of Handy-Work. It is now very ſcarce.—*Granger.*

Moyle (Walter), an ingenious writer, was born in Cornwall in 1672. He received his academical education at Oxford, and removed from thence to the Temple, where he ſtudied the law with great application. He was for ſome years a member of parliament, and reſided in London. But on quitting his ſeat he retired to his eſtate, where he devoted himſelf to ſtudy, the fruits of which appeared in ſeveral ingenious pieces, the principal of which is a Diſſertation on the Miracle of the Thundering Legion. He died in 1721. His works have been publiſhed in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

Moyse (Henry), a Scotch gentleman, who was page to king James I. and one of the gentlemen of his privy-chamber. He wrote a diary of what paſſed at court in his time, which was printed in 1753. He died in 1630, aged 57.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Mozart (Wolfgang), a famous muſician, was born at Saltzburg in Germany in 1756. He received his inſtructions from his father, who was maſter of the chapel at Saltzburg; and his proficiency was ſo great, that when a child he played before the emperor, who called him the "little ſorcerer." In 1763 he accompanied his father and ſiſter to London, where he performed before the king, and publiſhed ſix ſonatas for the harpſichord. In 1766 this muſical family returned to Saltzburg. Three years afterwards young Mozart went to Italy, where his talents excited great admiration, and the pope conferred on him the order of the golden ſpur. In his twenty-fifth year he ſettled at Vienna, and was greatly eſteemed by the emperor Joſeph II. This ingenious man died in 1791. His works are highly admired by the beſt judges.—*Monthly Mag.*

Mudge (John), an Engliſh phyſician, and an excellent mechanic, was the ſon of Mr. Zachary Mudge, vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, and well known by a volume of excellent Sermons, and an ingenious eſſay for a new verſion of the Pſalms. Dr. John Mudge ſettled as a phyſician at Plymouth, where he wrote a Treatiſe on the Catarrhous Cough, 12mo. He improved the conſtruction of reflecting teleſcopes, and died in 1793. His brother Thomas was an excellent watchmaker, and made great improvements in time-keepers, on which he wrote a treatiſe.—*Gent. Mag.*

Mudo (Hernandez), a Spaniſh painter, who was both deaf and dumb. He was the diſciple of Titian, and was employed by Philip II. king of Spain in ornamenting the Eſcurial.—*Cumberland's Account of Spaniſh Painters.*

Muet (Peter le), an architect, was born at D'jon in 1591. He ſuperintended the fortifications of ſeveral towns in Picardy, and was employed by Anne of Auſtria in building the church of Val de Grace at Paris. He wrote ſome treatiſes on architecture, and died in 1669.—*D'Argenville, vies des Architects.*

Muggleton (Lodowick), an Engliſh taylor and fanatic, who wrote ſeveral books full of abſurdity and blaſphemy, which were burnt by the hangman, and the author pilloried; however, he obtained ſome followers, and his ſect is not quite extinct to this day. He died in 1697, aged 90.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Muis (Simeon de), profeſſor of Hebrew in the royal college at Paris, died in 1664, aged 57. He was well verſed in the oriental languages, and wrote an eſteemed Commentary on the Pſalms, in Latin, 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

Mulgrave (Conſtantine Phipps, lord), was the eldeſt ſon of lord Mulgrave, by the daughter of the earl of Briſtol. He was born in 1746, ſucceeded to his Iriſh title in 1775, and created an Engliſh peer in 1790. He entered early into the ſea ſervice, and became poſt-captain in 1765. At the general election in 1768 he was member for Lincoln, and took an active part in parliament on ſeveral popular queſtions, particularly thoſe on libels and the Weſtminſter election: on the latter of which he wrote a pamphlet, entitled, "A Letter from a Member of Parliament to one of his Conſtituents on the late Proceedings in the Houſe of Commons on the Middleſex Election," 8vo. In 1773 he went towards the North Pole on a voyage of diſcovery with two ſhips, one commanded by him and the other by captain Lutwidge. Of this voyage lord Mulgrave publiſhed a Narrative, in quarto. His lordſhip was a good navigator and mathematician, and died in 1792.—*Europ. Mag.*

Muller (John), a celebrated engraver of Holland, who flouriſhed about the year 1600. He was brought up under Goltzius, whoſe manner he imitated with ſucceſs.—*Moreri.*

Mummius (Lucius), a Roman conſul, who, for his victories over the Achæans, was called Achaicus. He deſtroyed Corinth, Thebes, and Chalcis, and ſent the

works of the ancient artiſts which he found to Rome, A.D. 146. He was afterwards diſgraced, and exiled to Delos, where he died.—*Strabo. Livy.*

MUNCER (Thomas), a furious German anabaptiſt, was born at Swickaw in Miſnia. He united with one Storck, and gained a great number of followers, who were re-baptized naked, and lived in common. Theſe enthuſiaſts committed ſhocking outrages, and pretended to prophecy and divine viſions. Muncer preached againſt Luther as well as againſt the pope. At Mulhauſen he eſtabliſhed a ſenate, and aſſumed the title of king. The landgrave of Heſſe, and other princes, marched againſt Muncer, whoſe army was defeated notwithſtanding his promiſe of victory. He then fled to Franchauſen, where he was diſcovered and ſent back to Mulhauſen, and executed in 1525.—*Maluquet, Dict. des Hereſies.*

MUNCKER (Thomas), a learned German, who publiſhed, 1. Mythographi Latini; 2. An edition of Hyginus, with notes. He died in 1680.—*Moreri.*

MUNDINUS, a celebrated anatomiſt, was born at Florence, and died at Bologna in 1318. His treatiſe on anatomy was printed at Paris in 1478, folio.—*Ibid.*

MUNICH (Burchard Chriſtopher), a marſhal in the ſervice of Ruſſia, was a native of Oldenburgh. He ſerved with great glory againſt the Turks in 1737; but in 1741, by order of the empreſs Elizabeth, he was ſent to Siberia, where he remained twenty years. At the acceſſion of Peter III. he was recalled, and appeared at court in the ſheepſkin dreſs which he uſed to wear in his exile. The emperor reſtored him to his former rank, and he enjoyed the favour of Peter and Catherine till his death, which happened at Riga in 1767.—*Tooke's Hiſt. Ruſſia.*

MUNNICKS (John) profeſſor of anatomy, botany, and phyſic, at Utrecht, died in 1681, aged 59. He wrote, 1. Diſſertatio de partis earumdemque inſpectiona; 2. Chirurgia ad praxim hodiernam adornata; 3. De Vena Anatomica, &c.—*Moreri.*

MUNSTER (Sebaſtian), a learned divine, was born at Ingelheim in 1489. He entered among the cordeliers, but afterwards became a proteſtant. He died of the plague at Baſil in 1552. Munſter was called the Ezras and Strabo of Germany. He wrote a Hebrew Grammar and Dictionary; and publiſhed a Coſmography in folio; and a Latin verſion of the Old Teſtament, with other learned works.—*Melch. Adam. in vit. Germ. Theol.*

MUNTING (Abraham), a learned botaniſt, was born at Groningen in 1626, and died in 1683. His principal works are, 1. Phytographia Curioſa, folio; 2. De Herba Britannica, 4to.; 3. Aloes Hiſtoria, 4to.—*Halleri Bibl. Botan.*

MURALT (Beat-Louis de), was born at Berne. He wrote Letters upon the French and Engliſh, 2 vols. 12mo.; and Fables, 1753, 8vo. Muralt died in 1760.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

MURATORI (Louis-Anthony), a learned writer, was born at Vignola in the duchy of Modena, in 1672. At the age of 22 he was invited to Milan by the count Charles Borromeo, who employed him as librarian of the Ambroſian college. The duke of Modena in 1700 recalled him to his own country, and made him his librarian, and keeper of the public archives. Muratori was a member of the royal ſociety of London, and of ſeveral other learned bodies. But he was expoſed to the calumnies and perſecutions of ſome bigots of his church, who accuſed him of holding heretical notions, and even accuſed him to Benedict XIV. That pontiff, however, had too much liberality to attend to the charge, and wrote a flattering letter, in which he did ample juſtice to the character of Muratori, who died in 1750. His works have been printed in 46 vols. folio. The principal are, 1. Anecdota quæ ex Ambroſianæ Bibliothecæ codicibus nunc primum eruit, notis et diſquiſitionibus, &c.; 2. Anecdota Græca, quæ ex MSS. codicibus nunc primum eruit; 3. Rerum Italicarum Scriptores; 4. Antiquitates Italicæ medii Ævi; 5. Novus Theſaurus veterum inſcriptionum; 6. Annali d'Italia; 7. Della perfetta Poeſiana Italiana.—*Life written by his nephew J. F. S. Muratori.*

MURET (Marc Anthony), a learned French critic, was born near Limoges, in 1526. At the age of eighteen he read lectures upon Cicero and Terence in the college of Auch; from whence he proceeded to the capital, where he taught with great reputation. But the vivacity of his character raiſed him enemies, and he was accuſed of an abominable crime, which obliged him to quit Paris. He then went to Toulouſe, where he was charged with the ſame offence, and to avoid capital puniſhment he eſcaped to Italy. At Rome he was well received, admitted to orders, and obtained ſome rich benefices. He died there in 1585. His works conſiſt of valuable notes on the Latin Claſſics, poems, orations, &c. The whole were publiſhed together at Verona, in 5 vols. 8vo.; but badly printed, and on vile paper.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

MURILLO (Bartholomew), a Spaniſh painter, was born near Seville, in 1610, and died at Madrid in 1685. He painted hiſtorical pieces and landſcapes in a beautiful ſtyle, and he has been reckoned equal to Paul Veroneſe. The king of Spain gave him a patent of nobility.—*Cumberland's Account of Spaniſh Painters.*

MURPHY (Arthur), a dramatic and miſcellaneous writer, was born at Cork in 1727, and educated at St. Omer's. At the age of eighteen he returned to Ireland, and was placed under a merchant who was his relation. But not liking that profeſſion he came to London, and having a great inclina-

tion to the ſtage he made an effort in the character of Othello, but without ſucceſs. He then commenced writer, and produced the Orphan of China, a tragedy, which was well received. He alſo wrote a weekly paper, called the Gray's Inn Journal; and two others in defence of government, entitled, the Teſt and Auditor. Having ſtudied the law he was called to the bar by the ſociety of Lincoln's Inn, but never had much practice. His plays of the Grecian Daughter; All in the Wrong; the Way to Keep Him, and the Citizen, had great ſucceſs, and produced the author wealth and fame. Mr. Murphy alſo acquired conſiderable reputation by his Lives of Fielding and Johnſon; and above all by his tranſlation of Tacitus. He was a commiſſioner of bankrupts, and for the laſt two years of his life had a penſion of 200l. a year. His laſt literary performance was the Life of Garrick, which is by no means equal to his former works. He died at Brompton in 1805. Mr. Murphy was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnſon, Burke, Garrick, Foote, and other eminent men.—*Public Characters, vol. I. Monthly Mag.*

MURRAY (James earl of), the natural ſon of James V. king of Scotland, by the daughter of the earl of Mar, was born in 1529. He was created earl of Murray by queen Mary, whom he treated in the moſt ungrateful manner. In 1567 he aſſumed the regency of Scotland, during the minority of James VI. He was ſhot at Linlithgow, in 1571, by a man named Hamilton, whoſe wife he had debauched.—*Robertſon.*

MURRAY (William, earl of Mansfield), an illuſtrious lawyer, was the fourth ſon of David earl of Stormont, and born at Perth in 1705. He received his education at Weſtminſter ſchool, from whence he was elected ſtudent of Chriſt church, Oxford, in 1723. After taking his degrees in arts he went on his travels, and at his return entered of Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar. His eloquence gained him numerous admirers, and when he pleaded, the court was crowded. Pope, with whom he was intimate, complimented him with the appellation of 'ſilver-tongued Murray.' In 1742 he became ſolicitor-general, and was elected member of parliament. In 1754 he was made attorney-general, and in 1756 chief juſtice of the king's bench, ſoon after which he was created baron Mansfield. The year following he accepted the office of chancellor of the exchequer, which was done merely to effect a coalition of parties; and thereby an adminiſtration was formed, which carried the Britiſh arms to the higheſt pitch of glory. In 1776 his lordſhip was created an earl, with remainder to Louiſa viſcounteſs Stormont, and her heirs male. In 1780, when the metropolis was a ſcene of lawleſs riot, his lordſhip's houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare was burnt down by the mob, who alſo threatened his life. By that diſaſter he loſt a prodigious number of valuable manuſcripts and books; yet when the houſe of commons voted him a compenſation for the injury he refuſed to accept it. After filling his high office with great dignity many years, he reſigned it on account of his infirmities in 1783. His lordſhip died with the reputation of a great lawyer, an upright man, an elegant ſcholar, and a ſincere chriſtian, at his ſeat of Caen Wood in 1793. His remains were interred in Weſtminſter abbey. The title deſcended to his nephew lord Stormont. —*Life by Holliday.*

MURRAY (Thomas), a portrait painter, was born in Scotland about 1666. He was employed by the royal family, and ſeveral of the nobility, and died in 1724.—*Pilk.*

MURRAY (William), a diſſenting miniſter, was a native of Scotland, and ſettled as paſtor of a congregation at Birmingham, where he died in 1753, aged 62. He wrote a book entitled, Cloſet Devotions, 12mo.

MURRAY (James), a Scotch divine, was born at Dunkeld, and educated at Aberdeen, where he took his degree of M.A. After refuſing a living in his own country, he came to London, where he officiated to a congregation in Swallow-ſtreet. He wrote a work, entitled, Aletheia, or a Syſtem of Moral Truths, 4 vols. 12mo. He died in 1758, aged 55. There was another diſſenting miniſter of this name who wrote a Hiſtory of the American War, 4 vols. 8vo.; Sermons to Aſſes 12mo.; and a Hiſtory of the Churches of England and Scotland, 3 vols. He died in 1782.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MURTOLA (Gaſpard), an Italian poet, was born at Genoa, and died at Rome in 1624. He wrote a poem entitled, Della Creazione dell Mondo, which was criticiſed by Marini in a poem called the *Murtoleide*; and Murtola was ſo exaſperated that he fired a piſtol at Marini, and wounded him. Beſides the above, Murtola wrote ſeveral other poems of indifferent merit.—*Tiraboſchi.*

MUSA (Antonius), a Greek phyſician, who cured Auguſtus of a dangerous fit of illneſs by bathing. He was the firſt who adviſed the uſe of the cold bath. The Romans erected a ſtatue to his honour. Two tracts, De Herba Botanica, and De tuenda Valetudine, are attributed to him. They were printed at Venice with the other remains of ancient phyſicians, in 1547, folio. —*Moreri.*

MUSÆUS, an ancient Greek poet, who flouriſhed before Homer, about 1180 B.C. All his works are loſt; but there paſſes under his name a piece, entitled, The Loves of Hero and Leander, in the Corpus Poetarum Græcorum.—*Voſſius de Poet. Græc.*

MUSCULUS (Wolfgangus), a learned proteſtant divine, was born at Dieuze in Lorraine in 1497. He entered among the benedictines, and became an eminent preacher; but on embracing the doctrines of Luther he went to Straſburg, where he was reduced to work for his bread. Bucer being ap-

rized of his merit took him into his house. He afterwards became minister in the principal church of Strasburg, from whence he removed to Augsburg; but when that place was taken by Charles V. he retired to Switzerland, and in 1549 was chosen professor of divinity at Bern, where he died in 1563. He was a man of great learning, and translated several works of the Greek fathers into latin. He also published Commentaries on the Scriptures. There was another lutheran divine of this name who wrote some controversial books. He was professor of divinity at Frankfort, and died in 1580.—*Melch. Adam Vit. Theol.*

Musgrave (William), an English physician and antiquary, was born at Charlton in Somersetshire, in 1657. He was fellow of New college, Oxford, and in 1684 was chosen secretary to the royal society. He took his doctor's degree in 1689, after which he settled at Exeter, where he died in 1721. He wrote, 1. Geta Britannicus, 8vo.; 2. Belgium Britannicum, 8vo.; 3. De Aquilis Romanis; 4. De Legionibus, &c. His son became an eminent physician at Exeter; and wrote some critical pieces of merit. He distinguished himself by a charge which he brought against ministers of being bribed to make the peace of 1763; but he could prove nothing before a committee of the house of commons when examined. He died in 1777.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Musius (Cornelius), or *Muys*, professor of belles lettres and the languages at Louvain, or Ghent, was born at Delft in 1503. He afterwards became director of a convent in his native country, but was inhumanly put to death, on account of his religion, by William Lumei, in 1572. He wrote several Latin poems of merit.—*Moreri.*

Mussati (Albertin), an historian and poet of Padua, and the minister of the emperor Henry VII. died in 1329. He wrote, 1. De Gestis Henrici VII. Imp.; 2. De Gestis Italorum post Henricum. His works were collected at Venice in 1636, folio.—*Tiraboschi.*

Musschenbroeck (Peter de), an eminent natural philosopher and mathematician, was born at Leyden in 1692. He became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at his native place; and he was also a member of the royal society of London and of the academy of sciences at Paris. He died in 1761. His Course of Natural and Experimental Philosophy is a valuable work, and has been translated into English by Colson, in 2 vols. 8vo. Musschenbroeck was also the author of Tentamina Experimentorum, 4to.; Institutiones Physicæ, 4to.; and Compendium Physicæ Experimentalis, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict.*

Musso (Cornelius), an Italian prelate, was born at Placenza in 1511. Pope Paul IV. made him a bishop, and sent him to assist at the council of Trent. He died in 1574, aged 63. His sermons are a curious mixture of mythological allusions and scriptural quotations. The author cites Homer and Virgil as of equal authority with the Scriptures and Fathers.—*Tiraboschi.*

Mustapha I. emperor of the Turks, succeeded his brother Achmet in 1617; but the same year he was deposed by the Janissaries, and thrown into prison. He was afterwards released, and placed upon the throne, but deposed again by the Janissaries, and strangled in 1623.—*Univ. Hist.*

Mustapha II. son of Mahomet IV. succeeded Achmet II. his uncle, in 1695. He defeated the imperialists at Temeswar, and made war, with success, against the Venetians, Poles, and the Russians; but, at length, his fortune turned, and he was forced to make peace. He was deposed by his subjects, and died in 1703.—*Ibid.*

Mustapha III. the son of Achmet III. ascended the throne in 1757. He was a weak prince, and by trusting to his favourites greatly exhausted the public treasury. He died in 1774.—*Ibid.*

Musurus (Marcus), a native of Candia, who taught Greek at Venice, and afterwards at Rome with great reputation. Pope Leo X. made him archbishop of Malvasia in the Morea, but he died of a dropsy shortly after, in 1517. He published editions of Aristophanes and Athenæus, and his Etymologicon Magnum Græcorum is a valuable work. It appeared at Venice in 1499, folio, and again at Heidelburg in 1594.—*Fabricius de Script. Græc.*

Mutiano (Jerome), an eminent painter, was born at Brescia in 1528, and died at Rome in 1590. He studied after Titian, and painted landscapes in an excellent style. He also painted historical subjects.—*D'Argenville.*

Mutius (Cælius), first named Codrus, and afterwards Scævola, an illustrious Roman who distinguished himself in the war against Porsenna. When that prince besieged Rome, Mutius entered his camp to assassinate him, and, by mistake, stabbed one of his attendants. Being seized and brought before Porsenna, he said that he was one of 300 who had engaged, by oath, to slay him, and added, "This hand, which has missed its purpose, ought to suffer." On saying this he thrust it into the coals which were burning on the altar, and suffered it to be consumed. Porsenna, struck with his intrepidity, made peace with the Romans. The name of Scævola, or left-handed, was given as a mark of distinction to Mutius and his family.

Mutius (Ulric), professor at Basil, who published a History of Germany in 1539, folio.—*Moreri.*

Muys (William), a physician was born at Sleenvick in Overyssel, and became successively professor of medicine, chemistry, and lastly of botany, at Franeker, where he died in 1744. He wrote Elements of Natural Philosophy, 4to.; Investigatio fabricæ quæ in partibus musculos componen-

tibus extat, 4to.; de Virtute Seminali, quæ plantæ et animalia generi ſuo propagando ſufficiunt, and ſeveral orations and other pieces of conſiderable merit.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Muzio (Jerome), or *Mutius*, a learned Italian, was born at Padua in 1466. He took the ſurname of Guiſtinopolitano, on account of his family's being ſettled at Cape de Iſtria. His principal works are; 1. Delle Vergeriane, lib. iv. 1559, 8vo.; 2. Lettere Catoliche; 3. Di feſa della Meſſa, de Santi, del Papato; 4. Le Mentite Ochiniane; [this was againſt Ochinus;] 5. Il Duello, et las Fauſtina. Muzio wrote ſeverely againſt the proteſtants, and died in 1576.—*Tiraboſchi.*

Mydorge (Claude), a learned mathematician, was born at Paris in 1585, and died in 1647. He wrote four books of Conic Sections, and other works.—*Moreri.*

Myn (Herbert van der), a Dutch painter, was born at Amſterdam in 1684. He excelled in painting fruits and flowers, but afterwards applied himſelf to hiſtory and portrait. He died in 1741.—*Pilkington.*

Myrepsus (Nicholas), a phyſician of Alexandria, who publiſhed a Pharmacopœia collected from the Greek and Arabian writers about the cloſe of the thirteenth century. It has been often printed.—*Friend's Hiſt. Phyſic.*

Myson, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece. Anacharſis the Scythian having inquired of Apollo, who was the wiſeſt man in Greece, was anſwered, "He who is now plowing his fields." This was Myſon.—*Diog. Lært.*

Mytens (Arnold), a painter, was born at Bruſſels in 1541. He painted ſeveral capital pictures for churches in Italy. He died in 1602.—*Pilkington.*

Mytens (Martin), a Swediſh painter, was born at Stockholm in 1695, and died in 1755. He painted the portraits of ſeveral princes, particularly of Peter the Great, who preſſed him to ſettle at Peterſburgh; which he declined from an inclination to viſit Italy. He afterwards fixed his reſidence at Vienna, where he was greatly eſteemed by the emperor Charles VI.—*Ibid.*

N

Nabi effendi, a Turkiſh poet of the 17th century. He was a man of conſiderable learning, and verſed in the Latin writers. His poems are much eſteemed by his countrymen.—*D'Herbelot.*

Nabis, tyrant of Lacedemon, whom Philip king of Macedon appointed governor of Argos. He was guilty of the greateſt cruelties, and had a ſtatue habited as a female, which, by ſprings, would embrace any one that touched it, and then pierce the victim through the body with ſpikes. This machine Nabis deviſed as a means of extorting money from his people, and when any one refuſed he threatened to introduce him to his wife. He was ſlain B.C. 194.—*Plutarch.*

Nabonasser king of Babylon. He is celebrated by the famous epoch which bears his name, and which commenced in the year 747 B.C. He is ſuppoſed to be the ſame with Baladan, the father of Merodach, mentioned in Scripture.—*Uſher.*

Nabopolassar, prince of Babylon, united with Aſtyages againſt Syria, which country they conquered, and having divided it between them, founded two kingdoms, that of the Medes under Aſtyages, and that of the Chaldeans under Nabopolaſſar, B.C. 626. Necho, king of Egypt jealous of the power of the latter, declared war againſt him and defeated him. Nabopolaſſar died after a reign of 21 years.—*Ibid.*

Nævius (Cneius), a Latin poet who wrote ſeveral comedies, one of which was ſo diſpleaſing to Metellus, the conſul, that he expelled him from Rome. Nævius retired to Utica, where he died 230 B.C. Some fragments of his are extant. He ſerved with reputation in the firſt punic war.—*Voſſius de Poet. Lat.*

Nahum, one of the 12 minor prophets, was a native of Galilee, and prophefied in the reign of Hezekiah. He prophefied with great force againſt Nineveh. His language is vehement and his deſcriptions glowing.—*Gray's Key O. T.*

Nairon (Fauſtus), a learned Maronite and profeſſor of the Syriac language in the college la Sapienza at Rome, was born on Mount Libanus, and was the nephew of Ecchellenſis. He died at Rome, aged 80, in 1711. His works are; Euoplia fidei Catholicæ ex Syrorum, monumentis Adverſus ævi noſtri novatores, 1694; Diſſertatio de origine, nomine ac religione Maronitarum, 1679. In theſe books he endeavours to prove that the Maronites were orthodox, and did not take their name from Maro, a Monothelite, but from St. Maro, a celebrated anchoret in the 4th century.—*Moreri.*

Nalson (Valentine), a divine of the church of England, was born at Malton in Yorkſhire, in 1611. He received his education at St. John's college, Cambridge, after which he obtained a prebend in York cathedral, and the living of St. Martin in that city. He died in 1724. Mr. Nalſon publiſhed a volume of Sermons.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Nalton (James), a nonconformiſt divine, was ejected from the living of St. Leonard's, Foſter-lane, by the Bartholomew act in

2; after which he lived privately. He concerned in what was called Love's plot, which account he fled to Holland. He in 1663. Mr. Nalton was a pious , and printed some Sermons.—*Calamy.* *mer.*

NANCEL (Nicholas de), a French phyſi-, was born at a village of the ſame e near Soiſſons. After being a profeſſor ifferent places he became phyſician in abbey of Fontevrault, where he died in 0. He wrote, 1. Stichologia Græca, La-que, informanda et reformanda, 8vo.; he Life of Peter Ramus; 3. De Immor-ate Animæ, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

NANI (John Baptiſt), a noble Venetian, born in 1616. In 1641 he was ad-ed of the college of ſenators, and ſent aſſador to France. He returned to Ve-in 1648, having obtained from Louis . conſiderable ſuccours for carrying on war againſt the Turks. In 1654 he was ambaſſador to Germany, where he ren-d conſiderable ſervices to the republic. continued to ſerve his country on many t occaſions, and was appointed procurator t. Mark. He died in 1678. He wrote Hiſtory of Venice; printed in 1679, 2 . 4to.—*Tiraboſchi.*

NANNIUS (Peter), a learned writer, and eſſor at Louvain, was born at Alcmaer Holland, in 1500, and died in 1557. works are; Notes on Claſſic Authors; ellaneorum decas, cum actuario et re-ationibus, 8vo.; Dialogues of Hero-4to. [This is reckoned his beſt per-ance.] A tranſlation of the Pſalms Latin verſe; In Cantica Canticorum hraſes et Scholia, 4to.—*Moreri.*

NANTEUIL (Robert), a celebrated minia-painter and engraver, was born in ims in 1630. He drew the portrait of s XIV. in crayons, with ſuch elegance, the king appointed him deſigner and aver to his cabinet. He died at Paris . His engravings of portraits are highly ed.—*D'Argenville.*

NANTIGNI (Louis Chazot de), a French r, was born in 1690, and died at Paris 755. His works are; 1. Hiſtorical Ge-ogies of Kings, Emperors, and of all Sovereign Houſes in Europe, 4 vols. ; 2. Geographical Tables, 12mo.; 3. rical, Genealogical, and Chronologi-Tables, 9 vols.; 4. The Genealogies in Supplement to Moreri, 1749.—*Nouv. Hiſt.*

NAOGEORGE (Thomas), a Lutheran di-, was born at Straubing in Bavaria in , his real name being *Kirchmayer*, which ltered according to the pedantic cuſtom at age. He wrote ſatirical poems againſt Romiſh church, the principal of which titled, Regnum Papiſticum, 1559, 8vo. ied in 1578.—*Melch. Adam. Vit. Germ.*

NARES (James), doctor of muſic, was born at Stanwell, in Middleſex, in 1715. He was one of the children in the royal chapel, and ſtudied under Dr. Pepuſch, after which he became organiſt of York cathedral. In 1755 he ſucceeded Dr. Green as organiſt and compoſer to the king; and was created doctor of muſic at Cambridge. In 1757 he was appointed maſter of the choriſters, which place he reſigned in 1780. He died in 1783. Dr. Nares left ſeveral compoſitions of merit.—*Europ. Mag.*

NARSES, king of Perſia, ſucceeded his father Varennes in 294. He conquered Meſopotamia and Armenia. Maximianus-Galerius being ſent againſt him by Diocletian, was repulſed, but afterwards he defeated the Perſians, whom he laid under tribute. Narſes died in 303.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

NARSES, a Perſian eunuch, and one of the greateſt generals of his time, commanded the Roman army againſt the Goths, whom he defeated in two battles in 552, and put to death their king Totila. There was another of this name who revolted againſt Phocas, and was put to death at the end of the ſixth century. Baronius makes them to be one and the ſame, but without any juſt ground.—*Ibid.*

NASH (Thomas), an Engliſh writer, was born in Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge. He entered into orders, but never obtained any preferment, on account of his profligacy. He wrote many ſatires againſt the puritans, and a humorous poem, entitled, Pierce Pennyleſs. He died about 1600.—*Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum.*

NASH (Richard), a ſingular character, was born at Swanſea in Wales in 1674, and received his education at Caermarthen, from whence he was ſent to Jeſus college, Oxford, where he remained but a ſhort time. He afterwards had a pair of colours, but ſoon quitted the army, and entered of the Temple, but never followed the law. A love of pleaſure and gaming drew him in 1704 to Bath, which place of amuſement by his excellent management became a place of faſhionable reſort. He was choſen maſter of the ceremonies; and was ſo much eſteemed as to be called King of Bath; but commonly he was termed, from the peculiarity of his dreſs, *beau Naſh.* Though much given to gambling, he was very liberal, and numerous inſtances are recorded of his benevolence. He died in 1761.—*Life of Naſh*, 8vo.

NASINI (Joſeph Nicolas), an hiſtorical painter, was born near Sienna in 1660. He was the diſciple of Ciro Ferri, at whoſe recommendation he was employed by the grand duke of Tuſcany. He died in 1736.—*Pilkington.*

NATALIS (Michael), an eminent engraver, was born at Liege in 1609. He ſtudied under his father, after which he went to Rome, where he profited by the inſtructions of Joachim Sandraart, and engraved repreſentations of ſome of the ſtatues in the Juſ-

tinian gallery, after Titian, Rubens, &c. He died in 1670.—*Moreri.*

NATHAN, a prophet who lived in the reign of David. At the divine command he denounced judgment on that monarch for his guilt in the murder of Uriah, and adultery with Bathſheba. On that occaſion he brought the monarch to repentance by the relation of a beautiful parable of the poor man's lamb.—*Bible.*

NATHAN (Iſaac, or Mordecai), a rabbi, was the firſt who compiled a Hebrew Concordance, which he began in 1438, and finiſhed in 1448. It was printed at Venice in 1523, and afterwards by the care of Buxtorf, at Baſle in 1632, folio.—*Buxtorf.*

NATTIER (John Mark), a French painter, was born at Paris in 1685, and died in 1766. He was profeſſor in the academy of painting at Paris, and was patronized by Louis XIV. The czar Peter the Great, when in France, ſolicited Nattier to accompany him to Ruſſia, which he declined. His deſigns of the Luxemburgh gallery were engraved in 1 vol. folio, 1710. There was another artiſt of this name who was an engraver of intaglios, and died at Peterſburgh in 1763. He publiſhed a book of ancient gems.—*D'Argenville.*

NAUCLERUS (John), profeſſor of law at Tubingen, and provoſt of the cathedral at that place, was born of a noble family in Suabia named *Vergeau*, which, according to the cuſtom of his age, he altered to *Nauclerus*. He lived about 1501. His Chronicle from the beginning of the world to 1500 poſſeſſes merit, and has been continued by different writers. The beſt edition is that of Cologne in 1570, folio.—*Moreri.*

NAUDE (Gabriel), or *Naudæus*, a learned writer, was born at Paris in 1600. After ſtudying at his native place he went to Padua, where he took his degrees in phyſic, after which he became librarian to cardinal Bagni at Rome, and on his death was patronized by cardinal Barberini. On being recalled to France he was made librarian to cardinal Mazarine, who conferred on him ſeveral benefices. Chriſtina queen of Sweden invited him to her court, but he ſoon returned. He died at Abbeville in 1653. His principal works are, 1. An Apology for Great Men who have been accuſed of Magic, 12mo.; 2. Advice for Forming a Library; 3. Addition to the Life of Louis XI.; 4. Bibliographia politica; 5. Syntagma de ſtudio militari; 6. De Antiquitate Scholæ Medicæ Pariſienſis; 7. Syntagma de ſtudio liberali; 8. A Diſcourſe againſt Libels.—*Moreri.*

NAUDE (Philip), a mathematician, was born at Metz in 1654. Being a proteſtant he went to Berlin on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and became a member of the academy and profeſſor of mathematics in that city, where he died in 1729. He wrote a Treatiſe on Geometry, in quarto. He was ſucceeded by his ſon, who was an able mathematician, and died in 1745.—*Ibid.*

NAVAGERO (Andrew), or *Naugerius*, a noble Venetian of the 16th century, who was employed in different embaſſies, and died in 1529, aged 44. He was appointed to write the Hiſtory of Venice, the manuſcript of which he burnt in his laſt illneſs. His poems are in the collection entitled, Carmina Illuſtrium Poetarum Italorum; and his other works were printed at Padua in 1718, 4to. A relation of his, *Bernard* NAVAGERO, became biſhop of Verona and a cardinal. He aſſiſted at the council of Trent, and died in 1565, aged 58. He wrote the Life of Pope Paul IV.—*Tiraboſchi.*

NAVARETTE (Ferdinand), a Spaniſh dominican, who diſplayed his zeal and talents as a preacher, in China, and was choſen by the other miſſionaries to plead againſt the jeſuits before the pope. Charles II. king of Spain appointed him biſhop of St. Domingo. He died in 1689. His Treatiſe of the Monarchy of China was printed at Madrid in 1676, folio, in Spaniſh. There were two other volumes which the inquiſition cauſed to be ſuppreſſed. *Balthazar* NAVARETTE, another Spaniſh dominican, who lived at the end of the 16th century, wrote, Controverſiæ in Divi Thomæ ejuſque Scholæ defenſionem, 3 vols. fol.—*Moreri.*

NAVARRE (Peter), a famous ſoldier in the 16th century, was a Biſcayan of low extraction. He commenced his career as a ſeaman, after which he became a menial ſervant in the family of the cardinal of Aragon. He next entered among the Florentine troops, and after ſome time returned to the ſea ſervice, where he diſplayed great ſkill and courage. The reputation he acquired recommended him to Gonſalvo de Cordova, who was employed in the war of Naples. In the taking of that city Navarre was principally concerned by the conſtruction of a mine. The emperor recompenſed him for this ſervice by the grant of Alvito in that kingdom, whence he aſſumed the title of count Pedro de Navarre. Being appointed to the command of a naval expedition againſt the Moors, he took Oran, Tripoli, and other places. On his return to Italy he ſerved in the army, and was taken priſoner at the battle of Ravenna in 1512. After continuing in France two years in hopes of being ranſomed, he entered into the French ſervice, and ſignalized himſelf on ſeveral occaſions; but being ſent to the ſuccour of Genoa in 1522, he was taken priſoner by the Imperialiſts, and conducted to Naples, where he was confined in the caſtle de l'Oeuf. After the treaty of Madrid he regained his liberty, and in 1528 ſerved under Lautrec at the ſiege of Naples, but in the unfortunate retreat of that general at Averſa he was again captured, and ſent the ſecond time to l'Oeuf. The prince of Orange, by command of the emperor, having ordered a number of priſoners to be beheaded, barbarouſly included Navarre in the direction; but the governor, poſſeſſing

ore humanity, paſſed him over, and he died ere ſoon after. Some pretend that he as ſtrangled in that citadel.—*Life by Paul ovius.*

NAVIER (Peter-Touſſaint), a phyſician, as born at St. Dizier in France, and died Chalons in 1779. He is known by the ſcovery of the nitrous-ether, and of the ombination of mercury with iron. He was ſkilful phyſician, and a man of great hu-anity. He wrote, a Diſſertation on Po-ular Diſeaſes; Obſervations on a Softneſs of ne Bone; on the Danger of Haſty Burials, nd the Abuſes of Interments in Churches; n Arſenic; De Thermis Borbonienſibus, &c. —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

NAYLER (James), a quaker, was born in orkſhire about 1616. He was a ſoldier in ne army of Cromwell, but on hearing eorge Fox, he quitted the military pro-ſſion and turned preacher. His extrava-ance was ſo great that he was impriſoned Exeter in 1656. On gaining his liberty he ent to Briſtol, which he entered ſurrounded ith quakers, ſhouting "Holy, holy, holy, ord God of Hoſts; Hoſanna in the higheſt." n this the magiſtrates cauſed Nayler to be pprehended, and ſent him to London, where e was tried, and being convicted of blaſ-hemy, was ſentenced to ſtand in the pillory, o have his tongue bored with a hot iron, nd to be branded in the forehead. After his he became reaſonable, and died on his ay to his native place in 1660.—*Sewel's iſt. of Quakers.*

NEAL (Daniel), a non-conformiſt divine, as born in London in 1678. After receiv-g his education at a diſſenting academy, he as ſent to Utrecht and Leyden. In 1706 e was choſen paſtor of an independent con-regation in Alderſgate-ſtreet, and after-ards in Jewin-ſtreet. He wrote, a Hiſtory f New England, 2 vols. 8vo.; a Hiſtory of he Puritans, 4 vols. 8vo. and ſome Ser-ons. He died in 1743.—*Life prefixed to is Hiſt. of Puritans.*

NEANDER (Michael), a proteſtant divine, as born in Sileſia in 1513. He became ector of the univerſity of Ilfeldt, and after-ards of Pforzheim. He died in 1595. His principal works are, 1. Erotemata Lin-uæ Græcæ, 8vo.; 2. a Hebrew Grammar; . Pindarica Ariſtologia; 4. Gnomologia & tobæo confecta, 8vo. He is to be diſtin-uiſhed from *Michael Neander*, a phyſician f Jena, who died in 1581. He wrote, Sy-opſis menſurarum et ponderum, 1555, 4to. —*Melch. Adam. vit. Germ. Theol.*

NEARCHUS, one of the captains of Alex-nder the Great, who ſent him to explore he Indian ſeas. Nearchus made a voyage rom the Indies to Harmuſia, now called Ormus, of which expedition an account is xtant equally curious and exact. It has een publiſhed in England, with very inte-eſting notes and illuſtrations by Dr. Vincent. Alexander rewarded Nearchus in a very li-eral manner, and after the death of that prince he obtained the countries of Lyſia and Pamphylia.—*Arrian.*

NEBUCHADNEZZAR I. or *Nabuchadonoſor*, king of Nineveh and Babylon. He is ſuppoſed to be the ſame with Nabopolaſſor, governor of Babylon, who founded the kingdon of Niniveh. He ſent Holophernes againſt Judæa, who was ſlain by Judith.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR II. king of Aſſyria and Babylon, is ſuppoſed to have been the ſon of the preceding. He invaded Judea, took Jeruſalem, and carried the treaſures of the temple and a number of captives to Babylon. After this he ſet up a golden ſtatue in the plain of Dura, which he commanded all his ſubjects to adore, on pain of being caſt into a fiery furnace. Three young jews, named Shadrac, Meſhac, and Abednego, refuſed to ſubmit to this idolatry, and the ſentence was executed upon them, but they were preſerved amidſt the flames. Having loſt his ſenſes, he became an outcaſt from the ſociety of men, and lived among wild beaſts in the foreſt, but on recovering his reaſon he again aſcended the throne, and died B.C. 562, after reigning 43 years.—*Ibid Book of Daniel.*

NECHO, king of Egypt, called in ſcripture Pharaoh Necho, ſucceeded his father, Pſammeticus, B.C. 616. He undertook to make a canal from the Nile to the Arabian gulf, which undertaking he was forced to abandon, after loſing a great number of men. The ſhips of Necho ſailed from the Red Sea round the coaſt of Africa into the Mediterranean, and returned to Egypt, after a voyage of three years. This monarch invaded Aſſyria, and on his march was attacked by Joſiah, king of Judah, who was ſlain in the battle. The king of Egypt was defeated in his turn by Nebuchadnezzar, and obliged to return to his own country, where he died B.C. 600.—*Herodotus. Bible.*

NECK (John Van), a Dutch painter, was born at Naarden in 1635. He excelled in painting naked figures; but his beſt picture is one repreſenting Simeon with the infant Jeſus, in a church at Amſterdam. He died in 1714.—*Pilkington.*

NECKER (Noel-Joſeph), a phyſician and botaniſt, was born in Flanders in 1729. He applied in his youth to the ſtudy of botany, and acquired a great knowlege of plants. He died at Manheim in 1793. His works are, 1. Deliciæ gallo belgicæ ſylveſtres, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. Methodus muſcorum, 8vo.; 3. Phyſiologia muſcorum, 8vo.; 4. Eclairciſſemens ſur la propagation des filicees, 8vo.; 5. Hiſt. nat. du Taſſilage, &c. 8vo.: 6. Elementa Botanica, &c. 8vo. *Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

NECKER (James), a celebrated financier, was born at Geneva in 1732. He commenced his political career by becoming a member of the council of two hundred in his native city. He was afterwards appointed miniſter of the republic of Geneva at Paris, where by degrees he roſe to the higheſt em-

ployments. In 1765 he was appointed syndic of the East India company; in 1775 director of the royal treasury; and was twice prime minister of France. But the revolution, which his hasty projects of finance and reform greatly assisted, obliged him to retire to Switzerland, and he died at Copet in 1804. M. Necker wrote three volumes on the finances of France; a book on the influence of religious opinions, and other works. He married the daughter of a protestant clergyman, by whom he had a daughter, madame de Stael Holstein, the wife of the Swedish ambassador of that name. Madame Necker, who died in 1794, wrote a piece against Hasty Interments; a Memoir on the Establishment of Hospitals; and Reflections on Divorce. The daughter has gained a sort of celebrity by a very indecent and irreligious novel entitled, Delphine.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Monthly Mag.*

NECKHAM (Alexander), canon of Exeter, and abbot of St. Mary's, Cirencester. He was a good poet, and a man of considerable learning for his age, particularly in the sciences. He died in 1227. He wrote, Commentaries on the Psalms; a Treatise de nominibus utensilium, &c.—*Pits.*

NECTARIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, was born at Tarsus, and elected to the patriarchate in 381. He was a man of piety, and died in 397.—*Dupin. Tillemont.*

NEEDHAM (Marchamont), an English writer, was born at Burford in Oxfordshire in 1620, and educated at All Souls college, Oxford. He afterwards became a lawyer's clerk in London, and at length turned physician. In the civil war he distinguished himself by his political writings, first against the parliament, and afterwards against the king; so that at the restoration he obtained his pardon with difficulty. He died in 1678. He conducted periodical journals somewhat in the manner of newspapers, the titles of which were, Mercurius Britannicus, Mercurius Pragmaticus, and Mercurius Politicus.—*Wood.*

NEEDHAM (John Turberville), a roman catholic divine, was born in London in 1713, and educated at Douay, where he entered into orders. His superiors appointed him professor of philosophy in the English college at Lisbon. He afterwards became travelling tutor to a nobleman; and on his return settled in London, where he was chosen fellow of the royal society. He died rector of the academy of sciences at Brussels in 1781. Mr. Needham wrote observations inserted in Buffon's Natural History; also, New Enquiries upon Microscopical Discoveries, and the Generation of Organized Bodies, 8vo. Paris; Observations on Spallanzani's Microscopical Discoveries; Enquiries concerning Nature and Religion.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NEEDLER (Benjamin), a nonconformist minister, was born at Lalam, in Middlesex, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow. He was ejected from the living of St. Margaret Moses, London, in 1662, and died in 1682. He wrote an Exposition on the five first chapters of Genesis.—*Calamy.*

NEEDLER (Thomas), an English writer, had a place in the navy-office, and died in 1718, aged 28. His works in verse and prose were printed in 1 vol. 12mo. by Dr. Duncombe, in 1724.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

NEEFS (Peter), a Flemish painter, was the disciple of Steenwick, and excelled in painting perspective, particularly the inside view of churches. His son was also a good painter, but not equal to the father.—*Pilkington.*

NEER (Arnold van der), a painter of landscapes and moonlight scenes, was born at Amsterdam in 1619, and died in 1683. His son Hendrick painted history, portrait, and landscape. He died in 1703.—*Houbraken.*

NEHEMIAH, a celebrated Jew, was the son of Hachaliah, and born in Babylon during the captivity. He became cupbearer to Artaxerxes Longomanus, who permitted him to return to his own country, and to rebuild Jerusalem. He achieved this work B.C. 454, though greatly opposed by the enemies of the Jewish nation. After governing that people with great wisdom and zeal, he died at Jerusalem, B.C. 430.—*Grey's Key O. T. Usher.*

NELLER (George Christopher), an ecclesiastic of the cathedral church of Treves, and counsellor to the prince elector, died in 1783, aged 74. He wrote, 1. Dissertatio de Decretis Basilensibus; 2. De Primatu Sanctæ Ecclesiæ Trevirensis; 3. Hermania inauguralis in magni Balduini Trevirensis documentum anecdotum; 4. De genuina idea et signis parochialitatis primitivæ ejusque principio, incorporatione ex chartis Trevirensibus confecta; 5. De Juribus parochi primitivi; 6. De sacro electionis processu; 7. De Solido ficto; de solido speciei argenteæ, de moneta rotata; de glosso Turonensi et Trevirensi, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NELSON (Robert), usually termed the *pious* Nelson, was born in London in 1656, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1680 he was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and the same year went on his travels. In 1682 he married lady Lucy, widow of sir Kingsmill Lucy, and thereby added considerably to his fortune; but the lady was a zealous Roman catholic, and it is remarkable that though they published tracts in defence of their respective and religious sentiments, the controversy did not lessen their affection for each other. After the revolution, Mr. Nelson, who could not transfer his allegiance from king James, joined in religious worship with the nonjurors, and continued so to do till 1709, when he returned to the church as established. His friendship with men of opposite sentiments was not abated; and the great archbishop Tillotson died in his arms. Mr. Nelson died in 1714

His works are; 1. The Practice of True Devotion, 12mo.; 2. Transubstantiation contrary to Scripture, 4to.; 3. Companion for the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England, 8vo.; [a very valuable work, of which there have been numerous editions.] 4. The Great Duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice, 8vo.; 5. The Life of Bishop Bull, 8vo.; 6. A Letter to Dr. Clarke on his Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, 8vo.; 7. A Letter on Church Government; 8. An Address to Persons of Quality and Estate, 8vo.; 9. The Whole Duty of a Christian, by way of Question and Answer, 12mo.—*Biog. Brit.*

NELSON (Horatio, viscount), a gallant admiral, was the fourth son of the Rev. Mr. Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe in Norfolk, where Horatio was born Sept. 29. 1758. By his mother's side he was related to the Walpoles, Cholmondelys, and Townshends. He received his education at the school of North Walsham; but at the age of twelve years he was taken to sea by his maternal uncle, captain Suckling of the Raisonable man of war. Soon afterwards the ship was put out of commission, and young Nelson went on board of a merchant-man to the West Indies. On his return he again joined his uncle, who had obtained the command of the Triumph. In 1773 a voyage was undertaken for the discovery of a north west passage, under the command of commodore Phipps and captain Lutwidge. Our young seaman entered on board the ship commanded by the latter, and distinguished himself in that perilous voyage by his skill, courage, and promptitude. Soon after his return he was appointed to a station in the Seahorse, in which he sailed to the East Indies. He qualified for a lieutenant in 1777, and received his commission as second of the Lowestoff frigate; in which he cruized against the Americans. In 1779 he obtained the rank of post captain, and was appointed to the command of the Hinchinbrooke, with which he sailed to the West Indies, and while there essentially contributed to the taking of Fort Juan in the gulph of Mexico. We find him next commanding the Boreas, having under him the duke of Clarence, who was captain of the Pegasus. While thus engaged he married the daughter of William Woodward, esq. judge of the island of Nevis, and then widow of Dr. Nesbit, a physician of that island, by whom he never had any issue. At the breaking out of the war with France he was nominated to the Agamemnon of 64 guns, on board of which he sailed to the Mediterranean, and was present at the taking possession of Toulon. He was also present at the siege of Bastia, where he served at the batteries with a body of seamen; as he afterwards did at Calvi: and while employed before that place he lost an eye. He was so active on that station that his name was dreaded throughout the Mediterranean. He was with admiral Hotham in the action with the French fleet, March 15, 1795; and the same year he took the island of Elba. In 1796 he was appointed commodore on board La Minerve, in which frigate he captured La Sabine, a forty gun ship. Soon after this he descried the Spanish fleet, and steered with the intelligence to Sir John Jervis off St. Vincent. He had scarcely communicated the news, and shifted his flag on board the Captain of 74 guns, when the enemy hove in sight. A close action ensued, which terminated in a complete victory on the side of the British, who were inferior in numbers. On this occasion commodore Nelson attacked the Santissima Trinidada of 136 guns; and afterwards he boarded and took the San Nicolas of 80 guns, from whence he proceeded in the same manner to the San Josef of 112 guns; both of which surrendered to him. For his share in this glorious victory, the commodore was honoured with the order of the Bath; and having soon afterwards hoisted his flag as rear admiral of the blue, he was appointed to command the inner squadron at the blockade of Cadiz. He there made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to bombard the city, heading his men himself. The next exploit in which he was engaged was an attempt to take possession of Teneriffe, which design also failed, with the loss of captain Bowen of the Terpsichore. In this expedition admiral Nelson lost his right arm by a cannon shot, and was carried off to the boat by his son-in-law captain Nesbit, on his back. He now returned to England for the recovery of his health, and received, the grant of a pension of one thousand pounds a year. The brave admiral, however, did not long remain inactive: he rejoined earl St. Vincent, who, on receiving intelligence of the sailing of Buonaparte from Toulon, detached sir Horatio Nelson with a squadron in pursuit of him. After exploring the coast of Italy, this indefatigable commander steered for Alexandria, where to his great mortification not a French ship was to be seen. He then sailed to Sicily, and having taken in a fresh supply of water, and obtained more correct information, returned to Alexandria, which he descried August 1, 1798 at noon. The enemy were discovered in Aboukir bay, lying at anchor in line of battle; and supported by strong batteries on an island, and strengthened by gun boats. Notwithstanding this formidable appearance, the British admiral made the signal for battle; and by a masterly and bold manœuvre, gave directions for part of his fleet to lead inside the enemy who were thus exposed between two fires. The contest was hot and bloody. Several of the French ships were soon dismasted; and at last the admiral's ship L'Orient of 120 guns took fire, and blew up. The firing, however, continued, but by the dawn of day only two sail of the line were discovered with their colours flying, all the rest having struck. These two, and two frigates, cut their cables and stood to sea. The consequence of this splendid victory, in which eleven sail of the

line were taken or deſtroyed, were, that the emperor of Germany broke off the conferences for peace at Radſtadt, and the Ottoman porte declared war againſt the French. On the Britiſh admiral honours were deſervedly poured, he was created lord Nelſon of the Nile. The grand ſignior ſent him a plume of triumph of diamonds; and the king of Naples created him duke of Bronté, and gave him an eſtate. Soon after this he ſailed for Sicily, and from thence to Naples, where he quelled a rebellion and reſtored the king. Having performed theſe and other important ſervices, lord Nelſon returned to England, and was received with enthuſiaſtic joy. A confederacy of the northern powers having alarmed the government, he was employed to diſſolve it. A fleet was fitted out, the command of which was given to admiral ſir Hyde Parker, aſſiſted by lord Nelſon. On their arrival off the Cattigat, and being refuſed a paſſage, lord Nelſon offered his ſervices for conducting the attack on the Daniſh force which was ſtationed to oppoſe an entrance. This being accepted, he ſhifted his flag to the Elephant, and paſſed the ſound with little loſs. On the 2d of April the action commenced at ten o'clock, and after a ſharp conflict ſeventeen ſail of the Danes were ſunk, burnt, or taken. A negociation was then entered into between his lordſhip and the crown prince; in conſequence of which the admiral went a-ſhore and an armiſtice was ſettled. He next obtained from the Swediſh government an order for taking off the embargo on Engliſh ſhips in the Baltic. Having accompliſhed theſe great objects, he returned to England, and was created a viſcount. In Auguſt 1801 he bombarded the enemy's flotilla of gun boats at Boulogne, but without any material effect. A treaty ſuddenly taking place, his lordſhip retired to his ſeat at Merton in Surrey; but hoſtilities recommencing he ſailed for the Mediterranean, and in March 1803 took the command of that ſtation on board the Victory. Notwithſtanding all his vigilance, the French fleet eſcaped from Toulon, and was joined by that of Cadiz; of which being appriſed he purſued them to the Weſt Indies with a far inferior force. The combined ſquadrons, however, ſtruck with terror, returned without effecting any thing; and after a partial action with ſir Robert Calder off Ferrol, reentered Cadiz. Admiral Nelſon returned to England, but ſoon ſet ſail to join his fleet off Cadiz. The French under admiral Villeneuve and the Spaniards under Gravina, ventured out with a number of troops on board, October 19 1805, and on the 21ſt, about noon, the action began off Cape Trafalgar. Lord Nelſon ordered his ſhip the Victory to be carried a-longſide his old antagoniſt, the Santiſſima Trinidada, where he was expoſed to a ſevere fire of muſketry; and not having the precaution to cover his coat, which was decorated with his ſtar and other badges of diſtinction, he became an object for the rifleſmen placed purpoſely in the tops of the Bucentaur, which lay on his quarter. A ſhot from one of theſe entered juſt below his ſhoulder of which he died in about two hours. In this action the enemy's force conſiſted of thirty three ſhips of the line and ſeveral of extraordinary magnitude; while the Britiſh were only twenty-ſeven. After the fall of lord Nelſon, the command devolved on admiral Collingwood, by whoſe bravery and ſkill a complete victory was obtained. Four ſail were carried to Gibraltar, ſixteen were deſtroyed, and ſix of thoſe which eſcaped into Cadiz were reduced to mere wrecks. Four French line of battle ſhips which hauled off in the action were afterwards taken by ſir Richard Strachan. The remains of lord Nelſon were interred with great pomp in St. Paul's cathedral, January 9, following.

NEMESIANUS (Aurelius Olympius), a Latin poet, was a native of Carthage, and lived about A.D. 281. It is ſuppoſed that he periſhed in the proſcriptions which diſgraced the beginning of Diocletian's reign. His poem, entitled, Cynegetica, was diſcovered by Sannazarius at Tours, and publiſhed, with four eclogues, by Peter Manuzio, at Venice in 1538. They have alſo been printed in the Poetæ rei Venaticæ, 1730, 2 vols. folio.—*Voſſius de Poet. Lat.*

NEMESIUS, a Greek philoſopher, who embraced the chriſtian religion, and was made biſhop of Emeſſa, in Phœnicia. He flouriſhed in the 5th century. We have by him a piece, entitled, De Natura Hominis, an edition of which appeared at Oxford in 1671.—*Dupin.*

NEMOURS (Mary de Longueville, ducheſs of), was the daughter of the duke de Longueville, and the wife of the duke de Nemours. She died in 1707, aged 82. Her Memoirs of the Court of France during the Minority of Louis XIV. are written with life and fidelity. They are commonly united with thoſe of Joly, but have alſo been printed ſeparately.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

NENNIUS, a Britiſh writer of the 9th century, who wrote the Hiſtory of Britain a Latin MS. of which is among the Cottonian MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum.—*Owen's Cambr. Biog.*

NEPER (John), or *Napier*, commonly called lord Neper, and baron of Merchiſton, was deſcended of an ancient family near Edinburgh, and born in 1550. He received a liberal education, and devoted himſelf principally to the cultivation of mathematical learning, and has immortalized his name by the diſcovery of logarithms, which he publiſhed in 1614. This invention he greatly extended and improved in 1619, when he publiſhed his Rabdologia. Neper alſo invented the five circular parts in trigonometry; and a mechanical mode of arithmetic, called Neper's Bones, or Rods. He was likewiſe deeply read in theology, and publiſhed a myſterious book on Antichriſt and the Rev

lations. He died in 1622.—*Life of Neper by lord Buchan.*

Nepos (Cornelius), a Latin hiſtorian in the reign of Auguſtus, whoſe patronage he enjoyed. Of all his works, we have only his lives of illuſtrious Greek and Roman generals; the beſt editions of which are, that of Leyden, 1773, and that of Glaſgow, 12mo. 1761.—*Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Biog. Claſſica.*

Nepos (Flavius Julius), emperor of the weſt, was a native of Dalmatia, and having married a niece of Leo I. that monarch gave him the weſtern empire. Nepos marched to Rome to ſecure his throne; after which he fixed the ſeat of government at Ravenna, but was obliged to quit that city by his general Oreſtes. He then retired to Dalmatia, where he was aſſaſſinated in 480.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

Neri (Philip de), an Italian writer, was born at Florence in 1485, of a noble family. In 1532 he was choſen by duke Alexander one of the magiſtrates, afterwards denominated ſenators. He died at Florence in 1556. His Hiſtory of Florentine Affairs, from 1215 to 1537, was printed at Augſburg in 1728.—*Tiraboſchi.*

Neri (St. Philip de), founder of the congregation of prieſts of the oratory in Italy, was born at Florence in 1515. He founded his celebrated congregation in 1550. Their engagements were to relieve poor ſtrangers and pilgrims, and to adminiſter to the ſick. Neri died in 1595, and was canonized in 1622.—*Nouv. Dict.*

Neri (Pompeio), a native of Florence, who became profeſſor of law at Piſa, and was employed in ſtate affairs by the duke of Lorraine and the empreſs Maria Thereſa. He founded the academy of botany at Florence, and died there in 1776, aged 69. He wrote Obſervations on the ancient and preſent State of the Tuſcan Nobility; on the Impoſts of Milan; on the Legal Value of Coin, and the difficulty of fixing and maintaining the ſame. There was alſo of this name and family *Anthony Neri*, who printed, at Florence in 1612, a curious book on the Art of Making Glaſs, 4to.—*Ibid.*

Nero (Claudius Domitius Cæſar), a Roman emperor, was the ſon of Caius Domitius, and of Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus. He was adopted by Claudius in A.D. 50. and four years after ſucceeded him on the throne. The commencement of his reign promiſed to be very advantageous to the Romans, who regarded him as a gift from Heaven. He was juſt, liberal, affable, poliſhed, complaiſant, and his heart ſeemed to poſſeſs every excellent quality. But all this was mere exterior, and a maſk which hid the moſt depraved mind that ever diſgraced a human being: he ſoon laid aſide his artificial virtues, and releaſed himſelf from the controul of his mother, whom he cauſed to be aſſaſſinated; and vindicated the unnatural act to the ſenate on a pretence that Agrippina had plotted againſt him. Many of the courtiers ſhared the ſame fate, and Rome was deluged with the blood of her beſt citizens. Nero plunged himſelf as deep in debauchery as in cruelty. He diſguiſed himſelf in female attire, and was publicly married to one of his eunuchs. He turned actor, pretended to excel in muſic, and even appeared as a competitor in wreſtling at the Olympic games, where, though he was defeated, the aſſeſſors and ſpectators, out of flattery, adjudged him the victor. After putting to death his wife Octavia, he ſacrificed his tutor Seneca, Lucan the poet, Petronius, and many other eminent perſons. He alſo commenced a dreadful perſecution of the Chriſtians; and having read of the burning of Troy, he cauſed Rome to be ſet on fire in ſeveral places, and during the conflagration the inhuman monſter beheld the ſcene from a high tower, where he amuſed himſelf by ſinging to his lyre. After this he built a magnificent palace, and ſaid that he could now lodge like a man. His cruelties, extravagance, and debauchery, at length rouſed the public reſentment. Piſo formed a conſpiracy againſt the tyrant, but it was diſcovered and defeated. That of Galba, however, proved more ſucceſsful, and Nero being abandoned by his flatterers, put an end to himſelf, A.D. 68.—*Suetonius in vita Nero. Tacitus.*

Nerva (Coccius), a Roman emperor, who ſucceeded Domitian, A.D. 96. He became the favourite of the Romans by his mildneſs and generoſity. He would not allow any ſtatues to be erected to his honour; at the cloſe of life his ſoldiers mutinied againſt him, on which occaſion he behaved with calmneſs and intrepidity. He then appointed Trajan his ſucceſſor amidſt the acclamations of the people. Nerva died in 98, aged 72. He was the firſt Roman emperor of foreign extraction, his father being a native of Crete.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

Nesbit (Thomas), a Scotch antiquary, was the ſon of the lord preſident Neſbit, and born at Edinburg in 1672. He wrote an excellent book on heraldry, and a vindication of Scottiſh antiquities, which is in MS. in the advocates' library at Edinburgh. He died in 1725.—*Gen. B. D.*

Nesse (Chriſtopher), a non-conformiſt divine, was born in Yorkſhire in 1621, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He became lecturer at Leeds, but was ejected in 1662; after which he preached privately and taught youth till 1672, when he opened a meeting-houſe. In 1675 he removed to London, where he preached to a congregation of diſſenters till his death in 1705. He wrote, the Crown and Glory of a Chriſtian, 12mo.; the Chriſtian's Walk and Work on Earth, 8vo.; A Proteſtant Antedote againſt the Poiſon of Popery, 8vo.; a Church Hiſtory from Adam; the Hiſtory and Myſtery of the Old and New Teſtament, 4 vols. fol.; a Divine Legacy, &c.—*Calamy. Palmer.*

Nestor, a Ruſſian monk, was born in

1056, and died about 1115. He wrote a deſcription of Ruſſia, and the annals of that country from 858 to about 1113; a German tranſlation of which was publiſhed by Muller in 1732.—*Nouv. Dict.*

Nestorius, a biſhop of Conſtantinople, in 431. He was a native of Syria; and was depoſed from his biſhopric for denying the doctrine of the incarnation, or the two natures of Chriſt. His opinions ſpread widely over the Eaſt, and ſtill have followers in thoſe parts.—*Bayle.*

Netscher (Gaſpard), an eminent portrait painter, was born at Prague in 1636, and died in Holland in 1681.—*D'Argenville.*

Neubauer (Erneſt Frederick), a proteſtant divine, was born at Magdeburgh in 1705. He was profeſſor of antiquities and afterwards of theology at Gieſſen, where he died in 1748. His works are, Academic Diſſertations; Explications of Paſſages of Scripture; Sermons; Lives of Profeſſors of Divinity at Gieſſen.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Neubauer (Francis), a muſician, was born in Bohemia and educated at Prague and Vienna. He became muſic-maſter in the chapel of the prince of Naſſau, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſome beautiful compoſitions; but he was exceſſively addicted to drinking. He died in 1795.—*Necrology.*

Neve (Timothy), an Engliſh divine, was born in Shropſhire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He became prebendary of Lincoln, archdeacon of Huntingdon, and rector of Alwalton, in Huntingdonſhire, where he died about 1740. He communicated to the Spalding ſociety an Eſſay on the Invention of Printing, and on our firſt Printers.—*Biblioth. Topog. Brit.*

Nevers (Philip-Julien Mazarin Mancini, duke de), was the nephew of the cardinal Mazarin, and born at Rome in 1631. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf as the patron of Pradon againſt Racine, which produced ſharp controverſies among the wits. The duke wrote ſome ſonnets on that occaſion, and other poems of little merit. He died in 1707.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Newcome (Thomas), an ingenious divine, was born in Herefordſhire, and educated at Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford. In 1734 he became rector of Stopham, in Suſſex, after which he kept a reſpectable ſchool at Hackney. He wrote excellent poems, and turned Hervey's Meditations into blank verſe.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Newcome (William), ſucceſſively biſhop of Oſſory and Waterford, and archbiſhop of Armagh, was a divine of profound learning and amiable manners. He was a member of the royal Iriſh academy, and died in 1799. He publiſhed a Harmony of the Goſpels; Letter to Dr Prieſtley on the Duration of our Lord's Miniſtry, 8vo.; Obſervations on our Lord's Conduct, 4to.; an improved Verſion of the twelve Minor Prophets, 4to.; another of Ezekiel; a Review of the chief Difficulties in the Goſpel Hiſtory relating to our Lord's Reſurrection; an Hiſtorical Review of the Engliſh Biblical Tranſlations. After his death was publiſhed his Verſion of the New Teſtament, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Gent. Mag.*

Newcomen (Matthew), a non-conformiſt divine, who was ejected from the living of Dedham, in Eſſex, in 1662. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. He was alſo a member of the Weſtminſter aſſembly of divines, and had a concern in drawing up their catechiſm. Mr. Newcomen was one of the five who wrote Smectymnuus, a piece againſt biſhop Hall's Vindication of Epiſcopacy. That barbarous word, pretty well ſuited to the treatiſe, was made up of the initials of the author's names, viz. S,tephen, M,arſhal, E,dmund C,alamy, T,homas Y,oung, M,atthew N,ewcomen, W,illiam S,purſtow. After Newcomen was ejected for non-formity he went to Leyden, where he died in 1666.—*Calamy.*

Newhoff (Theodore Baron), commonly called *king of Corſica*, was the ſon of Anthony, baron de Newhoff, and de Stein, in Weſtphalia; who, marrying the daughter of a merchant, thereby incurred the hatred of his relations, and was obliged to emigrate to France. By the intereſt of the ducheſs of Orleans he obtained a place at the court of Lorrain. Theodore-Steven, his ſon, was born at Metz about 1696. He was for ſome time in the ſuite of baron de Gortz, the Swediſh miniſter, but when that intriguing ſtateſman was executed at Stockholm, Theodore entered into the Spaniſh ſervice. Soon after this he married mademoiſelle Kilmanſeg, maid of honour to the queen, by whom he had a ſon, who was afterwards known in this country by the name of Colonel Frederick. Theodore next went to France, and had ſome concern with Law, the Scotch adventurer. From thence he paſſed into Holland and England, and in 1736 was at Leghorn. The Corſicans being at that time in ſtate of inſurrection, Theodore went to that iſland, where the inhabitants choſe him for their king. The ſtate of Genoa declared him and his adherents traitors, but Theodore having muſtered an army of 25,000 men, took the city of Baſtia. He relied on ſome foreign powers for ſupport, but England and France forbade their ſubjects from aſſiſting the malcontents. However, he received large ſums of money, and inſtituted a military order, called the order of deliverance; but the failure in the expected ſuccours changed the face of his affairs; and he therefore reſolved on quitting the iſland, but firſt appointed deputies to manage affairs in his abſence. He went from thence in diſguiſe, but was ſeized at Naples, and caſt into the fortreſs of Cueta. On obtaining his liberty he viſited England, where he was reduced to poverty, and thrown into the king's bench for debt. In 1756 he took the benefit of the act of inſolvency, and regiſtered his kingdom for the benefit of his creditors at Guildhall. He died at his lo-

or's in 1796, and was interred in the bury-ng-ground of St. Anne's, Soho, where a monument was erected to his memory by Horace Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford. —*Necrology*, 1798.

NEWLAND (Peter), the ſon of a carpenter Dimmermeer, near Amſterdam, was born 1764. In his childhood he evinced proofs an extraordinary genius, and at the age ten produced ſome pieces of poetry, and ſolved problems in the mathematics with-t having had a maſter. The Batavian vernment appointed him one of the com-iſſioners of longitude; and he was ſucceſ-rely profeſſor of mathematics and philoſo-y at Utrecht and Amſterdam. He died in 94. His works are, 1. Poems in Dutch; On the Means of enlightening a People; On the general Utility of the Mathematics; Of the Syſtem of Lavoiſier; 5. On the rm of the Globe; 6. On the Courſe of mets, and of the Uncertainty of their Re-rn; 7. On aſcertaining the Latitude at a; 8. Treatiſe on Navigation.—*Nouv. Ec. Hiſt.*

NEWTON (John), an Engliſh divine and athematician, was born at Oundle, in rthamptonſhire, in 1622, and educated at mund hall, Oxford. In 1661 he was ated D. D. appointed king's chaplain, and tor of Roſs, in Herefordſhire, where he d in 1678. His works are, 1. Aſtrono-a Britannica, 4to.; 2. Help to Calculation, h Tables of Declination, Aſcenſion, &c.; Trigonometria Britannica, folio.; 4. Geo-trical Trigonometry; 5 Mathematical ements, &c.—*Martin's Biog. Phil.*

NEWTON (ſir Iſaac), the prince of philo-hers, was deſcended of an ancient family Lincolnſhire, and born at Woolſtrope, in t county, on Chriſtmas day in 1642. ing his father in his childhood the care of n devolved on his mother; who gave him excellent education, though ſhe married econd time. In 1654 he was ſent to intham ſchool, and at the age of eighteen moved to Trinity college, Cambridge, ere he had the learned Mr. (afterwards) Iſaac Barrow for his tutor. Under that mathematician Mr. Newton made a ra-progreſs. After going through Euclid's ments, the moſt difficult problems in ch were very eaſy and familiar to him, proceeded to the ſtudy of Deſcartes's geo-ry, with Oughtred's Clavis, and Kep-s Optics, in all of which he made mar-l notes as he went along; and this al-s continued to be his method of ſtudy. was in this early courſe that he invented method of ſeries and fluxions, which he rwards brought to perfection, though his m to the diſcovery was unjuſtly con-ed by Leibnitz, who obtained a knowledge t in 1676 from the author himſelf. At age of twenty-two Mr. Newton took his ree of bachelor of arts, and about the ſame e he applied to the grinding of optic ſes for teleſcopes; and having procured a glaſs priſm in order to try the phænomena of colours lately diſcovered by Grimaldi, the reſult of his obſervations was his new theory of light and colours. On the breaking out of the plague in 1665 he retired to his country ſeat, where, ſecluded from converſation and books, his active and penetrating mind ſtarted that hint which gave riſe to his celebrated ſyſtem of the univerſe. He was ſitting alone in his garden when ſome apples falling from a tree led his thoughts to the ſubject of gravity; and reflecting on the power of that principle, he began to conſider that as it is not diminiſhed at the remoteſt diſtance from the centre of the earth, it may be extended as far as the moon, and to all the planetary bodies. This ſubject he afterwards reſumed on the occaſion of the great comet in 1680, and in 1687 the important principle which forms the foundation of the Newtonian philoſophy was firſt publiſhed under the title of *Philoſophiæ Naturalis principia Mathematica*. On our author's return to the univerſity, in 1667, he was choſen fellow of his college, and took his degree of maſter of arts. Two years afterwards he ſucceeded Dr. Barrow in the mathematical profeſſorſhip, on which occaſion he read a courſe of optical lectures in Latin. He had not finiſhed them in 1671, when he was choſen fellow of the royal ſociety, to which learned body he communicated his theory of light and colours, which was followed by his account of a new teleſcope invented by him, and other intereſting papers. When the privileges of the univerſity of Cambridge were attacked by James II. Mr. Newton was appointed to appear as one of her delegates in the high-commiſſion court, where he pleaded with ſo much ſtrength that the king thought proper to ſtop his proceedings. He was next choſen a member of the convention parliament, in which he ſat till it was diſſolved. In 1696 he was made warden of the mint, and afterwards maſter of that office; which place he diſcharged with the greateſt honour till his death. On his laſt promotion he nominated Mr. Whiſton to fill his chair at Cambridge with all the profits of the place, and reſigned it entirely to him in 1703. The ſame year our author was choſen preſident of the royal ſociety, in which ſtation he continued twenty-five years. He was alſo a member of the academy of ſciences at Paris, having been choſen in 1699. In 1704 he publiſhed his treatiſe of the Reflections, Refractions, Inflections, and Colours of Light, which was afterwards tranſlated into ſeveral languages, and went through many editions. The next year queen Anne conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In the ſucceeding reign he was very often at court, and the princeſs of Wales, afterwards queen Caroline, frequently converſed with him on philoſophical ſubjects. About 1718 he communicated to her royal highneſs the outlines of his treatiſe on ancient chronology, with which ſhe was ſo pleaſed that ſhe never would part with it. A

ſurreptitious copy of it was, however, obtained and carried to France by the abbé Conti, who tranſlated and printed it with obſervations. On this ſir Iſaac publiſhed a paper on the ſubject in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and the work at length in Engliſh, in quarto. After enjoying an uncommon ſhare of health, owing to his activity and temperance, till he was fourſcore years old, this great man began to be afflicted with an incontinence of urine, which was followed by a ſtone in the bladder. The laſt twenty days of his life were attended with much pain, yet amidſt the ſevereſt agonies he never cried out or expreſſed the ſlighteſt impatience. He died March 20th, 1726, and after lying in ſtate in the Jeruſalem chamber the body was interred in Weſtminſter abbey, the lord chancellor, the dukes of Montroſe and Roxburgh, and three earls, bearing the pall. A ſtately monument has been erected over his remains at the entrance into the choir. Sir Iſaac was of a middling ſtature, and his countenance was pleaſing and venerable. He never made uſe of ſpectacles, and during his whole life loſt but one tooth. He was of a very meek diſpoſition, and a great lover of peace. To his other great qualities he added a ſerious and devout reverence or religion. His favourite ſtudy was the Bible; the prophecies of which he illuſtrated by his reſearches. He conformed to the church of England, but he lived in friendſhip with good men of all communions; and he was an enemy to every kind of perſecution. Sir Iſaac had a great abhorrence of infidelity, and never failed to reprove thoſe who made free with revelation in his preſence, of which the following is an inſtance: The learned Dr. Halley was ſceptically inclined, and ſometimes took the liberty of ſporting with the ſcriptures. On one ſuch occaſion ſir Iſaac ſaid to him — 'Dr. Halley, I am always glad to hear you when you ſpeak about aſtronomy, or other parts of mathematics, becauſe that is a ſubject which you have ſtudied, and well underſtand; but you ſhould not talk of Chriſtianity, for you have *not* ſtudied it; I *have*, and know you know nothing of the matter." Sir Iſaac was never married, and, perhaps, had never time to think of it, being conſtantly immerſed in the profoundeſt ſtudies, and not being willing to have them broken by domeſtic concerns. A complete and elegant edition of his works was publiſhed with illuſtrations by Dr. (now biſhop) Horſley, in 1779, in five volumes, quarto.—*Biog. Brit.*

NEWTON (Thomas), a divine and phyſician, was born at Preſbury, in Cheſhire, and educated firſt at Oxford and next at Cambridge. He taught ſchool at Macclesfield, and practiſed phyſic, after which he obtained the living of Ilford, in Eſſex, where he died in 1607. He wrote the Hiſtory of the Saracens, 4to.; Approved Medicines and cordial Recepts, 8vo.; Illuſtrium aliquot Anglorum encomia, 4to; Directions for the Health of Magiſtrates and Students; Herbal of the Bible, 8vo. &c.—*Wood.*

NEWTON (Richard), an Engliſh divine, was born in Buckinghamſhire, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, from whence he was elected to Chriſt church, Oxford. In 1710 he was appointed principal of Hart-hall, which houſe was converted into a college by his means in 1740, under the name of Hertford college. Dr. Newton was alſo canon of Chriſt church, and died in 1753. He wrote a book againſt pluralities and non-reſidence, another on Univerſity Education; and he publiſhed an edition of Theophraſtus with notes.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

NEWTON (Thomas), an eminent prelate, was born at Lichfield, in Staffordſhire, in 1704. After finiſhing his education at Weſtminſter ſchool he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was choſen fellow. After entering into orders he became curate of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, and aſſiſtant preacher to the rector, Dr. Trebeck, whoſe daughter he married. He was alſo reader and afternoon preacher at Groſvenor chapel. In 1744 he obtained the rectory of St. Mary le Bow, London, and the year following took his degree of doctor in divinity. In 1747 he was choſen lecturer of St. George, Hanover ſquare; and in 1749 he publiſhed an edition of the Paradiſe Loſt with notes ſelected from various authors and many of his own. He alſo prefixed a curious and well-written life of the author. In 1756 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king; and afterwards obtained a prebendal ſtall in St. Peter's church, Weſtminſter. Having loſt his wife, he married in 1761 the widow of the rev. Mr. Hand, and daughter of John lord Liſburne. The ſame year he kiſſed the king's hand on being promoted to the biſhopric of Briſtol. He was offered the primacy of Ireland in 1764, but declined it. Four years afterwards he accepted the deanry of St. Paul's, London, which, with his biſhopric, he held to his death in 1782. Biſhop Newton was a man of conſiderable learning and piety, of much obſervation and liberality. His principal work is a courſe of Diſſertations on the Prophecies, in two vols. 8vo. After his death were publiſhed his Miſcellaneous Works with his Memoirs, written by himſelf.

NICAISE (Claude), a French antiquary and eccleſiaſtic, was born at Dijon. He reſided many years at Rome; and died at Valley, in his own country, in 1701, aged 7[illegible]. He publiſhed, 1 De Nummo Pantheo; A Diſcourſe on the Form and Figure of the Syrens; 3. A Diſſertation on two of Raphael's Pictures.—*Moreri.*

NICANDER of Colophon, a grammarian, poet, and phyſician, who flouriſhed B. C. 140. Two poems of his are extant, entitled Theriaca and Alexipharmaca, which have been printed in the Corpus Poetarum G[illegible]

m, 2 vols. folio; and ſeparately at Flo-
e in 1764, 8vo.—*Voſſius de Poet. Græc.*

ICAUSIS, or, according to the Arabians,
KIS, queen of Sheba, who viſited Solo-
upon the report of his wiſdom. Her
try was probably that part of Arabia
which was inhabited by the Sabeans;
Joſephus pretends that ſhe reigned over
t and Ethiopia —*Moreri.*

ICHOLLS (Richard), an Engliſh poet,
born in 1584. He wrote additions to
Mirror for Magiſtrates; England's
; and other poems.—*Phillips's Theatrum*
rum.

ICEPHORUS I. emperor of the eaſt, was
ceellor of the empire, but took the
ne, in 802, from the empreſs Irene,
n he baniſhed to the iſle of Mytylene.
firſt part of his reign was auſpicious;
fterwards he committed ſuch cruelties
his ſubjects revolted, and proclaimed
nnes, ſurnamed the Turk, emperor.
nnes however was defeated, and ſent
monaſtery, where he was deprived of
yes. The Bulgarians having invaded
mpire, and ravaged Thrace, Nicepho-
marched againſt them, but was van-
ed and ſlain, A.D. 811.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

CCEPHORUS II. (Phocas), a nobleman of
antinople, whoſe character was ſo
ar, that he was raiſed to the imperial
n 963. He married the widow of his
eſſor, Romanus the Younger, and
the Saracens out of a great part of
He was aſſaſſinated by John Zimiſ-
nd other conſpirators in 969.—*Ibid.*

CEPHORUS III. was inveſted with the
by the army which he commanded
7. He was deprived of this dignity
31, by his general Alexis Comnenus,
ent him to a convent, where he died
after.—*Ibid.*

EPHORUS (Gregorius), a Greek hiſto-
f the 14th century, who compiled a
of the Eaſtern empire from 1204 to
which was printed in France in 1702,
ols. folio.—*Moreri.*

EPHORUS (Calliſtus), a Greek hiſto-
the ſame age with the preceding.
ote an eccleſiaſtical hiſtory from the
f Chriſt to A.D. 610, the beſt edition
h is that of Paris in 1630.—*Ibid.*

EPHORUS (Blemmidas), a monk of
Athos, in the 13th century. He re-
the patriarchate of Conſtantinople
is partiality to the Roman church.
ote two treatiſes concerning the pre-
of the Holy Ghoſt, printed at Rome
.—*Ibid.*

ERON (John Francis), an ingenious
and mathematician, was born at Pa-
1613. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by
ll in optics, on which ſubject he
ſome curious works, the beſt of
is entitled, Thaumaturgus Opticus:
miranda Optices, Catoptrices et Diop-
He died in 1646.—*Ibid.*

ERON (John Peter), an eminent bio-
grapher, was born at Paris in 1685. He entered into the religious order of the Barnabites, and became a celebrated preacher. He was alſo ſucceſſively profeſſor of philoſophy and theology, and librarian to his ſociety. He died in 1738. His works are, 1. Memoirs of Men illuſtrious in the Republic of Letters, with an Account of their Works, in 44 vols.; 2. a Tranſlation of Dr. Hancock's book on the Virtues of Common Water, 2 vols. 12mo.; 3. the Converſion of England to Chriſtianity, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

NICETAS (David), a Greek hiſtorian of the 9th century, who wrote the Life of St. Ignatius, patriarch of Conſtantinople, of which a Latin tranſlation was printed at Ingolſtadt in 1504.—*Moreri.*

NICETAS (ſurnamed Serron), biſhop of Heraclea in the 11th century, who wrote Panegyrics on St. Gregory Nazianzen; Commentaries on the Scriptures; and other works —*Ibid.*

NICETAS (Achominates), a Greek hiſtorian, who died at Nice in 1206. He wrote Annals from 1118 to 1205, of which a Latin verſion appeared at Baſil in 1557, and at Geneva in 1593.—*Moreri.*

NICHOLAS (Abraham), an Engliſh penman, was born in London in 1692. He publiſhed Examples of Penmanſhip; the Penman's Aſſiſtant; and the Complete Writing-maſter. He died about 1744.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

NICHOLLS (William), an Engliſh divine, was born in Buckinghamſhire in 1664, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, after which he became fellow of Merton college, and took his degree of D.D. in 1695; at which time he was rector of Selſey in Suſſex. He died about 1712. Dr. Nicholls publiſhed ſeveral valuable works: the principal of which were, 1. A Conference with a Theiſt, 2 vols. 8vo.; 2. Defenſio Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ, 1707, 12mo.; of this uſeful book he afterwards publiſhed an edition in Engliſh in octavo; 3. A Commentary on the Book of Common-prayer, folio and octavo.—*Ib.*

NICHOLLS (Frank), an eminent Engliſh phyſician, was born at London in 1699. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, from whence he removed to Oxford, where he took his degrees, and became reader of anatomy. On leaving the univerſity he ſettled in London, and in 1743 married a daughter of Dr. Mead, by whom he had five children. He was eminent as a lecturer on anatomy and the practice of phyſic; but he was guilty of a culpable cuſtom in perverting the minds of his pupils to infidelity while teaching them the principles of medical ſcience. He was phyſician to George II. an account of whoſe death he publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. He died in 1779. Dr. Nicholls was alſo the author of a tract De Anima Medica, and a diſſertation De Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Homine.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Nicias, an Athenian commander, who, by his merit, roſe to the higheſt offices in his country. He ſignalized himſelf in the war of the Peloponneſus, which he had the honour of finiſhing. Afterwards he was appointed to command with Eurymedon and Demoſthenes againſt Sicily. Theſe three generals laid ſiege to Syracuſe for two years, but finding it impregnable they were about to retire, but were attacked by the Syracuſans, and Nicias and Demoſthenes, with a great part of their troops, made priſoners. Nicias was put to death by the Syracuſans B.C. 413. There were two others of this name, the one a painter mentioned by Pliny, and the other a grammarian, who was the friend of Pompey and Cicero.—*Plut. Plin. Suet.*

Nicodemus, a jewiſh ſenator who viſited our Saviour by night, and afterwards became his diſciple, though ſecretly. But when Jeſus Chriſt was crucified he avowed himſelf, and, together with Joſeph of Arimathea, paid the laſt duties of regard to his maſter. The jews, it is ſaid, intended to have put him to death, but were hindered by his relation Gamaliel. They, however, depoſed and excommunicated him. There is a pretended goſpel under the name of Nicodemus; but it is full of errors, and was compoſed by the Manichees.—*Dupin. Cave. Moſheim.*

Nicolai (John), a dominican, was born at Monza, in the dioceſe of Verdun, in 1594. He profeſſed theology above twenty years with great reputation at Paris, and died in 1673. He publiſhed a complete edition of the works of Thomas Aquinas, in 19 vols. folio.; alſo five diſſertations on points of eccleſiaſtical diſcipline; a piece againſt Arnauld, and other works.—*Moreri.*

Nicolas, one of the ſeven deacons mentioned in the Acts. He was a proſelyte of Antioch; but afterwards founded a ſect called by his name which allowed adultery, and to eat meats offered to idols. Some writers, however, diſtinguiſh the author of this hereſy from Nicolas the Deacon.—*Dupin Cave.*

Nicolas I. pope, called the Great, was a native of Rome, and ſucceeded Benedict III. in 858. He had a conteſt with Photius, the intruding patriarch of Conſtantinople. Nicolas died in 867.—*Dupin. Bower.*

Nicolas II. was a native of Burgundy, and became archbiſhop of Florence, and was elected pope in 1058. He was oppoſed by a rival who called himſelf Benedict X. who was ſoon depoſed. Nicolas died in 1061. —*Ibid.*

Nicolas III. an Italian of noble family, obtained the tiara in 1277. He ſent miſſionaries to convert heathen countries, and died in 1280.—*Ibid.*

Nicolas IV. a native of Arcoli, was choſen pope in 1288. He endeavoured to excite a new croiſade, but without ſucceſs. This diſappointment haſtened his death, which happened in 1292. He compiled ſome Commentaries on the Scriptures, and on the Sentences of Lombard.—*Ibid.*

Nicolas V. cardinal biſhop of Bologna, was elected pope after Eugenius IV. in 1447. He reſtored peace to the church and to Europe, and celebrated on that account a jubilee at Rome in 1450. The misfortunes of the chriſtians in the eaſt oppreſſed him with grief, and he died in 1455.—*Ibid.*

Nicolas de Lyra, ſo named from the place of his birth, a town in Normandy. He is ſaid to have been a jew, but on turning chriſtian, became a member of the order of friars minors in 1291. He read lectures in divinity with great reputation, and was admitted to the confidence of Jane, wife of Philip VI. who named him one of the executors of her will. He died at Paris in 1340. His works are, Commentaries upon the Bible, Antwerp, 6 vols. folio.; a Diſputation againſt the Jews; another in defence of the New Teſtament, againſt a Rabbin.—*Moreri.*

Nicolas *of Munſter*, author of a ſect called the *family of love*, about 1540. He pretended to inſpiration, and ſaid that, as the divine ſpirit reſided in him, he was greater than Jeſus Chriſt. He wrote ſome books, as the Goſpel of the Kingdom; the Land of Peace, &c. His ſect made their appearance in England in the reign of Elizabeth, and in the ſucceeding one they addreſſed a confeſſion of their faith to James I.—*Moſheim. Neal. Puritans.*

Nicolas *of Piſa*, an architect and ſculptor, who flouriſhed in the 13th century. He built a magnificent church at Bologna, where he conſtructed a ſuperb monument to St. Dominic.—*D'Argenville.*

Nicole (Claude), counſellor to the king of France, was born at Chartres in 1611, and died in 1685. A collection of his poems, of indifferent merit, was printed at Paris, 2 vols. 12mo. 1693.—*Moreri.*

Nicole (Peter), a relation of the preceding, was born at Chartres in 1625. He became a member of the ſociety of Port Royal, where he taught youth with great reputation, and aſſiſted Arnauld in many of his works. In 1677 he quitted France on account of the perſecution againſt the janſeniſts, but ſome time after he obtained leave to return to Paris. In his latter years he eſpouſed the cauſe of Boſſuet againſt the quietiſts, and was engaged in other controverſies. He died in 1695. His moral eſſays are eſteemed; alſo is his treatiſe on preſerving peace in ſociety. His other works are chiefly polemical. —*Niceron.*

Nicole (Francis), a mathematician, born at Paris in 1683, and died in 1758. He became a member of the academy of ſciences in 1706. Nicole was a profound geometrician, and gave to the academy ſeveral valuable papers, particularly one on lines of the third order.— *Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Nicolo *del Abbate*, an eminent painter, was born at Modena in 1512. He ob-

his ſurname from being patronized by imatice, abbot of St. Martin, who took m to France in 1552, and employed him ſeveral works. The ſtyle of Nicolo ap- oached to that of Julio Romano, and of rmeſan.—*De Piles.*

NICOLSON (William), a learned prelate, s born at Orton in Cumberland, about 55, and educated at Queen's college, Ox- d, of which he became fellow. He was firſt archdeacon, and afterwards biſhop Carliſle, from whence in 1717 he was nſlated to the biſhopric of Derry in Ire- d. He died in 1727, juſt as he was pro- ted to the archbiſhopric of Caſhel. He s a learned antiquary, and publiſhed ſe- ral curious works, the chief of which is his gliſh Hiſtorical Library, folio, 1714.—*Biog. it.*

NICOMEDES, an ancient mathematician, o is celebrated for his diſcovery of the ve called the conchoid. He flouriſhed the ſecond century of the chriſtian æra. *Voſſius de Mathem.*

NICOT (John), a French courtier, who ſent by Francis I. ambaſſador to Portu- , from whence he brought the plant ned tobacco, but which in France has n, out of compliment to the importer, ed *nicotiana*. He died in 1600. Nicot te a book on navigation; and the Trea- of French language, a Dictionary, &c.— reri.

NIDHARD (John Everard), a German je- , who accompanied the archduchefs ria to Spain, when ſhe married Philip That monarch made him his con- ential miniſter, which occaſioned many utes between the jeſuit and the duke of ma, to whom Nidhard once ſaid, "It is that ought to reſpect me, as I have every your God in my hand, and your queen at feet." He was however a miſerable mi- r, and brought the affairs of the nation to d condition. On being diſgraced he re- d to Rome, where he was made ambaſſador he pope to the court of Spain, with the title ardinal. He died in 1681. Nidhard wrote books on the immaculate conception of Virgin Mary.—*Moreri.*

NIEUHOFF (John de), a Dutch voyager he middle of the 17th century. He e a curious account of his embaſſy the Dutch Eaſt India company to the eror of China. It is in Churchill's ection of Voyages and Travels.— eri.

NIEUWENTYT (Bernard), an eminent h philoſopher and mathematician, was at Weſtraadytte, in North Holland, in . He ſtudied medicine, and became hyſician and magiſtrate at Purme- , where he died in 1730. His s are, Conſiderations on the Analyſis of atities infinitely ſmall; Analyſis of es by the Doctrine of Infinites; Con- ations on the Principles of the Differ- ential Calculus; Contemplations on the Univerſe; this has been tranſlated into Engliſh, under the title of The Religious Philoſopher, in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Martin's Biog. Phil.*

NIGER (C. Peſcennius Juſtus), governor of Syria, and ſo diſtinguiſhed by his valour and prudence, that the Roman ſoldiers proclaimed him emperor at Antioch A.D. 193. He had many virtues, but did not long enjoy his high dignity, being defeated and ſlain by Severus in 195.—*Crevier.*

NIGIDIUS FICULUS (Publius), a learned Roman in the time of Cicero, whom he aſſiſted in defeating the conſpiracy of Cataline, but having taken part with Pompey againſt Cæſar, he was exiled, and died in 45. B.C. He was addicted to aſtrology, and ſome of his pieces are extant.

NIGRISOLI (Jerome), a learned phyſician, who died at Ferrara in 1689, aged 69. He wrote, Progymnaſmata Medica, printed at Guaſtalla in 1665. His ſon *Francis* was alſo a phyſician, and a learned writer. He died in 1727, aged 79. He wrote ſome medical works; but it is uncertain which of theſe perſons was the author of a curious book *De charta veterum, ejuſque uſu.*—*Moreri.*

NIKON, patriarch of Ruſſia, was born of an obſcure family in Novogorod. He was advanced to the patriarchate in 1652, and enjoyed the particular favour of the czar Alexiowitz. Nikon introduced into the Ruſſian church the method of chanting, and called a council for reſtoring the ſacred text according to the ancient verſions. A new edition of the Bible was accordingly publiſhed at Moſcow, under the ſanction of the patriarch; but it gave great diſſatisfaction to the prieſts. Nikon compoſed a Chronicle of Ruſſian Affairs to the reign of Alexiowitz, which was printed at Peterſburg in 1767, in 2 vols. 4to. By the intrigues of his enemies he was deprived of his dignity and ſent to priſon; but the emperor Feodor reſtored him to liberty. He died in 1681.—*Hiſt. Ruſſia. Moreri.*

NINUS, the founder of the Aſſyrian empire, was the ſon of Belus. He built Nineveh, after which he conquered the Bactrians, as he had before a part of Egypt and India. Ninus married Semiramis, to whom he left his throne about 2164 B.C. —*Univ. Hiſt.*

NIPHUS (Auguſtin), an Italian writer of the 16th century, was born in Calabria. Pope Leo X. made him count palatin, and gave him other marks of his favour. He died about 1550. His principal works are, Commentaries on Ariſtotle and Averroes, 14 vols. folio; and treatiſes de Amore and de falſa diluvii prognoſticatione, 4to.—*Tiraboſchi.*

NISBET (ſir John), lord advocate of Scotland in the reign of Charles II. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by pleading againſt the ſtanding militia in that country, and he was one

of the commiſſioners appointed to treat with thoſe of England, concerning the union of the two kingdoms.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Nivelle de la Chaussee (Peter Claude), a French poet, was born of a wealthy family at Paris in 1692, and died there in 1754. He was a member of the French academy and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſome eſteemed plays, as the School of Mothers; Melanides, and the Governant, comedies; and Maximian, and George Barnwell, tragedies. His works were printed at Paris in 1763, 5 vols. 12mo. —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Nivernois (Louis-Julius Mancini, duke de), miniſter of ſtate, member of the French academy, and of that of belles lettres, was born at Paris in 1716. After ſerving in the army ſome time he was ſent ambaſſador to Rome, next to Berlin, and laſtly to London, where he negociated the peace of 1763. On his return to France he devoted himſelf chiefly to literary purſuits, and produced ſeveral poetical imitations of Virgil, Horace, Tibullus, Ovid, Arioſto, and Milton, which diſplay a fine taſte. He alſo wrote Letters on the Uſe of the Mind; Dialogues of the Dead; Reflections on the Genius of Horace, that of Boileau, and that of John Baptiſt Rouſſeau; the Life of Abbé Barthelemi; Reflections on Alexander and Charles XII.; Tranſlation of Tacitus's Life of Agricola; another of Pope's Eſſay on Man; Collection of Fables, &c. The duke died in 1798.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Nizolius (Marius), an Italian grammarian, who publiſhed in 1553 a treatiſe De veris Principiis et verâ Ratione Philoſophandi contra pſeudo-philoſophos. He alſo compiled a Latin dictionary of the words and expreſſions which are in Cicero, folio — *Tiraboſchi.*

Noah, the ſon of Lamech, was born 2978 B.C. The Almighty, deſigning to puniſh the wickedneſs of mankind, commanded Noah to build an ark to ſave himſelf and family, and when it was completed a deluge of waters overwhelmed the globe, and every living creature periſhed, except thoſe in the ark Seven months after the commencement of the flood, the ark reſted on mount Ararat; and Noah offered a ſacrifice to the Lord who made him a covenant with him. After this, Noah cultivated the land, and planted the vine; but having drank of the juice of the grape, he was diſcovered lying aſleep by his ſon Ham, who inſtead of being concerned at his father's weakneſs, called his brothers Shem and Japhet to witneſs the indecent ſpectacle. They, however, covered Noah with a mantle, and when he awoke and underſtood what had paſſed, he uttered a prophetic curſe on the poſterity of Ham. The patriarch died B.C. 2029. Almoſt all nations have retained traditionary notions of the deluge, and veſtiges of it are to be ſeen in various parts of the world. Noah appears evidently to be the ſame with the Saturn or the heathen mythology.—*Bible. Univ. Hiſt.*

Noailles (Adrian Maurice, duke de), a celebrated French general, was born of a noble family, and evinced early in life eminent talents for the military profeſſion. He ſerved with his father in Catalonia, and afterwards under Vendome, both in Spain and Flanders. In 1708 he commanded in Rouſillon, and gained ſeveral advantages over the enemy. In 1710 he made himſelf maſter of Gironne, one of the moſt important places in Catalonia, for which Philip V. created him a grandee of Spain, and Louis XIV. made him field marſhal. In the ſucceeding reign he was appointed preſident of the council of finances; but when Dubois obtained the aſcendancy in the miniſtry, Noailles was exiled. On the death of that miniſter he was recalled and reſtored to his place. In the war of 1733 he commanded at the ſiege of Philipſburg, and obliged the Germans to abandon Worms. He afterwards ſerved with great reputation in Italy. The duke died in 1766.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Noailles (Louis-Anthony de), uncle of the preceding was born in 1651. He devoted himſelf to the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and in 1676 was nominated biſhop of Cahors, from whence he was removed to Chalons, and laſtly to the ſee of Paris, in 1695. He made excellent rules for the conduct of his clergy; but his peace was diſturbed by the jeſuits in conſequence of the approbation which he gave to Queſnel's Reflections on the New Teſtament. In 1700 he was honoured with the dignity of cardinal, on which occaſion Louis XIV. ſaid to him, "I have more pleaſure in procuring for you the cardinal hat than you have in receiving it." Notwithſtanding this the king was afterwards prejudiced againſt him by father Tellier, the jeſuit. Pope Clement XI. was alſo ſet againſt the archbiſhop, and iſſued his famous bull *Unigenitus*, on occaſion of Queſnel's book which the latter had ſanctioned. The cardinal was exiled; but after the death of Louis, Tellier was baniſhed in his turn, and the archbiſhop recalled. He died in 1729. His brother Gaſton ſucceeded him in the biſhopric of Chalons, and died in 1720.—*Moreri.*

Noble (Euſtache de), a French writer was born at Troyes in 1643 He became procurator-general in the parliament of Metz but being accuſed of corruption in that office he was ſent to the priſon of the Chatelet and condemned to be baniſhed for nine years. From this ſentence he appealed, and was removed to the Conciergerie, where he contracted an intimacy with a female priſoner called Gabrielle Perreau, but generally known by the name of *La Belle Epicière*. The conſequence of this connexion was three children. After leading a wandering and diſſolute life he died in 1711. He wrote Hiſtory of the Republic of Holland; Re-

of the State of Genoa; Dissertation on Year of Christ's Nativity; Secret History of the Conspiracy of the Family of Pazzi inst the Medici; and several romances and er works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

NOGAROLA, the name of several ladies of ona who were distinguished in the 16th tury. *Antoinette*, celebrated for her beauty learning, married Salvatico Bonicolti, a tleman of Mantua. Her daughter *Angela* oted herself to the study of the scriptures, wrote an Explanation of the Prophecies. a understood the languages, philosophy, theology; and acquired so great a fame cardinal Bessarion made a journey to ona on purpose to converse with her. She in 1468, aged 38. Her letters are ly esteemed. She also wrote a dissertaon this question, whether the sin of m or Eve was the greater? She took the of the woman against Louis Foscaro, who nded Adam as the least culpable. *Gene*e and *Laura*, sisters of Isotta, were also nguished for their literary talents *Louis arola*, of the same family, published several translations from the Greek. He ared with advantage at the council of nt, and died at Verona in 1559.—*Tira*i.

NOLDIUS (Christian), a Danish divine, born in 1626. He became rector of college of Landscroon, and afterwards ssor of divinity at Copenhagen, where ied in 1683. His Concordantia particum Hebræco-Chaldaicarum Veteris Testati is an excellent work. The best edii is that of Jena in 1734, 4to. Noldius also the author of Historia Idumæa; Sam Historiarum et Antiquitatum Synop- Logica, &c.—*Moreri.*

NOLLET (John Anthony), a French di- and philosophical writer, was born at ore in the diocese of Noyon in 1700. tudied at Beauvais and Paris. In 1734 isited London, and was chosen a member e royal society. On his return to Paris ommenced a course of lectures in expental philosophy, to which he added illusons of chemistry, anatomy, and natural ry. In 1738 he was appointed professor perimental philosophy at Paris, and the following admitted a member of the aca- of sciences. About the same time he to Turin on an invitation from the of Sardinia, who appointed him pro- of philosophy in that university; but as recalled in 1744 to give lessons to the hin of France. In 1753 he was nomi- first professor of experimental philo- in the college of Navarre. He was appointed philosophical tutor to the royal ly. The abbé Nollet died in 1770. Lectures on Experimental Philosophy printed in 6 vols. 12mo. Besides these rote some excellent works on Electricity; Art of making Experiments; and several s in the Memoirs of the Academy.— *Dict. Hist.*

NOLLET (Dominick), a painter of history, landscape, and battles, was born at Bruges in 1640, and died in 1736.—*Pilkington.*

NOLLIKENS (Joseph Francis), a painter, was born at Antwerp, but came young to England. He studied under Tillemans, and afterwards copied Watteau and Paolo Pannini. He painted landscapes, figures, and conversations, and particularly the amusements of children. He was much employed by lord Cobham at Stowe, and by the earl of Tylney. He died in 1748, aged 42. His son Joseph is an admirable sculptor, and served under Scheemaker. He has executed several capital works.—*Walpole's Anecd. of Painting.*

NONIUS (Marcellus), a grammarian and peripatetic philosopher, whose treatise de Proprietate Sermonum was printed in 1471, and again at Paris in 1614, 8vo. with the notes of Josias Mercier. It is a work of value.—*Moreri.*

NONNIUS (Louis), a learned physician of Antwerp in the 17th century. He wrote a famous book, entitled, Dieteticon, sive De Re Cibaria, full of learning and curious disquisition. He also printed a Commentary on the Greek Medals; a Description of Spain, in Latin; a Commentary on Greece; Ichthyophagia; and other works.—*Moreri.*

NONNIUS (Peter), or *Nunnez*, a Portuguese mathematician, was born in 1497 at Alcazar. He became professor of mathematics at Coimbra, and was preceptor to don Henry, son of king Emanuel. He died in 1577. Nonnius wrote a Treatise on Navigation, folio; De Crepusculis, 4to.; Opera Mathematica, folio His book on Algebra is esteemed.—*Moreri. Martin's Biog. Phil.*

NONNUS, a Greek poet, who was a native of Panopolis in Egypt in the 5th century. He wrote an account of his embassy to Ethiopia and among the Saracens: also a work entitled, Dionysiaca, printed at Antwerp, in 1569; and a paraphrase in Greek verse, on the gospel of St. John, edited by Heinsius, 1627.—*Moreri.*

NOODT (Gerard), a famous civilian, was born in 1647 at Nimeguen, where he was chosen professor of law in 1671. He afterwards accepted the professorship at Franeker, from whence he removed to Utrecht: but in 1686 he settled at Leyden, of which university he became rector. He died in 1725. He published a collection of his works in 1713, 4to.; they are wholly on subjects of jurisprudence, and are esteemed of high authority.—*Niceron.*

NORADIN, the son of Sanguin, or Emadeddin, sultan of Aleppo and Nineveh. When his father was slain by his eunuchs at the siege of Calgembar in 1145. Noradin and his brother Seiffeddin divided his states between them. The former obtained the sovereignty of Aleppo, and by his prudence became one of the most potent princes in the east. He distinguished himself greatly against the Christians in the time of the crusades, and defeated Joscelyn, count of Edessa, and

Raymond, prince of Antioch, after which he made himſelf maſter of Egypt. He died in 1174. He was a brave and generous prince, and many inſtances are related of his liberality.—*Maimbourg's Hiſt. of Cruſades. D'Herbelot.*

Nordberg (J. A), chaplain to Charles XII of Sweden, whom he accompanied in all his campaigns, and whoſe hiſtory he wrote in Swediſh. The author died about 1745.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Norden (Frederick Lewis), a Daniſh gentleman, was born at Gluckſtadt in Holſtein, in 1708. He was a volunteer in the Engliſh fleet under ſir John Norris in the Mediterranean The king of Denmark ſent him to Egypt to make drawings and obſervations of the ancient monuments of that country. Theſe he executed with great fidelity, and his travels with plates have been ſplendidly printed in 2 volumes folio. Being elected a member of the royal ſociety of London, he preſented to that learned body his drawings of ruins and coloſſal ſtatues at Thebes. Captain Norden died in 1742.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Norden (John), an old Engliſh writer, who is conjectured by Wood to have been a native of Wilts. He had his education at Oxford, and wrote ſome ſtrange books in divinity with very whimſical titles, as the Sinful Man's Solace, 1585, 8vo.; Antitheſis, or Contrariety between the Wicked and Godly ſet forth in a pair of Gloves fit for every man to wear, 1517. He was alſo the author of the Surveyor's Dialogue, 4to.; Labyrinth of Man's Life, a poem; and a Survey of the County of Middleſex, and another of Hertfordſhire. He was ſurveyor of the king's lands, and died about 1625.—*Wood, A. O.*

Nordenfleicht (Chederig Charlotte de), a Swediſh lady, was born at Stockholm. She wrote ſeveral eſteemed and elegant poems, particularly one on the paſſage of the Belts, two ſtraits in the Baltic which Charles Guſtavus paſſed when frozen over in 1658. She is alſo known as the author of an ingenious peace, entitled, An Apology for Women. She died in 1793, aged 44.

Nordenschold, a Swede, who was governor of Finland, and knight of the order of the ſword. He was diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge of political economy. He died in 1764. Several of his Memoirs are in the collection of the academy of Stockholm, of which he was a member.—*Nouv. Dict.*

Nores (Jaſon de), a native of Nicoſia in the iſle of Cyprus, on the taking of which place by the Turks he went to Padua, where he became teacher of moral philoſophy. His Explication of Horace's Art of Poetry is very ſcarce He died in 1590.—*Moreri.*

Norgate (Edward), an Engliſh illuminator, who died in 1641. In the initial letters of an old patent done by him are the portraits of James I. ſitting on his throne, delivering the patent to earl Stirling; and round the border, repreſentations in miniature of huntings, fiſhings, &c.—*Walpole.*

Noris (Henry), a celebrated cardinal, was born at Verona in 1631, and educated by his father, who was a native of Ireland. He afterwards entered into the monaſtic order of St. Auguſtine, and acquired great reputation on account of his learning. In 1673, he publiſhed the Hiſtory of Pelagianiſm, which gave offence to ſeveral perſons, who accuſed him to the pope as being heretically inclined, but Clement X. ſo little regarded the charge that he made Noris under-librarian of the Vatican. In 1695 he was honoured with the purple. He died in 1704. His works were publiſhed at Verona in 1730, in 5 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

Norris (John), an Engliſh divine, was born at Collingbourne in Wiltſhire, in 1657, and educated at Wincheſter ſchool, from whence he removed to Exeter college, Oxford. In 1680 he was choſen fellow of All Souls college, where he took his degree of M.A. In 1689 he was preſented to the rectory of Newton St. Loo in Somerſetſhire; and afterwards to that of Bemerton in Wiltſhire. He died in 1711. Mr. Norris was a pious, learned, and ingenious man; but ſtrongly tinctured with the Platonic myſticiſm. He wrote againſt Mr. Dodwell on the Immortality of the Soul; an Idea of Happineſs, 8vo.; Poems and Diſcourſes, 8vo.; the Theory and Regulation of Love, 8vo.; ſome pieces againſt the Quakers, the Calviniſts, and Mr. Locke's Eſſay on Underſtanding. He was alſo the author of ſeveral volumes of Sermons written in a clear and pathetic ſtyle.—*Biog. Brit.*

Norris (John), an Engliſh gentleman, was born in Norfolk, and educated at Eton ſchool, and King's college, Cambridge. On leaving the univerſity he ſettled on his eſtate. He was twice married, and left a daughter when he died, in 1777, aged 43. Mr. Norris was of a ſerious diſpoſition, but not enthuſiaſtic. He left to the univerſity of Cambridge an eſtate of 190l. a year for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a theological profeſſorſhip, and paying an annual prize on ſome ſubject of divinity.—*Europ. Mag. vol.* v.

North (Francis), lord Guildford, keeper of the great ſeal in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. was the third ſon of Dudley lord North, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple. After being ſolicitor and attorney-general, he was made chief juſtice of the king's bench, and in 1683 he was appointed lord keeper with the title of lord Guildford. He died in 1685. His lordſhip wrote, 1. An Index of Verbs neuter, printed with Lilly's Grammar; 2. A paper on the Gravitation of Fluids in the Bladders of Fiſhes, printed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions; 3. A philoſophical Eſſay on Muſic; 4. Several Concertos, &c. &c.—*Life of the Lord Keeper North*, 4to.

North (John), brother of the preceding, was born in 1645. He became ſucceſſively fellow of Jeſus college, Greek profeſſor, clerk of the king's cloſet, prebendary of Weſtminſter, and maſter of Trinity college, Cambridge. Dr. North died in 1683. He publiſhed ſome of the works of Plato.—*Ibid.*

North (Frederic), earl of Guildford, an eminent Engliſh ſtateſman, was born in 1732. He ſucceeded Mr. Charles Townſend as chancellor of the exchequer; and in 1770 was made firſt lord of the treaſury, in which office he continued till the cloſe of the American war. He was a man of ſtrong powers, an excellent orator, and his private life was very amiable. Before his death he became wholly blind. He died in 1792.—*Engliſh Peerage. Gen. B. D.*

North (George), a learned divine, was born in London, and educated at St. Paul's ſchool; from whence he removed to Bene't college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He was a fellow of the ſociety of antiquaries, and vicar of Codicote in Herfordſhire. He died in 1772. He wrote "Table of Engliſh Silver Coins, from the conqueſt to the commonwealth.—*Aneed. of Lawyer.*

Norton (Thomas), an Engliſh writer, was born in Bedfordſhire, and is ſuppoſed by Wood to have been a barriſter. He was a zealous Calviniſt, and wrote an Epiſtle to the Queen's poor deceived Subjects of the North Country, 1569; a Warning againſt the dangerous Practices of the Papiſts; and other tracts againſt Popery. He tranſlated Calvin's Inſtitutions into Engliſh, and the larger Catechiſm of Alexander Nowell; alſo ſeventy-ſeven of the Pſalms of David, in the verſion of Sternhold and Hopkins; and he aſſiſted Thomas Sackville in his tragedy of Gorrex and Porrex. He died about 1600.—*Wood, A. O.*

Norton (lady Frances), was deſcended from the ancient family of the Frekes in Somerſetſhire, and was born about the middle of the 17th century. She received a learned education, and was firſt married to ſir George Norton of Somerſetſhire, by whom ſhe had three children one of whom was married to Richard Gethin [ſee Gethin]. On the death of that amiable woman lady Norton wrote two books: one entitled the Applauſe of Virtue, 4to. 1705; the other *Memento Mori*, or Meditations on Death. After the death of ſir George, ſhe married colonel Norris, and on his death gave her hand Mr. Hughes. She died in 1720.—*Ballard's Britiſh Ladies.*

Norton (John), a writer in the reign of Charles II. who publiſhed a curious book, called, The Scholar's Vade-mecum, in which he endeavoured to alter the orthography of the Engliſh language.—*Granger.*

Nostradamus (Michael), a French aſtrologer and phyſician, was born at St. Remi in Provence in 1503. He ſtudied phyſic at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree. Having rendered ſome eminent ſervice to the inhabitants of Aix when the city was viſited by a contagion, he received a yearly penſion many years. In 1555 he publiſhed his prophecies, which, though very obſcure and abſurd, gained the author a conſiderable reputation. Theſe were followed by ſeveral others: the whole making one volume folio, in barbarous verſe. Noſtradamus was honoured with marks of diſtinction by perſons of the higheſt rank, particularly Charles IX. king of France. He died in 1566.—*Moreri.*

Noue (Francis de la), ſurnamed the *Arm of Iron*, a French ſoldier, was born in Britanny in 1531. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars of Italy, and on his return to France eſpouſed the party of the proteſtants, then in arms againſt the catholics. He took Orleans in 1567. He had a principal ſhare in the battle of Jarnac, in 1569, after which he made himſelf maſter of Fontenoy, on which occaſion he loſt his left arm, and had another conſtructed of iron, from whence he had his name. He was at the ſiege of Rochelle, and in 1578 entered into the ſervice of the States General in the Low Countries, where he took the count Egmont priſoner, but he was taken himſelf in 1580, and did not gain his liberty till five years after. In the time of the league he ſerved the king and was killed by a muſket ſhot at the ſiege of Lamballe in 1591. He wrote a diſcourſe political and military, printed in 1587, 4to. His ſon was alſo a brave officer and a writer. He died in 1618, leaving ſome religious poems printed at Geneva in 8vo.—*Moreri.*

Noue (Staniſlaus-Louis de la), count de Vair, was of the ſame family as the preceding, and born in 1729. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a gallant officer in the war of 1741, and in that of 1756. He was ſlain in the action of Saxenhauſen, in 1760. Louis XV. ſaid, on hearing of his death, that "he had loſt the Loudon of France." The count wrote New Military Conſtitutions, printed at Frankfort in 1760, 8vo. with plates.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Noue (John-Sauve de la), a French actor and dramatic writer, was born at Meaux in 1701. The duke of Orleans gave him the direction of his theatre at St. Cloud, and Voltaire wrote ſome pieces purpoſely for him. He died in 1761. His tragedies and comedies were publiſhed at Paris in 1765, 12mo.—*Ibid.*

Novatian, a pagan philoſopher, who embraced Chriſtianity, and was admitted to orders. Being of an ambitious turn, he was perſuaded by Novatus to get himſelf ordained biſhop, which was done in an irregular manner by three of that order in Italy. He then endeavoured to get poſſeſſion of the ſee of Rome, after the death of pope Fabian, but was oppoſed by Cornelius. Novatian ſtated the doctrine, that it was ſinful to admit perſons who had once elapſed to idolatry, to communion; a practice then univerſal in the

church. This produced a ſchiſm, in which Novatian had many partiſans, who called themſelves Catharites, or pure. By others, however, they were named Novatians. To the above error they added many others, particularly thoſe of the Montaniſts. There are ſeveral pieces of Novatian extant, publiſhed by Jackſon at London in 1728, 4to. —*Ibid.*

Novatus, a prieſt of Carthage, who, being cited to appear before his ſuperiors, for ſacrilege, and other crimes, in the 3d century, ſtarted an opinion, that it was proper to admit perſons who had fallen into idolatry again to Communion, without penitence. He afterwards joined Novatian, ſpoken of in the article above, againſt St Cyprian, and then he embraced an oppoſite error to his former one. This union cauſed a great ſchiſm in the church.—*Dupin. Cave. Moſheim.*

Nowell (Alexander), a learned divine, was born at Read in Lancaſhire. At the age of 13 he was entered of Braſenoſe college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowſhip. He was ſucceſſively maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool, prebendary of Weſtminſter, and dean of St. Paul's. In the reign of Elizabeth he was choſen member of parliament, but the election was ſet aſide on account of his being in orders. He died in 1602. Dean Nowell is advantageouſly known by a catechiſm, which he drew up for public uſe in Latin, printed firſt in 1572, and again in 1578. It was tranſlated into Greek, and into Engliſh. His brother, *Lawrence Nowell*, was alſo a divine, of conſiderable abilities, and died dean of Lichfield in 1576. He left in MS. a Saxon Engliſh Dictionary, which is in the Bodleian library, Oxford.—*Fuller's Worthies. Biog. Brit.*

Noy (William), an eminent lawyer, was a native of Cornwall, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's inn. At the beginning of the reign of Charles I he ſat in parliament and oppoſed the court; but being made attorney-general in 1631, he aided the moſt unpopular meaſures, particularly that of ſhip-money, which was of his propoſing. He died in 1634. He wrote a Treatiſe of the Grounds and Maxims of the Laws of England, 4to.—*Wood.*

Nuck (Anthony), a Dutch phyſician, and profeſſor of anatomy at Leyden. His principal works are, Adenographia, Sedlographia, et operationes et experimenta Chirurgica, 3 vols. 1722.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Nugent (Robert, earl), an ingenious nobleman, was born of an ancient family in the county of Weſtmeath, in Ireland, in 1709. He was bred a Roman catholic, which religion he abjured, and became a member of the Britiſh parliament in 1741. He was alſo appointed comptroller of the houſehold to the prince of Wales, with whom he was a great favourite. In 1754 he was made a commiſſioner of the treaſury; and in the parliament which met that year he was choſen for Briſtol, and continued to ſit for that place till 1774, when he was choſen again for St. Mawe's. In 1766 he was appointed one of the commiſſioners of trade and plantations, and at the ſame time created a peer by the title of baron Nugent and viſcount Clare. He was afterwards advanced to the rank of earl, and died in 1788. His lordſhip publiſhed a Collection of Odes and Epiſtles in 1738, which poſſeſs great merit. He was alſo the author of an Ode to Mankind, in 1741; Verſes addreſſed to the Queen with a New Year's Gift of Iriſh Manufacture; Verſes to the Memory of Lady Townſhend, &c.—*Europ. Mag.*

Nugent (Thomas), an Iriſh writer and doctor of laws, who died at London in 1772. He publiſhed a Tour in Europe, 4 vols.; Tranſlations of the Port Royal Latin and Greek Grammars; a Pocket Dictionary of the French language; and a uſeful Vocabulary of the Greek Primitives, in one volume, 8vo. Mr. Burke married his daughter.—*Mortimer.*

Numa-Pompilius, ſucceſſor of Romulus, king of the Romans, B.C. 714. He was of a philoſophical turn, and introduced among his ſubjects religious feſtivals, and a code of laws. He died B.C. 672.—*Livy.*

Numenius, a Greek philoſopher of the ſecond century, was a native of Apamea, in Syria, and followed the opinions of Pythagoras and Plato; but he charged the latter philoſopher with having ſtolen, without acknowledgement, from the works of the Jewiſh legiſlator, and therefore called him, "Moſes ſpeaking Greek." There are fragments of Numenius extant.—*Moreri.*

Numerianus (Marcus Aurelius), ſon of the emperor Carus, by whom he was honoured with the title of Cæſar, and ſucceeded him with his brother Carinus in 284. He was murdered ſhortly after by his father-in-law Arrius Aper, who fell a ſacrifice to the irritated ſoldiers.—*Ibid.*

Nye (Philip), a non-conformiſt divine, was born in Suſſex about 1596, and educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, after which he entered into orders, and in 1620 became curate of St Michael's, Cornhill; but turning puritan he went to Holland, and did not return till the civil wars, when he was choſen a member of the aſſembly of divines. He was a zealous champion for the ſolemn league and covenant. He died in 1672. He wrote ſeveral ſermons and tracts. Butler thus whimſically alludes to this perſon in his Hudibras: 'Philip Nye's thankſgiving beard.'—*Calamy.*

Nye (Nathanael), an Engliſh mathematician in the reign of Charles II. and maſter-gunner of Worceſter. He wrote a Treatiſe called the Art of Gunnery, 1670.—*Granger.*

Nymannus (Gregory), profeſſor of anatomy and botany at Wirtemburg, died there in 1638, aged 43. He wrote a Treatiſe on Apoplexy, 4to.; a Diſſertation on the Life of the Fœtus, 12mo. This laſt is a curious work.—*Moreri.*

O.

OATES (Titus), a ſingular character, was born about 1619. He was originally of the baptiſt perſuaſion, but afterwards obtained orders in the church of England, and was appointed chaplain of a ſhip of war. Being diſmiſſed the ſervice for his immoral conduct, he became a lecturer in London; and, in conjunction with Dr. Tongue, invented a pretended plot, of which ſeveral perſons were accuſed, on the teſtimony of Oates, and executed. For this diſcovery Oates received a conſiderable penſion, but in the ſucceeding reign he was convicted of perjury, pilloried, and ſentenced to be impriſoned for life. He obtained his releaſe at the revolution, and died in 1705.—*Collier's Hiſt. Dict.*

OBADIAH, the fourth of the minor prophets is by ſome ſuppoſed to have been contemporary with Hoſea, but St. Jerome maintains him to be the ſame with Obadiah the ſervant of Ahab, and friend of Elijah.—*Prideaux's Key O.T.*

OBRECHT (Ulric), a learned German, was born in Straſburg in 1646. He became profeſſor of law at his native place; but in 1684 he turned roman catholic, on which Louis XIV. made him preſident of the ſenate of Straſburg. He died in 1701. His works are, 1. Prodromus rerum Alſaticarum, 4to.; 2. Excerpta hiſtorica de natura ſucceſſionis in monarchia Hiſpaniæ, 3. toms. 12mo.; 3 an edition of Quintilian, with notes, 2 vols. 4to.; 4. the Life of Pythagoras, from Iamblichus.—*Moreri.*

OBSEQUENS (Julius), a Latin writer, who flouriſhed about A.D. 395. He wrote a breviatiſe De Prodigiis, publiſhed by Aldus Manutius in 1508; but the beſt edition is that of Scheffer in 1679.—*Moreri.*

OCCAM or OCCHAM (William), an Engliſh ſcholaſtic divine of the 14th century. He was the diſciple of Duns Scotus, and obtained the name of the invincible doctor. Occam was a member of the order of cordeliers, the general of which, Michael de Cezena, appointed him to write againſt Pope John XXII. who excommunicated him. Occam afterwards made his ſubmiſſion, and was abſolved. He died in 1347. His works were publiſhed at Paris in 2 vols. folio, 1476.—*Pits.*

OCELLUS, a Greek philoſopher of the ſchool of Pythagoras, and called on account of his birth-place Lucanus. He wrote a piece on kings and kingdoms, of which only ſome fragments remain; but his work on the univerſe is extant. The beſt edition is that of Amſterdam, 1688, 8vo —*Moreri.*

OCHIN (Bernardin), an Italian monk, was born at Sienna in 1487. He entered when young into the religious order of St. Francis, but quitted it and turned phyſician. He afterwards took the religious habit among the capuchins, and became general of that order. His eloquence was ſo much admired, that Pope Paul III made him his confeſſor. Ochin, however, on meeting with the works of Luther, turned proteſtant, and went firſt to Geneva, and next to England, where he obtained a prebend in Canterbury cathedral, but on the acceſſion of Mary he retired to Straſburg, from whence he removed to Zurich, and became miniſter of the Italian church; but was baniſhed in 1563 for writing his dialogues in defence of polygamy. He then went to Moravia, where he joined the ſocinians, but died of the plague the year following. His ſermons in Italian, 5 vols. 8vo. are ſcarce. Some of them have been tranſlated into Engliſh. He wrote ſeveral controverſial books —*Bayle.*

OCKLEY (Simon), a learned divine, was born at Exeter in 1678, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B D. and in 1705 was preſented to the vicarage of Swaveſey, in Cambridgeſhire. In 1711 he was choſen profeſſor of Arabic, and died in poor circumſtances in 1720. He publiſhed, 1. Introductio ad Linguas Orientales, 1706; 2. The Hiſtory of the preſent Jews throughout the World, 12mo. 1707; 3. The Life of Hai Ebn Yokhdan, written by Abu Jaafar Ebn Tophail, 8vo. 1708; but his moſt conſiderable work is, The Hiſtory of the Saracens, 2 vols. 8vo —*Great Hiſt. Dict.*

OCTAVIA, daughter of Caius Octavius, and ſiſter to Auguſtus. She was firſt married to Claudius Marcellus, by whom ſhe had two children before his death, which happened a little after the war of Perſia, when ſhe was pregnant of a third child. She then married Anthony, to whom ſhe behaved with the greateſt reſpect; his conduct, however, was ſo baſe as greatly to inflame the people againſt him. But the loſs of her ſon Marcellus, an accompliſhed youth, gave her the deepeſt concern. She died B C. 11.—*Tacitus.*

OCTAVIA, daughter of Claudius and Meſſalina. She was betrothed to Lucius Silanus, but that marriage was broken off by the intrigues of Agrippina, and Octavia married Nero, who afterwards divorced her, and at the inſtigation of Poppæa ſent her to a ſmall iſland, where ſhe was put to death at the age of twenty years.—*Ibid*

ODAZZI (John), a celebrated painter and engraver, was born at Rome in 1663, and died in 1731. He was a member of the academy of St. Luke, and the pope conferred on him the order of knighthood.—*D'Argenville.*

Odell (Thomas), a dramatic writer, was born in Buckinghamſhire. He built a theatre in Goodman's-fields, which he afterwards ſold to Mr. Gifford. In 1738 he was appointed deputy-maſter of the revels. He died in 1749. Odell was the author of four dramatic pieces of little merit.—*Biog. Dram.*

Odenatus, king of Palmyra, who made war againſt Sapor, king of Perſia, with great ſucceſs. The emperor Gallienus aſſociated Odenatus with him in the empire, and conferred the title of Auguſta on his wife Zenobia. Odenatus was aſſaſſinated with his ſon Herodian, by Meonius, a relation on whom they had conferred many favours, A.D. 267. Zenobia then aſſumed the government under the title of queen of the Eaſt.—*Moreri.*

Odin, a northern hero, who lived about 70 years B C. in Denmark. He was monarch, prieſt, and a poet; and after his death was regarded by his countrymen as a god. The mythological work called the Edda, and a poem entitled, Hawtuaal, are attributed to him.—*Mallet's Hiſt. of Denmark.*

Odo (St.), abbot of Clugni, in France, was born at Tours in 879. His piety greatly contributed to increaſe the congregation of Clugni, and his talents were reſpectable. He wrote ſeveral religious pieces, and died about 943.—*Moreri.*

Odo of Kent, abbot of the benedictines in his native country in the 12th century, who wrote a legend on the Miracles of Thomas a Becket.—*Ibid.*

Odoran, a monk of Sens, who flouriſhed about 1045. He wrote a chronicle entitled, Chronica rerum in orbe geſtarum, which ends in 1032.—*Ibid.*

Oecolampadius (John), a German divine, was born in Franconia in 1482. In 1522 he became profeſſor of divinity, and principal preacher at Baſle. He joined with Zuinglius againſt Luther on the ſacrament, and wrote a ſmart book on the ſubject. In 1528 he married, on which Eraſmus thus writes, "Oecolampadius hath taken to himſelf a wife, a pretty girl He wants, I ſuppoſe, to mortify the fleſh. Some call Lutheraniſm a tragedy, I call it a comedy, where diſtreſs uſually ends in a wedding." He died in 1531. His works are numerous.—*Melch. Adam.*

Oecumenius, a Greek writer of the 10th century, whoſe works on the New Teſtament were printed at Paris, with thoſe of Aretas, in 2 vols. folio —*Moreri.*

Offa, king of Mercia, ſucceeded Ethelbald in 755. He murdered Ethelbert, king of the Eaſt Angles, and took poſſeſſion of his kingdom. To make atonement for his guilt he gave the tenth of his goods to the church, made a journey to Rome, inſtituted the tax called Peter-pence, and built the monaſtery at St. Alban's. He died in 794.—*Rapin.*

Ogden (Samuel), an Engliſh divine was born at Mancheſter in 1716, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was choſen fellow in 1740. In 1744 he was appointed maſter of the free-ſchool at Halifax in Yorkſhire, but reſigned that ſituation in 1753, and returned to the univerſity, where he was choſen Woodwardian profeſſor, and took his degree of doctor in divinity. In 1766 he was preſented to the rectory of Lawford, in Eſſex, and to that of Stansfield, in Suffolk. Dr. Ogden died in 1778. His ſermons in 2 vols. 8vo. are very ingenious, and written in an animated ſtyle. They were, however, animadverted on by Mr. Mainwaring, and defended by biſhop Halifax.—*Life prefixed to his Sermons.*

Ogilby (John), a voluminous writer, was born near Edinburgh in 1600. He was originally a dancing-maſter, and employed in the family of the earl of Strafford, as teacher to his children. That nobleman appointed him deputy-maſter of the revels at Dublin, where Ogilby erected a theatre. On the breaking out of the Iriſh rebellion he returned to England, and ſettled at Cambridge, where he applied to the ſtudy of the learned languages. He was appointed in 1661 to conduct the ceremonies at the king's coronation, and of which he publiſhed a pompous account in folio with plates. Ogilby tranſlated Virgil and Homer into Engliſh verſe and publiſhed a magnificent Bible with prints, for which he was remunerated by the houſe of lords. He was appointed geographical printer to the king, and died in 1676. The other works of this induſtrious writer are, on Account of Japan, folio; an Atlas, folio; the Fables of Æſop in Verſe, 2 vols. 8vo.; and a Book of Roads, 8vo. This laſt went through numerous editions, but has been ſuperſeded by Patterſon's.—*Biog. Brit.*

Oglethorpe (James), an Engliſh general, was born in Weſtminſter about 1688. He was the ſon of ſir Theophilus Oglethorpe, of Godalmin in Surrey, and entered into the army as enſign in 1710. He afterwards ſerved under prince Eugene, to whom he became ſecretary and aid-de-camp. On the reſtoration of peace he was returned member of parliament, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a uſeful ſenator by propoſing ſeveral regulations for the benefit of trade, and a reform in the priſons. In 1732 he went to America, where he ſettled the colony of Georgia, and erected the town of Savannah. He again viſited that country, and made an unſucceſsful attempt upon Auguſtine in Florida, belonging to the Spaniards. For this he was tried, on his return to England, and acquitted. In 1745 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and was ſent againſt the rebels, but did not overtake them, for which he was again brought to a court-martial, and honourably acquitted. He died in 1785, at the advanced age of 97, being the oldeſt general in the ſervice.—*Europ. Mag. Vol.* viii.

Oisel (James), profeſſor of law at Gro-

ningen, was born at Dantzic in 1631, and died in 1686. His works are, Corrections and Notes on various Authors; a Treatiſe, entitled, Theſaurus ſelectorum Numiſmatum antiquorum ære expreſſorum, 4to.; and a Catalogue of his Library, which was large and valuable.—*Moreri.*

Okolski (Simon), provincial of the order of jacobins in Poland in 1649. He wrote a curious hiſtory of his native country, under the title of Orbis Polonus, 3 vols. folio, printed at Cracow in 1641.—*Moreri.*

Olaf, king of Norway in the 10th century. He ſent miſſionaries into Greenland to convert the inhabitants of that country to chriſtianity.—*Moreri.*

Olahus (Nicholas), archbiſhop of Strigonia, in Hungary, and chancellor of that kingdom, was born at Hermenſtadt in 1463, and died in 1568. He was a liberal prelate, and publiſhed a Chronicle of his own Times; a Hiſtory of Attila; and a Deſcription of Hungary.—*Moreri.*

Olavides (the count de), was born in Spaniſh America, but had his education at Madrid, where he became ſecretary to the count de Aranda, whom he accompanied in his embaſſy to France. On his return to Spain Charles III. created him a count, and appointed him ſuperintendant of Seville. He undertook the great work of fertilizing the Sierra Morena, or the Black Mountain; a deſert region barren to the very ſummit. By his perſeverance, however, and the colonies of Germans which he brought thither, it aſſumed a new face. Notwithſtanding the benefits which this worthy man had thus rendered his country, he fell into diſgrace, and was ſent to priſon, from whence he effected his eſcape to Venice, where he died aged 65. There is attributed to him an excellent book entitled, *El Evangelio en triumfo*, the Triumph of the Goſpel, 4 vols. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Oldcastle (ſir John), lord Cobham, was born in the reign of Edward III. In that of Henry IV. he commanded the Engliſh army in France, where he compelled the duke of Orleans to raiſe the ſiege of Paris. He was an adherent of Wickliffe's doctrines, which he propagated with ſuch zeal, that in the reign of Henry V. he was ſent to the Tower, from whence he made his eſcape, but was taken in Wales. Being conveyed to London he was condemned to be hanged and burnt, which ſentence was executed with circumſtances of peculiar barbarity in St. Giles's, in 1417. He wrote Twelve Concluſions, addreſſed to the parliament of England.—*Great Hiſt. Dict. Fox's Acts and Mon.*

Oldenburg (Henry), a native of Germany, who was appointed conſul for the town of Bremen, at London, during Cromwell's uſurpation. He afterwards became tutor to ſome Engliſh gentlemen, and reſided at Oxford, where he was admitted a member of the philoſophical ſociety, of which he was appointed ſecretary and publiſhed thirty-ſix numbers of their Tranſactions. He died in 1678.—*Great Hiſt. Dict.*

Oldenburger (Philip Andrew), profeſſor of hiſtory and law at Geneva, where he died in 1678. His principal work is entitled, Theſaurus Rerum Publicarum totius Orbis, 4 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

Olderman (John), a learned German writer, was born in 1686. He became Greek profeſſor at Helmſtadt, where he died in 1723. He wrote ſeveral ingenious Diſſertations, as, De Imperfectionis Sermonis humani; De Phraarte fluvio, &c.—*Ibid.*

Oldfield (Ann), a celebrated dramatic performer, was born in London, in 1683. Sir John Vanburgh recommended her to Mr. Rich, patentee of the king's theatre, by whom ſhe was engaged. Her abilities were of the firſt order, and her perſon extremely pleaſing. She was at firſt the miſtreſs of Mr. Arthur Maynwaring, and after his death of general Churchill. She had a ſon by each of thoſe gentlemen, and died in 1730. Her remains were interred in Weſtminſter abbey.—*Biog. Brit.*

Oldham (John), an Engliſh poet, was born at Shipton in Glouceſterſhire, in 1653. He received his academical education at Edmund hall, Oxford, where he proceeded B.A. and afterwards became uſher to the free-ſchool at Croydon. Some of his poems being read by the earls of Rocheſter and Dorſet, they releaſed him from that ſituation, and he was appointed tutor to the grandſons of ſir Edmund Thurland, and afterwards to a ſon of ſir William Hicks. He next reſided with the earl of Kingſton, and died of the ſmall-pox in 1683. His works have been printed in 3 vols. 12mo.—*Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*

Oldisworth (William), an Engliſh writer, who was one of the authors of a periodical paper called the Examiner. He alſo publiſhed a volume, called State Tracts, and another entitled State Miſcellany Poems, 8vo. &c. He died in 1734.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Oldmixon (John), a political writer and hiſtorian, was born near Bridgewater in Somerſetſhire. He was a violent opponent of the Stuart family, in the reign of queen Anne, and attacked the beſt writers of that period with ſo much violence, that Pope gave him a conſpicuous place in the Dunciad. He became collector of the cuſtoms at Bridgewater, where he died in 1742. He wrote, 1. A Hiſtory of the Stuarts, folio; 2. A Volume of Poems, 8vo.; 3. The Life of Queen Anne, and other works.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Oldys (William), an hiſtorical and biographical writer, was the natural ſon of Dr. Oldys chancellor of Lincoln, and advocate of the court of admiralty. Of the early life and education of the ſon little is known, but he is ſaid to have ſquandered in extravagance the patrimony which had been left him. He afterwards became keeper of lord Oxford's

library, of which he formed the catalogue when that collection was ſold by Oſborne the bookſeller. He was alſo employed to ſuperintend the publication of the Harleian miſcellany. The only public poſt he ever had was that of norroy king at arms. His manners were low, and he died of irregular living in 1761, aged 74. His principal works are; The Life of Sir Walter Releigh; ſome articles in the General Hiſtorical Dictionary; thoſe in the Biographia Britannica ſigned G; The Britiſh Librarian, 8vo; Introduction to Hayward's Britiſh Muſe, 3 vols. 12mo.; Life of Richard Carew the Antiquary.—*Europ. Mag.*

Olearius (Adam), miniſter to the duke of Holſtein, who appointed him ſecretary to the embaſſy which he ſent to Muſcovy and Perſia. Olearius was ſix years in this employment, and on his return wrote an account of his travels, publiſhed in 1656, folio. He alſo wrote an Abridgment of the Chronicles of Holſtein from 1448 to 1663. He died in 1671, aged 68.—*Moreri.*

Olearius (Godfrey), a German divine, was born at Hall in Saxony, in 1639, and died profeſſor of divinity at Leipſic in 1713. He was one of the principal writers of the Acta Eruditorum; the author of an Introduction to Divinity; and of another work on theology. His ſon *Godfrey* was born at Leipſic in 1672. He ſtudied under his father, after which he went to Holland and England, and on his return to his native place became profeſſor of the Greek and Latin languages. In 1708 he ſucceeded to the divinity chair. He died in 1715. He publiſhed a Diſſertation on the Worſhip of God the Father by Jeſus Chriſt; a good edition of Philoſtratus, Greek and Latin, folio; a tranſlation of Stanley's Hiſtory of Philoſophy, 4to.; a Hiſtory of Rome and Germany, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

O'Leary (Arthur), a Roman catholic divine, was a native of Cork, and received, his education at St Omer's, after which he entered into the order of St. Francis. He was for ſome time chaplain in a French regiment, but having refuſed to engage his countrymen in that ſervice in the time of war he was diſmiſſed. He then returned to Cork, where he officiated to a congregation ſome years; and in the American war he was ſo ſerviceable in encouraging the Iriſh catholics to loyalty as to be rewarded with a penſion. He afterwards ſettled in London, where he was greatly admired as a preacher. He died in 1801. Mr. O'Leary publiſhed political tracts in 1 vol. 8vo., 1783; and ſome Sermons.—*Public Characters, vol. I.*

Oleaster (Jerom), a Portugueſe dominican who aſſiſted at the council of Trent as chaplain to John III. king of Portugal. He refuſed a biſhopric on his return, but accepted the office of grand inquiſitor. He died in 1563. His works are: Commentaries on the Pentateuch, 1 vol. folio; a Commentary on Iſaiah, folio, Paris, 1628.—*Moreri.*

Olen, a Greek poet, who lived before Orpheus. He compoſed hymns which were ſung upon ſolemn feſtivals, but none of them are extant.—*Voſſius de Poet. Græc.*

Olesniki (Sbigneus), a poliſh prelate and ſtateſman, was born of a noble family, and became ſecretary to king Ladiſlaus Jagellon. He afterwards embraced the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and obtained the biſhopric of Cracovia, and a cardinalſhip. He was alſo employed on ſeveral embaſſies. He died in 1455, aged 66.—*Moreri.*

Olimpo (Balthaſar), an Italian poet of the 16th century, who wrote *Pegaſea in ſianſe Amoroſe*, Venice, 1525, 8vo; *La Gloria d' Amore*, 1530, 8vo. All his works were printed in 2 vols. 8vo., 1559.—*Tiraboſchi.*

Oliva (Alexander), a cardinal and general of the order of St. Auguſtin, was born at Saſſoferrato in Italy in 1408. On account of his talents and virtues pope Pius II. made him a cardinal, and employed him in ſeveral important negociations. He died at Tivoli in 1463. His works are: De Chriſti ortu Sermones centum; de Cœna cum apoſtolis facta; De peccato in Spiritum ſanctum.—*Moreri.*

Oliva (John), a learned writer, was born at Rovigo in the ſtate of Venice in 1689. He embraced the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and in 1722 became librarian to cardinal Rohan, by whoſe intereſt he was appointed ſecretary to the conclave. He died at Paris in 1757. He wrote diſſertations on antiquarian ſubjects; and publiſhed an edition of the works of Poggio, and another of Silveſtri's work on an ancient monument of Caſtor and Pollux, with the life of that author.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Olivares (Gaſpar de Guzman count de), an eminent Spaniſh ſtateſman who was in great favour with Philip IV. He became prime miniſter in the room of the duke de Uzeda, and began his political career by ſeveral uſeful regulations; but his haughty conduct occaſioned a revolt in Catalonia, and the ſeparation of Portugal from Spain. Olivares was diſgraced, and died of chagrin at Toro in 1643.—*Moreri*

Oliver (Iſaac), an Engliſh painter in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He painted hiſtorical pieces, but chiefly miniatures in a ſtyle of exquiſite beauty. His pictures are marked with Φ. He died in 1617.—*Vertue. Walpole.*

Oliver (Peter), the eldeſt ſon of the preceding. He was alſo an excellent painter of portraits in miniature, and died in 1661, aged 59.—*Ibid.*

Oliver (Claude Matthew), advocate of the parliament of Aix, was born at Marſeilles in 1701. He was one of the inſtitutors of the academy of Marſeilles, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his eloquence. He died in 1736. His works are; 1. Hiſtory

Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander e Great, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2, Memoir on the ccour given to the Romans by the People Marſeilles in the 2d Punic War, and in at of the Gauls.—*Moreri.*

OLIVER of Malmſbury, a benedictine onk, who was well ſkilled in mechanics, t in attempting to fly from a tower with ngs of his own contrivance, he fell and ke his legs. He died 1060.—*Gen. Hiſt.*

OLIVER (William), an eminent phyſician, o reſided many years at Bath, and wrote reatiſe on the virtues of the Bath waters. profeſſed himſelf an unbeliever till a rt time before his death, when he became ſincere penitent. He alſo wrote on tar ter, and died in 1764.—*Gent. Mag.*

OLIVET (Joſeph Thoulier de), a learned ic, was born at Salins in 1682. He ſtud under his uncle who was a jeſuit, and uired a great knowledge of the learned lan ages. In 1740 Oliver publiſhed an ex lent edition of the works of Cicero in ols. 4to., with notes. He died in 1768. ſides the above he publiſhed a tranſlation Cicero's Treatiſe on the Nature of the ds into French: a tranſlation of ſome of orations of Demoſthenes and Cicero; a ſtory of the French Academy, of which he a member; and ſome other works.—*v. Dict. Hiſt.*

OLIVETAN (Robert), a printer of Neuf tel, was a near relation of Calvin. He ted in 1535 a tranſlation of the Bible in nch, which was the firſt done from the brew and Greek. It is called the Bible the Sword, on account of that emblem be adopted by the printer. It is now very ce.—*Moreri.*

OLIVEYRA (Chevalier Francis de), an in ious Portugueſe, who was employed by court in ſeveral embaſſies, but on turn proteſtant he retired to England, where died in 1783, aged 83. He wrote a con tory pamphlet to his countrymen on the ſion of the earthquake at Liſbon, and e other pieces.—*Gen Biog. Dict.*

OLYBRIUS (Flavius Anicius), emperor of Eaſt after Anthemius, and ſon-in-law of emperor Leo. He was ſlain ſoon after acceſſion by the Goths, who placed Gly us on the throne, A.D. 472.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

OLYMPIODORUS, a peripatetic philoſo r of Ægypt, who lived in the time of odoſius II. and wrote a hiſtory of Hono in Greek; alſo Commentaries on the teors of Ariſtotle, and the Life of Plato. *Diogenes Laertius.*

OLZOFFSKI (Andrew), archbiſhop of ine in Poland, and chancellor of the n, was born in 1618. He was a man of ning, and an accompliſhed ſtateſman. He ſed the dignity of cardinal, and died in 8.—*Moreri.*

OMAR I ſecond caliph of the muſſulmans r Mahomet. He defeated Ali, whom impoſtor had appointed to be his ſucceſſor. After this Omar made rapid conqueſts in the eaſt, and committed the greateſt violences to eſtabliſh the mohammedan faith. This barbarian, after taking Alexandria, burnt the famous library which had been founded there by Ptolomy Philadelphus. In 638 he took Jeruſalem, after a ſiege of two years, but was aſſaſſinated in that city in 644, by a Perſian ſlave.—*D'Herbelot. Univ. Hiſt.*

OMAR II the 13th caliph of the race of the Ommiades, ſucceeded his couſin Solyman, in 717. He laid ſiege to Conſtantinople, but was forced to raiſe it on account of a violent ſtorm which deſtroyed a great part of his fleet. He was poiſoned at Emeſa in Syria, in 720.—*Ibid.*

OMEIS (Magnus Daniel), profeſſor of belles-lettres at Altorf, where he died in 1708, aged 63. He wrote Ethica Pythagorica; Ethica Platonica; Theatrum virtutum et vitiorum ab Ariſtotele omiſſorum; Juvenci hiſtoria Evangelica cum notis.—*Moreri.*

ONESICRITUS, a cynic philoſopher, who attended Alexander the Great in his Indian expedition. He had ſeveral conferences with the Brahmins, particularly Calanus, who was ſo pleaſed with him as to accompany him to Perſia. Oneſicritus wrote a Hiſtory of Alexander.—*Diog. Laertius.*

ONESIMUS, a Phrygian, was the ſlave of Philemon, the friend of St. Paul. Having fled from his maſter, he met with the apoſtle at Rome, by whom he was converted to chriſtianity, and ſent back to Philemon with an affectionate epiſtle. He is ſaid to have been made biſhop of Berea in Macedonia, where he ſuffered martyrdom.—*Baronius. Dupin. Cave.*

ONKELOS, ſurnamed the Proſelyte, a Jewiſh rabbi in the time of our Saviour. He was the author of the Chaldee Targum on the Pentateuch, which is highly eſteemed by the Jews.—*Buxtorf.*

ONOMACRITUS, a Greek poet, to whom has been attributed the poems which go under the names of Orpheus and Muſæus. He flouriſhed B.C. 516.—*Voſſius de Poet Græc.*

ONUPHRIUS (Panvinius), an Auguſtin monk of Verona, was born in 1529. He continued the Lives of the Popes, which were begun by Platina. He died in 1568. Onuphrius was the author of ſeveral other works.—*Moreri.*

OORT (Adam van), a painter of perſpective and architecture, was born at Antwerp in 1557. He was the maſter of Rubens and Jordaens, and died in 1641.—*Houbraken.*

OOST (James van), an hiſtorical painter, was born at Bruges in 1600. He ſtudied the manner of Annibal Caracci with ſucceſs. His principal painting is a deſcent from the croſs at Bruges. He died in 1671. His ſon *James* was alſo a good artiſt, and died in 1713, aged 76.—*Pilkington.*

OPITIUS (Henry), a Lutheran divine, was born at Altenburg in Miſnia in 1642. He became profeſſor of theology and of the

oriental languages at Kiel, where he died in 1712. He publiſhed an edition of the Hebrew Bible, 2 vols. 4to. and ſome works on Hebrew antiquities.—*Moreri.*

Opitius (Martin), a poet, was a native of Breſlaw. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his poems in Latin and German. They were printed at Amſterdam in 1638. The author died in 1639.—*Moreri.*

Oporinus (John), a German printer, was born at Baſil in 1507. He was a man of conſiderable learning, and died in 1568. He wrote Notes on Cicero and Demoſthenes; and publiſhed an edition of the Bucolic poets.—*Ibid.*

Oppian, a Greek poet and grammarian in the ſecond century. He was a native of Cilicia, and wrote a poem on fiſhing, entitled, Halieutics, which is extant; alſo ſome works on painting. He died at the age of 30. The beſt edition of Oppian is that of Ritterſhuſius, Leyden, 1597, 8vo.—*Voſſius de Poet. Græc.*

Opsopæus (John), a German critic and phyſician. He was profeſſor of Phyſic at Heidelberg, and publiſhed ſome pieces of Hippocrates, and an edition of the Sibylline oracles. He died in 1596, aged 40. His brother, Simon Opſopæus, was alſo a learned phyſician, and died in 1619, aged 44. There was alſo one Vincent Opſopæus, a German, of the ſame age, who wrote a Latin poem on the art of drinking, 1578, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

Optatus, an African biſhop in the 4th century, who wrote a piece on the ſchiſm of the donatiſts in a fine ſtyle. It was publiſhed by Dupin with notes in 1700. He died in 384.—*Dupin.*

Orellana (Francis), a Spaniard, who deſerted from Pizarro, and diſcovered the river of the Amazons. On his arrival in Spain he gave a marvellous account of the countries he had paſſed through, and aſſerted that he had ſeen a nation of women, whence the name of Amazons was given to that river. He periſhed at the mouth of the ſame river about 1550.—*Herrera's Hiſt. of Mexico and Peru.*

Orgagna (Andrew,), an Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1329. He was alſo a ſculptor and architect. In a picture of the Laſt Day he repreſented his friends in paradiſe, and his enemies in hell. He died in 1389.—*De Piles.*

Oribasius *of Pergamus*, phyſician to Julian the Apoſtate. He wrote Medical Collections, compoſed from the works of Galen, and two others on anatomy. His works were publiſhed at Leyden in 1745, 4to.—*Friend's Hiſt. Phyſic.*

Origen, a father of the church, was born at Alexandria A.D. 185, of chriſtian parents. He devoted much of his time to the ſtudy of the ſcriptures, and by his exhortations his father was encouraged to endure martyrdom. Origen taught grammar for his own ſupport, and that of his mother and brethren. Demetrius biſhop of Alexandria relieved him from this employment by appointing him catechiſt of his church. His auſterities were very great, and taking the ſcripture in the moſt rigid ſenſe, he caſtrated himſelf, to become qualified for the kingdom of heaven. From Alexandria he went to Rome, where he began his famous Hexapla, or the Bible in different languages. At the command of his biſhop he returned to Alexandria, and was ordained. Soon after this he began his Commentaries on the Scriptures; but Demetrius, who envied his reputation, perſecuted him with violence, and in a council, aſſembled in 231, it was decreed that Origen ſhould deſiſt from preaching, and quit the city. On this he went to Cæſarea, where he was well received by the biſhop, and permitted to preach, which gave additional offence to his perſecutors, who excommunicated him. Though he was thus treated at home, he met with the greateſt reſpect wherever he went. He was conſulted in ſeveral epiſcopal ſynods; but in the perſecution under Decius he was thrown into priſon, and put to the torture. On his releaſe he applied himſelf to his miniſterial labours, and to writing. He died in 254. In the works of Origen, which make 4 vols. folio, there are many conjectural opinions, particularly with reſpect to the Trinity, and the puniſhment of devils and ſinful men.—*Cave. Dupin.*

Origen, a platonic philoſopher, who was the diſciple and friend of Porphyry. He made a panegyric on the emperor Gallienus. There was an Egyptian of this name, who ſaid that marriage was the invention of the Devil.—*Moreri.*

Origny (Peter Adam de), a French ſoldier and writer, who publiſhed a Hiſtory of Ancient Egypt; and a Syſtem of Egyptian Chronology. He died at Rheims in 1774.

Orkan, ſon of Othoman, emperor of the Turks, ſeized the throne in 1326, after defeating his elder brothers. He extended the bounds of his empire by taking Gallipoly and ſeveral cities from the Greeks. His reign was long and cruel. He married the daughter of John Cantacuzenus, and died in 1360.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

Orlandi (Pellegrini-Antony), an Italian bookſeller, who died in 1730. He wrote on the Origin and Progreſs of Printing from 1457 to 1500, in Italian; a Hiſtory of Writers of Bologna, 4to.; Abecedario Pittorico, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Orlay (Bernard van), a Flemiſh painter was born at Bruſſels, about 1490. He was the diſciple of Raphael, and became principal painter to the governor of the Netherlands. He died in 1560.—*Pilkington.*

Orleans (Charles, duke of), the ſon of Louis of France, bore the title of duke of Angouleme during the life of his father. He was made priſoner at the battle of Agincourt in 1415. He remained in England twenty-five years, and on his return to France he undertook the conqueſt of the duchy of

Milan, to whom he conceived himself entitled in right of his mother. He was not, however, ſucceſsful in this enterpriſe, and died in 1465. He was an encourager of letters, and wrote ſome poems, which have been printed.—*Moreri.*

Orleans (Louis, duke of), a prince of the blood royal of France, was the ſon of Philip regent of the kingdom, and born at Verſailles in 1708. In his youth he led rather a diſſipated life, but after the death of his father and ſpouſe, he renounced his former courſe, and devoted himſelf to works of piety, and the ſtudy of religion and ſcience. In 1730 he retired to the abbey of St. Genevieve, where he practiſed extreme auſterity, and performed numerous acts of humility and charity. He died in 1752. He underſtood the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages; and was verſed in eccleſiaſtical and civil hiſtory, botany, geography, philoſophy, and the fine arts. He tranſlated the Pſalms from the original Scriptures, and wrote Paraphraſes on ſeveral books of the Old Teſtament; Diſſertations againſt the Jews; a literal tranſlation of St. Paul's Epiſtles, and ſeveral other works. His ſon, Louis Philip, duke of Orleans, died in 1785, aged 60. He was alſo a benevolent prince.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Orleans (Philip Louis Joſeph, duke of), was born at St. Cloud in 1747. He had the title of duke of Chartres in his youth. In 1778 he ſerved on board the fleet commanded by count d'Orvilliers, but in the action with admiral Keppel, he went down into the hold, and would not come up till the engagement was over. His conduct afterwards was extremely diſſipated, and he joined the parties of malecontents againſt the court, for which he was exiled. On the death of his father he took the title of duke of Orleans. In the beginning of the revolution he diſplayed the greateſt hatred to his royal relations, and became a member of the national aſſembly. He alſo aſſumed the title of citizen *Egalité*. This ſanguinary monſter voted for the death of Louis XVI.; but ſome time afterwards he was abandoned by his partiſans, ſeized at Marſeilles, from whence he was removed to Paris, where he was condemned to ſuffer death by the revolutionary tribunal, which ſentence was executed Nov. 6, 1793.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Orleans (Louis), an advocate in the parliament of Paris, who ſignalized himſelf by his fanaticiſm in the wars of the league. He wrote againſt Henry IV. with great violence; but was pardoned by that monarch. He died in 1627, aged 87. He wrote an addreſs to the Catholics of England; Commentaries on Tacitus and Seneca, and other works.—*Moreri.*

Orleans (Peter Joſeph), a jeſuit, was born at Bourges in 1641. He was profeſſor of the belles lettres in his ſociety, and died at Paris in 1698. He wrote a Hiſtory of the revolutions of England, 3 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. 12mo. a work of ſome merit; Hiſtory of the Revolutions of Portugal, 5 vols. 12mo.; Hiſtory of the two Tartar Conquerors, Chunchi and Canhi, 8vo; the Life of Father Cotton, 12mo.; Lives of Lewis de Gonzaga, and other Jeſuits; 2 vols. of Sermons, &c.—*Moreri.*

Orme (Robert), an hiſtorical writer, was the ſon of a ſurgeon on the Bombay eſtabliſhment, and born in that country in 1728. He received his education at Harrow ſchool, after which he went to India as a writer in the company's ſervice. He returned in 1752 in the company of captain, afterwards lord, Clive, with whom he lived many years on terms of intimacy. In 1755 he went to Madras as fourth member of the council. He alſo held the office of commiſſary-general, but in 1759 he returned to England with a very ſmall fortune. Soon after his return he began to write the Hiſtory of the Military Tranſactions of the Britiſh Nation in India, the firſt volume of which appeared in 1763, but the ſecond not till 1775. The court of directors appointed him hiſtoriographer to the company at a ſalary of 300l. per annum. He completed his Hiſtory in 3 vols.; and he alſo publiſhed Hiſtorical Fragments of the Mogul Empire, during the reign of Aurengzebe. He died in 1801.—*Aſiatic Annual Regiſter.*

Orobio (Balthaſar), a famous Spaniſh jew, was born at Seville, and ſecretly bred up in the jewiſh religion, though he outwardly profeſſed himſelf a roman catholic, and became profeſſor of metaphyſics at Salamanca. He applied to the ſtudy of medicine, but being ſuſpected of judaiſm, he was ſeized by the inquiſition, and kept in priſon three years, during which he ſuffered dreadful tortures. On regaining his liberty he went to France, and from thence to Amſterdam, where he practiſed phyſic, and was circumciſed, on which occaſion he changed his name to Iſaac. He died in 1687. Orobio wrote a book againſt Spinoza, entitled Certamen philoſophicum. Limborch had a conference with him on the ſubject of the chriſtian religion, of which he publiſhed a celebrated book with this title, Amica Collatio cum erudito Judæo, 4to.—*Baſnage's Hiſt. of the Jews.*

Oroſius (Paul), a Spaniſh divine in the 5th century, was the diſciple of St. Auguſtin, who ſent him to Jeruſalem to conſult Jerome concerning the origin of the ſoul. By the advice of the ſame father, he undertook a Hiſtory of the World to A.D. 316. He alſo wrote a Treatiſe on Free Will, and other works.—*Moreri. Dupin.*

Orpheus, of Thrace, a Greek poet, who flouriſhed before Homer. He was the diſciple of Linius, and the maſter of Muſæus. His works are loſt, except a few fragments, and their authenticity is doubted.—*Voſſius.*

Orsato (Sertorio), an Italian writer, was born at Padua in 1617. He wrote ſeveral volumes of lyric poetry in Italian; the Hiſtory of Padua, and ſome works on anti-

quarian ſubjects. He died in 1678.—*Tiraboſchi.*

Orsato (John Baptiſt), a learned phyſician and antiquary, was born at Padua in 1673, and died in 1720. He wrote, Diſſertatio epiſtolaris de Lucernis antiquis; De Sternis veterum; Diſſertatio de Patera antiquorum.—*Tiraboſchi.*

Orsi (John Joſeph), an Italian writer, was born at Bologna, in 1652, of a noble family. He ſtudied mathematics and natural philoſophy and had a good taſte for poetry. He died in 1733. His works are, Sonatas, Paſtorals, and other poems; a Defence of ſome Italian Authors; Letters; Life of Louis de Sales. He is not to be confounded with *Francis Joſeph* Orsi, a dominican and cardinal, who wrote an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory in 20 vols. 4to.; and a Treatiſe entitled, Infallibilitas Act. Romani Pontificis, 3 vols. 4to. He was a native of Tuſcany, and died in 1761.—*Ibid.*

Ortelius (Abraham), a celebrated geographer, was born at Antwerp in 1527. He became ſo eminent for his mathematical and geographical knowledge as to be called the Ptolemy of his age. He was appointed geographer to the king of Spain, and died at Antwerp in 1598. His works are, Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, folio; Synonyma Geographia; Aurei Seculi Imago; Itinerarum per nonnullas Galliæ Belgicæ partes; Syntagma herbarum encomiaſticum.—*Moreri.*

Orton (Job), an eminent non-conformiſt divine, was a native of Shrewſbury, where he received part of his education, which was completed under Dr. Doddridge at Northampton. On entering into the miniſtry he became paſtor of a congregation at Kidderminſter, and afterwards at his native place: ſome years before his death he retired from miniſterial duty, and died in 1783, aged 66. Mr. Orton wrote, 1. the Life of Dr. Doddridge, which is an excellent piece of biography; 2. Sermons to the Aged, 12mo.; 3. Sacramental Meditations, 12mo. 4. Diſcourſes on Chriſtian Worſhip, 12mo; 5. Diſcourſes on Practical Subjects, 8vo. After his death was printed his Practical Expoſition of the Old Teſtament, 6 vols. 8vo.; and Mr. Stedman, a clergyman at Shrewſbury, publiſhed a volume of excellent Letters, which ſhew Mr. Orton's piety and liberality of ſentiment to great advantage.—*Biog. Brit. Orton's Letters.*

Orville (James Philip de), a learned critic, was born at Amſterdam in 1696. He became profeſſor of hiſtory, eloquence, and Greek, at his native place, but reſigned that office in 1742, and died in 1751. He wrote, 1. Obſervationes miſcellaneæ novæ, in conjunction with Burman; 2. Critica Vannus in inanes Joannis Cornelii Pavonis paleas, &c.; 3. Obſervations on Sicily.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Osborne (Francis), an Engliſh gentleman, was born in Bedfordſhire about 1588. He became maſter of the horſe to the earl o Pembroke, and in the civil wars he joine the parliament. Mr. Oſborne wrote, Advic to a Son, and Letters and Poems, 2 vols which were once popular. He died in 1658 —*Great Hiſt. Dict.*

Osiander (Andrew), a German divine was born in Bavaria in 1498. He ſtudie at Wittemberg and Nuremberg, and was on of the firſt diſciples of Luther. He becam miniſter and profeſſor at Konigſberg, wher he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a peculiar doc trine on juſtification, which he aſſerted to b effected in us by the union of God with ou ſouls. This notion he zealouſly defended and oppoſed Luther with great fury. H died in 1552. He wrote, Harmonia Evan gelica, folio; Epiſtola ad Zuinglium de Eu chariſtia; Diſſertationes duæ, de Lege e Evangelio et Juſtificatione; Liber de Imagin Dei, quid ſit. His ſon, *Luke Oſiander*, be came a Lutheran miniſter, and died at Tu bingen in 1604. He wrote, an Inſtitutio of the Chriſtian Religion; an Abridgemer of the Centuriators of Magdeburg, and othe works. There was another *Luke Oſiande* who was chancellor of Tubingen, and die in 1638. He wrote on the Omnipreſence Chriſt as Man, &c.—*Melch. Adam. Vi Germ. Theol.*

Osius, biſhop of Cordova in Spain, w born in 257. He became the confident Conſtantine who, by his perſuaſions, co vened, in 323, the council of Nice, whe Oſius preſided. The emperor Conſtanti perſecuted him with ſo much cruelty to mak him turn Arian, that Oſius, at the age 100, was induced to ſign a confeſſion of fait preſcribed to him. He was then permitte to return to his dioceſe, where he died ſoo after extremely penitent for his weakne and renouncing the arian hereſy with gre fervour.—*Dupin.*

Osius, or Osio (Felix), a learned Italia was born at Milan in 1587. He becan profeſſor of rhetoric at Padua, where he di in 1631. His principal works are, 1. R mano-Græcia; 2. Tractatus de Sepulchris Epitaphiis Ethnicorum et Chriſtianorum 3. Elogia Scriptorum illuſtrium; 4. Or tiones; 5. Epiſtolarum duo; 6. Remarks the Hiſtory of Muſſati; 7. Collection Writers on the Hiſtory of Padua.—*Tiraboſc*

Osman I. emperor of the Turks, was t ſon of Achmet I. and ſucceeded his unc Muſtapha in 1618. He declared war agai Poland in 1621; but after ſeveral defeats was obliged to conclude a diſadvantageo peace. Attributing his bad ſucceſs to t janiſſaries, he reſolved to ſubſtitute a mili of Arabs in their room, which ſo provok them that they depoſed him and placed Mu tapha on the throne, who cauſed Oſman be ſtrangled in 1622.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

Osman II. ſucceeded his brother Mah met in 1754, and died in 1757.

Osmond (St.), was born in Normandy a noble family. In 1066 he followed W

am the Conqueror to England, and was ade chancellor of the kingdom, and biſhop Saliſbury. He reformed the liturgy for is dioceſe, which form became general roughout the kingdom, under the name of e liturgy of Saliſbury. He died in 1099, d was canonized by Calixtus III.—*upin.*

Osorio (Jerome), a Portugueſe biſhop as born at Liſbon in 1506. He was proſſor of divinity at Coimbra, and afterwards ſhop of Sylves. He died in 1580. His orks were publiſhed at Rome in 1592, in vols. folio. On account of the elegance his Latin ſtyle he was called the Cicero Portugal. His nephew, Jerome Oſorio, rote his Life. He was canon of Evora.—*loreri.*

Ossat (Arnaud d'), a cardinal, was born the county of Armagnac, of poor parents, 1536. By the kindneſs of a gentleman received a good education, and was apinted tutor to ſome young noblemen. He terwards practiſed the law; but forſook is profeſſion, and became ſecretary firſt to rdinal d'Eſte, and next to cardinal de Joyſe. He obtained the papal abſolution for enry IV. for which he was made biſhop of ennes in 1596; and the year following unſellor of ſtate. In 1598 he was made carnal. He died in 1604. His Letters have en printed in 2 vols. 4to. and 5 vols. 12mo. *Moreri.*

Ossian, an ancient Scotch bard, was the n of Fingal, whom he accompanied in ſeral military expeditions. He lived to an vanced age, and at the cloſe of life became ind. Mr. Macpherſon publiſhed a tranſlan of poems, in a ſort of poetical proſe, hich he aſcribed to Oſſian; but their auenticity has been diſputed by ſeveral critics, d as zealouſly defended by others.—*Gen. og. Dict.*

Ostade (Adrian van), a painter, was rn at Lubec, in 1610. His ſubjects are ople ſmoking and drinking in alehouſes d kitchens, which he repreſented in a afterly manner. He died at Amſterdam 1685.—*Houbraken. Pilkington.*

Ostervald (John Frederic), a proteſt. t divine, was born at Neufchatel in 1663, d died in 1747. His works are 1. A Caechiſm of the Chriſtian Religion, 8vo., Arguments and Reflections on all the oks of the Bible, 2 vols. 8vo.; 3. Treae againſt Uncleanneſs, 8vo.; theſe have en tranſlated into Engliſh; 4. Treatiſe on Sources of Corruption, 12mo.; 5. A Colction of Sermons, 8vo. His ſon, John Roſph Oſtervald, was paſtor of the French urch at Baſil, where he was greatly eſteem. He wrote a Diſcourſe on the Duties of mmunicants, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Osterwyck (Maria van), an ingenious nale artiſt, was born near Delft in 1630, d died in 1693. Her favourite ſubjects re flowers and ſtill life, which ſhe painted a delicate manner, and with great freedom. *Pilkington.*

Oswald, king of Northumberland, was obliged, after the death of Ethelfrid his father, to take refuge in Ireland; his uncle, Edwin, having taking poſſeſſion of the throne. He became a chriſtian in his retreat; and returning to his own country, defeated Cerdowalla, king of the Britons, who loſt his life. Oſwald re-united the two kingdoms of Northumberland; but was ſlain in a battle with Penda, king of Mercia, A.D. 643. The Monkiſh hiſtorians relate many miracles performed by his relicks, for which he was canonized.—*Moreri. Rapin.*

Oswald (Eraſmus), profeſſor of Hebrew and mathematics at Friburg. He publiſhed a tranſlation of the New teſtament into Hebrew, and other works. He died in 1579. —*Moreri.*

Osymandyas, an Egyptian king, and the firſt monarch who formed a library. He cauſed a coloſſal ſtatue of himſelf to be erected, on which was this inſcription: "I am Oſymandyas, king of kings, whoever will diſpute this title with me, let him ſurpaſs my works."—*Ibid.*

Otho (Marcus Salvius), Roman emperor, was born at Rome, A.D. 32, of a family which deſcended from the antient kings of Tuſcany. Nero, whoſe companion he was in his debaucheries, elevated him to the higheſt offices in the empire. After Nero's death he attached himſelf to Galba, but that emperor having adopted Piſo as his heir, Otho excited an inſurrection, murdered Galba and Piſo, and aſcended the throne in 69. was oppoſed by Vitellius, who was ſupported by the German army, and, in a battle between the two rivals near Cremona, Otho was defeated, on which he ſlew himſelf, after reigning three months.—*Crevier.*

Otho I. emperor of Germany, called the Great, was the eldeſt ſon of Henry the Fowler, and crowned in 936, at the age of 14. Berenger having uſurped the title of emperor in Italy, Otho entered Rome, where he was crowned by John XII. That pontiff afterwards leagued with Berenger, on which Otho cauſed him to be depoſed, and put Leo XIII. in his place in 963. On the emperor's return to Germany, the Romans revolted, and impriſoned Leo; for which Otho again viſited Rome, where he ſeverely exerciſed his vengeance on the ſenate. He next turned his arms againſt Nicephorus, emperor of the Eaſt, whoſe army he defeated, and, after cutting off their noſes, ſent the priſoners to Conſtantinople. John Zimiſces, the ſucceſſor of Nicephorus, made peace with Otho, who died in 973.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

Otho II. ſurnamed the Bloody, ſucceeded his father, the preceding emperor, at the age of 18. His mother Adelaide oppoſed his acceſſion, on which he expelled her from court. Her party proclaimed Henry duke of Bavaria emperor; but he was defeated by Otho, who alſo repulſed the Danes and Bohemians. He afterwards marched into Italy againſt the Saracens, by whom he was taken priſoner in 982, but ranſomed for a large

ſum. He died at Verona the year following.—*Ibid.*

Otho III. the ſon of the preceding, was only three years old at the death of his father. On coming to age he took the reins of government, and went to Italy, which was in a ſtate of confuſion, owing to the oppoſition of different popes. Otho having re-eſtabliſhed order, returned into Germany, and made Boleſlas king of Poland. He was obliged again to paſs into Italy, to quell a revolt, and died there in 1002, aged 22 years. —*Ibid.*

Otho IV. called the Superb, was the ſon of Henry duke of Saxony, and choſen emperor in 1197. He was excommunicated by the pope for ſeizing the lands which the counteſs Matilda bequeathed to the holy ſee. The princes of the empire elected Frederic king of Sicily in the room of Otho, who retired to Brunſwick. He died in 1218.—*Ibid.*

Otho (Venius), a painter, and the inſtructor of Rubens, was born at Leyden in 1556. After reſiding at Rome ſeveral years, he went to Germany, where he was employed by the emperor. He died at Bruſſels in 1634. He had two brothers, Gilbert, an engraver, and Peter, a painter.—*Houbraken.*

Otrokotskiforis (Francis), an Hungarian, who completed his ſtudies at Utrecht, and became a miniſter in his native country. He afterwards renounced the proteſtant religion, and obtained ſome preferment in the ſtate. He died at Tirnau in 1718. He wrote, 1. Origines Hungaricæ, 2 vols 8vo.; 2. Antiqua Religio Hungarorum vere Chriſtiana et Catholica, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

Ott (Henry), a Swiſs divine, was born in 1617. He became profeſſor of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory at Zurich, and died there in 1682. —*Moreri.*

Otter (John), a learned Swede, was born in 1707, and died in 1748. He publiſhed Travels in Turkey and Perſia, and an Account of the Expeditions of Kouli Khan. —*Ibid.*

Otway (Thomas), a dramatic writer, was born in Suſſex in 1651, and educated at Wincheſter ſchool; from whence he removed to Chriſt church, Oxford, which he left without taking a degree, and went to London, where he became a performer and writer for the ſtage. The earl of Plymouth gave him a cornetcy in a regiment in Flanders, but Otway being diſguſted with the army, returned to London, where he died miſerably in 1685. Having been compelled by his neceſſities to contract debts, and haunted by the terriers of the law, he retired to a public-houſe on Tower-hill, where he died of want, by ſwallowing, after a long faſt, a piece of bread which charity had ſupplied. Otway excels in touching the tender paſſions in tragedy, of which his Orphan and Venice Preſerved are proofs. His works have been collected in 3 vols. 12mo.—*Johnſon's Lives of the Poets.*

Oudenarde (Robert van), a painter, was born at Ghent in 1663. He was the diſciple of Carlo Maratti, after which he ſettled at his native place, where he painted many fine pictures for churches, convents, and noblemen's palaces. He died in 1743. —*Pilkington*

Oudin (Caſimir), a French monk, was born at Mezieres in 1638. In 1690 he quitted France, and went to Leyden, where he profeſſed the proteſtant religion, and was made under-librarian of the univerſity. He died there in 1717. His works are, 1. Commentarius de Scriptoribus Eccleſiæ antiquis, illorumque ſcriptis, 3 vols. folio; 2. Veterum aliquot Galliæ et Belgii Scriptorum Opuſcula ſacra nunquam edita, 8vo.; 3. Supplement to Eccleſiaſtical Authors, omitted by Bellarmine, 8vo.; 4. the Monk of Premontre unfrocked.—*Moreri.*

Oudin (Francis), a French jeſuit, was born in 1679 at Vignori in Champaigne. After profeſſing theology and the languages at Langres with reputation, he ſettled at Dijon, where he died in 1752. His principal works are, 1. Somnia, a Latin poem of great merit; 2. Poemata Didaſcalica, 2 vols. 12mo; 3. Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jeſu; 4. a Commentary on St. Paul's Epiſtle to the Romans; 5. Celtic Etymologies; 6. Hiſtoria Dogmatica Conciliorum; 7. Lives of ſeveral Perſons in the Collection of Niceron.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Oudinet (Mark Antony), a medalliſt, was born at Rheims in 1643. He was profeſſor of law at his native place, and afterwards keeper of the royal cabinet of medals. He was alſo a member of the academy of inſcriptions, and died in 1712. He wrote three Memoirs on Medals.—*Ibid.*

Oudri (John Baptiſt), a French painter, was born in Paris in 1686, and died there in 1755. He was the diſciple of Largillieres, and excelled in painting animals, and hiſtorical ſubjects, with landſcape ſcenery.—*D'Argenville.*

Oughtred (William), a divine and mathematician, was born in Buckinghamſhire in 1573, and educated at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowſhip. About 1603 he was preſented to the living of Albury in Surry, where he devoted himſelf to mathematical purſuits, and wrote ſeveral treatiſes, particularly his Clavis, the plan of which was adopted by ſir Iſaac Newton. In the rebellion he ſuffered conſiderably for his loyalty, and died of joy in 1660, on hearing that the king was about to be reſtored. His Opuſcula were printed in 1676.—*Biog. Brit.*

Ousel (Philip), a learned proteſtant divine, was born at Dantzic in 1671, of a family which originally came from France. He was profeſſor of theology at Frankfort on the Oder, where he died in 1724. His

works are, 1. Introductio in Accentuationem Hebræorum metricam, 4to.; in this work he ſupports the ſingular notion, that the Hebrew points and accents are of equal antiquity with the ſacred books; 2. De Accentuatione Hebræorum proſaica, 8vo.; 3. De Lepra, 4to. —*Moreri.*

Ouwater (Albert), a Dutch painter, was born at Haerlem in 1444, and died in 1515. He painted hiſtorical ſubjects.—*Ibid.*

Overall (John), a learned prelate, was born in 1559, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, in which univerſity he became regius profeſſor of divinity. In 1601 he was preferred to the deanry of St. Paul's, and in 1614 to the biſhopric of Lichfield and Coventry from whence he was tranſlated to Norwich, where he died in 1619. Biſhop Overall wrote a book on Convocations and ſome other works.—*Biog. Brit.*

Overbury (ſir Thomas), an Engliſh gentleman, was born in Warwickſhire in 1581, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Temple, after which he attached himſelf to Car, earl of Somerſet, by whoſe means he was knighted. Though he had aſſiſted that unprincipled nobleman in his amour with the counteſs of Eſſex, he oppoſed his marriage with her, for which he incurred the hatred of both. On a frivolous charge he was ſent to the Tower, where, by the contrivance of Somerſet and his wife, he was poiſoned in 1613. Two years afterwards the circumſtance of Overbury's death was diſcovered, but though the inſtruments were executed, the noble delinquents received the royal pardon. Sir Thomas was the author of ſeveral pieces in verſe and proſe, which were reprinted in 1753 in 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naſo), a Latin poet, was born at Sulmo in Italy, B.C. 43. Being intended for the law, he was ſent to Rome for education, and from thence to Athens. He made a conſiderable progreſs in eloquence; but poetry had more charms for him than the art of pleading. On ſettling at Rome, his accompliſhments procured him many friends, particularly Auguſtus, who, however, ordered him to be baniſhed to the banks of the Euxine ſea, where he died, A.D. 17. The occaſion of his diſgrace is variouſly related. Some aſſert that it was for writing his Art of Love; others ſay, that it was for an intrigue with Livia, the wife of Auguſtus; and there are thoſe who maintain, that the true cauſe was Ovid's diſcovering the emperor's unnatural attachment to his own daughter Julia. The works of Ovid extant are, his Metamorphoſes: the Art of Love; Elegies; Epiſtles; and Fragments. They are characteriſed by ſweetneſs of ſtyle, glowing expreſſion, and elegance of deſcription, mixed, however, with much licentiouſneſs. The beſt edition is that of Burmann, 4 vols. 8vo.

Owzedo (John Gonſalvo de), was born at Madrid in 1478. He became page to Ferdinand king of Arragon, and Iſabella queen of Caſtile. He accompanied Columbus on his firſt voyage to Hiſpaniola. In the war of Naples he rendered great ſervices to Spain, for which Ferdinand appointed him inſpector-general of the commerce of the New World; in which capacity he went to Hiſpaniola, where he took great pains in enquiring into the cauſes and remedies of the venereal diſeaſe, ſuppoſed to have been carried thither from Naples, and the virtues of the guiacum in that diſeaſe are ſaid to have been diſcovered by him. On his return to Spain he publiſhed Summario de la Hiſtoria general y natural de las Indias Occidentales; printed at Salamanca 1535, folio.—*Moreri.*

Owain, ſon of Cadwygan ab Bleddyn, a prince of Powys. Having carried off Neſſ, the wife of Gerald, conſtable of Pembroke, he and his father were obliged to fly to Ireland, but they afterwards returned to their own country. Owain ſucceeded his father in 1110, and the year following was in Normandy with Henry I. who knighted him. He was killed by Gerald, the huſband of Neſs, in 1114.—*Owen's Cambr. Biog.*

Owain, the ſon of Maxen Wledig, an eminent character in the Welſh annals. He broke off the connexion between Britain and the Romans, and was in conſequence choſen ſovereign of the country. He was alſo accounted a ſaint in the Britiſh church.—*Ibid.*

Owain, commonly called *Owen Tudor*, lord of Penmynydd in Mona, or Angleſea, was born about 1385. He ſtudied the law, which profeſſion he quitted and went abroad. Catherine, the wife of Henry V. after her huſband's death, fell in love with Owain, and privately married him in 1426. They had three children; the eldeſt entered a monaſtery, Edmund became earl of Richmond, and Jaſper was earl of Pembroke. After the death of Catherine, Owain was confined in Newgate, from whence he effected his eſcape, but was retaken; however he ſoon obtained his liberty, and died on his eſtate. —*Ibid.*

Owain Cyveiliog, a prince, a warrior, and a poet, who made war againſt Hywel ab Cadwygan and Rhys ab Gruffydd. He died in 1197. A ſpecimen of his poetry is in the Welſh Archaiology.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

Owain Glandwr, commonly called *Owen Glendower*, the laſt of the deſcendants of the Welſh princes who ſtruggled for their independence, was born in 1348. He was bred to the law and became eſquire to Richard II. but Henry IV. confiſcated his lands, and gave them to lord Grey, who had repreſented Owain as a diſloyal ſubject. On this Owain aſſembled his friends, burnt the town of Ruthyn, and took lord Grey; whom, however, he ranſomed for a conſiderable ſum. In 1402 Owain defeated Edward Mortimer in Radnorſhire, and made him priſoner; after ſubduing Glamorganſhire, he aſſembled a

parliament, by which he was acknowledged ſovereign of Wales. In 1404 Owain obtained ſuccours from France, but the capture of Caermarthen was the only conſequence. His affairs declining he was obliged to lead a ſecluded life, and died in the diſguiſe of a ſhepherd in 1415.—*Ibid.*

Owen (John), the epigrammatiſt, was born in Caernarvonſhire, and bred at Winchester ſchool, and from thence elected to New college, Oxford, after which he became ſchoolmaſter, firſt at Trylegh in Monmouthſhire, and next at Warwick. He died in 1622. His Latin epigrams poſſeſs great point, and are inferior only to thoſe of Martial.—*Wood.*

Owen (George), a phyſician, was educated at Oxford, and became fellow of Merton college in 1519. Henry VIII. to whom he was phyſician, left him a legacy of one hundred pounds. He ſerved in the ſame capacity Edward VI. and queen Mary, and died in 1558. Dr. Owen wrote, A Meet Diet for the New Ague, 1558, folio.—*Aikin's Biog. Ann. of Medicine.*

Owen (John), a learned independent divine, was born at Hadham in Oxfordſhire in 1616, and educated at Queen's college. In the civil wars he was a zealous advocate for the parliament againſt the king. Cromwell made him his chaplain, and gave him the deanry of Chriſt church, Oxford, where he ſerved the office of vice-chancellor in 1652, and the year following took his doctor's degree. He is ſaid to have been of tolerant principles, though a rigid Calviniſt. At the reſtoration he was deprived of his deanry; on which he retired to his eſtate in Eſſex. He died in 1683. Dr. Owen was a very voluminous writer. His greateſt works are, an Expoſition of the Hebrews, 4 vols. folio; Diſcourſe on the Holy Spirit, folio; Treatiſe on Original Sin, 8vo.; and Sermons and Tracts, 1 vol. folio.—*Calamy.*

Owen (Charles), a native of Montgomery, was ordained miniſter of a diſſenting congregation, at Bridgenorth in Shopſhire, which place he was forced to leave, till king James publiſhed his declaration granting liberty of conſcience. He died in 1712, aged 58. Mr. Owen wrote ſeveral pieces in defence of the non-conformiſts.—*Ibid.*

Owen (Henry), a learned divine of the church of England, was born in Monmouthſhire, and educated firſt at Ruthin ſchool, and next at Jeſus college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.D. but afterwards entered into orders, and obtained the vicarage of Edmonton in Middleſex, and St. Olave, Hart-ſtreet. He died in 1795, aged 80. His works are, 1. Obſervations on the Scripture Miracles; 2. Remarks on the four Goſpels; 3. An Enquiry into the Septuagint Verſion; 4. Sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture, 2 vols.; 5. An Introduction to Hebrew Criticiſm; 6. The Modes of Quotation uſed by the Evangelical Writers explained and vindicated; 7. Poſthumous Sermons, 2 vols.—*Europ. Mag. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Owtram (William), a learned Engliſh divine. He was prebendary of Weſtminſter in the reign of Charles II. and wrote an excellent treatiſe De Sacrificiis. He died in 1679. A volume of his ſermons was printed after his death by biſhop Gardiner.—*Preface to his Sermons.*

Oxenstiern (Axel), grand chancellor and prime miniſter of Sweden, was born in 1583. He was the confidential favourite of Guſtavus Adolphus, which diſtinction he merited by his ability and integrity. After the death of that monarch he had the entire management of the affairs of the Swedes, and of their allies in Germany, in the quality of director general. He died in 1654. The Hiſtory of Sweden, written in German, has been attributed to him. He had three ſons who came to diſtinguiſhed rank. *John* was ambaſſador and plenipotentiary at the peace of Munſter. *Gabriel* became grand marſhal of Sweden; and *Benedict* was grand chancellor of that kingdom.—*Moreri.*

Ozanam (James), a French mathematician, was born in 1640. He was educated for the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, which he renounced for the ſtudy of mathematics and philoſophy, which he taught with great reputation at Paris, where he died of an apoplexy in 1717. His principal works are, 1. a Dictionary of Mathematics, 4to.; 2. a Courſe of Mathematics, 5 vols. 8vo.; 3. Mathematical Recreations, 4 vols. 8vo.; 4. Uſe of the Compaſs of Proportion, 12mo.; 5. Elements of Algebra, 4to.; 6. Practical Geometry.—*Moreri. Hutton.*

Ozell (John), an induſtrious writer, was born in Leiceſterſhire, and educated at the ſchool of Aſhby de la Zouch. He was auditor-general of London, and of the accounts of St. Paul's cathedral, and St. Thomas's hoſpital. He died in 1743. Mr. Ozell tranſlated Moliere, and other French authors, and wrote ſome poems. Mr. Pope gave him a place in the Dunciad.—*Cibber.*

P

Paas (Criſpin), an able engraver, was a native of Cologne, and the diſciple of Cornhard. The king of Denmark invited him to his court, and he died there about the commencement of the 17th century. He engraved plates of the Hiſtory of the Bible, and a great number on other ſubjects. His daughters, Magdalena and Barbara, inherited his talents. There were two other engravers of this family, namely, Simon and Criſpin Paas, called *the younger*.—*Sandraart.*

Paaw (Peter), a phyſician and botaniſt,

as born at Amſterdam in 1564. He became minent as a profeſſor at Leyden, where he ed in 1617. His works are, 1. Commen- ry on Veſalius, 4to.; 2. a Treatiſe on the ague, 4to.; 3. Hortus-Lugduno Batavus.— alleri Bibl. Anat. Moreri.

PABO, a Britiſh prince and warrior in the th century, was defeated and fought re- ge in Wales, where he was hoſpitably en- tained by the king of Powys, who gave m lands. He afterwards led a religious e, and was accounted a ſaint. He founded church in Mona, where his monument th an inſcription yet remains.—*Owen's mb. Biog.*

PACATIANUS (Titus Julius Marinus), a arper, who excited the Gauls to revolt in favour in the reign of the emperor Philip; t he was defeated and put to death, A. D. 9, by the troops which raiſed Decius to throne. There are medals of Pacatianus iſting.—*Moreri.*

PACE (Richard), a learned divine, and n of St. Paul's, London, was employed Henry VIII. in ſeveral embaſſies, but olſey being jealous of his riſing merit, cured his diſgrace. He died of chagrin 1532. Pace was held in great eſteem by moſt learned men of his time, particu- y Eraſmus, ſir Thomas More, cardinal e, &c. He wrote, 1. Epiſtles; 2. De ctu Scientiarum, 4to.; 3 De lapſu Hebrai- m Interpretum, &c.—*Eraſmi Epiſt. Pit-*

PACHECO (John de), marquis de Villena, favourite and prime miniſter of Henry king of Caſtille. His authority was ſo at that he diſpoſed at pleaſure of all places the kingdom. Louis XI. of France cor- ted him by a penſion, and this perfidious iniſter betrayed his maſter's intereſts in peace of 1443, by many articles preju- al to the kingdom of Caſtille. Henry ing diſcovered his treachery reproached with it, which ſo provoked Pacheco that conſpired againſt him, and proclaimed ce Alphonſus king of Caſtille in 1465. this infamous miniſter cauſed the young to be poiſoned ſoon afterwards, and was nciled to Henry, who continued him in authority and favour till his death in S.—*Mariana's Hiſt. of Spain.*

PACHYMERUS (George), a Greek writer, born at Nice. His talents procured him favour of Michael Palæologus, who con- d on him ſeveral offices in church and . He died in 1310. He wrote a va- le Hiſtory of the Eaſt, which is inſerted he collection of Byzantine hiſtorians, and publiſhed at Rome in 1669, in folio, a Latin tranſlation.—*Moreri.*

PACIAUDI (Paul Marie), a religious, of order of Theatins, correſpondent of the emy of belles lettres at Paris, and libra- to the duke of Parma, was born at Tu- n 1710, and died in 1785. His works 1. Monumenta Peloponneſiaca, 2 vols. 2. Memorie de gran maeſtri dell'ordine Geroſolimitano, 3 vols. 4to; 3. Letters be- tween him and count Caylus.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PACIFICUS MAXIMUS, a Latin poet, was born at Aſcoli, of a noble family, in 1400. His poems were printed at Florence in 1489, 4to. under the title of Hecatelegiam five Elegiæ; this is a very ſcarce edition. That of Parma, with his other works, in 1691, 4to. is purged of many licentious paſſages, which occur in the former. Pacificus men- tions the venereal diſeaſe in his poems, be- fore the voyage of Columbus.—*Tiraboſchi.*

PACIUS (Julius), chevalier of the order of St. Mark at Venice, was born at Vicenza in 1550. He wrote a Treatiſe on Arithmetic at the age of thirteen, after which he ſtudied the law, and profeſſed it with reputation in various univerſities. He died in 1635. His principal works are, 1. De Contractibus, fo- lio; 2. Synopſis Juris, folio; 3. De Jure Maris Adriatici, 8vo.; 4. Decretales, lib. v. 8vo.; 5. Corpus Juris civilis, folio; 6. Ariſto- telis Organum, 8vo.; this laſt is a tranſla- tion of Ariſtotle's Logic. Pacius became a zealous proteſtant, and his friend Peireſc en- deavoured in vain to recover him to the Ro- man catholic religion.—*Tiraboſchi.*

PACORUS, ſon of Orodes king of Parthia, ſignalized himſelf by the defeat of Craſſus, whoſe army he nearly cut to pieces, B.C. 53. He took the part of Pompey, and declared himſelf for the aſſaſſins of Cæſar. After ra- vaging Syria and Judæa, Ventidius defeated him, and Pacorus was ſlain in the battle, B.C. 39.—*Juſtin. Florus. Eutropius.*

PACUVIUS (Marcus), nephew of the poet Ennius, diſtinguiſhed himſelf both in poetry and painting. He wrote ſatires and ſeveral dramatic pieces, particularly one entitled Oreſtes. Fragments of his are in the *Corpus poetarum Latinorum* of Maittaire. Pacuvius died at Tarentum, B. C. 154, aged 90.— *Moreri.*

PADARN, a Britiſh biſhop and ſaint, to whom ſeveral churches in Wales are dedi- cated. He is ranked with Dewi and Teilo, under the appellation of the three bleſſed viſitors; becauſe they went about preach- ing the Goſpel to all ranks of people.— *Owen's Camb. Biog.*

PADERNA (Paul Anthony), an hiſtorical and landſcape painter, was born at Bologna in 1649, and died in 1708. His pictures are, executed in a fine ſtyle, and much valued.— *Pilkington.*

PADUAN (Louis Leo, ſurnamed the), a painter, was a native of Padua, and died about 1615, aged 75. He excelled in por- trait painting, and was ſkilled in engraving of medals. His ſon Octavian was alſo a good portrait painter.—*Felibien. Depiles.*

PADUANINO (Franciſco), an hiſtorical painter, was born in 1552, and died in 1617. There is a fine picture of his at Ve- nice, repreſenting the deliverance of two malefactors at the interceſſion of a ſaint.— *Pilkington.*

PAEZ (Francis Alvarez), a Portugueſe divine. He was of the order of cordeliers, and became a favourite with pope John XXII. who gave him ſeveral dignities, and appointed him nuncio in Portugal. Paez wrote a famous book entitled *De Planctu Eccleſiæ*, in which he ſupported the authority of the pope in the higheſt degree. He was alſo the author of a Summary of Divinity, and other works. He died in 1352. —*Moreri.*

PAGAN, or PAGANUS (Peter), a German poet, and profeſſor of poetry and hiſtory at Marpurg, was a native of Wanfrid in the Lower Heſſe, and died in 1576. He wrote, Praxis Metrica; the Hiſtory of the Horatii and Curiatii, in Latin verſe; and other poems in the ſame language.—*Moreri.*

PAGAN (Blaiſe-Francis), a celebrated French mathematician, was born near Marſeilles in 1604. He bore arms in his youth, and demonſtrated a valour beyond his years, particularly in the paſſage of the Alps, and at the barricade of Suſa. Louis XIII. made him field marſhal, and ſent him envoy to Portugal in 1642. The ſame year he became entirely blind by the loſs of his eye at the ſiege of Montauban, having before been deprived of the ſight of the other by a diſorder. He then turned his attention to mathematical ſtudies, and wrote, 1. a Treatiſe on Fortifications; 2. Geometrical Theorems; 3. Theory of the Planets; 4. Aſtronomical Tables; 5. an Hiſtorical Relation of the River of the Amazons, 8vo. He died in 1665.—*Moreri.*

PAGANI (Gregorio), an eminent painter of Florence, was born in 1529, and died in 1560. His pictures have been ſometimes taken for thoſe of Michael Angelo Buonarotti —*Pilkington.*

PAGANO (Paul), a painter, was born at Milan in 1661, and died in 1716. There is a beautiful picture by him at Venice, repreſenting one of the works of mercy, viz. that of cloathing the naked.—*Ibid.*

PAGE (William), a learned divine, was a native of Middleſex, and educated at All Souls college, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1619. He ſuffered conſiderably in the civil wars, and died in 1669. He wrote, 1. Genuflexionis ad nomen Jeſu defenſio, Oxford, 1631; 2. Animadverſions on John Hales's Tract of Schiſm; 3. a Tranſlation of Thomas à Kempis de Imitatione Chriſti into Engliſh.—*Wood, A. O.*

PAGET (William, the firſt lord), was the ſon of a ſerjeant at mace in the reign of Henry VIII. who taking a liking to the ſon, made him clerk of the ſignet, afterwards of the council, and of the privy ſeal. He conducted himſelf with ſo much diſcretion and ſkill that Henry ſent him ambaſſador to the French court, and on his return conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He alſo made him ſecretary of ſtate, and appointed him one of the executors of his will. At the beginning of Edward's reign he was ſent on an embaſſy to the emperor Charles V. and on his return received new dignities, of which he was deprived and ſent to the Tower in conſequence of his connexion with the duke of Somerſet. Paget was re eſtabliſhed in his employments by queen Mary, and continued in favour by Elizabeth. He died in 1564, and was buried at the public expenſe.—*Dugdale's Baronage of England. Collins's Peerage.*

PAGI (John Baptiſt), a painter and engraver, was born at Genoa in 1555, and died there in 1629. He wrote a book on painting entitled, *Definizione é divizione della Pittura*, folio.—*De Piles.*

PAGI (Anthony), a cordelier, was born at Rogne in Provence in 1624. He became provincial of his order, and undertook the laborious work of examining the Annals of Baronius. The firſt volume of his critique appeared at Paris in 1689, folio, with this title, Critica Hiſtorico-Chronologica in Annales Eccleſiaſticos Cardinalis Baronii. The three remaining volumes were printed after his death at Geneva. Father Pagi died at Aix in 1699. Beſides the above he wrote Diſſertatio hypatica, ſeu de Conſulibus Cæſareis, 4to. His nephew *Francis Pagi* was born at Lambeſc in 1654, and died in 1721. He aſſiſted his uncle in his examination of Baronius, and publiſhed the three poſthumous volumes. He was the author of a Hiſtory of the Popes, 4 vols. 4to. There was a jeſuit of this name who was a nephew of the laſt mentioned, and wrote a Hiſtory of Cyrus the younger, Paris, 1736, 12mo.; and a Hiſtory of the Revolutions in the Low Countries, 1727, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

PAGNINUS (Sanctès), a learned dominican, was born at Lucca in 1466. He employed twenty-five years in examining the Vulgate Bible by the originals; in the courſe of which he completed an entire new tranſlation from the Hebrew and Greek. He alſo compiled a Hebrew grammar and Lexicon of great merit. Pagninus died in 1536.—*Moreri.*

PAJON (Claude), a French proteſtant divine, was born at Ramorantin in 1626. He became profeſſor of divinity at Saumur, and miniſter at Orleans. He had a controverſy with Jurieu on the efficacy of grace and the manner of converſion. He died in 1685. His other works are a Defence of the Calviniſts, 2 vols.; and Remarks upon the Paſtoral Advertiſement.—*Bayle.*

PAJOT (Louis-Leo), count of Oſembray, was born at Paris in 1678. He ſtudied philoſophy and mathematics with great ſucceſs. His cabinet was enriched with a great number of curioſities, particularly in mechanics and natural hiſtory, on which account it was viſited by Peter the Great and other princes. In the memoirs of the academy of ſciences, of which he was a member, are ſeveral of his papers. He bequeathed his muſeum to that learned body. Pajot died in 1753.—*Nouv. Dict. H*

PAXINGTON (Dorothy, lady), an inge-

us Engliſhwoman, was the daughter of omas lord Coventry, and wife of ſir John kington of Worceſterſhire. She was the imate friend of Dr. Hammond, biſhop ll, Dr. Sanderſon, Dr. Hickes, and other inent divines. She died in 1679, and s buried in the church of Hampton Lovet, orceſterſhire. There ſeems to be little ubt but that ſhe was the author of the ole Duty of Man, of which we have the timony of no leſs a man than Dr. Hickes. *Ballard's Britiſh Ladies.*

PALÆMON (Q. Rhemnius), a celebrated mmarian, was originally a ſlave at Rome the reign of Tiberius, but by attending maſter's ſon to the academy he acquired much knowlege that his maſter gave him freedom. He then became a preceptor, d gained great reputation as a rhetorician l poet. His piece de Ponderibus et Men- is was printed at Leyden in 1587, 8vo.— *venal. Voſſius*

PALÆPHATUS, a Greek philoſopher, of om remains a treatiſe on incredible things, nted at Amſterdam in 1688, 8vo.; and Elzevir in 1649, 12mo. He lived before Chriſtian æra and after Ariſtotle.—*Voſ- de Hiſt. Græc.*

PALAFOX (John de), a Spaniſh prelate, s born in Arragon in 1600, of a noble nily. He ſtudied at Salamanca, after ich he was appointed a member of the ncil of war, and next of that of the In- s; but he renounced civil diſtinctions for eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and was made a biſhop Spaniſh America with the title of judge the adminiſtration of the three viceroys of Indies. While there he adminiſtered ice with ſtrict impartiality, and had a rp conteſt with the jeſuits. His conduct e ſuch ſatisfaction to the king of Spain t he made him biſhop of Oſma. This cellent prelate died in 1659. Palafox ote, the Hiſtory of the Siege of Fontara- , 4to.; Hiſtory of the Conqueſt of China the Tartars; Sermons, and a variety of igious pieces amounting to 13 vols. folio. *Moreri.*

PALAPRAT (John), a French lawyer and t, was born at Toulouſe in 1650. He inguiſhed himſelf at the bar, and was de chief of the conſiſtory in 1685. He s alſo employed in ſtate affairs, which he charged with reputation. He died at Paris 1721. Palaprat wrote ſome dramatic ces of the comic caſt, and poems, making all 5 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

PALATI (John), a Latin hiſtorian, was rn in the ſtates of Venice, and died about 80. His principal work is entitled, Mo- rchia Occidentalis, ſive Aquila inter lilia, aquila Saxonica, 2 vols. folio. This ok is ornamented with figures of medals, .—*Ibid.*

PALAYE (N. de la Curne), member of French academy, and of that of inſcrip- ns and belles lettres, was born at Auxerre 1697, and died at Paris in 1781. He wrote Memoirs of ancient Chivalry, 3 vols. 12mo.; a work full of curious reſearch. He is alſo the author of a Memoir upon the Chronicle of Glaber in the memoirs of the academy of inſcriptions.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PALEARIUS (Aonius), a learned writer, was born at Veroli in Italy, and after ſtudying at different places he became profeſſor of Greek and Latin, at Sienna, but being ſuſpected of Lutheraniſm, he found it neceſſary to withdraw to Lucca, and from thence to Milan, where he was arreſted and ſent to Rome. The inquiſition cauſed him to be burnt for hereſy in 1570. He wrote a Latin poem on the Immortality of the Soul, the beſt edition of which is that of Amſterdam, 1696, 8vo.—*Tiraboſchi.*

PALEY (William), a learned divine of the Engliſh church, was born at Peterborough, in Northamptonſhire, in 1743, and educated under his father, who was maſter of Giggleſwick ſchool in Yorkſhire. Afterwards he was ſent to Chriſt's college, Cambrige, where in 1763 he took the degree of B. A. Soon after this he became aſſiſtant in the ſchool at Greenwich, where he continued three years, and then returned to his college, of which he was elected fellow. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a tutor, and had for coadjutor Dr. John Law, now biſhop of Elphin; by whoſe recommendation Mr. Paley was patronized by his father, Dr. Edmund Law, biſhop of Carliſle; who gave him a living in Cumberland, and afterwards that of Appleby in Weſtmoreland. He alſo obtained a prebendal ſtall in the cathedral of Carliſle, with the living of Dalſton. About 1780 he became chancellor of Carliſle. In 1785 he publiſhed his Elements of Moral and Political Philoſophy, in one vol. 4to.; ſince frequently printed in 2 vols. 8vo. His next work was *Horæ Paulinæ*, or Obſervations upon the Epiſtles of St. Paul, in 1 vol. 8vo. In 1789 the biſhop of Ely offered him the maſterſhip of Jeſus college, Cambridge, which he declined; but in gratitude to his lordſhip he dedicated to him in 1794 his incomparable work on the Evidences of Chriſtianity, 2 vols. 8vo. After this Dr. Paley obtained a prebend of St. Paul's from the biſhop of London; the ſub-deanry of Lincoln from the biſhop of that dioceſe; and the valuable living of Biſhop Wearmouth from the biſhop of Durham. To the laſt-mentioned prelate he dedicated his book, entitled, Natural Theology, in one vol. 8vo. Beſides the above excellent productions Dr. Paley publiſhed ſome ſermons and tracts. He died at Biſhop Wearmouth in 1805.—*Monthly Mag.*

PALFIN (John), an eminent ſurgeon, was a native of Ghent, where he gained a great reputation as a lecturer, and died in 1730. His principal works are, 1. On Oſtæology, which is much eſteemed; 2. Anatomy of the Human Body, tranſlated into French by Devaux, 1753, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Halleri Bibl. Anat.*

PALINGENIUS (Marcellus), a Latin poet

of the 16th century, whose true name was *Peter Angelo Manzoli*. He was a native of Stallada, in Italy, and was entertained at the court of the duke of Ferrara, to whom he dedicated a curious poem entitled, Zodiacus Vitæ; which contains many severe strokes against the Romish clergy, for which the poem was publicly burnt and proscribed.—*Bayle.*

PALISSI (Bernard de), a French potter and chemist, was born at Agen, and for his ingenuity in painting on glass and other works was patronized by Henry III. who endeavoured to persuade him to become a Roman catholic. But Palissi was an inflexible Calvinist, and would not comply. He wrote several works, printed at Paris in 1636, in two vols. 8vo.; and again in 1777 in quarto, with the notes of M. Faujas de St. Fond. Palissi made considerable discoveries in natural history, and is said to have been the first who gave a true theory of fountains. He died in 1590.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PALLADINI (Arcangela), an ingenious female artist, was born at Pisa in 1599, and died in 1622. She learnt the principles of the art of painting from her father, and afterwards became distinguished as a portrait painter.—*Pilkington.*

PALLADINO (James), an ecclesiastical author of the 14th century, known by the name of *James de Taramo*, on account of his being born in that city in 1349. After receiving several preferments he became archbishop of Spoletta, and legate in Poland, where he died in 1417. He wrote a pious romance entitled, Jacobi de Teramo per breve, *Consolatio peccatorum* nuncupatum, et apud nonnullos *Belial* vocitatum; *id est*, processus Luciferi contra Jesum, printed at Augsburg in 1572, folio.—*Moreri.*

PALLADIO (Andrew), a celebrated architect, was born at Vicenza in 1508. His parents were in middling circumstances, but he rose by his merit to the rank of nobility. He began with sculpture; but Trissino the poet perceiving his inclination for the mathematics, explained to him the architecture of Vitruvius, and made with him three journies to Rome, where Palladio studied and designed after the ancient monuments of that city. In these pursuits he discovered the true principles of an art which, in his time, was buried in gothic barbarity. Among the noble structures which this illustrious architect built, one of the principal is the theatre called *Degli Olimpici* at Vicenza. He published a valuable treatise on architecture in 1570, in folio, with plates; and after his death, which happened in 1580, was published a work of his on the antiquities of ancient Rome.—*D'Argenville. Felibien.*

PALLADIUS (Rutilius Taurus Æmilianus), a Latin writer and physician, who lived after the decline of letters at Rome, but in what year is uncertain. He left a treatise de Re Rustica, which is in the collection of ancient writers who have treated on rural affairs, at Leipsic, 2 vols. 4to.—*Vander Linden, de Script. Med.*

PALLADIUS, a native of Cappadocia, became a hermit in 388, and in 401 was chosen bishop of Helenopolis, in Bithynia. On account of his attachment to St Chrysostom he was greatly persecuted and driven from his diocese. At the desire of Lausus, governor of Cappadocia, he wrote the History of Anchorets, to which he gave the title of Historia Lusiaca. It was printed at Paris in 1555, 4to. There is also attributed to him the Life of Chrysostom, in a dialogue, Greek and Latin, printed at Paris in 1680; but this is supposed to be the work of another bishop of the same name.—*Dupin.*

PALLAJUOLO (Antony and Peter), two painters of Florence, who were among the first that painted in oil. They were remarkable for their affection as brothers, and worked together. They both died in 1498, aged above 70.—*De Piles. Pilkington.*

PALLAS, the freedman of the emperor Claudius, over whom he had so great an ascendancy as to persuade him to espouse Agrippina his niece, and to adopt Nero for his successor. Pallas, in concert with Agrippina, is charged with having hastened the death of Claudius. Nero caused him to be put to death secretly, but erected a superb monument to his memory. Pallas was brother to the Felix before whom St. Paul pleaded.—*Suetonius. Tacitus.*

PALLAVICINI (Antony), a cardinal and bishop of Pampeluna, was born at Genoa in 1441 of a noble family, from whence has issued many great men. He rendered eminent services to the papal see, and died in 1507.—*Lives of the Cardinals*, 8vo.

PALLAVICINI (Sforza), a cardinal, was born at Rome in 1607. Though the elder son of a noble family, he renounced the advantages of birth, and entered among the jesuits. After his noviciate he professed philosophy and theology in his society. Innocent X. employed him in several important affairs, and Alexander VII. made him cardinal. He died at Rome in 1667. His principal work is a History of the Council of Trent, written in opposition to that of father Paul. The style is good, but the book is partial. The best edition is that of Rome, 1656, 2 vols. folio. Besides this history, Pallavicini, wrote a treatise on style, and on dialogue in Italian; also letters, 12mo.—*Trab.*

PALLAVICINI (Ferrante), an Italian writer, was born at Placentia about 1615. He became a canon regular of the order of St. Augustine, but having written some severe satires against pope Urban VIII. and the family of Barberini, he found it expedient to retire to Venice, as a price was set upon his head. A Frenchman, who pretended to be his friend, persuaded him to go to France, with the offer of great advantages. Ferrante followed his advice, but was no sooner out of the Venetian territory, than he was seized

conducted to Avignon, where he was ded in 1644. The traitor who had ved him was aſſaſſinated ſome time after friend of Pallavicini's. His works were ed at Venice, in 4 vols. 12mo. 1655. principal is entitled, The Celeſtial Di-, or the Separation of Jeſus Chriſt from oman Church.—*Bayle.*

LLIOT (Peter), a printer and bookſeller jon, was born at Paris in 1608, and n 1698. He had a great knowledge of dry and genealogy, and publiſhed two , embelliſhed with plates of his own en-ng, one on the genealogies of Burgundy, e other on heraldry and emblazoning of both in folio. He alſo left 13 fo-olumes in manuſcript on the ſame ſub-—*Moreri.*

LLISER (ſir Hugh), an Engliſh ad-, was born in 1721. He early diſtin-ed himſelf in the navy, was with ad- Matthews in the Mediterranean, 744, and made poſt captain in 1746; as alſo at the taking of Quebec, and nade comptroller of the navy, and ed a baronet in 1773. Serving as ſe- in command under admiral Keppel in famous engagement off Uſhant, July 1778, a miſunderſtanding aroſe be-n them; and ſir Hugh preferred a e againſt admiral Keppel, who was ac-ed. Sir Hugh was then tried in his turn, primanded. He was, however, a brave xperienced officer, and was made gover-f Greenwich hoſpital, where he died in .—*Gent. Mag.*

LLUEL (Francis Crette de), an eminent ulturiſt, was born at Dugny in France 742. After receiving an ordinary edu-. at Paris, he returned to his father, the naſter of St. Denis, who appointed ſuperintendant of his farms at Dugny, n he greatly improved. He became one e firſt members of the ſociety of agri-re at Paris on its revival under Male-s in 1779; and he diſcuſſed very ably e queſtion offered by the ſociety at Laon, e beſt mode of draining marſhes. The ls of the ſociety contain a number of his oirs and obſervations. In the revolu-he became a member of the legiſlative bly, and was appointed a juſtice of peace, hich capacity he formed a collection of ws relative to agricultural police, which rinted with reflections on the office of a e of peace. He died in 1799.—*Memoir before the Society of Agriculture.*

LMA (James), called the *elder*, a paint-as born at Sermaletta in Italy in 1548. udied under Titian, whoſe manner and of Giorgione he adopted but in an inferior e. His talents, however, were re-able, and his pictures are eſteemed. He in 1588.—*D'Argenville.*

LMA (James), the *younger*, was nephew e above, and born at Venice in 1544. oret was his maſter, and Palma added derable elegance to the ſtyle of that maſter. His figures are expreſſive, and the draperies beautiful. He died in 1628.—*Ibid.*

PALMER (Samuel), a learned printer, who exerciſed his profeſſion with great reputation in London, and in whoſe office the celebrated Dr. Franklin was employed. Mr. Palmer died in 1732. He wrote a Hiſtory of Printing, in quarto.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

PALMER (John), an eminent actor, was born in 1741. His father was door-keeper of Drury-lane theatre, by which means the ſon had every opportunity of gaining an inclination for the ſtage. He was at firſt placed with a fruiterer, which profeſſion he quitted, and became an under performer at ſo low a ſalary that he went to Norwich, where he played with credit, and married. On leaving that place he became an itinerant performer, and a lecturer on heads. After purſuing this courſe ſome time he returned to London, and was engaged, firſt at the Haymarket, and next at Drury-lane, where he roſe to the firſt order as a comedian; but he involved himſelf in embarraſſments by building a theatre near Wellcloſe-ſquare, for which he could not obtain a licenſe. Owing to this, and other extravagancies, he was reduced to low circumſtances, and died ſuddenly while playing in the Stranger at Liverpool, in 1798.—*Monthly Mag.*

PALMIERI (Matthew), a native of Florence, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf with applauſe at the council held at that place. He died in 1475, aged 70. His works are, 1. a Continuation of Proſper's Chronicle; 2. A Treatiſe on Civil Life, in Italian, 1529, 8vo.; 3. a Poem, entitled, *Citta Divina*, in 3 books; in this piece he ſuppoſes, that our ſouls are thoſe angels which in the revolt of Lucifer neither preſerved their allegiance to God, nor joined with that apoſtate, and in conſequence were ſent hither to paſs through a probationary ſtate. This poem was condemned to be burnt. There was one *Matthias Palmieri*, a native of Piſa, in the ſame age, who tranſlated Ariſteas's Hiſtory of the Septuagint Verſion, printed with the Bible at Rome in 2 vols. folio, 1471. He continued Proſper's Chronicle to 1481.—*Moreri.*

PALOMINO (Anthony), a Spaniſh painter, was a native of Cordova. He embraced the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and many of his paintings are in the cathedral of Valentia. He wrote a work on Painting, and the Lives of Painters, in 2 vols. folio.—*Pilkington.*

PALSGRAVE (John), an Engliſh divine, who ſtudied at Cambridge and at Paris. He became tutor in the French language to princeſs Mary, on her marriage with Louis XII. of France; and after his return to his own country he obtained ſome preferment. He tranſlated a Latin comedy called *Acolaſtus* into Engliſh. He died about 1550.—*Langbaine. Biog. Dram.*

PALUDANUS (John), a learned divine of

the Roman church, and profeſſor of theology at Louvaine, where he died in 1630. He wrote, 1. Vindiciæ Theologicæ, adverſus Verbi Dei corruptelas, 2 vols. 8vo.; 2. Apologeticus Marianus, 4to; 3. De Sancto Ignatio Concio Sacra, 8vo.; 4. Officina Spiritalis ſacris Concionibus adaptata, 4to. He is not to be miſtaken for *Bernard Paludanus*, profeſſor of philoſophy at Leyden, where he died in 1634. He wrote Notes on Linſchoten's Voyages, and other works.—*Moreri.*

PAMELIUS (James), was born at Bruges in 1536. He entered into orders, and became canon of Bruges and archdeacon of St. Omer's. Philip II. of Spain nominated him biſhop of that dioceſe in 1587, but he died the ſame year. His works are, 1. Liturgica Latinorum, 2 vols. 4to.; 2. Micrologus de Eccleſiaſticis obſervationibus; 3. Catalogus Commentariorum veterum Selectorum in univerſam Bibliam, 8vo.; 4. Conciliorum Paralipomena, &c. He alſo publiſhed the works of Tertullian and Cyprian with notes; the Treatiſe of Caſſiodorus de divinis nominibus, &c.—*Moreri.*

PAMMACHUS (St.), a ſenator of Rome, who alſo enjoyed the conſular dignity. He eſpouſed Paulina, the ſecond daughter of Paula, the friend of Jerome, who ſpeaks highly of the talents of Pammachus. He built an hoſpital at Porto, and attended the poor himſelf. He refuted the errors of Jovinian, and died in 410.—*Dupin.*

PAMPHYLIUS, a painter of Macedon, who flouriſhed under king Philip; he was the firſt who applied the mathematics to his art, which he honoured by his manners and his talents. He founded a ſchool at Sicyon, and procured an edict that none but thoſe of noble birth ſhould be inſtructed in painting. The ſame law was afterwards extended throughout Greece. Apelles was the diſciple of this maſter.—*Sandraarti Academia Pictura.*

PAMPHYLUS (St.), a prieſt and martyr of Cæſarea in Paleſtine, to which city he preſented a library, conſiſting of moſt of the works of the ancients. He tranſcribed the Bible with his own hand, and with the utmoſt exactneſs. Montfaucon has publiſhed his Explication of the Acts of the Apoſtles. He was put to death about 308.—*Dupin.*

PANAGIOTI, a noble Greek, who was principal interpreter to the grand ſignior, was born in the iſle of Chios, and died in 1673. He oppoſed the patriarch Cyril Lucar with great fury, and wrote a book in modern Greek, which was printed in Holland under this title, the Orthodox Confeſſion of the Catholic and Apoſtolic Eaſtern Church.—*Moreri.*

PANARD (Charles Francis), a French poet, was born at Courville near Chartres in 1691, and died at Paris in 1765. He wrote comedies and operas, fables, anacreontic pieces, and allegories, which poſſeſs conſiderable merit.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PANCIROLLUS (Guy), a celebrated profeſſor of juriſprudence, was born at Reggio in 1523, of a diſtinguiſhed family. He made a great progreſs in the law, and in 1547 was named ſecond profeſſor of inſtitutes at Padua. He filled the chair in that univerſity with reputation ſeveral years, and in 1571 was invited to Turin. He afterwards returned to Padua, where he died in 1599. His works are, 1. De rebus inventis et perditis; it was written in Italian, but tranſlated into Latin by Salmuth; 2. Commentarii in notitiam utriuſque Imperii et de magiſtratibus, folio; 3. De numismatibus antiquis; 4. De Juris Antiquitate; 5. De claris Interpretibus, 4to.; 6. De magiſtratibus municipalibus et corporibus artificum; 7. De quatuordecim regionibus urbis Romæ, earumque ædificiis tam publicis quam privatis, &c.—*Moreri.*

PANCKOUCKE (Andrew Joſeph), a bookſeller of Liſle, was born in 1700, and died at Paris in 1753. He wrote, 1. Studies for Young Ladies, 2 vols. 12mo; 2. Hiſtory of the Counts of Flanders, 8vo.; 3. a Collection of Bon Mots, 2 vols. 12mo.; 4. Dictionary of French Proverbs, 8vo.; 5. Philoſophical Manuel, 2 vols. 12mo.; 6. Elements of Geography and Aſtronomy, 12mo.; 7. Eſſays on Philoſophers, 12mo—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PANCKOUCKE (Charles-Joſeph), ſon of the above, was born at Liſle in 1736. He followed his father's profeſſion at Paris with reputation, and his knowledge of typography made him celebrated all over Europe. His works are, 1. Mathematical Memoirs addreſſed to the Academy of Sciences; 2. Tranſlations of Lucretius, of Taſſo's Jeruſalem, and the Orlando of Arioſto; 3. Philoſophical Diſcourſe on Beauty, 8vo.; 4. another on Pleaſure and Grief, &c. He died at Paris in 1799.—*Ibid.*

PANEL (Alexander Xavier), a jeſuit, was born in Franche-comté, but reſided the greateſt part of his life in Spain, where he was preceptor to the children of the king, and died in 1777, aged 82. He wrote ſeveral works on antiquities and numiſmatics; the principal are, Diſſertation on a Medal of Alexander; De Ciſtiphoris; De Coloniæ Tarraconæ nummo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PANETIUS, a ſtoic philoſopher of Rhodes, who flouriſhed about 150 B.C. He ſtudied at Athens with ſuch credit as to be offered the rights of citizenſhip, which he refuſed, ſaying, "a modeſt man is content with one country." He afterwards went to Rome, where he had numerous diſciples, among the reſt Lælius and Scipio. Panetius accompanied the latter in his expeditions, and rendered eminent ſervices to the Rhodians by his intereſt with that commander. Cicero mentions a work of his on the Duties of Man, which is loſt.—*Suidas. Moreri.*

PANICAROLA (Francis), an Italian prelate, was born at Milan in 1548. Sixtus V. made him biſhop of Aſti, and ſent him with Bellarmine and cardinal Gaetan to France,

trengthen the party of the league against ry IV. On that occaſion Panigarola ayed great zeal and eloquence. On his rn he ſet about reforming his dioceſe, h is ſaid to have given ſuch offence that as poiſoned in 1594. His Sermons were ted at Rome, in 1596, 4to.; but his prin- work is a treatiſe on the Eloquence of Pulpit, under the title of *Il Predicatore*, ice 1609, 4to —*Moreri.*

ANIN (Nakita Ivanowitz, count de), a ian ſtateſman, was born in 1718. His er, who was lieutenant-general in the ce of Peter I. was originally of Lucca taly. Young Panin commenced his ca- by being a ſoldier in the horſe-guards he empreſs Elizabeth; but by means of prince Kourakin he became gentleman he chamber. By his artful addreſs he ed the favour of his ſovereign, who him in 1747 to Copenhagen, and after- s to Stockholm with the title of miniſ- lenipotentiary. On his return he was governor of the grand duke Paul, and prime miniſter to Catherine II. He a man of conſiderable powers and en- d views; but during his ſtay in Sweden conceived a great admiration of its form overnment, which he wiſhed to intro- into Ruſſia, but could not attempt it. died in 1783 —*Coxe's Ruſſia. Tooke's Catherine.*

ANINI (Paul), an Italian painter, was at Placentia in 1691, and died in 1758. ainted ſubjects in architecture with great racy and beauty.—*Pilkington.*

ANNONIUS (James), or rather *John the arian*, was born in 1434. He was a p, and died in 1472. His poems, ele- and epigrams, were printed at Venice in , 8vo.; they are alſo in the Deliciæ poe- n Hungarorum, 1619.—*Moreri.*

ANOPION, a Roman, who was pro- d. A ſlave belonging to Panopion, ng that the ſoldiers were coming, ged cloaths with his maſter, then went his bed and ſuffered himſelf to be ſlain in oom.—*Valerius Maximus.*

ANORMITA (Anthony), an Italian poet e 15th century, was a native of Sicily, became private ſecretary to Alphonſo of Naples. He ſold an eſtate to pur- a copy of Livy. He died in 1471.— *oſchi.*

ANSA (Caius Vibius), a Roman conſul, the intimate friend of Cicero. He d Cæſar, and took the part of Octavius ſt Antony, but died of a wound received attle near Bologna.—*Moreri.*

NTÆNUS, a ſtoic philoſopher, was a e of Sicily, and became preſident of chool at Alexandria in the reign of nodus. He was a chriſtian, and em- d in the converſion of the Ethiopians. s return to Alexandria he employed him- n writing Commentaries on the Scrip- , which are loſt.—*Euſebius. Dupin.*

NTIN (William), a phyſician of Bru- ges, who died in 1583. He wrote a Commentary on Celſus's treatiſe De Re Medica, Baſle 1552, folio. His nephew, *Peter Pantin*, was profeſſor of the learned languages at Louvain, and dean of the church of Bruſſels. He died in 1611. He wrote a Treatiſe De dignitatibus et officiis regni ac domus regiæ Gothorum, folio.—*Moreri.*

PANZACHIA (Maria Helena), an ingenious artiſt of Bologna, was born of a noble family in 1668. She painted landſcapes in a beautiful manner, and alſo hiſtorical ſubjects.—*Pilkington.*

PAOLI (Sebaſtian), an Italian antiquary, was born at Lucca in 1684. He became an eccleſiaſtic, and died in 1751. Several of the Italian Journals are enriched with papers by him on ſubjects of antiquity, ſacred criticiſm and philoſophy. He wrote the lives of eminent Italians.—*Tiraboſchi.*

PAOLI (Hyacinth), a native of Corſica, who was elected one of the chief magiſtrates of the iſland in 1735. On account of the revolutions which diſtracted his country, and the oppreſſions of the Genoeſe, he retired to Naples, where he died. His ſon Paſcal made a conſiderable figure in the hiſtory of Corſica, which he endeavoured to reſcue from the Genoeſe and French, but after a hard ſtruggle was forced to abandon the iſland and ſeek an aſylum in England in 1769.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PAOLUCCIO (Paul Anafeſte), the firſt doge of Venice. Before him that republic was governed by tribunes choſen every year. But in 697 the Venetians elected Paoluccio doge, or duke. He died in 717.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

PAPEBROCH (Daniel), a jeſuit of Antwerp, was born in 1628. He profeſſed the belles-lettres and philoſophy with ſucceſs, and was aſſociated with the fathers Bollandus and Heuſchenius in making a collection of of the Acts of the Saints; the hiſtorical part of which fell to Papebroch, who was in conſequence the ſubject of a violent perſecution for having denied ſome of the moſt abſurd legends of the Roman church. The Carmelites were his bittereſt enemies, becauſe he denied that Elijah was their founder. The inquiſition condemned the work, but afterwards only prohibited any farther controverſy on the ſubject. Papebroch died in 1714. He was alſo the author of an hiſtorical catalogue of the popes —*Dupin. Moreri.*

PAPHNUTIUS, biſhop of Thebais in Egypt, who in the perſecutions of Galerius and Maximinus ſuffered great tortures, and had his right eye wrenched out, after which he was ſent to the mines. He aſſiſted at the council of Nice in 325, and was lodged in the palace of Conſtantine. He oppoſed a motion for enforcing celibacy on the clergy; and defended Athanaſius at the council of Tyre.—*Euſebius. Tillemont.*

PAPIAS, biſhop of Hierapolis in Phrygia, is ſaid to have been the diſciple of St. John the Evangeliſt. He was the author of the millenarian notion, or the viſible reign of

Chriſt upon earth one thouſand years before the reſurrection. He is not to be miſtaken for *Papias* a grammarian who lived about 1053, and wrote Vocabularium Latinum, printed at Milan in 1476, folio.—*Dupin.*

PAPILLON (Thomas), advocate in the parliament of Paris, and one of the greateſt pleaders of his age, was a native of Dijon, and died at Paris in 1596, aged 82. He wrote, 1. Libellus de jure accreſcendi; 2. De directis Hæredum ſubſtitutionibus, 8vo.; 3. Commentarii in quatuor priores titulos libri primi Digeſtorum, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

PAPIN (Iſaac), a learned divine, was born at Blois in 1657. He ſtudied at Geneva and Orleans, under his uncle Pajon, whoſe ſentiments on the doctrine of grace he defended againſt Jurieu. That violent controvertiſt in return accuſed Papin with being a papiſt. Being perſecuted by the Calvaniſts, Papin retired to England, from thence to Germany, and about 1690 returned to France, where he abjured the proteſtant religion. He died in 1709. In 1723 his works were collected into 3 vols 12mo. His uncle *Nicholas Papin* was an able phyſician, and wrote a treatiſe on the ſaltneſs of the ſea, and its flux and reflux; the origin of rivers and fountains, &c. *Denis Papin*, the couſin of Iſaac, was alſo a phyſician, and the author of ſome medical works.—*Moreri.*

PAPINIAN, an eminent advocate of the 3d century. He was prefect under Septimus Severus, who had a great eſteem for him, and recommended to his care his two ſons, Caracalla and Geta. The former of theſe having murdered his brother, required Papinian to vindicate the deed to the ſenate, and for his refuſal put him to death in 212. He wrote Determinations of Queſtions of Law, and other works —*Ibid.*

PAPIRIUS, ſurnamed *Curſor*, or the courier, from the ſwiftneſs of his courſe, was dictator of Rome about 320 B.C. He defeated the Samnites; and his ſon Lucius Papirius having obtained a great victory over the ſame enemy, appropriated the ſpoils to the building of a temple to Fortune.—*Livy.*

PAPIRIUS PRÆTEXTATUS, a Roman youth ſo called from a remarkable ſtratagem which he practiſed. He was the ſon of a ſenator, and according to the cuſtom of that period was taken by his father to hear the debates. On his return he was preſſed by his mother to inform her what had paſſed in the aſſembly. After reſiſting her importunities a long time, young Papirius told her that the queſtion under the conſideration of the ſenate was whether it would not be more advantageous to the republic for every man to have two wives inſtead of one? The mother immediately revealed this important ſecret to ſeveral Roman ladies, who aſſembled in a great body, and beſieged the ſenate, uttering violent complaints. The ſenators were ſurpriſed, but on being made acquainted with the ſtratagem made uſe of by Papirius, they paſſed a decree that no youths ſhould be admitted into their aſſembly for the future except himſelf.—*Aulus Gellius. Bayle.*

PAPON (John Peter), an ingenious writer was born in Pujet near Nice in 1736. He was a prieſt of the congregation of the oratory and died at Paris in 1803. His works are an Ode upon Death; the Art of the Poet, and the Orator, with an Eſſay on Education; this went through five editions; Funeral Oration for Charles Emmanuel III. King of Sardinia 8vo.; Travels in Provence, 2 vols. 12mo. Hiſtory of Provence, 4 vols 4to.; Hiſtory of the French Government, from the Aſſembly of the Nobles, 1787, to the end of 1788 8vo.; Memorable Epochs of the Plague, &c —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PAPPUS, a philoſopher and mathematician of Alexandria in the 4th century. The moſt conſiderable of his works are, Mathematical Collections, a Latin verſion of which appeared in 1588; a Comment upon the Almageſt of Ptolemy; Deſcription of the Rivers of Lybia; Treatiſe on Military Engines; Commentaries on Ariſtarchus concerning the Magnitudes and Diſtances of the Sun and Moon. An edition of this was published by Dr. Halley.—*Voſſius de Mathem. Martin's Biog. Phil.*

PARABOSCO (Jerome), an Italian dramatic writer of the 16th century, was born at Placentia. He was the author of ſeveral comedies in proſe; and ſome novels in the ſtyle of Boccacio, printed in 8vo. at Venice 1558, under the title of "Diporti di Girolemo Paraboſco."—*Tiraboſchi.*

PARACELSUS (Aurelius-Philip-Theophraſtus Bombaſt de Hohenheim), was born at Einſidlen, in Switzerland, in 1493. His father was the natural ſon of a prince, and gave him an excellent education. Paracelſus who had a fertile genius, applied to the ſtudy of phyſic, in which he made a great progreſs. He travelled into France, Spain, Italy, and the empire, for improvement, and on his return to Switzerland ſettled at Baſil, where he acquired a great name by his practice, in which he made uſe of thoſe two powerful medicines mercury and opium, and was famous for curing the venereal diſeaſe. His charges, however, like thoſe of empyrics in general, were exorbitant; and having recovered a canon from a dangerous complaint, his demand was ſo great that the patient refuſed to pay it, which produced a hearing before the council, who ordered the canon to pay only the accuſtomed fee. This ſo irritated Paracelſus that he left Baſil and went into Alſace, where he became noted as an alchemiſt, and pretended to have found not only the philoſopher's ſtone, but the art of prolonging life by an elixir. Notwithſtanding his boaſt he died poor, in 1541. The beſt edition of his works is that of Geneva, 1658, 3 vols. folio.—*Melch. Adam. Vit. Germ. Med. Moreri.*

PARADIN (William), an induſtrious French writer of the 16th century, who pub-

ed, 1. Ariſteas's Hiſtory of the Septua-
, 4to.; 2. Hiſtory of his own Times,
2; 3. Annals of Burgundy, folio; 4. De-
ibus Galliæ Hiſtoria; 5. Memoirs of
City of Lyons; 6. Hiſtoriæ Eccleſiæ
licanæ, &c. Paradin was dean of Beau-
and died about 1581.—*Moreri.*

ARAMO (Louis de), a Spaniſh inquiſitor,
published at Madrid in 1598, folio, a
ous work called The Holy Office. It is
liſtory of the Inquiſition, written with
t candour and accuracy.—*Ibid.*

ARCELLES (John), a painter, was born
eyden in 1597. He excelled in painting
pieces, particularly ſtorms. His ſon
us was alſo a good artiſt in the ſame line.
oubraken.

ARCIEUX (Anthony de), a French ma-
matician and member of the academy
iences, was born in the diocese of Uzes
703 He taught the mathematics at
with great reputation, and died there
768. His works are, a Treatiſe of Tri-
metry, 4to; Eſſays on the Probability
e Duration of Human Life, 4to.; Me-
s on the Practicability of bringing to
the Water of the River d'Yvette, 4to.
ouv. Dict. Hiſt.

ARCIEUX (Anthony), nephew of the
ding, was educated at the college of
rre at Paris, where he ſtudied the ma-
matics and philoſophy, and at the age of
ty-four gave public lectures. In 1779
gan a courſe of experimental philoſophy
e military ſchool of Brienne, and laſtly
ied the philoſophical profeſſorſhip at the
um in Paris, where he died in 1798.
rote an Elementary Book on Geome-
and Aſtronomical Calculations; and in
outh he compoſed a tragedy entitled,
o.—*Ibid.*

ARDIES (Ignatius Gaſton), a mathema-
, was born at Pau in 1636. He en-
into the order of jeſuits at the age of
n, and became afterwards profeſſor of
ric in the royal college at Paris. He
in 1673. His principal works are,
rologium Thaumanticum duplex, 4to.;
ſſertatio de Motu et Natura Cometa-
8vo.; 3. Diſcourſe on Local Motion,
.; 4. Elements of Geometry, 12mo.;
ſcourſe on the Knowledge of Beaſts,
—*Niceron.*

RE (Ambroſe), a celebrated ſurgeon,
orn at Laval in the province of Maine.
gh a proteſtant he became ſurgeon to
l kings of France, and at the time of
aſſacre of St. Bartholomew Charles IX.
him by ſhutting him up in his own
Paré made ſeveral diſcoveries in ana
and wrote ſome eſteemed books on
y. He died in 1590.—*Bayle.*

RE or PARÆUS (David), a proteſtant
, was born at Franckenſtein, in Sileſia,
48. He was apprenticed to a ſhoe-
, which profeſſion he quitted and ſtu-
Heidelberg, where he obtained the
gical profeſſorſhip, and died in 1622.
He wrote ſeveral treatiſes againſt Bellar-
mine; and Commentaries on the Scriptures.
That on the Epiſtle to the Romans, being
tranſlated into Engliſh, was burnt by order
of James I. for containing ſeditious principles.
John Philip PARÆUS, the ſon of the above,
was a learned grammarian, and died in 1650.
He publiſhed, 1. Lexicon Criticon, 8vo.;
2. Lexicon Plautinum, or a Vocabulary to
the Comedies of Plautus, of which author
he printed a good edition; 3. Calligraphia
Romana, 8vo. and other works. His ſon
Daniel publiſhed Mellificium Atticum, 4to.;
Hiſtoria Palatina, 4to; Medulla Hiſtoriæ
Eccleſiaſticæ, &c.—*Brandt's Hiſt. Ref. Bayle.*

PAREJA (Juan de), a painter, was born
in the Weſt Indies, and became the ſlave of
Diego Velaſquez. In the abſence of his
maſter, Pareja amuſed himſelf in drawing
and copying his works, but ſecretly for fear
of giving offence. Philip IV. king of Spain,
coming one day to viſit Velaſquez, Pareja
contrived to place one of his own pictures in
his way with which his majeſty was ex-
tremely pleaſed. The ſlave then fell on his
knees, and beſought the king to aſk his maſ-
ter to forgive him. Philip not only did this,
but obtained him his liberty; but the faith-
ful Pareja would not quit Velaſquez till his
death. His portraits are very fine. He died
in 1670, aged 60.—*Cumberland's Hiſtory of
Spaniſh Painters.*

PARENNIN (Dominic), a celebrated je-
ſuit, who was a miſſionary in China, where
he was greatly eſteemed by the emperor
Kang-Hi, for whom he tranſlated into Chi-
neſe ſeveral articles from the memoirs of the
academy of ſciences. A difference ariſing
between the Chineſe and Ruſſian courts, Pa-
rennin was charged to negociate a recon-
ciliation, which he effected. He died at
Pekin in 1741, aged 77, and was magnifi-
cently interred by order of the emperor. In
the Letters, edifying and curious, relative
to China, are ſeveral of this father.—*Nouv.
Dict. Hiſt.*

PARENT (Anthony), a mathematician,
was born at Paris in 1666. He was bred to
the law, which he renounced for the ſci-
ences. He became a member of the acade-
my, and enriched its memoirs with many
valuable papers. He died of the ſmall-pox
in 1716. His works are, Mathematical and
Philoſophical Reſearches, 3 vols. 12mo.;
Theoretical and Practical Arithmetic, 8vo;
Elements of Mechanics and Natural Philo-
ſophy, 12mo.—*Eulogy by Fontenelle.*

PARFAIT (Francis), was born at Paris in
1698 of a diſtinguiſhed family, and died in
1753. His works are, 1. General Hiſtory
of the French Theatre, 15 vols; 2. Hiſtory
of the ancient Italian Theatre, 2 vols.; 3.
Dictionary of Theatres, 7 vols; 4. Dramа-
tic pieces never acted.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PARIS (Mathew), an Engliſh hiſtorian,
was a monk of the order of benedictines at
St. Alban's in the 13th century. He was a
man of general knowlege and integrity; and

was employed in reforming the monaſteries, which ſervice he diſcharged with wiſdom and zeal. His principal work is a Hiſtory of Engliſh Affairs from the Conqueſt to the 43d of Henry III. It was publiſhed by archbiſhop Parker at London in 1571, folio, and ſince with additions by Dr. William Watts, in 1640, 2 vols. folio —*Cave Hiſt. Lit. Nicolſon's Hiſt. Biog. Brit.*

PARIS (Francis), was born at Chatillon, near Paris, of a poor family. He became a ſervant to the grand vicar of Sens, by whoſe means he was ordained and obtained the benefice of St. Lambert. He died at Paris in 1718. He wrote the Lives of the Saints and other works.—*Moreri.*

PARIS (Francis), a celebrated deacon of Paris, was the eldeſt ſon of a counſellor of parliament. He reſigned the family eſtate to his brother, and embraced the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, but refuſed a living, and led a recluſe life in a religious houſe at Paris, where he died in 1727, aged 37. His brother erected a tomb to his memory in the cemetery of St. Medard; and ſo highly was his piety eſteemed that many perſons who had been edified by his inſtructions, went to viſit his monument, and ſome pretended to be cured of maladies there. This induced others to do the ſame, and ſo great was the deluſion, that the government found it neceſſary to order the cemetry to be cloſed up. The abbé Paris wrote Explanations of ſome of the Epiſtles. —*Ibid.*

PARKER (Matthew), archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born at Norwich in 1504, and educated in Corpus-chriſti college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. By the means of Anne Boleyn he was made chaplain to Henry VIII., and in the ſucceeding reign he was choſen maſter of his college; but in that of Mary he was deprived of his preferments. On the acceſſion of Elizabeth Dr. Parker was preferred to the archbiſhopric of Canterbury, being duly conſecrated at Bow church; though the papiſts, by way of invalidating the eccleſiaſtical orders of the church of England, aſſerted that he was conſecrated in the Nag's-Head tavern; a calumny which has been refuted by ſome of their own writers. The archbiſhop was zealous in promoting the reformation, and in reſtraining the encroachments of the puritans. He improved the tranſlation of the ſcriptures called the Biſhops' Bible, and died in 1575. He was particularly verſed in Saxon literature, and the early Engliſh hiſtory, and he publiſhed an edition of Matthew Paris, folio; an hiſtorical work on the Antiquity, of the Engliſh church, folio; and other works.—*Life by Strype.*

PARKER (Samuel), an Engliſh biſhop, was born at Northampton in 1640, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford. His father was a member of what was called the high court of juſtice, and one of the barons of the exchequer, but at the reſtoration he became king's ſerjeant at law. The ſon followed his example by complying with all changes. He was at firſt a zealous puritan, but conformed to the church of England, and obtained preferment. In the reign of James II. he was made for his ſervility to the king's arbitrary meaſures biſhop of Oxford and privy counſellor. He was alſo conſtituted by mandamus preſident of Magdalen college, in violation of the privileges of that ſociety. He wrote ſome pieces favourable to the popiſh doctrines, and died in 1687. His hiſtory of his own times, has been printed in Latin and Engliſh.—*Biog. Brit.*

PARKER (Richard), a ſeaman, who was the chief of the mutineers at the Nore in 1797. He was a native of Exeter, and had received a good education, after which he went into the navy and became a midſhipman, but was broke for ſome miſconduct. Having a good addreſs and great fluency of ſpeech he was choſen principal of the delegates when the ſailors roſe on account of their wages and prize-money; on which occaſion he aſſumed the command of the fleet, and was called admiral Parker. He ruled with great authority for ſome time, to the alarm of the nation, but when the inſurrection was ſuppreſſed he was tried and executed on board the Sandwich, June 30, 1797.—*Gent. Mag.*

PARKER (George), earl of Macclesfield, was the eldeſt ſon of Thomas Parker, lord chancellor of England, and the firſt earl, who died in 1732. The ſecond earl was a diſtinguiſhed mathematician, and became preſident of the royal ſociety. He was the promoter of the alteration in the ſtile, the bill of which he prepared, and publiſhed his ſpeech on the occaſion. His lordſhip died in 1766.—*Engliſh Peerage.*

PARKHURST (John), a learned divine, was born in London, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, of which, in 1751, he was admitted fellow. He took his degrees in arts, and afterwards ſettled at Epſom in Surrey. Mr. Parkhurſt was the intimate friend of biſhop Horne, and like him had a great partiality to the opinions of the celebrated Hutchinſon. He publiſhed a Greek and Engliſh Lexicon, alſo a Hebrew and Engliſh Lexicon, both in 4to.; but ſince reprinted in 8vo. He was likewiſe author of an anſwer to Dr. Prieſtley on the Pre-exiſtence of Chriſt, 8vo.; and a pamphlet againſt John Weſley. He died in 1797.—*Monthly Mag.*

PARKINSON (John), an Engliſh botaniſt, was born in 1567. He was an apothecary in London, and eminent in his profeſſion. His garden was well ſtored with rare plants, and he became botaniſt to king Charles I. He died about 1645. Parkinſon was the firſt author who deſcribed and figured the ſubject of the flower garden. He publiſhed in 16[illegible] his "Theatrum Botanicum, or Theatre of Plants," folio. He had before publiſhed a deſcription of a flower garden, with this ſingular title, *Paradiſi in ſole Paradiſus Terreſtris*, 1629, fol. This was intended as a conceit on the author's name, *Paradiſus in ſole*

ark-in-ſun.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Bot. ranger.*

PARMENIDES of Elis, a Greek philoſo-her, was the diſciple of Xenophanes B.C. 6. He aſſerted the rotundity of the earth, hich he placed in the centre of the ſyſtem. e alſo maintained that heat and cold were e principles of all things. In metaphy-s he held that ideas are real, and have no pendence on the will. Xenophanes com-ſed his ſyſtem in verſe, fragments of which ve been publiſhed by Stephens.—*Stanley.*

PARMENIO, one of the generals of Alex-der, whom he ſerved with fidelity, and ned many victories, which that monarch aid with baſeneſs by putting him and his to death on a ſlight ſuſpicion —*Quintus rtius. Plutarch.*

PARMENTIER (John), a French naviga-, was born in 1494 at Dieppe, and died in iſland of Sumatra in 1530. He was the t who conducted veſſels to the coaſt of azil. He was well ſkilled in aſtronomy, drew ſeveral good maps.—*Moreri.*

PARMENTIER (James), a French hiſto-l and portrait painter, was born in 1658. ſettled in England, and reſided chiefly Yorkſhire, in which county are ſeveral of paintings, particularly the altar-piece of Peter's at Leeds. He died in 1730.—*lpole. Pilkington.*

PARNELL (Thomas), a poet and divine, born in 1679 at Dublin, and educated in nity college in that city, where he took degree of M.A. and entered into orders. obtained a living in Ireland, and the arch-conry of Clogher; after which he took doctor's degree. He was the friend and reſpondent of Pope, Swift, Gay, Arbuth-, and other eminent wits of that period. Parnell wrote the Life of Homer for e, and aſſiſted him in his tranſlation. He at Cheſter in 1717. His poems were liſhed in one volume octavo; the princi-s that entitled "The Hermit." He alſo te ſome papers in the Spectator. His numous pieces were printed ſeparately in volume.—*Life by Johnſon, alſo by Gold-.*

ARODI (Domenico), a painter and ſtatu-of Genoa. He painted many altar-es and portraits, and died in 1740.—*Pil-on.*

ARR (Catherine), ſixth wife of Henry I. She was the daughter of ſir Thomas , and received, according to the cuſtom hat age, a learned education. She was end of the reformation, on which ac-t biſhop Gardner and other zealous of the iſh church endeavoured to effect her ; but by her prudence ſhe preſerved the 's favour to his death. In 1547 ſhe ied ſir Thomas Seymour, lord admiral of land, who is ſaid to have treated her ſo ill ſhe died of it the year following. She e Prayers, Meditations, and other reli-pieces.—*Walpole's Royal and Noble ors.*

ARR (Thomas), a huſbandman of Shrop-ſhire, who lived to the age of one hundred and fifty-two years and nine months. At the age of one hundred he did penance for a baſtard child; and at one hundred and twenty he married a ſecond wife, by whon he had a child. In 1635 he was brought to London by lord Arundel, and introduced at court to king Charles the firſt; but the change of air, and mode of living, particularly drinking wine, occaſioned his death the ſame year.—*Life in the Harleian Miſcellany.*

PARRHASIUS, a celebrated painter of Athens, who was the contemporary and rival of Zeuxis, B.C. 420. He ſtudied under Socrates, by which means he was enabled to give to his figures the expreſſion of ſtrong paſſions. In an allegorical picture he repreſented the people of Athens with all the diſtinctive traits of their national character; for which he was crowned *king of painting.*—*Pliny Nat. Hiſt. Ælian Var. Hiſt.*

PARRHASIUS (John Paul), an eminent grammarian, was born at Cotenza, near Naples, in 1470. His real name was Pariſio, which he altered according to the pedantic cuſtom of the age to Parrhaſius. He taught grammar and rhetoric at Milan with great reputation, and wrote Commentaries upon Horace and Ovid.—*Bayle.*

PARROCEL (Joſeph), a painter and engraver, was born in 1648, at Brignoles in Provence. He ſtudied firſt under one of his brothers, and afterwards under Bournignon, the famous painter of battles. He was a member of the French academy of painting, and died in 1704. Parrocel painted portrait, hiſtory, and battles; he alſo engraved in a good ſtyle. His ſon Charles was an excellent painter, and a member of the academy. He died in 1752, aged 53. He painted the conqueſts of Louis XV. *Peter Parrocel*, nephew and pupil of Joſeph, died at Avignon in 1739, aged 74. He was an hiſtorical painter of great merit.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington.*

PARRY (Richard), a learned divine, was educated at Oxford, and in 1604 made biſhop of St. Aſaph. He reviſed the firſt edition of the Welſh Bible publiſhed in 1620. Before his elevation to the epiſcopal dignity he was maſter of Ruthin ſchool, Denbighſhire. *Owen's Cambr. Biog.*

PARRY (Richard), an Engliſh divine, was a ſtudent of Chriſt church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1747, and that of D.D. in 1757. He was rector of Wichampton, in Dorſetſhire, and miniſter of Market-Harborough, in Leiceſterſhire, where he died in 1780. Dr. Parry wrote againſt Dr. Kennicott's Collations, in a ſplenetic ſtyle, alſo ſome pamphlets and ſermons.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

PARSONS (Robert), or *Perſons*, a celebrated Engliſh jeſuit, was born at Netherſtowey in Somerſetſhire, in 1546. He was educated at Baliol college, Oxford, of which he became burſar and dean in 1572, but being charged with embezzling the college money, he went to Rome, and turned catholic. He there obtained leave from the pope to eſtab-

liſh a ſeminary for the education of Engliſh ſtudents deſigned for miſſionaries in their native country for the propagation of the roman catholic faith. Parſons frequently viſited England where he endeavoured to foment ſedition, and a price was ſet upon his head. He died at Rome in 1610. He was a ſubtle diſputant, and wrote ſeveral polemical books, and others on practical divinity. Some of the latter are uſeful.—*Biog. Brit.*

Parsons (James), a learned phyſician, was born at Barnſtaple in Devonſhire, in 1705. His father being appointed barrack-maſter at Bolton, in Ireland, he received his education at Trinity college, Dublin; from whence he went to Paris, where he attended the medical lectures and thoſe of chemiſtry and botany. He afterwards ſtudied at Rheims, where he took his doctor's degree in 1736, and the ſame year came to London. In 1746 he was elected a fellow of the royal ſociety. He was alſo admitted a licentiate of the college of phyſicians, and became phyſician to St. Giles's infirmary. He died in 1770. Dr. Parſons wrote an erudite work on the variety of languages, entitled Japhet, 4to. and other works which ſhew his learning and ingenuity.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

Parthenay (Anne de), an ingenious lady of the illuſtrious houſe of Parthenay, was the wife of Anthony de Pons, count de Marennes. She was one of the brighteſt ornaments of the court of Renata, ducheſs of Ferrara, and as well as that princeſs, was a zealous proteſtant. This lady was highly accompliſhed, being a great proficient in muſic, and well verſed in the Greek and Latin languages.—*Moreri.*

Parthenay (Catharine de), niece of the above, and heireſs to the lordſhip of Soubiſe, was married in 1568 to the baron de Pons; and in 1575 to Renatus, viſcount Rohan. The famous duke de Rohan, who ſo courageouſly defended the proteſtant cauſe in France during the civil wars of Louis the XIIIth. was her eldeſt ſon. Catharine one of her daughters, who married the duke of Deux-Ponts, made the following anſwer to Henry IV. who ſolicited her favours; "I am too poor, ſire, to be your wife, and too proud to be your miſtreſs." Catharine de Parthenay was at Rochelle in the time of its ſiege, and when the place ſurrendered ſhe and her daughters were ſent to the caſtle of Niort. She died in 1631, aged 77. She publiſhed poems in 1572, and two years afterwards a tragedy entitled, Holofernes, was performed at Rochelle. She alſo tranſlated the Precepts of Iſocrates into French, and wrote ſome other pieces.—*Bayle.*

Paruta (Paul), a nobleman of Venice, was born in 1540. He diſcharged ſeveral great offices and embaſſies with honour. He wrote in Italian "Notes upon Tacitus," "A Hiſtory of Venice," "Political Diſcourſes," and other works. He died in 1598.—*Tiraboſchi.*

Pas (Manaſſes de), marquis de Feuquieres, was the poſthumous ſon of Francis de Pas, who was ſlain at the battle of Ivry. He was born at Saumur in 1590, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an able general and negotiator. At the ſiege of Rochelle he was taken priſoner, and continued in confinement nine months. The reduction of that city was principally owing to him. He was afterwards ambaſſador to Sweden and Germany, where he ſhewed great talents. In 1635 he commanded the army in conjunction with the duke of Saxe Weimar. He died in 1639. His negotiations in Germany were printed in 1753, 3 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Pas (Anthony de), marquis de Feuquieres, grandſon of the above, was one of the greateſt generals of his age. He ſignalized himſelf at the battle of Staſarde, at the taking of Suza, and other places in Italy; but he was ſo ſevere a diſciplinarian that it was uſually ſaid, "He muſt be the braveſt man living ſince he ſlept every night in the midſt of a hundred thouſand enemies." He died in 1711, aged 63. His memoirs have been printed in 4 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Pascal (Blaiſe), was born at Clermont, in Auvergne, in 1623. His father, who was preſident of the court of aids, ſuperintended his education; but though he was himſelf a mathematician, he interdicted his ſon from that ſtudy. Young Paſcal, however, in ſecret applied to geometry, and without any aſſiſtance demonſtrated one of the moſt difficult propoſitions in Euclid. His father then permitted him to purſue his inclination, and at the age of 16 the youth publiſhed his Treatiſe on Conic Sections, which Deſcartes would not believe was his, but the production of his father. At 19 he invented an arithmetical machine, which, though ſimple, was unequalled. The Torricellian experiment next engaged his attention, and at the age of twenty-three he made conſiderable improvements upon it. Not long afterwards he ſolved a problem propoſed by Merſennus, and which had perplexed all the mathematicians in Europe. He now took a ſudden turn, renounced the ſciences and profane learning, and devoted himſelf to religious ſtudies. Becoming more abſtracted from the world, he retired to the congregation of the Port-Royal, where he applied to the reading of the holy ſcriptures. But he was not altogether indifferent to the paſſing ſcenes of ſociety. He eſpouſed the cauſe of the janſenits, and expoſed their enemies, the jeſuits, to ridicule, by his work, entitled, Provincial Letters, in which the principles and practices of that celebrated order were laid open in a fine ſtrain of ridicule, and with the irreſiſtible force of truth. Boileau and Voltaire have pronounced them the fineſt productions in the French language. The author died in the flower of his age, at Paris in 1662. The works of Paſcal were printed at Paris in 5 vols. 8vo. 1799.—*Moreri.*

Paschal I. pope, was a Roman of the name of Paſchalius, and ſucceeded Stephen

. in 817. He countenanced image wor-
, and crowned Lothaire the emperor at
me. Paſchal died in 824.—*Platina.*

PASCHAL II. was a native of Tuſcany,
ſucceeded Urban II. in 1099. He had a
teſt with the emperor Henry IV. and alſo
h Henry I. king of England, reſpecting
right of inveſtitures. The former vi-
d Rome to be crowned by the pope, who
ſed to perform the ceremony unleſs he
ded the matter in diſpute; on this Henry
ſed Paſchal to be ſeized by his troops.
is gave ſo much offence to the Romans
: they roſe in behalf of their pontiff; and
ry retired from Rome, but carried the pope
h him, who, to gain his liberty, conceded
claim to the inveſtitures; this conceſſion
afterwards cancelled in two councils.
chal died in 1118. His letters have been
liſhed.—*Ibid.*

PASCHIUS (George), a proteſtant divine,
born at Dantzic in 1661. He became
eſſor of divinity at Kiel, where he died
707. His works are, 1. Tractatus de
is inventis, quorum accurationi cultui
m prætulit antiquitas, 4to.; 2. De fictis
uſpublicis, 4to.; 3. De variis modis mo-
tractandi, 4to.—*Moreri.*

PASOR (George), a learned divine, and
ek profeſſor at Franeker, died in 1637.
works are, 1. Lexicon novi Teſtimenti,
no.; [a book of great utility, eſpecially
tudents.] 2. Manuale Teſtamenti, &c.
no.; 3. Collegium Heſiodæum. His
Matthias became profeſſor of the oriental
uages at Oxford, and died in 1658. He
te ſome learned pieces.—*Ibid.*

PASQUIER (Stephen), an eminent advo-
, was born at Paris in 1528. He plead-
o ably againſt Verſoris, the defender of
jeſuits, that Henry III. made him advo-
-general to the chamber of accounts.
died in 1615. His works are, letters,
raits, epigrams, and epitaphs. The moſt
brated is a poem, called *Puce*, occaſioned
he author's ſeeing a *flea* on the boſom of
ly.—*Moreri.*

PASSEMANT (Claude Simeon), a mathe-
cian, was born at Paris in 1702. He
bred to trade, but having a great inclina-
to ſcientific purſuits, he devoted him-
to the conſtruction of mathematical in-
ments. He publiſhed an account of a
reflecting teleſcope made by him in
3. He alſo conſtructed an aſtronomical
dulum ſurmounted on a celeſtial ſphere,
ch he preſented to Louis XV. He died
769.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PASSERAT (John), was born in 1534, at
ves, in Champagne. He ſtudied law
r Cujas, and afterwards became pro-
r of the belles lettres at Paris. On the
h of Ramus he obtained the royal profeſ-
ip of eloquence. He died in 1602. His
ns in French were publiſhed in 1606,
He alſo wrote, De Cognatione Litte-
m, 8vo.; Orationes et Præfationes, 8vo.;
Commentaries on Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, &c.—*Moreri.*

PASSERI (John Baptiſt), a painter and poet, was the diſciple of Dominichino. He wrote, "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," of his time. Paſſeri died at Rome in 1679. *Joſeph Paſſeri*, his nephew and pupil, excelled in portrait painting. He died in 1714.—*D'Argenville.*

PASSERI (John Baptiſt), a learned antiquary, was born at Gubio, in the duchy of Urbino, in 1694. He was bred to the law, but entered into orders, and became apoſtolic prothonotary and vicar-general of Peſara. He died in 1780. His works are, 1. Lucernæ fictiles muſei Paſſerii, 3 vols.; 2. On the Hiſtory of Foſſils; 3. Picturæ Etruſcorum in vaſculis, in unum collectæ, diſſertationibus illuſtratæ, 3 vols.; 4. Theſaurus, Gemmarum Aſtrii ferarum antiquarum, tom. 2 & 3; the firſt volume of this work was publiſhed by Gori; 5. Theſaurum Gemmarum Selectiſſimarum.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PASSEROTTI (Bartholomew), a painter, was born at Bologna. He was the diſciple of Zucchero, and painted ſeveral church pieces; but his chief merit was in portrait painting. He died in 1595. His ſons, Tiburzio and Ventura, were alſo eminent painters.—*De Piles. Pilkington.*

PASQUALINO, an Italian painter of great merit, who died in 1700, aged 59. He painted converſations with ſpirit and elegance.—*Ibid.*

PASSINELLI (Lorenzo), an hiſtorical painter of Bologna, in which city are ſome capital pieces by him. He died in 1700, aged 71.—*Ibid.*

PASSIONEI (Dominic), a cardinal, was born of an illuſtrious family, at Foſſombrone, in the duchy of Urbino, in 1682. He formed a rich library and collection of manuſcripts. In 1706 he went to Paris, where he was much reſpected, particularly by Montfaucon; from thence he went to Holland, and was at the congreſs at Utrecht in 1712. He was employed in various negociations, particularly in Switzerland, of which he publiſhed an account under the title of "Acta Legationis Helveticæ" He pronounced the funeral oration of prince Eugene, and was made archbiſhop of Epheſus. He died in 1761.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PATEL, a painter, commonly called by his countrymen the French Claude, from his imitation of that maſter. His landſcapes are very beautiful, but it is unknown when he lived.—*D'Argenville.*

PATER (Paul), a mathematician, was born in Hungary in 1656. Being a proteſtant he was obliged to quit his native country, on which he went to Thorn, where he obtained a profeſſorſhip. He was alſo librarian to the duke of Wolfenbuttle. He afterwards became profeſſor of mathematics at Dantzic, where he died in 1724. His principal works are, 1. Labor ſolis ſive de eclipſi

Chriſto patiente Hieroſylymis viſa; 2. De Aſtrologia Perſica; 3. De Maria Caſpio; de Gælo Empyrio; 4. De inſignibus Turcicis, ex variis Superſtitionum tenebris Orientalium maxime illuſtratis, &c.—*Moreri.*

PATER (John Baptiſte), a landſcape painter, was born at Valenciennes in 1695. He had a good taſte for colouring, but neglected deſign. He died in 1736.—*D'Argenville.*

PATERSON (Samuel) an eminent bibliographer, was born in London in 1728. He received a principal part of his education in France, after which he ſettled in the Strand as a foreign bookſeller; but without ſucceſs. He next became an auctioneer, and having diſcovered the manuſcripts of Sir Julius Cæſar, which were about to be ſold as waſte paper, he digeſted a catalogue of them, and diſpoſed of them by auction for 350l. In 1776 he went to the Continent, and bought a capital collection of books, of which on his return he framed a catalogue, entitled, Bibliotheca Univerſalis Selecta. Soon after this he was appointed librarian to the marquis of Lanſdowne; and he was employed in forming catalogues of moſt great collections of books which were publicly ſold, as the libraries of Beauclerk, Crofts, Pinelli, &c. Mr. Paterſon wrote Curſory Remarks made upon a Journey through the Netherlands, by Coriat, junior, 3 vols. 12mo.; Joineriana, or Book of Scraps, 2 vols. 8vo.; the Templar, a periodical paper; Speculations on Law and Lawyers, 8vo. He died in 1802.—*Monthly Mag.* vol. xv.

PATERCULUS (Caius Velleïus), a Roman hiſtorian, who flouriſhed A.D. 8. He commanded the cavalry in Germany under Tiberius, and was rewarded with the prætorſhip. He wrote an epitome of the Roman hiſtory, which is extant.—*Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

PATIN (Guy), a phyſician, was born in 1601 at Houdan, in the Beauvais. He was profeſſor of phyſic in the royal college of Paris, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal in defending the ancients againſt the moderns, and in oppoſing the uſe of antimony as a medicine. He wrote a ſtrange work called the Martyrology of Antimony, or a liſt of perſons who he pretended were victims of that remedy. Patin died in 1672. He wrote Letters in 5 vols. and ſome medical books.—*Moreri.*

PATIN (Charles), ſon of the above, was born at Paris in 1633. He made a great progreſs in learning, and after travelling in various countries fixed his reſidence at Padua, where he became profeſſor of ſurgery, and chevalier of the order of St. Mark. He died in 1694. His works are, 1. Itinerarium Comitis Brienne; 2. Familiæ Romanæ ex antiquis numiſmatibus, folio; 3. Introduction to Hiſtory by the Knowledge of Medals, 12mo.; 4. Imperatorum Romanorum Numiſmata, fol.; 5. Travels in different Parts of Europe; 6. Practica della Medaglie; 7. Suetonius ex Numiſmatibus illuſtratus, 4to.; 8. De Optima Medicorum Secta, &c. The wife and two daughters of Patin were learned women, and members of the academy of Ricovrati at Padua, of which he was the director. They publiſhed ſome works.—*Ibid.*

PATKUL (John Reinhold), a Livonian gentleman who defended the liberties of his country with great firmneſs againſt the oppreſſions of Sweden. In 1689 he was deputed to addreſs a memorial on behalf of the diſtreſſed people of Livonia to Charles XI. who took it as an act of treaſon, and cauſed a proceſs to iſſue againſt Patkul, who was condemned to be beheaded. On this he fled to Ruſſia, and afterwards to Poland. When Charles XII. forced Auguſtus to make peace he made it one of the conditions that Patkul ſhould be delivered up, and this brave and unfortunate man was broken on the wheel in 1707.—*Moreri.*

PATRICK (St.), the tutelar ſaint of Ireland, is aſſerted by ſome to have been a native of Cornwall, and by others of Wales. In the Catalogue of Britiſh Saints he is ſaid to have been principal of a college in Wales, but was taken captive by ſome pirates of Ireland; the inhabitants of which country he converted to Chriſtianity. It appears certain that he was archbiſhop of Armagh, and founded many churches and ſchools of learning. He died about 460, aged 83. Sir James Ware publiſhed ſome pieces in Latin under the name of St. Patrick, at London in 1658, 2vo.—*Ibid.*

PATRICK (Peter), a native of Theſſalonica, who was employed by Juſtinian in important negociations, for which he was made maſter of the palace. He wrote "The Hiſtory of Ambaſſadors," in the collection of Byzantine hiſtorians, folio.—*Moreri.*

PATRICK (Simon), a learned divine, was born at Gainſborough, in Lincolnſhire, in 1626. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, and on entering into orders obtained the living of Batterſea, in Surry, and afterwards that of St. Paul, Covent-garden. During the plague of 1665 he continued in London, adminiſtering the offices of religion to his pariſhioners. Dr. Patrick was made dean of Peterborough in 1678, and in 1689 biſhop of Chicheſter; from whence he was tranſlated to Ely in 1691. He died in 1707. He is well known for his valuable commentary on the Old Teſtament, uſually publiſhed with Lowth on the Prophets, and Whitby on the New Teſtament. He was alſo the author of ſome controverſial tracts againſt the Romaniſts and Diſſenters, and ſeveral books of practical divinity.—*Biog. Brit.*

PATRIX (Peter), a French poet, was born at Caen in 1585, and died at Paris in 1672. His poems, which are generally feeble, turn on religious ſubjects; the moſt known is one which has been tranſlated into Engliſh

er the name of the Dream, " I dreamt, buried in my fellow clay, &c."—*Moreri.*

PATRIZI (Francis), or *Patricius*, biſhop of ta, in Italy, where he died in 1494. was the author of, 1. Dialogues, in Ita- on the Manner of Studying and Writ- Hiſtory, 4to.; 2. De Regno et Regis In- tione, folio.; 3. De Inſtitutione Rei- icæ; 4. Del vero Reggimento; 5. nata de Antiquitate Sinarum.—*Tira-*

PATRIZI (Francis), a native of Cherſo, tria. He taught philoſophy at Ferrara, a, and Rome, with great reputation. lied in the laſt city in 1597, aged 67. izi, who was an enemy to Ariſtotle's oſophy, publiſhed an edition of the works outed to Mercurius Triſmegſtus; and e Paralleli Militari, or a parallel be- n the ancient military art and the mo- He was alſo the author of Italian s.—*Ibid.*

PATRU (Oliver), an eminent lawyer, was at Paris in 1604. His talents pro- d him a place in the French academy in ; on which occaſion he made an elegant h, and this gave riſe to the cuſtom for ew members to deliver introductory ora- . The critical judgment of Patru was eat that he was called the Quintilian of ce, and Vaugelas regarded him as an e. He died in 1681. His works were ed in 1732, in 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

PATTEN (Thomas), a learned divine, was educated at Corpus Chriſti college, rd, of which he became fellow. He his degree of D.D. in 1754. Dr. Patten preſented to the rectory of Childery in hire, where he died in 1790. He was uthor of, 1. The Chriſtian Apology, a on, 8vo.; 2. St. Peter's Chriſtian Apo- as ſet forth in a ſermon, preached and er illuſtrated and maintained againſt the tions of the rev. Ralph Heathcote, 8vo.; he Sufficiency of the external Evidence e Goſpel farther ſupported againſt the y of the rev. Mr. Heathcote, 8vo; 4. Oppoſition between the Goſpel of Jeſus, what is called the Religion of Nature, a on; 5. King David vindicated from a Miſrepreſentation of his Character, 8vo. —*Europ. Mag.*

PATTISON (William), an Engliſh poet, born at Peaſmarſh, in Suſſex, in 1706, ducated firſt at Appleby ſchool in Weſt- land, and next at Sidney college, Cam- e, which he left without taking a de- He then ſettled in London, and was yed by Curll, the bookſeller, in whoſe he died of the ſmall pox in 1727. His al works were printed in 2 vols. 12mo. 28.—*Gen. Biog. Dict. Cibber.*

PATU (Claude Peter), a dramatic writer, born at Paris in 1729, and died in 1757. rote ſome comedies, and tranſlated others the Engliſh, which were well received. *ew. Dict. Hiſt.*

PAUCTON (Alexis), a mathematician, was born near Laſſay, in Mayenne, in 1732. He received his education in the mathematical and naval academy at Nantes, after which he went to Paris, where his integrity and talents procured him patronage and a place. He died in 1799. His works are, 1. Theory of the Force of Archimedes, 12mo.; 2. Metrology, or a Treatiſe on the Weights, Meaſures, and Monies of all Countries ancient and modern; 3. Theory of the Laws of Nature, with a Diſſertation on the Pyramids of Egypt.—*Ibid.*

PAVILLON (Nicholas), a French divine, was born in 1597. Cardinal Richelieu made him biſhop of Alet, where he introduced a reform among the clergy, and inſtituted a number of ſchools; but ſome enemies accuſed him to the government, and Pavillon refuſing to ſubmit to the regale was diſgraced. He died in 1677. He wrote paſtoral pieces, and other religious works.—*Moreri.*

PAVILLON (Stephen), nephew of the above, was born at Paris in 1652. He was a member of the French academy, and of that of inſcriptions, and firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf as advocate general to the parliament of Metz: but the delicacy of his conſtitution, and the love of repoſe, occaſioned him to withdraw from public life. He died in 1705. His poems were printed in 1720, 2 vols. 12mo. In proſe he wrote the Portrait of Pure Love; Diſintereſted Counſels; and other moral pieces, which ſhew juſt ſentiment and a good judgment.—*Ibid.*

PAUL (St.), originally called Saul, an apoſtle of Jeſus Chriſt, was born at Tarſus, of Jewiſh parents, and educated in the ſchool of the phariſees under Gamaliel. He was very zealous againſt the goſpel, was preſent at the martyrdom of Stephen, and commiſſioned by the Sanhedrim to go to Damaſcus to perſecute the Chriſtians. But on the road he was overpowered by the appearance of our Saviour, and Saul entered Damaſcus a diſciple, and was received into the church by the name of Paul. After this he became a diſtinguiſhed preacher of Chriſtianity, and denominated the apoſtle of the gentiles. His eloquence was ſo great that it made Felix tremble, converted Dionyſius the areopagite at Athens, and drew from Longinus expreſſions of admiration. The epiſtles of St. Paul are models of pathetic remonſtrance and cloſe reaſoning. He was beheaded at Rome A.D. 66.—*Cave.*

PAUL III. (pope). His name was Alexander Farneſe, and he was elected to the papal chair in 1534. In his reign the council of Trent was called; he eſtabliſhed the inquiſition, confirmed the ſociety of jeſuits, condemned the interim of Charles V. and acted with rigour againſt Henry VIII. of England. Paul died in 1549, aged 82.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

PAUL IV. (John Peter Caraffa), was elected in 1555, at the age of eighty. He

was a bigoted prelate; and when queen Elizabeth announced to him by the Engliſh ambaſſador her acceſſion to the throne, he haughtily declared that the kingdom was a fief of the holy ſee, and that ſhe had no right to aſſume the crown without his leave, particularly as ſhe was illegitimate. In 1559 he iſſued a flaming bull againſt heretics, and died the ſame year, generally diſliked. He wrote on the creed, and other works.—*Ibid.*

PAUL V. (Camillus Borgheſe), was elected in 1605, after the death of Leo XI. He had a diſpute with the ſenate of Venice, over which he pretended to have a right, but it was ſo firmly reſiſted that the pope excommunicated the doge and ſenate. He alſo raiſed forces againſt the republic, but by the interference of the emperor and other ſtates peace was reſtored in 1607. He ornamented Rome with many excellent works of ſculpture and painting, and an aqueduct. He died in 1621, aged 69.—*Ibid.*

PAUL PETROWITZ, emperor of Ruſſia, was the ſon of Peter III. and Catharine II., and born in 1754. He married Wilhelmina, daughter of the landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, who died two years after their union in 1776. Paul took for his ſecond wife the princeſs of Wirtemberg, niece of the great king of Pruſſia. In 1796, by the death of his mother, he ſucceeded to the throne, and for ſome time gave promiſing hopes of proving a great prince. In 1799 he entered into the war againſt France, and ſent Suwarrow with a large army into Italy; but on a ſudden Paul changed his ſentiments, recalled his forces, formed a northern confederacy, and ſeized the perſons and property of the Engliſh in his dominions. His conduct to his ſubjects alſo became capricious and diſguſting; and he died ſuddenly, or rather was aſſaſſinated in 1801. This alteration in the emperor is ſaid to have been occaſioned by means of a favourite French miſtreſs ſent to Ruſſia for the purpoſe of gaining his affections.—*Gent. Mag. Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PAUL OF SAMOSATA, an hereſiarch of the third century, received his ſurname from the place of his birth, a city on the Euphrates. He became patriarch of Antioch in 260, and being entertained at the court of Zenobia, queen of Syria, he endeavoured to gain her to the chriſtian faith, by explaining away its myſteries. For this purpoſe he held that Chriſt was a mere man, and that the Trinity conſiſted not of perſons but attributes. His errors were condemned in the council of Antioch, A.D. 270, and Paul was excommunicated. His diſciples were called Pauliniſts.—*Dupin. Moſheim.*

PAUL, *the Silentiary*, ſo called from an office which he held in the ſacred palace at Conſtantinople, flouriſhed under the emperor Juſtinian in the 6th century. He wrote a Hiſtory, in Greek verſe, of the Church of St. Sophia; Epigrams, &c.—*Moreri.*

PAUL *de Santa Maria*, a learned jew, was a native of Burgos, and is ſaid to have been converted to chriſtianity by reading the works of Aquinas. After the death of his wife he entered into orders, and became preceptor to John II. king of Caſtille, who made him biſhop of Carthagena, and afterwards of Burgos. He died in 1445. Some ſay he was patriarch of Aquileia. He wrote Scrutinium Scripturarum, fol. 1474. His three ſons were baptized with him; the eldeſt became biſhop of Burgos, and wrote a Hiſtory of Spain; the ſecond was biſhop of Placentia; and the third, Alvarez, wrote the Hiſtory of John II. King of Caſtille.—*Ibid.*

PAUL (Mark), a Venetian of the 13th century, who viſited the capital of Cublai Chan, the ſixth monarch in deſcent from the great Genghis Chan. The city of Cambalu, which he deſcribes as the ſeat of the empire, is ſuppoſed to be the modern Pekin.—*Ibid.*

PAUL, deacon of Aquileia, who wrote the Hiſtory of the Lombards; Lives of the Saints, and of the Biſhops of Metz; alſo a work called Hiſtoria Miſcella. He was ſecretary to Didier, king of the Lombards, and afterwards in the ſervice of Charlemagne, who baniſhed him to an iſland in the Adriatic ſea on a falſe accuſation of having conſpired againſt him. The prince of Benevento invited him to his court, and on the death of that prince Paul embraced the monaſtic life, and died about 801.—*Ib.*

PAULA (St.), a Roman lady, was born in 347, and deſcended from the Scipios and the Gracchi. On becoming a widow ſhe retired to Bethlehem, where ſhe founded a monaſtery and houſes of hoſpitality, of which St. Jerome had the management. She practiſed the ſevereſt auſterities and ſelf-denial, which Jerome, in vain, endeavoured to moderate. Paula was acquainted with the ſcriptures in the original Hebrew, in which ſhe had Jerome for her maſter. She died in 407.—*Dupin. Baillet vies des Saints.*

PAULET (William), marquis of Wincheſter, was the ſon of ſir John Paulet of Somerſetſhire. He enjoyed ſeveral offices under Henry VIII., Edward the VIth., Mary, and Elizabeth. Being aſked how he contrived to maintain his ſituation in ſuch perilous times, wherein ſo many great changes had taken place in church and ſtate, he anſwered, *by being a willow, and not an oak.* He died in 1572, aged 97.—*Engliſh Peerage.*

PAULI (Simon), profeſſor of medicine in the univerſity of Copenhagen, and firſt phyſician to the king of Denmark. Chriſtiern V. gave him the biſhopric of Arrhuſen. He died in 1680, aged 77. He wrote a Treatiſe on Malignant Fevers; another againſt Tobacco and Tea; Flora Danica, 4to; and other works.—*Niceron.*

PAULINUS (St.), biſhop of Nola, was born at Bourdeaux about 353. He diſcharged the office of conſul in 373, and about the

me time married a Spaniſh lady, by whoſe means he embraced chriſtianity. He then retired to Spain with his wife, where Paulinus beſtowed his goods in charity, and led a life of mortification. In 393 he entered into orders, and going to Italy, was choſen biſhop of Nola. He died in 431. Paulinus wrote ſome Latin Poems, Letters, and other works. There was another ſaint of this name who was patriarch of Aquilea, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the council of Frankfort in 794. He died in 804. He wrote a Treatiſe on the Trinity.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

PAULMIER DE GRENTEMESNIL (Julian le), a French phyſician, was the diſciple of Fernel, and when all the other phyſicians had reduced Charles IX. to a very bad ſtate Paulmier ſucceeded in reſtoring him. He afterwards attached himſelf to the duke of Anjou, whom he accompanied to the Low Countries, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in his own profeſſion and as a ſoldier. He died at Caen in 1588. His works are, 1. De Vino et Pomaceo; 2. De Lue Venerea; 3. De Morbis Contagioſis. His ſon *James* was born in 1587, and educated by his parents in the reformed religion. He died in 1670. His works are, 1. Obſervationes in optimos Auctores Græcos, 4to.; 2. Deſcription of ancient Greece, 4to.; 3. Poems, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Spaniſh. —*Moreri. Niceron.*

PAULMY (Mark Antony René de Voyer, marquis de), miniſter of ſtate and a member of the French academy, was the ſon of the marquis de Argenſon, and born at Valenciennes in 1722. He collected one of the moſt magnificent libraries in Europe, which was ſold to the count d'Artois, brother to Louis XVI. M. de Paulmy publiſhed Melanges d'une grande Bibliotheque, 8 vols. 8vo. To him alſo is attributed a work entitled, Eſſays in the Style of thoſe of Montaigne, 9 vols. 8vo. 1778. He died in 1787.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PAUSANIAS, the ſon of Cleombrotus king of Sparta, governed the kingdom for his brother during his minority. He alſo diſtinguiſhed great ſkill and valour in the war againſt Athens, which city he took and expelled the ten tyrants. Pauſanias afterwards ſerved againſt the Perſians with equal bravery; but being diſcontented with his country, he entered into a ſecret treaty with the king of Perſia, which being diſcovered by the ephori, to avoid the puniſhment due to his treaſon he fled into the temple of Minerva, which being held ſacred, the Lacedemonians blocked it up with ſtones, the firſt of which was placed by Pauſanias's mother. He was there ſtarved to death, B.C. 474.—*Cornelius Nepos.*

PAUSANIAS, a Greek hiſtorian and orator in the ſecond century, who ſettled at Rome in the reign of Antoninus the philoſopher. Pauſanias wrote, Travels in Greece, the beſt edition of which is that of Kuhnius, 1696, folio.—*Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.*

PAUSIAS, a painter of Sicyon, and the diſciple of Pamphilus, flouriſhed about 352 B.C. He was the firſt who applied colours to wood and ivory by fire, now called encauſtic painting. He drew a beautiful picture of his miſtreſs Glycere, which was brought by Lucullus for two talents. After Pauſias's death, the Sicyonians ſold his pictures to Scaurus, the grandſon of Sylla, who built a gallery for them at Rome.—*Plinii Nat. Hiſt.*

PAUTRE (Anthony le), an architect, was born at Paris, in which city he built the church of the religious of Port Royal, and other works. He excelled in the ornamental parts of his edifices. He was a member of the academy of ſculpture; and his works were publiſhed at Paris in 1652, folio. A relation of his, *John le Pautre*, born at Paris in 1617, was a member of the academy of painting and ſculpture. He became an excellent deſigner and engraver, eſpecially of architectural ornaments. He died in 1682. His plates have been collected in 3 vols. folio. *Peter le Pautre*, ſon of the laſt mentioned, applied to ſculpture, and became director of the academy of St. Luke at Rome, where he executed a fine groupe of Æneas and Anchiſes. One of his greateſt works is a Lucretia ſtabbing herſelf. Pautre died in 1744, aged 84.—*D'Argenville.*

PAUW (Cornelius), a learned writer, was born at Amſterdam, and died near Aix la Chapelle in 1799. He is known by his Diſcourſes on the Greeks, the Americans, the Egyptians, and the Chineſe, 7 vols. 8vo. Theſe works are curious, and ſhew conſiderable ability, but they are too conjectural. There was another of this name who lived at Utrecht, and publiſhed ſeveral valuable editions of Greek authors, particularly Anacreon, in 1732, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PAYNE (Nevil), a dramatic author in the reign of Charles II. His plays are, Fatal Jealouſy, a tragedy; The Morning Ramble, or the Town Humours, a comedy; The Siege of Conſtantinople, a tragedy, 4to. 1675. —*Biog. Dram.*

PAYNE (Roger), a bookbinder, who was remarkable for the elegance and ſtrength of his binding. He was chiefly employed on ſcarce books, for binding of which he had an extraordinary price. An Æſchylus done by him for earl Spencer coſt fifteen guineas the binding. Payne lived in a cellar, and never, worked while he had any money. He made all his own tools, and would never ſuffer any perſon to ſee him at work. He died at St. Martin's lane in 1797, and was buried at the expenſe of a bookſeller of the ſame name, but not a relation.—*Gent. Mag.*

PAYS (Renatus le), a French poet, was born at Nantes in 1636. He was comptroller-general of the impoſts in Provence, and publiſhed a miſcellany in proſe and verſe, entitled, "Amities, Amours, and Amo-

rettes," 1685, 12mo. He died in 1690. He was alſo the author of a romance called Zelotide, and other pieces of a like kind.—*Moreri.*

PEACOCK (Reginald), a worthy prelate, was ſucceſſively biſhop of St. Aſaph and Chiceſter, by the favour of Humphrey, the good duke of Glouceſter. But he was depoſed for reſiſting the papal authority, and denying tranſubſtantiation, with other articles of the roman catholic faith. He was obliged to recant his notions, and his books were publicly burnt. He then retired to an abbey, where he died about 1486.—*Life by Biſhop Peacock*, 8vo.

PEARS (William), a dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I. He was a ſtudent at Eton, where he wrote a piece, entitled, "Love in its Extaſy; or, the Large Prerogative," publiſhed in 4to. in 1649, which is all that is known of him.—*Biog. Dram.*

PEARCE (Zachary), a learned prelate, was born in 1690, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, from whence he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he wrote ſome papers in the Guardian and Spectator. He publiſhed an excellent edition of Longinus in 1724, and the ſame year obtained his doctor's degree. When Woolſton rudely attacked the miracles of our Saviour, he was replied to by Dr. Pearce, in an anonymous pamphlet, entitled, a Vindication of the Miracles, which went through ſeveral editions. Dr. Pearce was preferred to the deanry of Wincheſter in 1739, advanced to the ſee of Bangor in 1748, and in 1756 tranſlated to Rocheſter, with the deanry of Weſtminſter annexed. Some time before his death he ſolicited leave to reſign his preferments; as this however was unuſual, it was refuſed with reſpect to the biſhopric, but he was permitted to give up the deanry, which was given to Dr. Thomas. Biſhop Pearce died in 1774. Beſides the above he publiſhed, a Review of the Text of Milton; on the Origin of Temples; an Account of Trinity college, Cambridge, and other works. After his death were publiſhed his Commentary on the Goſpels and Acts, 2 vols. quarto; and Sermons in 4 vols. 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

PEARSON (John), an eminent Engliſh biſhop, was born at Snoring, in Norfolk, in 1612. He received his education at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's college, Cambridge. In 1640 he obtained the living of Terrington in Norfolk, and in 1650 was choſen miniſter of St. Clement, Eaſt Cheap, London. He was promoted to the biſhopric of Cheſter in 1673, and died in 1686. Biſhop Pearſon is principally known by his valuable Expoſition on the Creed, of which there have been ſeveral editions. He alſo wrote Vindiciæ Ignatii, or a Defence of the Epiſtles of St. Ignatius, and other learned works.—*Biog. Brit.*

PECHANTRE (Nicholas de), a French poet, was born at Toulouſe in 1638. He gained the poetical prize from the academy des Jeux Floraux three times. His tragedy of Geta was performed at Paris in 1687 with great applauſe. This was followed by Jugurtha, the Death of Nero, and ſome others. Pechantre died in 1708.—*Moreri.*

PECHLIN (John Nicholas), a phyſician, was born at Leyden in 1667. He became profeſſor of medicine at Kiel, and firſt phyſician to the duke of Holſtein-Gottorp, who appointed him preceptor to the hereditary prince. Pechlin died at Stockholm in 1706. His chief works are, 1. De Purgantium medicamentorum facultatibus; 2. De vulneribus ſclopetorum; 3. De æris et alimenti defectu et vita ſub aquis; 4. De habitu et colore Æthiopum; 5. A Panegyric on Tea, in a poetic ſtyle, in Latin; 6. Obſervationum phyſico-medicarum.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PECHMEJA (John), a French writer, was born at Villa Franca in 1741. He became profeſſor of elocution in the college of La Fleche, and died in 1785. His eulogy on Colbert was crowned with the approbation of the academy in 1773; but he is principally known by a work in poetic proſe, called, Telephe, 2 vols.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PECK (Francis), an eminent antiquary, was born at Stamford, in Lincolnſhire, in 1692, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He obtained the living of Godeby in Leiceſterſhire, where he died in 1743. Mr. Peck wrote, the Annals of Stamford; the Life of Milton, 4to.; and publiſhed a collection of Hiſtorical Tracts, entitled, Deſiderata Curioſa, folio.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

PECKWELL (Henry), an Engliſh divine, was born in 1747. He became a popular preacher among the Calviniſtic methodiſts, and obtained the rectory of Bloxham in Lincolnſhire, but lived chiefly in London, where he ſtudied anatomy and phyſic, that he might be the more ſerviceable to the ſick of his ſociety. Opening the body of a young perſon who died of a putrid fever, he ſlightly wounded himſelf in the hand, and this turning to a mortification he died in 1787. Dr. Peckwell printed ſeveral ſermons.—*Gent. Mag.*

PECQUET (John), a phyſician, was born at Dieppe. He diſcovered the lacteal vein that conveys the chyle to the heart, and which is therefore called the reſervoir of Pecquet. In 1654 he publiſhed a work entitled "Experimenta nova Anatomica," and in 1661, another, "De Thoracis Lacteis." He died at Paris in 1674.—*Moreri. Haller Bibl. Anat.*

PECQUET (Anthony), a French writer, was born in 1704, and died in 1762. He was grand maſter of the water-works and foreſts of Rouen, and ſuperintendant of the military ſchool. His principal works are, Analyſis of the Spirit of Laws, and the Spirit of Political Maxims, 3 vols; the Foreſt Laws of France, 2 vols; Thoughts

ſan. He alſo tranſlated the Paſtor Fido uarini, and other Italian works, into h.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

ELE (George), a dramatic writer in reign of queen Elizabeth, was a na- of Devonſhire, and a ſtudent of Chriſt h college, Oxford, where he took his e of M.A. in 1579. He was a good ral poet, and his plays were acted great applauſe in the univerſity.— *A.O.*

IRESC (Nicholas Claude Fabri, ſeigneur was born in Provence in 1580, of a y originally from Italy. He ſtudied at under the jeſuits, after which he viſited us univerſities, and took his doctor's e at Aix in 1604. His Theſis on that on was greatly admired. Viſiting ſoon after, he obtained the friendſhip e moſt learned men in that city, parti- ly De Thou, and Caſaubon. From e he made a voyage to England, and received with marks of diſtinction by s I. He next went to Holland, and ne acquainted with Julius Scaliger and us. On his return to France he was tted a counſellor of the parliament of where he died in 1636. The learning eiresc was various and profound; and rticularly excelled in the knowledge of ls. He wrote, Hiſtoria Provinciæ cæ Narbonenſis; Nobilium ejuſdem nciæ familiarum Origines; Commen- rerum omnium memoria dignarum ſua geſtarum; Nummi Gallici, Saxonici, nnici, &c. Linguæ Orientales, &c. &c. *ſe by Gaſſendi. Bayle.*

LAGIUS I. (pope), was a native of e, and aſcended the papal chair in 555. ndeavoured to reform the clergy; and the city was beſieged by the Goths, he ned from Totila, their general, many ſſions in favour of the citizens. He in 560.—*Platina and Bower.*

LAGIUS II. ſucceeded Benedict I. in He oppoſed John, patriarch of Con- nople, who had aſſumed the title of menical biſhop. Pelagius died of the e in 590.—*Ibid.*

LAGIUS, the founder of a hereſy in 6th century, was a native of Wales. eal name was *Morgan*, which he changed e Greek appellation of Pelagius. He is ſed to have been a monk of Bangor, vent to reſide at Rome, where he denied octrine of original ſin, and maintained will. He afterwards retired with his i Celeſtius to the Holy Land, where ius is ſuppoſed to have died. His opi- were condemned in the council of Car- .—*Dupin. Moſheim.*

LETIER (Claude le), was born at Paris 30. He was the friend of Bignon, La- non, Deſpreaux, and other learned men. ecame ſucceſſively counſellor of the cha- , and of the parliament, preſident of the ber of requeſts, and provoſt of the mer- s. The quay at Paris which bears his name was built by him. He ſucceeded Colbert as comptroller of the finances in 1683. Six years afterwards he reſigned his place, and in 1697 he retired from court to lead a life of ſtudy and devotion. He died in 1711. His principal works are, the Body of Canon Law in Latin, folio; Comes Senectutis & Comes Ruſticus. His brother *Michael* was counſellor of ſtate, and occupied other diſtinguiſhed offices, which he quitted at the age of 80, and retired into the abbey of St. Victor at Paris, where he died in 1725. He was a member of the academy of inſcriptions, and has ſome articles in the memoirs of that ſociety.—*Moreri.*

PELL (John), a mathematician and divine, was born at Southwick in Suſſex in 1610, and educated firſt at Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford. In 1643 he went to Amſterdam, where he became profeſſor of mathematics; but afterwards he removed to Breda, and read lectures with applauſe. In 1652 he returned to England, and was ſent by Cromwell as reſident to the proteſtant cantons of Switzerland. In 1661 he was ordained by the biſhop of Lincoln, and the ſame year was preſented to the rectory of Fobbing in Eſſex. He died poor in 1685. Dr. Pell wrote, 1. Controverſia cum Chriſtiano Longomontano de vera circuli menſura, 4to.; 2. an Idea of the Mathematics, 12mo.; 3. a Table of 10,000 ſquare numbers, &c. folio; 4. an Inaugural Oration at Breda; 5. Demonſtration of the ſecond and tenth books of Euclid; and ſeveral letters, &c. in manuſcript.—*Hutton. Martin.*

PELLEGRIN (Simon Joſeph), a French poet and eccleſiaſtic, was born at Marſeilles. He obtained, in 1704, the prize of the academy for his "Epiſtle to the King on the ſucceſs of his arms." He entered into the religious order of the Servites, but afterwards he obtained leave to remove into that of Cluny. He wrote ſeveral pieces for the theatres, and dramatized the hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament, the Pſalms of David, &c. He alſo tranſlated into French the works of Horace, with notes, 2 vols. He died in 1745.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PELLEGRINI (Antonio), an hiſtorical painter, was born at Padua in 1674, and died in 1741. He came to England with the duke of Mancheſter, and painted ſeveral fine pictures in this country.—*Pilkington.*

PELLEGRINI (Camillus), a celebrated antiquary was born at Capua in Italy in 1598. He was the firſt who formed the plan of collecting into a regular ſeries the ſcattered, partial, and inſulated hiſtories and chronicles of the middle ages, which deſign was afterwards carried into effect by Muratori and others. His Apparato Alle Antichita di Capua, appeared in 1651; and his Hiſtoria Principium Longobardorum was publiſhed at Naples in 1749. He died in 1663.

PELLEGRINO (of Modena), was born in 1511. He was of the ſchool of Raphael, and employed in the Vatican. He died of

a wound received in endeavouring to reſcue his ſon, who had committed a murder.—*De Piles.*

PELLEGRINO (Tibaldi), called Pellegrin of Bologna, an eminent painter and architect, died in 1592, aged 70. He was employed upon the church of St. Ambroſe at Milan; and afterwards was invited to Spain, where he diſplayed his talents in the Eſcurial both as a painter and architect, for which he was created a marquis —*D'Argenville.*

PELLERIN (Joſeph), a medallic writer, who died at Paris in 1782, aged 99. He was commiſſary general and firſt clerk of the French marine. His cabinet of medals, in purchaſing which he was aſſiſted by the king, was very large and valuable. He publiſhed nine quarto volumes illuſtrative of medals, with plates.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PELLETIER (James), a phyſician, was born at Mans, in 1517. His writings are numerous; the principal are, Commentaries on Euclid, in Latin; Deſcription of Savoy; a Treatiſe on the Plague; poetic works; Dialogues on Orthography, in which he propoſed to write words according to their pronunciation. He died principal of the college of Mans at Paris, in 1582.—*Moreri.*

PELLETIER (John le), a learned writer, was born at Rouen in 1633. In his youth he ſtudied painting, which he abandoned for literature, and without a maſter acquired a knowlege of the ancient and modern languages, mathematics, phyſic, and chemiſtry. He died in 1711. His works are, 1. A Diſſertation on Noah's Ark; 2. Diſcourſes in the Journal de Travoux; 3. A tranſlation of Leti's Life of Sixtus V.; and another of ſir Robert Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia from the Engliſh.—*Ibid.*

PELLETIER (Gaſpard), a phyſician, of Middleburg in Zealand, who acquired a great reputation by his practice, and died in 1659. He wrote Plantarum, tum patriarum, tum exoticarum in Walachia Zelandiæ inſula naſcentium, ſynonyma, 8vo. 1610.—*Haleri Bibl. Botan.*

PELLETIER (Bertrand), a French chemiſt, was born at Bayonne, in 1761. He ſettled as an apothecary at Paris, where, on account of his chemical knowlege, he was elected a member of the academy, and afterwards of the inſtitute. He publiſhed obſervations on arſenic, and aſſiſted in the Journal of Natural Hiſtory. He died in 1797.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PELLICAN (Conrad), a learned divine, was born in Alſace, in 1478. He entered into the order of cordeliers, and had the charge of a convent at Baſle; but turning proteſtant he went to Zurich, where he became Hebrew profeſſor, and died in 1556. His works, which are chiefly illuſtrations of the Scriptures, make 7 vols. folio. Father Simon gives them a high character.—*Melch. Adam Vit. Germ. Theol.*

PELLISSON-FONTANIER (Paul), a French writer, was born at Beziers in 1624, and bred to the bar, which profeſſion he quitted. Having written the hiſtory of the origin of the French academy, he was choſen a member. Fouche became his patron, but when that miniſter was diſgraced Pelliſſon was ſent to the Baſtille, where he was confined four years. On his releaſe he received a penſion, and became a favourite of Louis XIV. whom he attended in his campaigns. He died in 1693. He wrote the Hiſtory of Louis XIV.; the Life of Anne of Auſtria; Hiſtory of the Conqueſt of Franche-Comté; Hiſtorical Letters; Poems; Reflections on Differences in Religion; Treatiſe on the Euchariſt, &c.—*Moreri.*

PELLOUTIER (Simon), a proteſtant divine of Berlin, and member of the academy in that city, was a native of Leipſic, and died in 1757, aged 63. He wrote a Hiſtory of the Celts, and particularly of the Gauls and Germans, 2 vols. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict.*

PELOPIDAS, a Theban general, who inherited from his father a large fortune, which he diſpoſed of liberally among his fellow citizens. There was the cloſeſt amity between him and Epaminondas, from which friendſhip the Thebans derived the moſt important benefits. When the Lacedemonians gained the ſovereignty of Thebes, Pelopidas went to Athens, where he aſſembled the reſt of his exiled countrymen, with whom he returned, and in one night ſeized upon Thebes, and broke the yoke by which it had been oppreſſed. This was B.C. 378. Afterwards he defeated the Lacedemonians at Tigyra, and with Epaminondas ſhared the great victory of Leuctra. He was next ſent by his countrymen on an embaſſy to Artaxerxes, king of Perſia, who received him with honour and granted his requeſt. On his return he perſuaded his countrymen to make war againſt Alexander, tyrant of Phares, by whom he was taken priſoner, but was reſcued by Epaminondas. He fell ſhortly after in battle, B.C. 364.—*Plutarch. Corn. Nepos.*

PEMBERTON (Henry), a learned phyſician of London, who was fellow of the royal ſociety, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by an excellent work, entitled, a View of Sir Iſaac Newton's Philoſophy, in one volume quarto. He was alſo the author of a Treatiſe on Chemiſtry. Dr. Pemberton died at an advanced age in 1771.

PEMBLE (William), an Engliſh divine, was tutor, and divinity reader of Magdalen hall, Oxford, and a great ornament to that univerſity. He died in 1623, aged only 32. His works were printed in one volume folio, and poſſeſs conſiderable merit.—*Wood.*

PEMBROKE (Thomas), an Engliſh painter, was the pupil of Larroon, whoſe manner he imitated. He painted ſeveral pictures for the earl of Bath, and died in London about 1730, at the age of 28.—*Walpole.*

PENN (William), an Engliſh admiral, was born at Briſtol, in 1621. He commanded the fleet, and Venables the land forces, at

aking of Jamaica, in 1655. The ſame he was elected member of parliament Weymouth. He was ſent to the tower Cromwell, for quitting his command out leave, but was ſoon releaſed. After reſtoration he ſerved under the duke of c, in the ſucceſsful battle with the Dutch , in 1664, for which he was knighted. died at Wanſtead, in Eſſex, in 1670.—*Campbell's Admirals.*

PENN (William), an eminent quaker, the ſon of the above, and born in Lon- in 1644. He received a good educa- , which was completed at Chriſt church, ord; but he diſappointed his father's ex- ations by turning quaker, and was diſ- ed by him. Young Penn, however, was irmed in his opinions by Thomas Loe, a ing quaker, with whom he travelled to agate this new faith. At Cork in Ire- , he was taken up for preaching and ſent riſon, but was releaſed through the in- ſt of his father. After his return to land he was ſent to the Tower, on account book which he had written, and while e he compoſed his principal work, en- d, "No Croſs, no Crown;" intended new the benefit of ſuffering. On his re- e he went on in the ſame courſe, and apprehended with ſome others, and tried preaching at a conventicle in Grace- rch-ſtreet The jury perſiſted in finding n not guilty, and were ſent to priſon for ng contrary to the dictates of the judge. miral Penn was reconciled to his ſon be- his death, and left him all his property. continued firm in his attachment to the nds, and went on a miſſion to Holland Germany, with Fox and Barclay. In 11 he obtained from the crown, in lieu of arrears due to his father, the grant of province in North America, now called nſylvania. Penn took over with him a ony of quakers, and founded Philadelphia; before he entered upon poſſeſſion he made reaty with the Indians. The code of s which he formed for the government of province was ſimple, but would have e honour to the profoundeſt legiſlators. n died at Beaconsfield in Berkſhire, of an plexy, in 1718. His works are nume- s.—*Biog. Brit.*

PENNANT (Thomas), an eminent natu- ſt and antiquary, was born at Downing, family ſeat in Flintſhire, in 1726. After iving his grammatical education at Wrex- n ſchool, he was ſent to Oxford, where principally applied to the ſtudy of natural oſophy. After travelling over England, went abroad, and was introduced to Vol- e, Buffon, Linnæus, and other eminent n. In 1750 he publiſhed the Britiſh Zoo- y, a work of conſiderable merit. In 1771 eared his Tour in Scotland, which paſſed ough ſeveral editions. This was followed, different periods, by a great number of enious performances, as Tours in Wales; ourney from Cheſter to London; an Ac- count of London, &c. He alſo publiſhed his Literary Memoirs; and at the time of his death was engaged on a deſcription of India, of which one volume was printed. This ingenious and indefatigable man died at Downing in 1798.—*Europ Mag. Necrology.*

PENNI (John Francis), a painter, was born at Florence in 1488. He was the diſciple of Raphael, to whom he became ſteward, on which account he obtained the title of *il fattore*. He painted landſcapes, in a fine ſtyle. He died in 1528. His brother Lucas was alſo a good artiſt, and painted ſome pictures in France and England.—*Pilkington.*

PENNICUIK (Alexander), a phyſician of New-hall, in the county of Edinburgh, was deſcended from an ancient family of that place, and his father had been ſurgeon in the Swediſh army under the famous general Bannier. Dr. Pennicuik, the ſon, was born in 1652, and after ſpending his youth abroad, returned and died in his own country in 1722. He wrote a topographical account of Tweedale, and a number of poems characteriſtic of the manners of the gentry and peaſantry in his time. He is alſo ſaid to have given to Allan Ramſay, the plot of his Gentle Shepherd, the ſcenes of which were laid on his eſtate of New-hall.—*Private Communication.*

PENNINGTON (Iſaac), a quaker, was born in 1617. He was one of the firſt and moſt zealous diſciples of George Fox, and wrote ſeveral pieces in defence of quakeriſm. He alſo ſuffered impriſonment ſeveral times, and died at Goodneſtone in Suſſex, in 1679. He is not to be confounded with Iſaac Pennington, lord mayor of London in 1640. He headed moſt of the riots againſt Charles I. and was one of that king's judges. At the reſtoration he was tried and condemned, but reſpited, and died in the Tower. From a curious print of him it ſhould ſeem that he alſo became a quaker.—*Sewell's Hiſt. Quakers. Granger.*

PENNY (Thomas), an ingenious naturaliſt, who was fellow of the college of phyſicians, London. He had been a great traveller, and reſided a conſiderable time in Switzerland, and alſo in the Iſland of Majorca, from whence he brought the plant called Hypericum Valeraricum, but honoured by Cluſius with the name of Myrto ciſtus Pennæi. He explored moſt parts of England in ſearch of plants, and made large communications to Lobel, Gerard, Geſner, and other botaniſts. He alſo wrote letters on inſects, which are in Trew's collections.—*Pulteney's Sketches.*

PENRUDDOCK (colonel John), a brave and loyal Engliſhman, was the ſon of ſir John Penruddock, in Wiltſhire. In the great rebellion he took up arms in defence of the king, whom he proclaimed at Blandford, but he was overpowered and defeated by colonel Croke, who, notwithſtanding his promiſe of quarter, cauſed him to be beheaded in 1655. Penruddock died as became a ſoldier and a Chriſtian. The letters that paſſed between

him and his wife after their laſt ſorrowful interview, were printed by Steele in his Lover. They are very affecting.—*Granger.*

Penry (John), or Ap-Henry, a puritan miniſter, was born in the county of Brecknock, and educated both at Cambridge and Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He afterwards became an itinerant preacher, and was much followed; but imbibing the principles of the puritans, he wrote with virulence againſt the epiſcopal government, under the aſſumed name of Mar-Prelate. Theſe were printed at a private preſs: and ſome of them were ſo ſeditious that the author was apprehended, tried and executed in 1593.—*Wood. Neale.*

Pens (George), a painter and engraver, of Nuremburg, who flouriſhed at the beginning of the 16th century. His pictures and plates are greatly eſteemed.—*Nouv. Dict Hiſt.*

Pepin (*the ſhort*) the ſon of Charles Martel, was elected king of France at Soiſſons in 752, and became the firſt monarch of the ſecond race of ſovereigns of that kingdom. Though ſmall of ſtature he was very heroic. He aſſiſted the pope againſt Aſtolphus, king of Lombardy, whom he defeated and compelled to make peace. He afterwards turned his arms with ſucceſs againſt the Saxons, and added Aquitaine to his dominions. He died in 768, aged 54.—*Henault.*

Pepusch (John Chriſtopher), an eminent muſician, was a native of Pruſſia, where at the age of fifteen he had the honour of teaching the prince royal. He afterwards ſettled in England, and was engaged as compoſer at Drury-lane theatre. The univerſity of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of muſic. He acquired a conſiderable fortune by teaching, and by his marriage with an Italian ſinger. Dr. Pepuſch died in 1752, aged 85, and was buried in the chapel of the Charter Houſe.—*Burney. Hawkins.*

Pepys (Samuel), ſecretary to the admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. was deſcended from a good family at Impington in Cambridgeſhire, and related to the great earl of Sandwich, who loſt his life in the engagement with the Dutch fleet. Mr. Pepys firſt reduced the affairs of the admiralty to order and method. His memoirs relating to the navy is a well-written piece; and his collection of MSS. with his library, now at Magdalen college, Cambridge, is an invaluable treaſure of naval knowledge. He was preſident of the royal ſociety. He died in 1703.—*Evelyn's Numiſmata. Granger.*

Peranda (Santa), an hiſtorical painter of Venice, was born in 1466, and died in 1538. He imitated the ſtyles of Titian, Tintoretto, and Paul Veroneſe.—*Pilkington.*

Perau (Gabriel Louis Calabre), a French eccleſiaſtic and licentiate of the Sorbonne, died in 1767, aged 67. He continued the Lives of illuſtrious Frenchmen begun by D'Auvigny. He was alſo the editor of the works of Boſſuet, and the author of the Life of Jerome Bignon, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Percival (Thomas), a phyſician, was born at Warrington in 1740. He received his education in the ſchool of his native town, after which he went to Edinburgh, where he applied to the ſtudy of phyſic. In 1764 he was choſen fellow of the royal ſociety, and about the ſame time went abroad. Having paſſed ſome time at Paris, Hamburgh, and other places, but principally Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree, in 1765 he returned to his native town. In 1766 he married, and the year following ſettled at Manchester, where he continued in conſiderable practice, and univerſally reſpected till his death in 1804. Dr. Percival is known in the literary world by his Father's Inſtructions to his Children; Moral and Literary Diſſertations; Medical Ethics; and ſeveral excellent papers in the Memoirs of the Manchester ſociety, of which he was one of the principal founders and ornaments.—*Monthly Mag.*

Percy (William), came to England with William the conqueror, was created a baron by that monarch, and received ſeveral lordſhips in Lincoln and York. Henry Percy was created earl of Northumberland by Richard II. in 1377. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt the Scots, and took Berwick. Seven years afterwards the Scots, by corrupting the governor, made themſelves maſters of it again; on which the duke of Lancaſter brought an accuſation againſt the earl into parliament, and he was ſentenced to loſe his life and eſtates. But the king revoked this ſentence, on which Percy laid ſiege to Berwick and took it. When the duke of Lancaſter aſſumed the crown by the title of Henry IV. he made the earl of Northumberland conſtable of England. In the 4th year of that reign, the earl and his ſon Henry (commonly called Hotſpur), defeated the Scots at Halidown-hill, and took the earl of Douglas priſoner. Having demanded the pay due to him as keeper of the marches, and not receiving a ſatisfactory anſwer, the earl took up arms againſt the king, and placed Hotſpur at the head of his troops, but he was ſlain at the battle of Shrewſbury in 1403. On this Percy made his ſubmiſſion, and was pardoned. Notwithſtanding this, he collected another army, and was defeated and ſlain in Yorkſhire in 1406.—*Engliſh Peerage. Rapin.*

Pyrdiccas, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, after whoſe death he aſpired to the crown of Macedon, to accompliſh which deſign he divorced his wife and eſpouſed Cleopatra, ſiſter of Alexander. His project being diſcovered by Antigonus, he entered into a league with Craterus and Ptolemy, governor of Egypt, againſt Perdiccas, who marched to Memphis, but was ſlain in

tent by ſome of his ſoldiers, B.C. 322.—*ntus Curtius.*

PEREFIXE (Hardouin de Beaumont de), French prelate, was born of an ancient ily in Poitou. His father was in the ſuit the cardinal Richelieu, who became the on of the ſon. Perefixe was admitted a or of the Sorbonne, and was diſtinguiſhed preacher. He was appointed preceptor Louis XIV. and in 1664 obtained the abiſhopric of Paris. He died in 1670. works are, 1. the Hiſtory of Henry IV.; Inſtitutio Principis.—*Moreri.*

PEREIRA-GOMEZ (George), a Spaniſh ſician, was born at Medina del Campo. wrote a piece to prove that brute animals mere machines. His book printed in 4 in folio is very ſcarce. Pereira is alſo author of another work entitled, Nova- que Medicina, Experimentis et Ra- ibus Evidentibus comprobata, folio, 1558. *Moreri.*

PEREIRA DE FIGUEIREDO (Anthony), ortugueſe eccleſiaſtic, was born in 1725, died at Liſbon in 1797. In the diſputes ween the court of Portugal with Rome diſtinguiſhed himſelf in maintaining the er of kings in eccleſiaſtical matters. He wrote a new Method of Latin Grammar, ch paſſed through ſeveral editions; the le, tranſlated into Portugueſe, 23 vols. .; Tentaviva Theologica; Elements of leſiaſtical Hiſtory, 2 vols. 8vo —*Nouv. Hiſt.*

PEREZ (Anthony), a Spaniſh writer, the nephew of Gonſalvo Perez, ſe- ary to Charles V. He was employed in affairs, but afterwards fell into diſgrace, which he retired to France, and died at is in 1611. His Letters, in which he s an account of himſelf, are ingenious. works were printed at Paris in 1598, 4to. *Moreri.*

PERGOLESE (John Baptiſt), a muſical poſer, was born at Caſoria in the king- of Naples in 1704. He ſtudied under tano Greco, one of the ableſt muſicians Italy; after which the prince of Stigliano k him under his protection. Young Per- eſe went to Rome, where he produced Olympiade; an opera which was vaſtly lauded. He died at Naples in 1737. His ntrymen ſtile him the Domenichino of ſic. His Salve Regina and Stabat Mater the moſt admired of his compoſitions.— rney. *Hawkins.*

PERINGSKIOLD (John), a learned Swede, born in Sudermania in 1654. He be- e ſecretary of antiquities and counſellor the king of Sweden, and profeſſor at Up- He died in 1720. His works are, a tory of the Kings of the North, 8vo; tory of the Kings of Norway, 2 vols. fo- ; Hiſtorical and Chronological Tables n Adam to Jeſus Chriſt, folio. He was the editor of the works of Meſſenius.— uv. *Dict. Hiſt.*

PERIANDER, the tyrant of Corinth, who was called by his flatterers one of the ſeven ſages of Greece. But this ſage was a monſter. He began with overturning the conſtitution and liberty of his country, and uſurping the ſovereignty B.C. 628. The commencement of his reign was mild, but he ſoon altered his conduct, and aſſumed an iron ſceptre after conſulting with the tyrant on the ſureſt mode of governing. He committed dreadful cruelties on the Corinthians, and inceſt with his own mother; put to death his wife Meliſſa, and baniſhed his ſon Lycophron for lamenting her fate. He died B.C. 585.

PERIANDER (Giles), a learned writer, was born at Bruſſels in 1540. He profeſſed the belles-lettres at Mayence, and wrote, 1. Germania in qua doctiſſimorum virorum elogia et judicia continentur, 1567, 12mo.; 2. Nobilitas Moguntinæ diœceſis, Metropolitanæque Eccleſiæ, 1568, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

PERICLES, an Athenian, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a general, ſtateſman, and orator. Having acquired a great popularity among his countrymen, he prevailed with them to alter their government. He cauſed Cimon and his other rivals to be baniſhed by the oſtraciſm, and thus made himſelf ſole maſter of Athens. He commanded the army in the Peloponneſus, and gained a great victory near Nemæa over the Sicyonians. He next ravaged Arcadia, and took Samos; at the ſiege of which place were invented ſeveral warlike machines. Pericles adviſed the Athenians to continue the war againſt Sparta, for which he was cenſured and diſgraced; but he recovered his popularity and the government, and died of the plague B.C. 429. —*Plutarch.*

PERIZONIUS (James), a learned writer, was born at Dam, in Holland, in 1631. He ſtudied firſt at Deventer, and afterwards at Utrecht under Grævius, by whoſe means he obtained the rectorſhip of the Latin ſchool at Delft, and the profeſſorſhip of hiſtory and eloquence at Franeker. In 1693 he removed to Leyden, where he filled the chair of Greek and hiſtory with reputation, and died in 1715. His works are, 1. Animadverſiones Hiſtoricæ, 8vo; 2. Diſſertations on ſeveral Points of Antient Hiſtory; 3. Orations; 4 Origines Babylonicæ et Ægyptiacæ, 2 vols. 8vo.; 5. An edition of Ælian, 2 vols. 8vo.; 6. Hiſtorical Commentaries.— *Niceron.*

PERKINS (William), an Engliſh divine, was born at Marſton, in Warwickſhire, in 1558, and educated at Chriſt's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was a rigid Calviniſt, and publiſhed ſeveral works on that ſcheme; ſome of which being tranſlated into Dutch, were replied to by Arminius, and this occaſioned thoſe famous diſputes for the ſettling of which the ſynod of Dordt was called. Mr. Perkins died in 1602. His works make three vols. folio —*Fuller's Abel Redivivus.*

PEROUSE (John Francis Galoup de la),

a celebrated navigator, was born at Albi in 1741. He entered young into the ſea ſervice, and in 1764 obtained the rank of enſigne de vaiſſeau, after which he ſerved ſeventeen years in the Indian ſeas. In 1778 he acted under D'Eſtaing in America, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the taking of Grenada. In 1782 he deſtroyed the Engliſh ſettlements in Hudſon's Bay. The French government having reſolved to ſend out ſhips on a voyage of diſcovery, the charge of the expedition was committed to Perouſe; who, after traverſing the ſeas which Cooke had explored before him, loſt his life in the enterpriſe; but in what way has not been aſcertained, no account having been received of him or his ſhips ſince their departure from Botany Bay in 1788. An expedition under Entrecaſteaux was ſent out in ſearch of him, but without ſucceſs. The voyages of Perouſe have been publiſhed in 4 volumes, 4to. —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Pernetti (James), hiſtoriographer of the city of Lyons, and a member of the academy of that place, was a native of Forez. He aſſumed the title of *Miles Eccleſiæ Lugdunenſis*, but he was a man of pleaſant manners and void of pedantry. He died at Paris in 1777, aged 81. The abbé Pernetti's works are, 1. Hiſtory of Cyrus, 3 vols. 12mo.; 2. Counſels of Friendſhip; 3. Letters on Phyſiognomy, 3 vols.; 4. The Abuſes of Education, 12mo.; 5. Picture of the City of Lyons, &c.—*Ibid.*

Pernetti (Anthony Joſeph), a benedictine, was the relation of the above, and born at Roan in 1716. He became librarian to the king of Pruſſia, and wrote a Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving, 12mo.; Diſſertation on America againſt Pauw, 2 vols. 8vo. The time of his death is uncertain.—*Ibid.*

Perrault (Claude), an ingenious Frenchman, was born at Paris in 1613. He ſtudied phyſic, and publiſhed ſome works on that ſubject, but did not practiſe. His taſte for the fine arts, particularly architecture, drew him from that profeſſion. He deſigned the entrance into the Louvre, and the obſervatory at Paris, with other great works. He alſo tranſlated Vitruvius into French, which he illuſtrated with fine deſigns of his own. Perrault was admitted a member of the academy of ſciences, though Boileau had ſatirized him as a phyſician turned maſon. He died in 1688. His other works are, 1. An Abridgment of Vitruvius, 12mo.; 2. Deſcription of Machines of his Invention; 3. On the Ancient Columns of Architecture and their Ornaments; 4. Memoirs for a Natural Hiſtory of Animals, folio.—*D'Argenville. Felibien.*

Perrault (Charles), brother of the above, was born at Paris in 1633. He had from his youth a fine taſte for literature, particularly poetry. Colbert appointed him comptroller general of the public buildings; and Perrault made uſe of the favour which he had with that miniſter in promoting the arts and aſſiſting worthy men. He became a member of the French academy, and was one of the inſtitutors of that of belles-lettres and inſcriptions. He alſo contributed to the memoirs of the academy of painting, ſculpture, and architecture. After the death of Colbert he was diſcharged from his place, on which he devoted himſelf wholly to letters. His poem on painting was greatly admired, but another on the Age of Louis the Great, in which he exalted the modern authors over all the ancients, was highly cenſured and ridiculed. He then ventured to publiſh his Parallel of the Ancients and Moderns, which gave ſtill more offence, and occaſioned a violent controverſy between him and Boileau. When this war ſubſided Perrault publiſhed his Hiſtorical Eulogies of great Men of the 17th Century, 2 volumes, folio. He died in 1703. His other works are, 1. The Cabinet of the Fine Arts, folio; 2. Reflections on Longinus, 8vo.; 3. Poems. —*Moreri. Niceron.*

Perrier (Francis), a French painter, was born at Macon in 1590. Having quitted his parents in his infancy, he went to Rome, and was taken into the ſervice of a picture dealer, who perceiving his facility in managing crayons, employed him in copying the pictures of the beſt maſters. He ſoon became a good artiſt, and on his return to his own country had conſiderable employment, and was named firſt profeſſor of the academy. He died in 1650. He painted after the manner of Lanfranc, and in landſcape he imitated Carracci.—*De Piles.*

Perrier (Charles du), a poet, was born at Aix. He wrote ſome excellent Latin poems in his youth; and was complimented by Menage with the title of prince of lyric poets. He obtained two prizes of the French academy, and died in 1692. Beſides his Latin odes he wrote ſeveral poetical pieces of merit in French.—*Moreri.*

Perron (James Davy du), a celebrated cardinal, was born of proteſtant parents at Berne in 1556. He was educated under his father, and acquired a great knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, as well as of the mathematics, philoſophy, and hiſtory. His proficiency was ſuch that Philip Deſportes, abbot of Tyron, reported him to Henry III. of France as a prodigy of memory. Having renounced the proteſtant religion he entered into orders, and became famous as a preacher, but more as a diſputant. His ſucceſs in converting proteſtants was great, and among others whom he brought over to his church were Henry and John Spondanus. In 1593 Perron was made biſhop of Evreux. In 1600 he had a conference on matters of religion with du Mornay in the preſence of the king, in which Perron was equally matched. This conference procured him the dignity of cardinal. He was employed on ſeveral important negociations, and was made grand almoner of

ce and archbiſhop of Sens. He died in . Du Perron was a man of great policy ambition; and his learning was various rofound. He wrote, a Treatiſe on the ariſt; another againſt king James I. of and; Letters, &c.; which were all col- d into 3 vols. folio, with his Life pre- —*Moreri.*

ERRONET (John Rodolphus), director of oridges and roads of France, was born 708. He was brought up by Beaufire, tect to the city of Paris, under whom ade a great progreſs. About 1745 he ne inſpector of the ſchool of engineers, hich he was afterwards director. France debted to him for ſeveral of its fineſt es and beſt roads, the canal of Bur- y and other great works. He was for ublic ſervices honoured with the order t. Michael, and he was admitted a ber of the academy of ſciences at Paris, e royal ſociety of London, and of the my of Stockholm. He died at Paris 794. He wrote a Deſcription of the ges which he had conſtructed, 2 vols. o.; Memoirs on the Method of Con- ting Grand Arches of Stone from 200 to Feet, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

ERROT (Nicholas), archbiſhop of Si- o, in the kingdom of Naples, was a na- of Saſſoferrato in the ſtates of Venice. tranſlated Polybius into Latin; alſo a tiſe of Hippocrates; and was the au- of a Commentary on Martial. He died 80 —*Tiraboſchi.*

ERROT (ſir John), an eminent ſtateſman, born of an ancient family in Pembroke- about 1527. He was bred up in the e of the marquis of Wincheſter, that he t profit by the diſcourſes and example great a man. He was one of the hts of the bath at the coronation of ard VI. who had a great partiality for At the beginning of the reign of Mary was ſent to priſon for harbouring pro- nts, but by the interference of friends was diſcharged. He aſſiſted at the co- ion of Elizabeth, who ſent him in to Ireland as lord preſident of Mun- which was in a ſtate of rebellion, but by romptitude was quickly reduced to obe- ce. He was afterwards appointed admi- of a fleet on the coaſt of Ireland, which threatened to be invaded by the Spa- ds; and he continued cruiſing there till reaſon for ſuch an enterpriſe was over. 583 he was made lord deputy of Ireland, re he carried things with ſo high a hand ave great offence, and he was recalled in 3, and ſent to the Tower. In 1592 he tried by a ſpecial commiſſion, brought in ty of high treaſon, and ſentenced to death. queen, however, was perſuaded of his cence and reſpited him; but he fell and died in confinement the ſame year. *iog. Brit.*

ERROT (Nicholas), *ſieur de Ablancourt*, born at Chalons upon the Marne in 1606. He was educated for the bar, and admitted a counſellor of the parliament of Paris; but not liking that profeſſion he devoted himſelf to pleaſure and the belles lettres. In 1637 he was admitted a member of the French academy. He died at his ſeat in 1664. D'Ablancourt was bred up in the proteſtant religion, which he abjured early in life, but returned to it again before he died. He tranſlated Minutius Felix, Tacitus, Lucian, Arrian, Cæſar, Thucydides, and other ancient authors into French. One of the moſt curious of his productions is the Hiſtory of Africa, 3 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

PERRY (John), an Engliſh engineer, who went to Ruſſia on the invitation of Peter the Great, and was there employed in forming a communication between the Wolga and the Don; alſo in making the river Veroniſe navigable, and in improving the Ruſſian navy; for which ſervices he was badly requited. In 1712 he returned to England, and was engaged in ſtopping the Dagenham breach in Eſſex; of which he publiſhed an account. He was alſo the author of the preſent State of Ruſſia, 8vo. Captain Perry died in 1733.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

PERSEUS or PERSES, ſon of Philip, king of Macedon. He declared war againſt the Romans, but was defeated near Padua by Paulus Æmilius, in 168 B.C. From thence he fled to Samothracia, where he was taken priſoner, and brought to Rome in triumph. He is ſaid to have died in confinement. His two ſons were bred to mechanical profeſſions.—*Livy. Plutarch.*

PERSIA, was originally part of the Aſſyrian empire, and in 596 B.C. was conquered by Nebuchadnezzar. Afterwards it became a province of Media; but in 536, Cyrus, king of Perſia, obtained the dominion over the Medes, and formed a mighty empire, which, in 332, was deſtroyed by Alexander the Great. In 250, the Perſians, under Arſaces, revolted from Antiochus Theus, and founded the Parthian empire, A D. 229. Perſia became again a diſtinct kingdom under Artaxerxes, and in 651 it was diſſolved by the Saracens. In 1037 Togrul Beg conquered Perſia, and formed the two Seljukian dynaſties, which were deſtroyed by the king of Karaſm in 1193. Zinghis Khan completely ſubdued this country in 1218; as did Timur Beg, the Tartar, in 1392. It continued in the poſſeſſion of his ſucceſſors till 1500, when Iſmael Sofi made a conqueſt of Perſia, in whoſe family it has ever ſince remained. —*Univ. Hiſt.*

PERSIUS (Aulus Flaccus), a Latin poet, was born in Hetruria, A.D. 34. He ſtudied with Lucian under Cornutus, the ſtoic, for whom he had a great regard. Perſius wrote in the reign of Nero, whom he ſatiriſed with great ſeverity. He died in 62. His works are enigmatic, and have been compared in this reſpect to the Greek Lycophron.

The beſt edition is that of Caſaubron, London, 12mo, 1647.—*Biog. Claſſica. Bayle.*

Pertinax (Publius Helvius), born of poor parents near Alba, A.D. 126. However he obtained a good education, and was ſome time an inſtructor of youth in Liguria, after which he entered into the army, and by his bravery roſe to preferment. The emperor Aurelius made him conſul, and on the death of Commodus in 193 he was elected to the imperial dignity by the ſoldiers; he diſtributed his lands among the people, and ſold the property accumulated by his predeceſſor to pay off the public debt. He alſo aboliſhed the heavy impoſts which had been laid on by Commodus. But theſe virtuous acts did not pleaſe the licentious Romans, who were fond of luxury, and they baſely aſſaſſinated him a few months after his election.—*Herodian. Crevier.*

Perugino (Peter), an Italian painter, was born in 1446 at Perugio. He was the diſciple of Andrea Verocchio, but he is chiefly celebrated for being the maſter of Raphael. He was employed by Sixtus IV. to paint ſeveral pieces for his chapel. Perugino was very avaricious, and amaſſed conſiderable wealth, of which being robbed, the loſs occaſioned his death in 1524.—*De Piles.*

Peruzzi (Balthaſar), a painter and architect, was born at Volterra in Tuſcany, in 1481. He was employed at Rome by popes Julius II. and Leo X. the former in ornamenting his palace, and by the latter as one of the architects of the church of St. Peter. He was taken priſoner when Rome was ſacked by Charles V. but he obtained his liberty on painting a picture of the conſtable Bourbon. He died in 1556.—*Ibid.*

Peselli (Peſello), a painter, was born at Florence about 1440. He was a diſciple of Andrea del Caſtagno, whoſe ſtyle he adopted. He painted hiſtorical ſubjects, and animals. He died in 1517.—*Ibid.*

Pesselier (Charles Stephen), member of the academies of Nantz, Amiens, Rouen and Angers, was born at Paris in 1712. He was intended for the law, which profeſſion he renounced for poetry; but afterwards he obtained a place in the financial department, in which capacity he wrote, a General Idea of the Finances, 1759, folio; Doubts addreſſed to the author of the Theory of Taxation, 12mo. He is chiefly known by his Fables, in the manner of Fontaine; Letters on Education; the Maſquerade of Parnaſſus; *Æſop* in Parnaſſus; and the School of the Times; comedies. He died in 1763.—*New. Dict. Hiſt.*

Petavius (Dionyſius), or Denis Petau, was born at Orleans in 1583. He entered into the ſociety of jeſuits at the age of twenty-two, and became a great ornament and defender of that order. His knowledge was general; but he particularly excelled in chronology, in which ſcience he ſtood unrivalled. Philip IV. of Spain and pope Urban VIII. ſolicited him to ſettle in their reſpective ſtates with the moſt flattering promiſes, which he declined on account of the bad ſtate of his health. He died in the college of Clermont in 1652. His principal works are, 1. De Doctrina Temporum, 2 vols. folio, and with his Uranologia, 3 vols.; 2. Rationarium Temporum, folio, alſo at Leyden in 2 vols. 8vo.; 3. Dogmatica Theologica, 5 vols. fol.; 4. the Pſalms, tranſlated into Greek verſe, 12mo.; 5. De Eccleſiaſtica Hierarchia, folio. He had ſeveral controverſies with Scaliger, Salmaſius, and Caſaubon; and he publiſhed editions of ſome of the works of the ancient fathers.—*Niceron.*

Peter (St.), an apoſtle, was a fiſherman with his brother Andrew at Bethſaida when called to be a diſciple of Jeſus Chriſt. Peter was remarkable for his zeal, which he diſplayed on many occaſions, particularly in the garden, when his maſter was apprehended, on which occaſion he drew his ſword, and cut off the ear of the ſervant of the high-prieſt. But when he entered the hall of Caiaphas, and was recognized as one of the diſciples, he repeatedly denied the charge, till the cock crew, and then remembering our Lord's prediction, that before the cock crew twice he would deny him thrice, Peter went out and wept. After the aſcenſion of our Saviour, he preached a famous ſermon at Jeruſalem, by which ſome thouſands were converted. Herod Agrippa threw him into priſon, A.D. 44, but he was releaſed by an angel. He was crucified with his head downwards in the perſecution under Nero, A.D. 66. Two of his epiſtles are in the ſacred canon.—*Cave. Dupin.*

Peter III. king of Arragon, ſucceeded his father James I. in 1276. He laid claim to the kingdom of Navarre, but was unſucceſsful. Having married the daughter of Mainfroy, king of Sicily, he reſolved to make himſelf maſter of that iſland, and to effect his purpoſe contrived the horrid maſſacre of the *Sicilian veſpers*, or the murder of all the French in the iſland at the hour of veſpers, on Eaſter-day in 1282. For this crime pope Martin IV. excommunicated Peter and the Sicilians, and laid Arragon under an interdict. Peter died in 1285.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

Peter the Cruel, king of Caſtile, ſucceeded his father Alphonſus XI. in 1350, at the age of 16. He commenced his reign by ſeveral wanton acts of barbarity. Having married the daughter of Philip, duke of Bourbon, he repudiated her three days after, and ſent her to priſon, that he might renew his connexion with Maria de Padilla, his former miſtreſs. His cruelties provoked his ſubjects to take up arms againſt him in 1366, and they placed at their head Henry of Traſtamare, his natural brother, who ſlew Philip in battle in 1369.—*Ibid.*

Peter the Hermit, a French gentle-

an of Amiens, in Picardy, who renounced he military life to embrace that of a pilrim. At the end of the eleventh century a eneral alarm was ſpread that the laſt day as approaching, on which numbers of perons flocked to the Holy Land from all counies, with a view of finiſhing their days near he holy ſepulchre. Peter was of the numer; and on his return to Europe made ſo thetic a repreſentation of the ſtate of the hriſtians in Paleſtine to pope Urban II. that gave Peter leave to preach up the neceſſity a croiſade throughout Chriſtendom. The ppearance, zeal, and diſcourſes of the herit produced a prodigious effect, and all nks and ages, of both ſexes, preſſed eagerly to the ſervice. With a numerous and otley army Peter paſſed through Hungary, d after loſing a great number of his folwers entered Paleſtine. He was at the ge of Jeruſalem in 1099, where he diſyed great bravery, and when the place was ken was made vicar-general. Peter on his urn to France founded the abbey of Neuoutier, where he died.—*Maimbourg's Hiſt. uſades. Moreri.*

PETER ALEXIOWITZ I. called the *great*, ſon of Alexis Michaelowitz, czar of uſcovy, was placed on the throne after death of his elder brother Theodore, Fædor, to the prejudice of his other ther Iwan, who was as weak in his inect as in his conſtitution. The Strelitz, ilitia which greatly reſembled the Janiſes in Turkey, being excited by the princeſs hia, revolted in favour of Iwan; and to rt a civil war it was reſolved that the princes ſhould reign in conjunction. Ruſwas at that time little better than in a e of barbariſm. The firſt act of Peter to introduce a reform among the troops, which, notwithſtanding the difficulty of taſk, he had great ſucceſs. In 1696 he Azoph, which he placed in a ſtate of nce againſt the Tartars. He next turned attention to the finances, and corrected y groſs abuſes. The year following he ertook a journey into various parts of ope, for the purpoſe of acquiring a wledge of arts, ſciences, and mechanics. r paſſing through Germany he viſited terdam, where he entered himſelf in the pany of ſhipwrights in the dock yard, and ted with great diligence by the name of *r Peter*. In 1698 he came to England, paid attention to manufactures, and to y public inſtitution. Having conceived dea of forming a junction between the and the Wolga, he engaged ſome Engengineers to enter into his ſervice, for accompliſhment of that great undertak- From England the czar went to Vienna, ding to go to Italy, but the news of an rection in Ruſſia obliged him to haſten , where he compelled the princeſs Sophia, auſe of the revolt, to go into a mona- ; ſeveral of the inſurgents were executed, and the greateſt part of the Strelitz decimated or ſent to Siberia. In 1699 Peter inſtituted the order of St. Andrew, by way of raiſing a ſpirit of emulation among his ſubjects. The next year he declared war againſt Charles XII. of Sweden, but without ſucceſs. This, however, did not diſcourage Peter, who ſaid, "I knew that the Swedes would beat us at firſt; but they will in time teach us to beat them." This was verified in 1709 by the important victory of Pultowa; by which the greateſt part of the Swediſh troops were made priſoners, and their king obliged to ſeek an aſylum in Turkey. Peter availed himſelf of this advantage by ſeizing Livonia, Ingria, Finland, and part of Swediſh Pomerania. In the mean time the Turks, at the inſtigation of Charles XIII. broke their truce with the czar, whom they completely hemmed in with his army on the banks of the Pruth in 1711. In this perilous ſituation he was ſaved by the preſence of mind of the czarina Catherine. She ſent ſecretly a perſon to negociate with the grand vizir, who conſented to the terms and a peace was ſettled. In memory of this event was inſtituted the female order of St. Catherine, of which the czarina became the head. The reſtoration of tranquillity enabled the czar to make another tour in Denmark, Germany, Holland, and France. When in the latter country he viſited the tomb of cardinal Richelieu, on the ſight of which he exclaimed, "Great miniſter, why was you not born in my time? I would have given you one half of my dominions for teaching me how to govern the other." He is alſo ſaid to have propoſed the plan of a treaty between the two countries to the duke of Orleans, which was declined. The doctors of the Sorbonne preſented to the czar a plan for reconciling the Ruſſian church to that of Rome, which Peter received with grace; but after his return he made the pope the ſubject of a public farce, which gave great offence to the catholic courts, particularly Vienna. Prince Alexis, his ſon, having joined a party of malecontents, who were diſpleaſed at the changes which had taken place both in eccleſiaſtical and civil matters, the czar cauſed him to be tried, and the judges ſentenced him to death. This decree was not executed, but the prince ſoon after died as was ſaid of an apoplexy. Some degree of ſuſpicion, however, fell upon the father, which was not removed by the rigorous execution of ſeveral of the friends of Alexis. The Tartars having maſſacred a Ruſſian garriſon on the borders of Perſia in 1722, Peter embarked on the Caſpian ſea, and took the city of Derbent, with three provinces which were afterwards recaptured by Kouli Khan. After this expedition the czar devoted himſelf to the internal regulation of his empire, and of the many important eſtabliſhments and improvements of which he was the author, the following

were the principal; a reform among the clergy, and the abolition of the patriarchal dignity; the organization of a numerous army; the formation of a formidable navy; fortifications in all the principal towns; and an excellent civil government in the cities; an academy for naval education; colleges at Moſcow, Peterſburg, and Kiof; a college of phyſicians, and a diſpenſary at Moſcow; public lectures in anatomy, a branch of ſcience in which the czar himſelf had made great proficiency under Ruyſch at Amſterdam; an obſervatory, which was alſo a repoſitory of natural curioſities; a botanical garden, ſtocked with plants from all parts of the world; printing-offices; and a royal library. But one of the moſt extraordinary works of this great man was the building the city of Peterſburg in a moraſs, the foundations of which conſiſt of piles. He died of the ſtrangury cauſed by an impoſthume in the neck of his bladder, in 1725, aged 53. He wrote ſeveral pieces upon naval affairs, and he was a member of the academy of ſciences at Paris, to which he ſent a chart of the Caſpian ſea. By his laſt will he conſtituted the empreſs Catherine his ſucceſſor.—*Voltaire's Hiſt. Peter the Great. Tooke's Ruſſia.*

PETER II. emperor of Ruſſia, was the ſon of Alexis Petrowitz, and ſucceeded, in 1727, the empreſs Catherine, who had declared him grand duke of Ruſſia the year preceding. The moſt remarkable event of his reign was the diſgrace of the prime miniſter Menzikoff, who was baniſhed to Siberia. The emperor died in 1738, aged 15.—*Ibid.*

PETER III. the ſon of Anne Petrowna, daughter of Peter the Great, and of Charles Frederic duke of Holſtein Gottorp, was declared grand duke of Ruſſia in 1742, by his aunt the empreſs Elizabeth, whom he ſucceeded in 1762. He was a warm admirer of the character of Frederic the Great, king of Pruſſia, and would have imitated him, but his abilities were not equal to his wiſhes. Peter was weak, paſſionate, and irreſolute; and a few months after his acceſſion was dethroned by his wife Catherine, who was proclaimed empreſs. The emperor died ſhortly after. [See CATHERINE II.]

PETER (St.), biſhop of Alexandria, A.D. 300. He was regarded as one of the moſt illuſtrious prelates of his time, and ſuffered martyrdom in 311. He formed the penitential canons. Some of his letters have been preſerved by Theodoret.—*Dupin. Baillet.*

PETER NOLASQUE, founder of the order of mercy for the redemption of captives, was born in Languedoc in 1189. He was in the ſervice of James, king of Arragon, and by his intereſt with that prince he inſtituted a religious and military order, in 1223, whoſe province it was to reſcue chriſtian ſlaves from the infidels. He was very ſucceſsful in this good work, and died in 1256.—*Moreri. Ibid.*

PETER OF SICILY, an hiſtorian of the 9th century, who wrote a Hiſtory of the Manichees, which contains many curious particulars. It was printed at Ingolſtadt in 1604, in Greek and Latin.—*Moreri.*

PETER DE CLUNY, or *Peter the Venerable*, was born in Auvergne, of a noble family. He became a monk of the order of Cluny, and in 1121 was choſen general of that ſociety. He entertained Innocent II. at Cluny in 1130, and afforded an aſylum to Abelard. He died in 1156. Among other works he wrote a Treatiſe on the Divinity of Chriſt; another againſt the Jews, and one on Infant Baptiſm.—*Dupin.*

PETER *de Blois*, ſo called from the place of his birth. After ſtudying at Paris and Bologna, he became preceptor and ſecretary to the king of Sicily. At the invitation of Henry II. he came to England, and obtained the archdeaconry of Bath. He died in 1200. His letters, ſermons, and other works were printed in 1667, folio.—*Ibid.*

PETER, commonly called the *Wild Boy*, was found in the woods near Hameln in Hanover in 1725. He was ſuppoſed to be then about twelve years of age, and had ſubſiſted in thoſe woods upon the bark of trees, leaves, berries, &c. for a conſiderable time. How long he had been in that ſtate could never be aſcertained, but when found, the remains of a ſhirt collar were about his neck. In the following year he was brought to England by order of queen Caroline, but he could never be brought to ſpeak. He was placed under the care of a farmer at North Church in Hertfordſhire, where he lived on a ſtipend of 35l. a year allowed by government. Notwithſtanding his living ſo long in a ſavage ſtate, and his being quite an idiot, he was harmleſs and tractable. He died in 1785.—*Europ. Mag.*

PETERS (Gerard), a Dutch painter, was born at Amſterdam about 1580. His pieces are moſtly converſations and landſcapes.—*Houbraken.*

PETERS (Bonaventure), a Flemiſh painter was born at Antwerp, in 1614. He excelled in painting ſea ſtorms. He died in 165[illegible]. His brother *John Peters* painted ſea views, engagements, and landſcapes.—*Ibid.*

PETERS (Francis Lucas), a landſcape painter, was born at Mechlin in 1606. He was a diſciple of Gerard Segers, and was much eſteemed and employed by the archduke Leopold. He died in 1651.—*Pilkington.*

PETERS (Hugh), an Engliſh fanatic was born at Fowey in Cornwall, in 159[illegible], and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, from whence he was expelled for irregular behaviour. He afterwards went on the ſtage, where he acquired that buffoonery which ſubſequently diſtinguiſhed him in the pulpit. He was ordained by biſhop Mountaine, and was for ſome time lecturer of St. Sepulchre's London; but having an intrigue with another man's wife, he fled to Rotterdam, where he joined the independents. He went from thence to New England, and at the beginning of the rebellion returned

ndon, where he became a zealous preacher the cauſe of the parliament. For his ac- ity in the rebellion, eſpecially at the mur- r of the king, he was hung and quartered 1660.—*Life by Dr. Young in* 1663.

PETIT (John-Louis), an eminent ſurgeon, s born at Paris in 1674. He ſtudied under ttre, Caſtel, and Mareſchal, and in 1726 was invited to attend the king of Poland, om he cured, as he alſo did the prince of ain in 1734. He was admitted a member the academy of ſciences, and rector of that ſurgery. Petit died in 1750. He invented eral ſurgical inſtruments, and wrote a ſtem of Surgery, 3 vols. 8vo.; Treatiſe Diſeaſes of the Bones, 2 vols. 12mo.; nſultations on Venereal Complaints; and ertations in the Memoirs of the Academy Sciences. He is not to be miſtaken for *tony Petit*, a phyſician, who was alſo a mem- of the academy of ſciences, and died near leans, in 1794, aged 72. He was the au- or of Chirurgical Anatomy; Diſcourſe on gery; Report in favour of Inoculation; a Reform in Medical Practice, &c.—*uv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PETIT (Samuel), a learned proteſtant di- e, was born at Niſmes, in 1594, and edu- ed at Geneva, where he became profeſſor heology, and alſo of Greek and Hebrew. died in 1645. His principal works are; Miſcellanea; 2. Eclogæ Chronologicæ, .; 3. Variæ Lectiones; 4. Leges Atticæ, o.—*Moreri.*

PETIT (Peter), a French mathematician, born at Montluçon, in 1598. He be- e geographer to the king, and intendant the fortifications of France. He was the mate friend of Des Cartes, and died in 7. His works are: 1. A Treatiſe on the npaſs of Proportion; 2. On the Conſtruc- and Uſe of the Calibre of Artillery; 3. Sight; 4. Of Eclipſes; 5. On prevent- the Inundations of the Seine; 6. On ne's, &c.—*Ibid.*

PETIT (Peter), a phyſician, was born at is, in 1617. He was a member of the demy of Padua, and died in 1687. He te ſome Latin poems of merit, particu- y one, entitled, Codrus. His other works ; 1. A Treatiſe on the Motion of Ani- s; 2. Homeri Nepenthes, 8vo.; 3. atiſe on the Amazons, in Latin, 8vo, French, 2 vols. 8vo.; 4. On the Sibyls, ; 5. Miſcellaneous Obſervations; 6. De ura et Moribus Anthropophagorum, 8vo. *bid.*

PETITOT (John), an unrivalled painter enamel, was born at Geneva, in 1607. viſited England, where he was greatly onized by Charles I. after whoſe death went to France, and was employed by is XIV. He painted the face and hands, his brother-in-law, Bordier, added the ery. He died in 1691.—*Walpole.*

PETIVER (James), an Engliſh botaniſt, was apothecary to the charter-houſe, died in 1718. He was fellow of the royal ſociety, and made ſo great a collection of rare and curious plants, animals and inſects, that Sir Hans Sloane, who afterwards purchaſed it, offered him in his life time 4000l. for his collection. Mr. Petiver publiſhed, J. Muſæi Petiveriani Centuriæ decem, 8vo.; 2. Gazophylacii Naturæ et Artis decadis decem, folio; 3. A Catalogue of Plants found on the Mountains about Geneva; 4. Pterigraphia Americana, folio. He was the author of ſeveral other pieces, and communications to Mr. Ray, and others.—*Pulteney's Sketches.*

PETRARCH (Francis), a celebrated Italian poet, was born at Arezzo, in 1304. On account of the diſſenſions which raged in his native country, his father removed with him to Avignon, and afterwards to Carpentras, where Petrarch began his education, which was completed at Montpellier and Bologna. He was intended for the law, but Virgil had more charms for him than Juſtinian. On the death of his parents he returned to Avignon, where he became paſſionately in love with a young lady named Laura de Noves, upon whoſe heart he could make no impreſſion, neither by his conſtancy nor his verſes. Petrarch retired to Vaucluſe, a romantic ſpot, where he poured out his amorous complaints in ſeveral pieces. He afterwards travelled into different countries, but with his return to Vaucluſe his paſſion for Laura returned. Again he celebrated her charms and the delights of his retreat. His name became famous; and he received invitations from the ſenate of Rome, from the king of Naples, and the univerſity of Paris. He accepted the former, and on Eaſter day, in 1341, he was crowned with laurel in the capitol with great pomp. He was alſo declared a Roman citizen. In 1348 he received the news of the death of Laura; he was then at Parma, but immediately ſet out for Vaucluſe, where he paſſed ſome time in grief. In 1352 he returned to Italy, and at Padua obtained a canonry. He died near that city, in 1374. The ſonnets of Petrarch are tender, but his poem on the Punic war, entitled, Africa, poſſeſſes little merit. His Latin poems are inferior to the Italian. He alſo wrote, 1. De remediis utriuſque fortunæ; 2. De otio religioſorum; 3. De vera Sapientia; 4. De vita Solitaria; 5. De Contemptu mundi; 6. Rerum memorabilium; 7. De republica optime adminiſtranda; 8. Itinerarium Syriacum; 9. Epiſtolæ; 10. Orationes. All his works have been publiſhed in 4 vols. folio. The beſt editions of his poems is that of Venice, 2 vols. 4to., 1756.—*Tiraboſchi. Dodſon's Life of Petrarch.*

PETRE (ſir William), an eminent ſtateſman, was born at Exeter, and educated at the college of that name at Oxford; but in 1523 he was elected fellow of All Souls. He took his doctor's degree in civil law, and became principal of Peckwater Inn. His abilities recommended him to Thomas Cromwell, by whoſe means he was employed in

ſtate affairs, and was in the commiſſion for viſiting the monaſteries. He obtained a large ſhare of the church lands, which he contrived to keep in the reign of Mary, to whom he was counſellor, as he had been to her father and brother. This complying courtier found means to ingratiate himſelf with queen Elizabeth, who appointed him one of her ſecretaries of ſtate, and member of the privy council. Sir William was a great benefactor to Exeter and All Souls colleges, Oxford, and founded ſeveral charitable inſtitutions. He died in 1571. His manors in Eſſex were very conſiderable, and are poſſeſſed by lord Petre, his deſcendant.—*Biog. Brit.*

Petronius Maximus, emperor of Rome, was born in 395, of an illuſtrious family, and after being a ſenator and conſul he ſeized the throne by aſſaſſinating Valentinian III. in 455. He then married Eudoxia, the widow of his predeceſſor, but ſhe was ignorant of his crime. On becoming acquainted with it ſhe applied to Genſeric, king of the Vandals, who entered Italy with fire and ſword, took Rome, and ſlew the uſurper. The Romans were ſo enraged with Maximus that they dragged his body about the ſtreets, and threw it into the Tiber.—*Crevier.*

Petronius Arbiter (Titus), a Latin poet, was born near Marſeilles. He was one of the favourites of Nero, and became pro-conſul of Bithynia; but being accuſed by Tigellinus, another of Nero's friends, of being engaged in a conſpiracy againſt that tyrant, he was put to death by the opening of his veins, A.D. 65. His ſatire againſt Nero is extremely well written, though very licentious. His other works are; a poem on the Civil War between Cæſar and Pompey; on the Education of the Roman Youth; on the Corruption of Eloquence, and on the Cauſes of the Decline of the Arts; the Shipwreck of Lycas, &c. The beſt edition of Petronius is that of Burman, 1743, 2 vols. 4to. The ſtyle is ſo good, and the matter ſo bad, that Petronius has been called *Autor puriſſimæ impuritatis.*—*Biog. Claſſica. Voſſius de Poet. Lat.*

Pettus (ſir John), a native of Suffolk, was member of parliament for Dunwich in that county in the reign of Charles II. and one of the deputy governors of the royal mines. He died about 1690. He was the author of the Hiſtory, Laws, and Places of the Chief Mines and Mineral Works in England and Wales, 1670, folio; England's Independency of the Papal Power, 4to.; Volatiles from the Hiſtory of Adam and Eve, 8vo.; Fleta minor, or the Laws of Art and Nature, in Knowing, Judging, Aſſaying, &c. of Metals, tranſlated from the German, folio, 1683. When he tranſlated this book he was in the Fleet priſon.—*Granger.*

Petty (ſir William), a celebrated writer, was the ſon of a clothier at Rumſey in Hampſhire, and born there in 1623. He received the firſt part of his education at the ſchool of his native town, after which he went to the univerſity of Caen, in Normandy. On his return to England he began to ſtudy phyſic and anatomy, to complete himſelf in which he went to Leyden, Amſterdam and Paris. In 1647 he returned home, and having invented an inſtrument for double writing, he obtained a patent for ſeventeen years; but this project failed. About this time he went to Oxford, where he became aſſiſtant to the profeſſor of anatomy, and fellow of Braſenoſe college. He was alſo one of the firſt members of the aſſociation, afterwards called the royal ſociety. In 1650 he was choſen profeſſor of anatomy at Oxford, and the ſame year muſical profeſſor of Greſham college. In 1652 he was appointed phyſician to the army in Ireland, where he became ſecretary to Henry Cromwell, lieutenant of that kingdom. He was one of the commiſſioners for dividing the forfeited lands; but in 1658 he was diſmiſſed from his employments on a charge brought againſt him in the houſe of commons. At the reſtoration he was knighted, and made ſurveyor general of Ireland. About this time he invented a double-bottomed ſhip, a model of which he gave to the royal ſociety. He was alſo the author of ſeveral other ingenious ſchemes, and wrote a great number of books on ſubjects of practical or political utility. He died in 1687, leaving a fortune of 12,000l. a year to his children.—*Biog. Brit.*

Petyt (William), a law antiquary, was born near Skipton in Yorkſhire. He became bencher and treaſurer of the Inner Temple, and keeper of the records in the Tower. He died at Chelſea in 1707. His collection of parliamentary tracts is in the Inner Temple library. He was author of the Ancient Rights of the Commons Aſſerted, 8vo; a Review of the Kings and Government of England; and of Jus Parliamentarium, or the Ancient Power and Rights of Parliament, folio.—*Granger.*

Peucer (Gaſpard), a phyſician and mathematician, was born at Bautzen in Luſatia in 1525. He became medical profeſſor at Wirtemberg, where he married Melancthon's daughter. He was impriſoned ten years on account of his opinions, and while in confinement wrote his thoughts on the margin of old books, with ink made of burnt cruſt ſoaked in wine. He diedin 1602. His works are, 1. De præcipuis divinationum generibus; 2. Methodus curandi morbis internos; 3. De febribus; 4. Vitæ illuſtrium Medicorum; 5. Hypotheſes Aſtronomicæ; 6. On Monies, Weights, and Meaſures. He alſo edited Melancthon's works, in 5 vols. folio.—*Melch. Adam. Vit. Germ. Med.*

Peuteman (Peter), a painter, was born at Rotterdam in 1650. Being employed to paint a picture of mortality, he went into an anatomical room where ſeveral ſkeletons were ſuſpended from the ceiling, and bones and ſkulls lay on the floor. While there he fell aſleep, and being ſuddenly rouſed by the

ck of an earthquake, he saw the skeletons ving in all directions, and the loose skulls ing about the room, which struck him h such horror, that he ran home half- d; and though the transaction was ex- ned to him, he died shortly after in 1692. *Pilkington.*

PEUTINGER (Conrad), was born at Augs- g, in 1465. After travelling into Italy, returned to his native place, where he me secretary to the senate, and counsel- to the emperor. He died in 1574. Peu- er is known by a chart which bears his e, and on which are laid down the roads ued by the Roman armies in the western ire. It was published at Vienna in 1753, h dissertations and notes by Scheib. The r works of Peutinger are; Convivial ourses, 8vo.; De Inclinatione Romani erii, et Gentium commigrationibus; De s Gothorum, folio; Romanæ vetustatis menta in Augusta Vindelicorum, folio. *Moreri.*

PEYRERE (Isaac), the author of a book avouring to prove that Adam was not first man, for which he was sent to prison russels. By the interest of the prince of lé, to whom he was librarian, he obtain- is liberty and went to Rome, where he red his errors. He died in 1676. He wrote a book on the restoration of the , 8vo.; a Relation of Greenland; and pieces —*Moreri.*

PEYSSONNEL (Charles), was born at eilles in 1700 He accompanied the ch ambassador to Constantinople, in 1735, retary; and travelled through Asia Mi- collecting medals and marking the geo- ical positions of ancient places. He several dissertations inserted in the oirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, of h he was a member. He was also the or of an Eulogy on Marshal Villars; a urse on Coral; and other pieces. He in 1757. His son became consul at na, and died in 1790, at the age of 80. rote Historical Observations on the Bar- s People who inhabit the Borders of the oe, and the Euxine, 4to.; Observations e Memoirs of the Baron de Tott, 8vo.; fumeros, 4 vols.; Treatise on the Com- of the Black Sea, 2 vols.; Political ion of France, 2 vols; Discourse on Alliance of France with the Swiss and risons, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PEZAY (Masson, marquis de), was a na- f Blois He was a captain in the dra- , and had the honour of instructing Louis in the military tactics, for which he ppointed inspector-general of the coasts: onducting himself in too arbitrary a er, complaints were preferred against and he was exiled to his estate, where d in 1778. He wrote some agreeable , and translated Catullus and Tibullus rench. He was also the author of the igns of Maillebois, 3 vols. 4to., and works.—*Ibid.*

PEZENAS (Esprit), a learned jesuit, was born at Avignon in 1692. He was professor of philosophy and hydrography at Marseilles, and died at Avignon in 1776. He translated Maclaurin's Algebra and Fluxions into French; also Desaguliers's Experimental Philosophy; Baker on the Microscope; Ward's Young Mathematician's Guide; Smith's Optics, and other works, from the English. His own writings are; a Treatise on Pilotage, 8vo.; Theory of Gauging, 8vo.; Memoirs of Mathematics and Philosophy, &c —*Nouv. Dict.*

PEZRON (Paul), an ingenious Frenchman, was born at Hennebon in Britanny, in 1639. He became a Bernardin, was admitted a doctor of the Sorbonne, and in 1697 nominated abbot of Charmoy, which he afterwards resigned. He died in 1706. Pezron was a learned antiquary, and wrote, 1. L'Antiquité des Temps retablie, 4to. In this work he defends the chronology of the Septuagint against that of the Hebrew text. 2 A Vindication of the above work; 3. Essay towards a Commentary on the Prophets; 4. The Evangelical History, confirmed by the Jewish and Roman histories; 5. On the Antiquity of the Nation and Language of the Celts, otherwise called the Gauls —*Moreri.*

PFANNER (Tobias), was born at Augsburg, in 1641. He was secretary of the archives to the duke of Saxe-gotha, and was called the living archives of the house of Saxony. He died in 1717. His works are; the History of the Peace of Westphalia, 8vo.; on the Theology of the Pagans; Treatise on the Principles of Historical Faith, &c. all written in Latin.—*Ibid.*

PFEFFERCORN (John), a converted Jew, who endeavoured to persuade the emperor Maximilian to order all the Hebrew books to be burnt, except the Bible, because they contained blasphemies and dangerous errors: the execution of which was prevented by Reuchlin. Pfeffercorn, who lived about the year 1520, wrote, 1. Narratio de ratione celebrandi Pascha apud Judæos; 2. De abolendis Judæorum Scriptis, &c.—*Moreri.*

PFEIFFER (Augustus), a learned orientalist, was born at Lawenbourg, in 1640. He professed the eastern languages at Leipsic, and was superintendant of the churches in Lubec, where he died in 1698. His principal works are; 1. Pansophia Mosaica; 2. Critica Sacra; 3. De Masora; 4. De Trihæresi Judæorum; 5. Sciagraphia Systematis Antiquitatum Hebræorum. His philosophical works were published together at Utrecht, in 2 vols.—*Moreri.*

PFEIFFER (Lewis), a gallant officer, was born at Lucerne in Switzerland, in 1530. He was in the service of Charles IX. of France, whose life he saved by a skilful manœuvre at the retreat of Meaux. He also contributed to the victory of Montcontour, in 1569: and became chief magistrate of Lucerne, where he died in 1594.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

PHÆDON, a disciple of Socrates, who purchased him of some pirates. After the death

of his master, Phædon returned to Elis, his native country, where he formed a sect of philosophers called *Elean*. Plato affixed his name to a dialogue on the death of Socrates. —*Diog. Laertius.*

PHÆDRUS, a Latin poet, was a native of Thrace, and appears to have been the freedman of Augustus. Under Tiberius he was persecuted by Sejanus, to which circumstance he has alluded in his Fables, which possess considerable merit, and are written with great purity of style; though they are evidently borrowed from the popular fables of the Greeks.—*Bayle. Biog. Classica.*

PHAER (Thomas), an English physician, was a native of Pembrokeshire. He took his doctor's degree in physic, at Oxford, in 1559. He wrote several tracts on diseases and their remedies, and translated a great part of the Æneid into English. He died in 1560.—*Wood.*

PHALARIS, the tyrant of Agrigentum in Sicily, which city he took B.C 571. He was a native of Crete, and from his youth displayed a cruel and ambitious temper. He delighted in the invention of new instruments of torture. An ingenious artist made a brazen bull, which was hollow, and so contrived that when a fire was kindled under the body, the cries of the unhappy victim within resembled the roarings of the animal it represented. Phalaris, after commending the work, ordered the artist to be the first to make trial of it. The tyrant was himself put to death by his subjects in the same way, B.C. 561. The letters of Phalaris have been much disputed; particularly between Boyle and Bentley. The best edition is that of Oxford, 1718, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

PHARAMOND, according to many historians, was the name of the first king of France, who reigned at Treves about A.D. 420. He is, however, supposed by others to have been only the general of an army, or the chief of a military society of Franks. To him is attributed also the celebrated *Salique Law*, by which females were excluded from the succession to the throne.—*Henault. Millot.*

PHARNACES, son of Mithridates, king of Pontus, revolted with the army against his father, who slew himself in despair B.C. 64. Pharnaces cultivated the friendship of the Romans, and in the war between Cæsar and Pompey he remained neutral: but the former declared war against him and defeated him B.C. 47, on which occasion the victor wrote to one of his friends this laconic letter: *Veni, vidi, vici.*—*Florus. Appian de Bello Mithrid.*

PHERECRATES, a Greek comic poet, was the contemporary of Plato and Aristophanes. None of his comedies have reached us, only some fragments which have been preserved by Hertelius and Grotius. There is in Plutarch a piece of his on the music of the Greeks.—*Suidas. Moreri.*

PHERECYDES, a philosopher of the isle of Scyros, B.C. 560. He was the disciple of Pittacus, and the first who wrote upon natural things and the essence of the gods. He was the master of Pythagoras, who regarded him as a father. There are different accounts of his death; some say he was devoured by lice, and others that he threw himself from the top of mount Corycius. It is most probable that he died of extreme age. Diogenes Laertius ascribes to him the invention of prosody. He is not to be confounded with another of this name, who lived 456 B.C. and wrote the History of Athens.—*Stanley. Moreri.*

PHIDIAS, a sculptor of Athens. He constructed a beautiful statue of Minerva; but being accused of embezzling some of the gold entrusted to him for that work, he was banished. On this he went to Elis, where, by way of revenge, he made a colossal statue of Jupiter Olympius, which infinitely surpassed his Minerva, and was deemed one of the wonders of the world. He died B.C. 432.—*Pausanius. Plutarch.*

PHILANDER (William), a French divine, was born at Chatillon in 1505. He was secretary to cardinal d'Armagnac, and archdeacon of St. Antoninus. He died at Toulouse in 1565. His works are; 1. A Commentary on Vitruvius, 1552, fol.; 2. A Commentary on part of Quintilian.—*Moreri.*

PHILELPHUS (Francis), professor of eloquence at Padua, was born in 1398. In 1419 he was sent by the republic of Venice to Constantinople, where he married the daughter of Emanuel Chrysoloras. The emperor, John Paleologus, sent him to the emperor Sigismund, to implore succours against the Turks. He died at Florence in 1481. His works were printed at Basle in 1739 folio. The most known are his Treatise de Morali disciplina; De Exilio; de Joci et Seriis: Convivorium, and poems.—*Tiraboschi.*

PHILEMON, a Greek comic poet, was the son of Damon, and contemporary with Menander. Plautus imitated some of his pieces. His death is said to have been occasioned by laughing at seeing an ass eat figs, B.C. 274 aged 97.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc.*

PHILETAS, a Greek grammarian and poet of Coos, and preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote elegies and epigrams, which are lost.—*Ibid.*

PHILIP (St.), an apostle of Jesus Christ was a fisherman of Bethsaida, a city of Galilee, on the Lake of Gennesareth, when called by our Saviour. Ecclesiastical historians relate that he was married and had several children, that he preached the Gospel in Phrygia, and died at Hierapolis in that country. He is, however, enrolled among the martyrs by some antient writers. He is not to be confounded with Philip the deacon mentioned in the Acts, who converted the eunuch of Candace queen of Ethiopia.—*New Test. Cave. Baillet.*

PHILIP II. king of Macedon, was the son of Amyntas, and succeeded his brother Per-

cas 360 B.C. In his youth he displayed eat military talents, which were improved der Epaminondas. At the beginning of s reign he had to oppose the Illyrians, eonians, and Thracians. The two former disarmed by presents and promises, and e latter were not able to act against him. e then made war against Athens, and hav- g gained a great victory over the troops of at republic, he restored all the prisoners thout a ransom; which generosity pro- ced a peace. Philip then turned his arms ainst the Illyrians, whom he defeated. ter this he took Crenides, a city belong- g to the Thracians, and having made him- f master of the gold mines near that place, employed a number of men in working em, and was the first who had gold coin mped with his name. His ambition now ew no bounds. He formed the design of oduing all Greece; and he began with cing Olynthus, a city belonging to Athens, d having corrupted the principal inhabi- nts, he obtained possession of the place. he Athenians were roused against Philip the eloquence of Demosthenes, but all e efforts of the orator proved ineffectual, en opposed to the arms and gold of the g of Macedon. After vanquishing Greece ilip resolved to attempt the conquest of rsia, and was for that purpose elected chief the expedition in a general assembly of e Grecian states; but while he was preparing the enterprise he was assassinated by Pausa- s, one of his guards, B.C. 336, leaving his t designs to be accomplished by his son exander.—*Plutarch. Stanyan. Univ. Hist.*

PHILIP V. king of Macedon, obtained crown after the death of his cousin An- onus, 220 B.C. The beginning of his gn was auspicious, owing to the conquests his general Aratus, whom Philip out of lousy caused to be poisoned. He after- rds joined Hannibal against the Romans, the consul Lævinus marched into Mace- n, and compelled Philip to sue for peace. he Roman senate being apprized of a secret ty between Philip and Hannibal, sent minius against the former, who was de- ted, and obliged to yield to dishonourable ms. At the instigation of his son Perseus put to death his eldest son Demetrius, who s accused of designs upon the throne. ilip died 178 B.C.

PHILIP (Marcus Julius), called the *Arab*, m his being a native of Bosra in Arabia, born of an obscure family, and became common soldier in the Roman army; but his merit he rose to the rank of captain the imperial guard. In 244 he assassi- ed the emperor Gordian the younger, and ed upon the throne. He gained great ularity at Rome by his generosity, and by king a canal for supplying the city with ter. He celebrated the secular games h great pomp, and gave toleration to the istians. Philip was slain by his soldiers r Verona in 249, after having been de- feated by Decius. His son Philip, aged twelve years, was assassinated in the arms of his mother.—*Aurelius Victor. Crevier.*

PHILIP, a native of Phrygia, and gover- nor of Jerusalem, where he greatly persecuted the Jews. Antiochus Epiphanes, who had appointed him to that post, left him regent of his kingdom during the minority of his son; but Philip was opposed by Lysias, and slain in battle.—*Josephus.*

PHILIP, duke of Suabia, son of Frederick Barbarossa, was elected emperor on the death of his brother Henry VI. in 1198. But ano- ther party of the electors chose Otho, duke of Saxony, which occasioned a civil war; the pope excommunicated Philip, but afterwards absolved him, and endeavoured in vain to reconcile the contending princes. Philip was assassinated at Bamberg in 1208.—*Univ. Hist.*

PHILIP I. king of France, succeeded his father Henry I. in 1060, under the regency of Baldwin V. count of Flanders. Philip at the age of fifteen lost his faithful guardian. The young king shewed at first a warlike spirit; but afterwards gave himself up to li- centious pleasures. He divorced his wife Bertha, and married Bertrade, the wife of the count of Anjou, for which he was ex- communicated by the council of Poitiers in 1100; but four years afterwards he was ab- solved by the pope, who also approved of his marriage with Bertrade. Philip died in 1108. —*Henault. Mezeray.*

PHILIP II. surnamed the August, was born in 1165, and succeeded his father Louis VII. in 1180, at the age of fifteen. The king of England taking advantage of his youth, invaded France; but Philip put him- self at the head of his forces, and compelled him to renew the antient treaties between the two kingdoms. After this he turned his attention to the regulation of abuses, and in improving the city of Paris. He expelled the Jews from his dominions with circum- stances of great injustice and cruelty. In 1190 Philip accompanied Richard I. of Eng- land to the Holy Land, where they took Acre; but jealousies arising between the two monarchs, Philip returned to France. Though he had sworn on the gospels not to undertake any thing against the interests of Richard in his absence, he invaded Nor- mandy, and took some places, but being re- pulsed at Rouen, he made a truce for five years; and in the interval married Ingle- burga, princess of Denmark, whom he after- wards divorced, and espoused the daughter of the duke of Moravia, for which he was ex- communicated by the pope, and not absolved till he took back his former wife. Philip gave his assistance to prince Arthur against his uncle John king of England; but John having declared himself a vassal of the holy see, the pope took his part. This giving offence to the English nobility, they made an offer of the throne to Philip, who declined it, but sent them his son Louis, who was

crowned at London in 1216. On the death of John, however, the Engliſh acknowledged his ſon Henry III. and Louis returned to France. Philip died in 1223.—*Henault. Mezeray.*

Philip III. ſurnamed the *Hardy*, was proclaimed king of France in Africa on the death of St. Louis his father in 1270. After gaining a great victory over the Saracens, and making peace with the king of Tunis, he returned to France, and was crowned at Rheims. Peter of Arragon having occaſioned the horrible maſſacre of the French in Sicily, called the *Sicilian Veſpers*, Philip marched againſt him, and took Gironne; but died of a fever on his return at Perpignan in 1285.—*Ibid.*

Philip IV. called the *Fair*, ſucceeded his father, the preceding monarch, at the age of 17. He became king of Navarre by marrying Jane, daughter and heireſs of Henry I. Philip made war againſt Edward I king of England, who formed a league with the emperor. In 1302 Philip loſt the battle of Courtray, where periſhed the count of Artois with 20,000 men. But in 1304 he gained that of Mons-en-Puelle, in commemoration of which a fine equeſtrian ſtatue of this monarch was ſet up in the church of Notre Dame at Paris. This victory was followed by a peace; but Philip ſoon after was embroiled in a conteſt with pope Boniface VIII. who pretended to a right of diſpoſing of benefices, which was reſiſted by the king. On this the pope iſſued his bull of excommunication, which Philip cauſed to be burnt. The violent acts of Boniface were condemned by the popes Benedict and Clement V. the latter of whom aſſiſted Philip in perſecuting and aboliſhing the order of knights templars in 1311. Philip died in 1314.—*Ibid.*

Philip V. ſurnamed the *Long*, was the younger ſon of the laſt-mentioned, and ſucceeded his brother Louis Hutin, by virtue of the Salique law, in 1316. He made war againſt Flanders, formed an alliance with Scotland, and expelled the Jews from his kingdom. The leproſy prevailed in a great degree in his reign. He died in 1321.—*Ibid.*

Philip de Valois, the firſt king of France of the collateral branch of Valois, was the ſon of Charles, count of Valois, brother of Philip the fair. He aſcended the throne in 1328, on the death of his couſin Charles le bel. In 1329 Edward III. king of England did homage for the duchy of Guienne, but not long after he aſſumed the title of king of France, on the pretence of being a grandſon of Philip the fair by his mother. This produced a diſaſtrous war, which laſted with a few intervals many years. In 1346, Edward gained the great battle of Crecy, in which the French loſt near 30,000 men, among whom was John king of Bohemia, and the flower of the nobility. This was followed by the loſs of Calais and other important places. Edward ſent a challenge to Philip to decide their pretenſions by ſingle combat, which the latter refuſed. Philip died in 1350, aged 57.—*Ibid.*

Philip I. king of Spain, was the ſon of the emperor Maximilian I. and by his marriage with the heireſs of Ferdinand V. king of Arragon, and Iſabella queen of Caſtille, he obtained the Spaniſh crown. He died at Bruges in 1506, aged 28.—*Mariana.*

Philip II was the ſon of Charles V. In 1554 he became king of Naples and Sicily by the abdication of his father, and the ſame year he married Mary queen of England. In 1556 his father reſigned to him the crown of Spain. He declared war againſt France, and was preſent at the battle of St. Quintin, where it is ſaid he made two vows, the one never again to hazard his perſon in an engagement, and the other to build a monaſtery by the name of St. Laurence. This laſt he executed at Eſcurial near Madrid. In 1559 he made peace with France, and on his return to his own country he cauſed an *auto da fe* to be celebrated, by which ſeveral unfortunate victims of the inquiſition were burnt alive. His bigotry and cruelty were ſo great that the Low Countries revolted, and thoſe called the United Provinces ſucceeded in throwing off the Spaniſh yoke. In 1588 Philip fitted out his famous expedition called the *Invincible Armada*, for the invaſion of England. This fleet was nearly all deſtroyed by the ſtorm, or the Engliſh ſhips. When Philip heard of the diſaſter, he ſaid, "I ſent my fleet to combat the Engliſh, not the elements; God's will be done." At the ſame time that he attacked England he gave his aſſiſtance to the leaguers in France, who called him their protector He died in 1598, aged 72.—*Mariana.*

Philip III. the ſon of Philip II. and of Anne of Auſtria, ſucceeded his father at the age of twenty. His reign was unfortunate and imprudent. Spinola took Oſtend after a ſiege of three years, but with the loſs of 80,000 Spaniards. The United Provinces eſtabliſhed their independence under the houſe of Naſſau Philip iſſued a decree that all the Moors ſhould quit his kingdom in three days, by which Spain loſt above a million of its moſt uſeful inhabitants. This prince was the victim of etiquette. Being at a council, he complained of the fume ariſing from a pan of charcoal which was burning in the room. The proper perſon who had the charge of the fire was not preſent, and no one would undertake the office of removing it; which point of order coſt the monarch his life, in 1621.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

Philip IV. ſucceeded his father Philip III. at the age of ſixteen. The ſame year war was renewed with Holland, and the Spaniards under Spinola gained ſome advantages, but at ſea they were unſucceſsful. In 1635 Philip, at the inſtigation of Olivarez, his miniſter, declared war againſt France, which proved very diſaſtrous. He loſt Artois; the Catalonians revolted, and put themſelves under the protection of France; and Portugal taking advantage of the diſtracted ſtate of Spain, ſecured its independence, and placed on

throne the houſe of Braganza. Olivarez author of theſe misfortunes, by his negnce and bad conduct, was diſgraced; and 1659 a diſadvantageous peace was concluwith France. Philip died in 1665.—*Ibid.*

PHILIP V. duke of Anjou, the ſecond ſon Louis dauphin of France, and of Maryne of Bavaria, aſſumed the title of king Spain in 1700, by virtue of the will of arles II. His claim, however, was coned by the houſe of Auſtria in favour of archduke Charles. This produced the d alliance in which Auſtria was ſupted againſt France and Spain, by England, land, Savoy, Portugal, and Pruſſia. The nning of this war was very diſaſtrous to lip, who loſt Arragon, Gibraltar, and the nds of Minorca and Majorca, alſo Sardi- and the kingdom of Naples. In this ency he was about to retire to Spaniſh erica, when the duke de Vendome ard with ſuccours, and by gaining the batof Villavicioſa, gave a turn to his affairs. victories of that great general, and e of marſhal Villars in Flanders, coned Philip on the throne, and reſtored ce to Europe by the treaty of Utrecht in 3. The war was renewed in 1717, and Spaniſh fleet was defeated in the Mediranean by ſir George Byng. Peace was red in 1720, after which Philip became ancholy, and in 1724 abdicated the throne is ſon Lewis, and retired to a monaſtery. is died a few months after of the ſmall- and Philip reſumed the government. vapours were now baniſhed, and he ned with ſpirit and judgment. In 1733 eagued with France againſt the emperor, his ſon Don Carlos conquered Sicily and es, of which he became king. In 1734 royal palace was burnt, and a great numof fine paintings deſtroyed. In 1736 was concluded, but a new war broke n 1739. Philip died in 1746, aged 63. id.

PHILIP the *good*, duke of Burgundy, was in 1396. Out of revenge for the death s father, who was ſlain in 1419, he ied with the Engliſh againſt Charles II. rance and his ſucceſſor. He defeated the hin at the battle of Mons in 1421, about h time he made war with ſucceſs againſt ounteſs of Hainault, and compelled her knowledge him for her heir. In 1435 was reconciled to Charles VII. The le of Dinan, in the province of Liege, ng committed ſome outrages, Philip ſent ft them his ſon the count of Charolois, burnt the city to aſhes, and put the inants to the ſword. This inhuman acbeing approved of by the father, proves he had no right to be called the good. ied in 1467.—*Mezeri.*

PHILIP *de Dreux*, the ſon of Robert t de Dreux, embraced the eccleſiaſtical and became biſhop of Beauvais. But d a greater turn for warlike affairs than ous exerciſes. He joined the cruſaders, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf before Acre in 1191: Philip the auguſt having declared war againſt the Engliſh, the biſhop took up arms in his favour, but was taken priſoner, and kept in cloſe confinement. He complained to the pope, who demanded him as his ſon from Richard II. That monarch, however, ſent to the pope the bloody armour in which the biſhop was taken, accompanied with theſe words, "See, holy father, if this be thy ſon's coat." The pope would not recognize the habiliments as canonical, and the biſhop remained a priſoner till 1202. He afterwards fought againſt the Albigenſes, and died at Beauvais in 1217.—*Ibid.*

PHILIPS (Fabian), an Engliſh antiquary, was born at Preſtbury in Glouceſterſhire in 1601. He was a zealous loyaliſt in the civil wars, and wrote ſeveral pamphlets in behalf of the king. As ſilazer in the court of records he employed himſelf much in ſearching for precedents in favour of extending the royal prerogative. He died in 1690.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

PHILIPS (John), an Engliſh poet, was born in 1676, at Bampton, in Oxfordſhire, and educated at Chriſt church, Oxford. He wrote, the Splendid Shilling; Blenheim; and a poem entitled Cyder; which poſſeſs conſiderable merit, particularly the laſt. As he was greatly addicted to ſmoking, he generally contrived to introduce an encomium upon tobacco into his poems. He died in 1708.—*Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*

PHILIPS (Ambroſe), a dramatic writer and poet, was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he wrote his paſtorals, which were once greatly admired, and praiſed by ſome good writers. Pope, however, ridiculed them with great ſeverity, at the ſame time that he exempted Philips's winter piece from his cenſure. He was alſo the author of a tragedy of merit, entitled, the Diſtreſſed Mother; and an abridged Life of archbiſhop Williams. He died in 1749, aged 78.—*Biog. Dram.*

PHILISTUS, a Greek writer, was a native of Syracuſe, and the favourite of the tyrant Dionyſius, who afterwards baniſhed him. In his exile he wrote the hiſtory of Sicily, and that of Dionyſius, which Cicero has commended. He was recalled by Dionyſius the younger, but was defeated by Dion, and put to death B. C. 367.—*Voſſius Hiſt. Græc.*

PHILLIPS (Catherine), an accompliſhed lady, was the daughter of Mr. Fowler, a merchant in London, and born in 1681. At the age of ſixteen ſhe became the wife of James Phillips, eſq. of Cardiganſhire. She died of the ſmall-pox in 1664. Her poems under the title of Orinda were printed in one volume folio, 1667, and a ſecond edition in 1678. In 1705 a ſmall volume of her letters was publiſhed, with the title of Letters from Orinda to Poliarchus.—*Ballard's Britiſh Ladies.*

PHILLIPS (Thomas), a divine of the Roman church, was born at Ickford, in Buck-

inghamſhire in 1708. He was educated at St. Omer's, after which he entered among the Jeſuits; but did not long continue a member of that ſociety. In 1756 he publiſhed a Letter to a Student in Divinity, 8vo. which paſſed through three editions, and contains ſome excellent rules and obſervations. But the work by which he is moſt known is the Life of Cardinal Pole, 2 vols. 4to. 1764, and 2 vols. 8vo. 1767. In this performance he endeavoured to vindicate his church at the expenſe of the reformers. He was ably anſwered by ſeveral writers. By the intereſt of the pretender he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Tongreſs. Mr. Phillips died at Liege in 1774. His ſiſter was abbeſs of the Benedictine nuns at Ghent. —*Europ. Mag. Vol. XXX.*

PHILO, a learned Jewiſh writer of Alexandria, was born of an illuſtrious family. He was one of the deputation ſent by the Jews to lay their complaints againſt the Greeks of Alexandria before the emperor Caligula, A. D. 40. He wrote ſeveral works in Greek, the principal of which is entitled, of the Contemplative Life. He was a zealous Platoniſt; and on that account has been ſtiled the Jewiſh Plato. The beſt edition of his works is that of London, 2 vols. folio, 1742.—*Moreri.*

PHILO of Byblos, a grammarian in the firſt century, who tranſlated into Greek the Phœnician hiſtory of Sanconiathon, fragments of which remain.—*Moreri.*

PHILO of Byzantium, an architect, who flouriſhed 300 B. C. He wrote a treatiſe of machines uſed in war, which is printed with the Mathematicæ veteres, 1693, folio. There is alſo attributed to him a piece, entitled, De ſeptem Orbis Spectaculis, Rome, 1640. —*Felibien.*

PHILOLAUS, a Pythagorean philoſopher of Crotona. He maintained that all things were made by harmony and neceſſity. He alſo aſſerted that the earth was round and has a circular motion. The golden verſes of Pythagoras have been attributed to him. He lived B. C. 392.—*Diog. Laertius.*

PHILOPŒMEN, general of the Achæans, was born at Megalopolis in Arcadia. He diſplayed great bravery in defending his native city againſt Cleomenes, king of Sparta; and in 208 he gained the famous battle of Meſſene over the Ætolians. For this he was made captain-general, and he ſlew ſoon after near Mantinea, Mechanidas, tyrant of Lacedemon, with his own hand. Nabis, the ſucceſſor of Mechanidas, defeated Philopœmen at ſea; but he recovered this loſs on land, took Sparta, razed its walls, and aboliſhed the laws of Lycurgus. The Meſſenians having revolted, Philopœmen marched againſt them, but was taken priſoner by falling from his horſe. Dinocrates the Meſſenian general threw him into priſon, and cauſed him to be poiſoned, B. C. 183.—*Plutarch.*

PHILOPONUS (John), a grammarian of Alexandria in the 7th century. He was the chief of the Tritheiſts, and wrote a Commentary on the Hexameron or Creation, and other works.—*Dupin.*

PHILOSTORGIUS, an hiſtorian of the 5th century, was a native of Cappadocia, and an Arian. He wrote an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of his own Time, which was publiſhed by Valeſius at Paris with Euſebius in 1673; but the ſeparate edition of Godefroi, 1642, 4to. is the beſt.—*Dupin.*

PHILOSTRATUS (Flavius), a famous ſophiſt, was born at Lemnos or Athens. He reſided at Rome in the court of Julia, wife of Septimus Severus. He wrote the Life of Apollonius Tyaneus, a pretended philoſopher. It is an extravagant romance full of fables. Philoſtratus alſo left four books called pictures. His works were printed at Leipſic in Greek and Latin, folio, 1709. His nephew wrote the Lives of the Sophiſts. —*Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.*

PHILOXENUS, a dithyrambic poet of Cythera, lived at the court of Dionyſius of Syracuſe, who baniſhed him to the ſtone quarries for cenſuring his verſes. He died at Epheſus about 380 B. C.—*Ælian Var. Hiſt.*

PHILPOT (John), an Engliſh divine, was born in Hampſhire, and bred at New College, Oxford. He became a zealous reformer, and in the reign of Edward VI. was made archdeacon of Wincheſter; but in that of Mary he was brought before biſhop Gardiner, convicted of hereſy, and burnt in Smithfield in 1555.—*Strype's Eccles. Mem. Fox's Acts and Mon.*

PHINEAS, the ſon of Eleazar, and grandſon of Aaron, was the third high prieſt of the Jews. Zambri, one of the princes of Iſrael, having taken a Midianitiſh woman into his tent, Phineas followed and ſlew them, B. C. 1455.—*Bible.*

PHIPPS, ſee *Mulgrave.*

PHLEGON, ſurnamed Tralian from the place of his birth, a city of Lydia. He was the freedman of Adrian, and wrote a Hiſtory of Marvellous Things; alſo a Hiſtory of the Olympiads; part of which is extant. He is ſaid to have mentioned the darkneſs at our Saviour's crucifixion. The beſt edition of his remains is that of Meurſius at Leyden, Greek and Latin, 1612, 4to.—*Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.*

PHOCAS, emperor of the eaſt. He uſurped the throne by murdering the emperor Maurice and his children in 602. He put to death a great number of perſons, and having inveigled Narſes, a Perſian general, by fair promiſes, to Conſtantinople, he cauſed him to be burnt alive. Heraclius, governor of Africa, conſpired againſt this monſter, and ſlew him in 610.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

PHOCAS (John), a monk of the 12th century, was a native of the iſle of Crete, but others ſay of Calabria. He had ſerved in the armies of the emperor Emanuel Comnenus, but diſguſted with the military life, he join-

a religious ſociety on Mount Carmel. He wrote a Deſcription of the Holy Land, Syria and Phenicia.—*Moreri.*

PHOCION, a celebrated Athenian, was the diſciple of Plato and Xenocrates. He diſplayed great eloquence, and oppoſed Demoſthenes, when that great orator endeavoured to raiſe the Athenians to declare war againſt Philip. Phocion ſaw in that meaſure the ruin of Athens; but when the war commenced he manifeſted the patriotiſm and talents of a brave general. Philip and Alexander made ſeveral attempts to corrupt him, but in vain. Phocion held the government of Athens forty-five times; but notwithſtanding his ſplendid virtues and abilities, he could not eſcape perſecution. He was accuſed of treachery, and depoſed, on which he fled, but was taken and poiſoned B.C. 318. His ſon Phocus was a man of licentious character, but he avenged the fate of his father upon his accuſers, and erected a ſtatue to his memory.—*Plutarch. Corn. Nepos.*

PHOCYLIDES, a Greek poet and philoſopher, was a native of Miletus, and lived about 540 B.C. There is a poem extant which goes by his name, but it is not accounted genuine.—*Voſſius de Poet. Græc.*

PHORMIO, a peripatetic philoſopher, who taught with reputation at Epheſus. Hannibal being of that city, and going to his academy, Phormio had the folly to make a diſcourſe to him on the military art, which only ſerved to render him ridiculous in the eyes of the warrior.—*Cicero de Oratore.*

PHORMIO, an Athenian general, who ſucceeded Callias B.C. 432, and gave great proofs of his courage in the Peloponneſian war, and in defeating the fleets of the Lacedæmonians. He ſold his eſtates to pay his army, and refuſed the rank of commander in chief.—*Thucydides.*

PHOTINUS, biſhop of Surmium, and the chief of a ſect called Photinians. He maintained that Chriſt was only a man, for which he was depoſed in the council of Sirmium, 351. He was exiled by Conſtantius, recalled by Julian, and again baniſhed by Valentinian. He died in 376.—*Cave. Dupin.*

PHOTIUS, patriarch of Conſtantinople, was born of a noble family in that city. His talents were great, and advanced him to ſeveral high offices in the ſtate; after which he entered into orders; and on the depoſition of Ignatius aſpired to the patriarchate, which he obtained in an irregular manner 857. This occaſioned a ſchiſm, and Photius exerciſed great ſeverities on thoſe who adhered to Ignatius. Baſil, the Macedonian, expelled him in 869. By flattery, however, he gained the favour of Baſil, who reſtored him in 877. But in 886 Leo cauſed him to be again deprived, and confined in a monaſtery, where he died in 891. His works are, 1. Bibliotheca, or Commentary on ſeveral authors of antiquity, printed at Rouen 1653, folio, with notes; 2. Nomocanon, or a collection of the canons of the church, printed at Oxford in 1672, folio; 3. a Collection of Letters, 1651, fol.—*Dupin. Fleury. Eccl. Hiſt.*

PHRÆAS (John), a native of London, and fellow of Braſenoſe college, Oxford. He profeſſed phyſic and the belles lettres at Padua; and pope Paul, to whom he dedicated his Latin verſions of Xenophon and Diodorus Siculus, gave him the biſhopric of Bath. He died in 1465.—*Pits. Bayle.*

PHRAATES III. king of Parthia, ſucceeded Pacorus. He married his daughter to Tigranes, ſon of the king of Armenia, and attempted to place his ſon-in-law on that throne, but without ſucceſs. He was murdered by his two ſons, Orodes and Mithridates, B.C. 36.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

PHRAATES IV. was placed on the throne by his father Orodes, whom he ſoon after murdered, as he did his brothers. He was depoſed by his ſubjects, who placed Tiridates on the throne, but Phraates, by the aid of the Scythians, recovered his throne B.C. 23. He was poiſoned by his ſon, who was expelled by the Parthians for the atrocious act.—*Ibid.*

PHRANZA (George), a Greek hiſtorian, was maſter of the wardrobe to the emperors of Conſtantinople, when that city was taken by the Turks. He then went to Corfu, where he wrote a Chronicle which ends with the year 1461.—*Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.*

PHRYNE, a famous courtezan of Greece about 328 B.C. She was the miſtreſs of Praxiteles, who made a ſtatue of her. She acquired immenſe riches, and offered to rebuild Thebes, provided this inſcription ſhould be placed on the walls, "Alexander deſtroyed this city, and the harlot Phryne reſtored it." But her offer was rejected.—*Quintilian.*

PHRYNICUS, a Greek orator, was a native of Bithynia, and flouriſhed under Commodus. There remain of his works, 1. A Treatiſe on the Attic Dialect, printed in Greek and Latin ſeveral times, in 4to; 2. The Sophiſtical Apparatus, a collection of Greek phraſes. There were two others of this name, the one a tragic and the other a comic poet.—*Voſſius de Script. Græc.*

PHRYNIS, a muſician of Mitylene, who gained the prize at the muſical meeting at Athens, 438 B.C. He added two ſtrings to the lyre, which before his time had only ſeven.—*Moreri.*

PIA (Philip-Nicholas), an eminent chemiſt, was born at Paris in 1721. He was principal apothecary to the hoſpital at Straſburgh, and elected ſheriff of Paris in 1770. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by an eſtabliſhment for the recovery of drowned perſons, and he invented inſtruments proper to be uſed on ſuch ſubjects. The revolution deſtroyed the uſeful work, and reduced the author to poverty. He died in 1799. He wrote ſeveral volumes on his favourite and humane project.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PIAZZA (Jerom Bartholomew), a native

of Alexandria in Italy, who had been a judge in the inquiſition, but on embracing the proteſtant religion he quitted Italy and ſettled in England. He taught Italian and French at Cambridge, where he died about 1745. He wrote a curious account of the inquiſition.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

PIAZETTA (John Baptiſt), a celebrated painter of Venice, was born in 1682, and died in 1754. His figures are well deſigned and executed, and are much in the ſtyle of Michael Angelo Buonarotti.—*D'Argenville.*

PICARD (John), a French prieſt and prior of Rillé in Anjou, was a native of La Fleche. He had a great knowlege of the mathematics, particularly aſtronomy. He became a member of the academy of ſciences in 1666; and five years afterwards was ſent by the king to Uranienburg, which was built by Tycho Brahe to make celeſtial obſerverſations. Picard brought with him from Denmark many manuſcripts of Tycho's: and was the firſt who obſerved the mercurial phoſphorus in the barometer. He was engaged in meaſuring a degree of the meridian, and in determining the meridian of France. Picard died in 1683. He wrote a Treatiſe on Levelling; On Dioptrics; On Meaſures; On the Meaſurement of the Earth; Journey to Uranienburg, or Aſtronomical Obſervations made in Denmark, &c. He was the firſt who applied the teleſcope to a quadrant.—*Moreri. Hutton.*

PICARD (Michael), a learned German, was born at Nuremburg in 1574. He became profeſſor of philoſophy and poetry at Altorf, where he died in 1620. He wrote Commentaries on Works of Ariſtotle; Diſputations; Harangues; Critical Eſſays; and a Latin Tranſlation of Oppian. After his death was publiſhed his treatiſe, entitled, Liber Singularis periculorum criticorum.—*Ibid.*

PICART (Bernard), an eminent engraver, was born at Paris in 1673. He ſtudied engraving under his father, and architecture under Sebaſtian le Clerc. On account of his religion he went to Amſterdam, where he was chiefly employed by the bookſellers. He died in 1733. A fine collection of his engravings was publiſhed at Amſterdam in folio, 1734: but his greateſt performance is an illuſtration of religious ceremonies of all nations in the world. His plates alſo for a work, entitled, the Temple of the Muſes, are very fine. Stephen Picart, the father, died at Amſterdam in 1721, aged 90.—*Moreri.*

PICCINI (Nicholas), a celebrated muſician, was born in the kingdom of Naples. Leo and Durante were his firſt maſters: the latter called him his ſon. From Italy he went to Paris, where the connoiſſeurs were divided in opinion between him and Gluck. In the revolution Piccini returned to Naples; where he was deſcribed as being a Jacobin, on which he went again to France, and died at Paſſy in 1800, aged 72. His principal operas are, Roland; Atys; Iphigenia in Tauris; and Dido.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PICCOLOMINI (Alexander), archbiſhop of Patras, and co-adjutor of Sienna, where he was born in 1508. He wrote ſeveral dramatic pieces of reputation. His other works are, a Treatiſe on the Sphere; Theory of the Planets; Moral Inſtitutes, &c. He was the firſt who wrote on philoſophical ſubjects in Italian. There is alſo attributed to him a work, entitled, *Dialogo della bella Creanza della Donne*, 1574, 8vo. He died in 1578.—*Tiraboſchi.*

PICCOLOMINI (Francis), of the ſame family as the preceding, was profeſſor of philoſophy many years at ſeveral univerſities in Italy, and died at Sienne in 1604, aged 84. His works are; 1. Commentaries on Ariſtotle; 2. Univerſa Philoſophia de Moribus.—*Ibid.*

PICCOLOMINI (James), a cardinal, whoſe real name was Ammanati, but which he changed out of reſpect to pope Pius II. his patron. He was born at Lucca in 1422, and became ſucceſſively biſhop of Maſſa and Freſcati, and in 1461, cardinal. He died in 1479. Sixtus IV. ſeized his property after his death, and applied it to the building of a hoſpital. He wrote a Hiſtory of his Own Times, and Letters which have been printed.—*Moreri.*

PICHEGRU (Charles), a French general, was born in 1761, at Arbois in Franche-comte. His parentage was mean, but he received a good education under the monks in his native town; after which he entered into the army, and roſe to be ſerjeant. The revolution elevated him to the rank of general, and in 1793 he gained a victory over the combined armies at Hagenau; in conſequence of which he ſucceeded to the command of the army of the north. Shortly after he relieved Landau, and compelled prince Cobourg to abandon the Netherlands. He next marched into Holland, of which he made a complete conqueſt. In 1797 he was elected a member of the legiſlative body, but his oppoſition to the directory, and his ſpeeches in favour of the emigrants, occaſioned an accuſation againſt him of his deſign to reſtore royalty. He was ordered without trial to be tranſported to Cayenne, from whence he eſcaped to England, where he remaind till the ſpring of 1801, when he went to Paris, where he was apprehended and ſent to the Temple. April 6, in the morning, he was found ſtrangled in his bed by means of a black ſilk handkerchief twiſted tight round his neck and faſtened with a ſhort ſtick. The body was examined and expoſed, and a laboured account publiſhed, to make it appear that he had laid violent hands on himſelf; but all the circumſtances warrant a different concluſion, and prove that he was aſſaſſinated.—*Anecd. of French Republic. Gent. Mag.*

PICQUET (Francis), a celebrated miſſionary, was born at Lyons in 1626. He was nominated conſul at Aleppo in Syria, in

552. He rendered great ſervices there to ne chriſtians, and having embraced the ec-eſiaſtical ſtate was appointed by pope Alex-ader VIII. vicar apoſtolic of Bagdad, and a ſhop in Macedonia. The king of France ominated him ambaſſador to the court of erſia, where he died in 1685. He furniſhed veral pieces to Nicole for his great work on e Perpetuity of the Faith.—*Moreri.*

PICTET (Benedict), profeſſor of divinity Geneva, where he was born in 1655. He as ſolicited to accept the theological chair Leyden, which he declined, and died in s native city in 1724. He wrote Chriſtian heology, in Latin, 3 vols. 4to; Chriſtian orality, 8 vols. 12mo; Hiſtory of the 11th d 12th Centuries, 2 vols. 4to.; Treatiſe ainſt Religious Indifference, and other orks.—*Ibid.*

PIDON (Francis), lord of St. Olon, was rn in Touraine in 1640. He was gentle-an in ordinary to Louis XIV. whoſe me-oirs he wrote. He was ſent ambaſſador to noa, Madrid, and Morocco. Of the latter antry he publiſhed a curious account in 94, 12mo. He died in 1720.—*Ibid.*

PIERCE (Edward), an hiſtorical and land-pe painter in the reign of Charles I. He conſiderable ſkill alſo in architectural igns, but the fire of London in 1666 de-yed moſt of his works. He died in Lon-about 1715.—*Walpole. Vertue.*

PIERCE (James), a learned preſbyterian ine, was born at Exeter, where he had a ſiderable congregation till 1725, when on ount of his preaching arianiſm, a violent teſt aroſe, and a number of pamphlets re publiſhed; one of which, entitled the ſtern Inquiſition, was written by our au-r, who was diſmiſſed from his meeting, which he and Mr. Hallet opened a new . Mr. Pierce publiſhed a Vindication of Proteſtant Diſſenters, in Latin and Eng-, 8vo.; a Commentary on St. Paul's ſtles, 4to.; and Several Sermons. He about 1730.

PIERING, a Tuſcan painter, was born ut 1500, of poor parents. He was brought by a painter called Vaga, whoſe name he med. Raphael employed him in ſeveral t works; and he ornamented the palace he prince of Doria at Genoa. He died in 7.—*Felibien. De Piles.*

PIERQUIN (John), a French eccleſiaſtic, born at Charleville, and ſtudied at ims. He held the living of Chatel in dioceſe of Rheims forty years, and died 742, aged 70. His works are on the ur of Negroes; on the Sabbath of Sor-rs; on Magical Transformations; on phibious Men; Diſſertation on the Con-ion of Jeſus Chriſt; Life of St. Juvinis; he Conjuration of the Dead, and other ous ſubjects.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PIERSON (Chriſtopher), a painter, was at the Hague in 1631. He painted ry and portraits, but excelled chiefly in repreſentations of hunting. He died in 1714. —*Pilkington.*

PIETRASANTA (Sylveſter), better known by his Latin name *Petraſancta*, a claſſical author in heraldry. He was the ingenious contriver of the method of diſtinguiſhing by points, dots, and lines, the different colours in engravings. His capital work, entitled, *Teſſeræ Gentilitiæ*, would be read with pleaſure if it were not encumbered with barbarous Latin terms. Of his life nothing more is known than that he was an Italian jeſuit; and by the dates of his ſeveral works, the laſt of which, *Notæ in Petrum Molinæum*, was reprinted at Antwerp in 1638, we may preſume that he lived at the end of the 16th century.

PIETRO DI PETRI, an hiſtorical painter, was a native of Rome, and died in 1716, aged 51. He was the diſciple of Carlo Maratti, whoſe manner he imitated.—*Ibid.*

PIETRO DELLA FRANCISCA, a painter, was a native of Florence, and died in 1443. He was employed by Nicholas V. in painting the Vatican; and wrote books on arithmetic and geometry.—*Ibid.*

PIGALLE (John Baptiſte), a ſculptor, was born at Paris in 1714. By the generoſity of Couſton the elder, he was enabled to viſit Italy, where he ſtudied the works of the greateſt maſters. On his return to France he executed ſeveral beautiful deſigns, as a Venus, which Louis XV. preſented to the king of Pruſſia, a ſtatue of Mercury, another of Voltaire, and a fine one in bronze of Louis XV. who conferred on him the order of St. Michael. He was chancellor of the academy of painting at Paris, and died there in 1785. —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PIGHIUS (Albert), a Roman catholic divine, was born at Kempen in Overyſſel, in 1490, and ſtudied at Cologne and Louvaine. He died at Utrecht, where he was provoſt of the church of St. John, in 1542. He wrote againſt Luther, Melancthon, and other reformers. His principal performance is entitled, Aſſertio Hierarchiæ, folio.—*Moreri.*

PIGHIUS (Stephen Vinand), nephew of the preceding, was born at Kempen in 1520. He ſettled at Rome, and became librarian to cardinal de Granville. He died in 1604. His works are; 1. Annals of Rome, in Latin, 3 vols. folio.; 2. Hercules Prodicius, fol. This is an account of the author's travels in Italy.—*Ibid.*

PIGNONI (Simon), an hiſtorical painter, was born at Florence in 1612. His ſubjects are chiefly religious, and his pieces are ſcarce and valuable.—*Pilkington.*

PIGNORIUS (Laurence), a learned Italian, was born at Padua in 1571, and died of the plague in 1631. He was canon of Treviſo, and wrote, 1. De Servis et eorum apud Veteres miniſteriis; 2. Characteres Ægyptii; 3. Origini di Padoua.—*Tiraboſchi.*

PILATE (Pontius), a Roman, who became governor of Judea A.D. 26. He com-

manded in that country ten years. The Jews brought Jeſus Chriſt before Pilate, who perceiving that malice and envy occaſioned their charges, would have ſcourged the priſoner and diſmiſſed him. But being threatened with the wrath of Cæſar, Pilate delivered Jeſus, whom he had pronounced innocent, to be crucified. This governor was guilty of great oppreſſion and cruelties, for which he was recalled by Tiberius and baniſhed to Gaul, where he ſlew himſelf A.D. 37. A letter paſſes under his name, giving an account of the miracles and reſurrection of Chriſt to Tiberius, but it is generally deemed a forgery.—*Cave.*

Pilatre du Rosier (Francis), was born at Metz in 1756. After ſerving his apprenticeſhip to an apothecary he viſited Paris, where he applied chiefly to the ſtudy of chemiſtry. The diſcovery of Montgolfier opened a field for the genius of Pilatre. He was one of the firſt aërial navigators; and after ſeveral aſcenſions he undertook, with another perſon named Romain, to make a voyage to England. They aſcended at Boulogne, June 15, 1785, but at the height of 1500 feet the balloon took fire, and the aëronauts were daſhed to pieces in the fall.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Piles (Roger de), a painter, was born at Clameci in 1635. He was entered a ſtudent of the Sorbonne; and in 1662 became tutor to the ſon of the preſident Amelot, with whom he made a tour to Rome, where De Piles had ample opportunities for gratifying the taſte which he poſſeſſed for the fine arts. The younger Amelot, being appointed ambaſſador to Venice, De Piles accompanied him as ſecretary. He afterwards attended him in the ſame capacity to Liſbon and Switzerland. In 1692 he was ſent by the miniſter to the Hague as a picture-dealer, but in fact to negociate with thoſe who were friends to France. The object of his miſſion being diſcovered, he was ſent to priſon, where he wrote his Lives of the Painters. On his return to France he obtained a penſion. He died in 1709. He was a member of the academy of painting. De Piles was a great admirer of Rubens, whom he imitated with ſucceſs. Beſides the above work he wrote an Abridgment of Anatomy, adapted to painting and ſculpture; a Courſe of Painting, and other pieces of merit on that ſubject.—*D'Argenville. Moreri.*

Pilkington (Lætitia), a female author, was the daughter of Dr. Van Lewen, a phyſician of Dublin, where ſhe was born in 1712. She married Mr. Pilkington, an Iriſh clergyman of literary talents; but this marriage proved unhappy, owing to the levity of the wife and jealouſy of the huſband. They ſeparated: and Mrs. Pilkington came to London, where ſhe ſupported herſelf by her pen, and upon charity. She was intimate with Swift, of whom ſhe relates ſeveral curious anecdotes. Her poetical talents were reſpectable, and her letters lively and ſenſible. She died at Dublin in 1750.—*Memoirs by herſelf.*

Pilon (Frederic), a dramatic writer, was born at Cork in Ireland in 1750. He ſtudied at Edinburgh under Cullen, but forſook the medical line and went on the ſtage. His ſucceſs, however, as a performer was indifferent, and he came to London, where he turned author. Among the firſt of his performances was "An Eſſay on the Character of Hamlet as performed by Mr. Henderſon:" which procured him the friendſhip of the elder Colman. In 1778 he produced the Invaſion, or a Trip to Brighthelmſtone, which was well received. He died of diſſipation in 1788. His principal pieces are, The Humours of an Election, a farce, 1780; and He would be a Soldier, a comedy, performed with applauſe at Covent Garden in 1786.—*Europ. Mag.*

Pilpay, an Indian bramin, gymnoſophiſt and philoſopher, was, it is believed, a governor of part of Hindoſtan, and counſellor to an Indian king, whom he inſtructed by fables, which have been tranſlated into numerous languages. The Shipwreck, or Floating Iſlands, is another work attributed to Pilpay, who lived before the chriſtian æra.—*Life by Galland.*

Pinæus, or Pineau (Severin du), was born at Chartres, and died at Paris in 1619. He was principal of the king's ſurgeons, and excelled in operating for the ſtone, on which he wrote a Treatiſe, and another on the ſigns of virginity.—*Moreri.*

Pinas (John), a painter, was born at Haerlem, about 1596. He ſtudied in Italy, and his ſtyle of colouring was imitated by Rembrandt. His brother James was alſo an eminent artiſt.—*Houbraken.*

Pindar, the prince of lyric poets, was born at Thebes in Bæotia about 500 B.C. In his youth he bore away the poetical prize from Myrtis; but was leſs ſucceſsful in his conteſt with Corinna, who defeated him five times. It is ſaid, however, by ſome authors, that ſhe owed her victory leſs to her poetry than to her charms. At the Olympic games, where women were excluded, Pindar conquered all his rivals, and received the greateſt honours. Part of the preſents allotted to Apollo were ordered to be given to him, and a ſtatue was erected to his honour at Thebes. He died at the public theatre about 440 B.C. When the Spartans took Thebes they ſpared the houſe of Pindar, as did Alexander the Great. The beſt editions of this poet are thoſe of Heyne, 4to. Gottingen, 1773; and Glaſgow, 12mo. 1774.—*Biog. Claſſica.*

Pineau (Gabriel du), a French lawyer, was born at Angers in 1573. He was conſulted in all the great affairs of his time, and Mary de Medicis made him maſter of requeſts. Louis XIII. conferred on him the poſt of major and captain-general of Angiers, where his conduct gained him the appellation of father of the people. He died in 1644. His works are, Notes on the Can

w; Commentaries, Obſervations, and Con-tations, on Important Queſtions, 2 vols. o.—*Moreri.*

PINEDA (John), a learned jeſuit, was n at Seville in 1572. He taught philo-hy and theology in ſeveral colleges; and ote Commentaries on Job and Eccleſi-es; alſo a curious work entitled, De rebus omonis, folio; a Univerſal Hiſtory of the urch, in Spaniſh, 4 vols. folio; and a tory of Ferdinand III. in the ſame lan-ge. He died in 1637.—*Moreri.*

PINELLI (John Vincent), a learned Ita-n, was born at Naples of a noble Genoeſe ily. After receiving an excellent edu-ion he fixed his reſidence at Padua, where formed a magnificent library, ſtored with books and valuable manuſcripts. The ſt learned men in Europe were among his reſpondents, and his literary treaſures re always open for their uſe. He died in 1. A deſcendant of his, *Maphæus* PI-LLI, was a printer at Venice, where he l in 1785. He formed a very valuable ary, which was purchaſed by a London kſeller, and ſold by auction in 1790.—*e of Pinelli by Gualdo. Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PINGRE (Alexander Guy), an eminent onomer, was born at Paris in 1711. He lied the ſciences with intenſe application, became librarian of St Genevieve at Pa-

In 1760 he was ſent to the South Sea obſerve the famous tranſit of Venus over ſun's diſk. He was afterwards employed rove the time-pieces of Le Roy, and was itted a member of the French academy, of the inſtitute. He died in 1796. His ks are, 1. State of the Heavens from 4 to 1757; 2. Memoirs of Diſcoveries le in the South Seas, 4to.; 3. an Hiſto-l and Theoretical Treatiſe on Comets, 2 s. 4to.; 4. Tranſlation of Manilius's ronomics, 8vo.; 5. Hiſtory of Aſtro-y in the 17th century.—*Nouv. Dict.*

PINSON (Richard), printer to Henry VII. VIII. was a native of Normandy, and ame ſervant to William Caxton. He ted Magna Charta, and ſeveral books ch are now ſcarce and valuable. He about. 1530.—*Ames's Hiſt Printing. nger.*

PINTOR (Peter), a Spaniſh phyſician, was tive of Valentia in Spain, and phyſician ope Alexander VI. He died at Rome in 3, aged 83. Two works by him are ex-nely ſcarce, 1. Aggregator Sententiarum orum de curatione peſtilentiæ, 1499, fo-2. De morbo fœdo et occulto, his tem-bus affligenti, 1500, 4to. In this laſt he es the venereal diſeaſe to be known be-1496.—*Moreri.*

PINTURICCIO (Bernardin), a celebrated ter, was born at Peruſia in 1454. He cipally painted hiſtory, but excelled in raits. He died in 1513.—*Pilk.*

PIPER (Francis), a painter, was born in t. Being of a facetious diſpoſition, he delighted in drawing ugly faces; ſo that if a man were not handſome enough to deſire to ſee his picture, he ſat in danger in his company. As he was in affluent circumſtances, he took nothing for his pieces. Piper died in London in 1740, by a ſurgeon's pricking an artery in bleeding him.—*Walpole.*

PIRANESI (John Baptiſt), an architect and engraver of Venice. He was remarkable for a bold and free ſtyle of etching; which he generally drew upon the plate at once. He died in 1778. His engravings conſiſt of 15 vols. folio. His daughter Laura Piraneſi, who died in 1785, engraved views in the manner of her father. She had alſo two brothers who were good engravers.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PIROMALLI (Paul), a Dominican of Calabria, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a miſionary in the Eaſt, and as the papal nuncio in Poland, where he reconciled ſeveral Armenians to his church. On his return by ſea to Italy he was taken by the corſairs, and carried to Tunis. Being ranſomed he went to Rome, where he was employed in reviſing the Armenian verſion of the Bible. He was afterwards ſent to the Eaſt, with the title of biſhop. After ſpending nine years he returned to Italy, and died in 1667. He compiled two dictionaries, the one Latin and Perſian, the other Armenian and Latin; alſo an Armenian Grammar.—*Moreri.*

PIRON (Alexis), a dramatic poet, was born at Dijon in 1689. He was the author of an excellent comedy called "Metromanie," and died in 1773. His plays, poems, tales, epigrams, &c. have been collected in 7 vols. 8vo. Piron was a man of infinite wit and humour.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PISAN (Thomas), an aſtrologer of Bologna, who was invited to Venice by Dr. Forli, counſellor of the republic, whoſe daughter he married. At the invitation of Charles V. of France he went to his court. He died there about 1380; and on the very day, as it is ſaid, which he had predicted.—*Moreri.*

PISAN (Chriſtina de), daughter of the above, was born at Venice about 1363. She accompanied her father to France, where ſhe married, but became a widow at the age of 25. She wrote the Hiſtory of Troy in verſe: Treaſure of the Ladies; a Collection of Poems; the Hiſtory of Charles V. king of France, by whom ſhe was penſioned. She died about 1420.—*Moreri.*

PISCATOR (John Fiſcher, or), a German divine, who profeſſed theology at Straſburg, but on embracing Calviniſm, he was obliged to retire to Herborn. He died in 1546. His works are, 1. Commentaries on the Old and New Teſtament, much eſteemed; 2. Amica Collatio de Religione cum C. Vorſtio, 4to.—*Melch. Adam. Vit. Germ. Theol.*

PISISTRATUS, an Athenian general, was a deſcendant of Codrus, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf early in life by his courage, particularly at the taking of Salamis; but after ſerv-

ing his country with glory he endeavoured to enſlave it. For this purpoſe he aſſumed the convenient maſk of patriotiſm; but Solon was not to be deceived, and expoſed his ambitious views. Piſiſtratus to effect his object had recourſe to an extraordinary device. Having inflicted ſeveral wounds on himſelf, he appeared before the people, and pretended that an attempt had been made to aſſaſſinate him. The credulous Athenians believed the tale, and aſſigned him a guard, which he increaſed, and by that means made himſelf maſter of the citadel. The citizens out of fear acknowleged him their ſovereign, but Megacles and Lycurgus united their forces, and expelled Piſiſtratus from Athens. Shortly after Megacles offered to aſſiſt Piſiſtratus on condition of his marrying his daughter, to which the tyrant conſented; and to ſecure the affections of the Athenians, he cauſed a woman dreſſed as Minerva to ride through the city in a car, proclaiming the praiſes of Piſiſtratus. The people thinking that the goddeſs had actually deſcended from heaven, joyfully received the tyrant, who married the daughter of Megacles, but afterwards uſed her ſo ill, that her father gathered a force, and compelled him to quit the city. Some years after he made himſelf maſter of Marathon, and having taken Athens by ſurprize, put to death all the friends of Megacles. He built an academy, which he furniſhed with a valuable library; and died in poſſeſſion of the ſovereign power, B.C. 528.—*Plutarch. Thucydides. Juſtin.*

Piso, an eminent Roman family, which produced ſome great men, as, 1. Lucius Calpurnius Piso, ſurnamed *Frugi*, on account of his frugality. He was conſul B.C. 149, and finiſhed the war in Sicily. He compoſed annals and orations which are loſt. 2. Caius Piso, conſul 67 B.C. was the author of a law to reſtrain the factions which uſually attended the election of the chief magiſtrates. 3. Cneius Piso, was conſul under Auguſtus, and governor of Syria under Tiberius, in which ſituation he behaved with great cruelty. He was charged with poiſoning Germanicus, on which account he deſtroyed himſelf A.D. 20. 4. Lucius Piso, a ſenator who attended the emperor Valerian into Perſia in 258. On the death of that emperor he aſſumed the imperial title, but was defeated by Valens, who put him to death in 261.—*Tacitus. Suetonius.*

Pistorius (John), was born at Nidda in 1546. He applied to the ſtudy of medicine, afterwards to the law, and laſtly to divinity. From being a zealous proteſtant he turned catholic, and became counſellor to the emperor, and provoſt of the cathedral of Breſlaw. He died in 1608. His works are, 1. Artis Cabaliſticæ Scriptores, which is a curious collection; 2. Scriptores rerum Polonicarum; 3. Scriptores de rebus Germanicis, 3 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

Pitau (Nicholas), an engraver of Antwerp, who diſplayed great talents by his engravings of the holy family after Raphael. He alſo executed ſome fine portraits, particularly one of St. Francis de Sales. He died in 1671, aged 38.—*New. Dict. Hiſt.*

Pitcairne (Archibald), an eminent phyſician, was born at Edinburgh in 1652. He ſtudied divinity and afterwards law at the univerſity of his native place; but quitted both thoſe profeſſions for mathematics and medicine. After publiſhing a theſis, in which he endeavoured to prove that the doctrine of the circulation of the blood was known to Hippocrates, he accepted an invitation from the curators of the univerſity of Leyden to be profeſſor of phyſic, in 1692. He did not continue at Leyden above a year, but returned to Edinburgh and married. In 1701 he publiſhed Diſſertationes Medicæ, 1 vol. 4to. of which he printed a more correct edition in 1713. He alſo wrote ſome Latin poems of the ſatyrical kind, chiefly againſt the principal authors of the revolution. He died in 1713. His lectures delivered at Leyden were printed after his death.—*Biog. Brit.*

Pithou (Peter), a learned Frenchman, was born at Troyes in 1539. He was bred a proteſtant, and narrowly eſcaped in the maſſacre of St. Bartholomew. Afterwards he turned Roman catholic, and became attorney-general in the chamber of juſtice of Guienne. He defended the rights of the kings andchurch of France againſt the court of Rome with great ability, and died in 1596. His works are, 1. Treatiſe on the Liberties of the Gallican Church, 4 vols. folio; 2. Commentaries on the Cuſtoms of Troyes, 4to.; 3. Notes on various Authors To Pithou we are indebted for drawing Phædrus, the Novella of Juſtinian, and other antient remains, from obſcurity.—*Life by Groſley.*

Pithou (Francis), brother of the preceding, was born at Troyes in 1544. He became attorney-general in the chamber of juſtice eſtabliſhed under Henry IV. He died in 1621. He diſcovered the manuſcript of the fables of Phædrus, which he publiſhed in conjunction with his brother. His own works are, 1. Body of the Canon Law, 2 vols. folio; 2. the Laws of the Romans compared with thoſe of Moſes; 3. Obſervationes ad Codicem, &c.—*Moreri.*

Pitiscus (Samuel), a learned antiquary, was born at Zutphen in 1637. He became rector of the college at his native place, and afterwards of that of St. Jerome at Utrecht, where he died in 1717. His works are, 1. Lexicon Antiquitatum Romanarum, 3 vols. folio; 2. editions of antient authors with notes. He is not to be miſtaken for *Bartholomew Pitiſcus*, author of a book entitled Theſaurus Mathematicus, folio, 1613, in which year he died. He alſo wrote a Treatiſe on Trigonometry.—*Moreri.*

Pitot (Henry), a French mathematician, was born at Aramont in Languedoc in 1695. He learnt the mathematics without a maſter,

in 1724 was admitted a member of the demy of ſciences. His work on the theory manœuvring of ſhips was tranſlated into gliſh, in one volume octavo, and for which was elected a member of the royal ſo- y. He was appointed chief engineer of guedoc and inſpector general of the ca- The city of Montpellier being in want water, Pitot conſtructed an aqueduct, ch ſupplies that place from a diſtance of e leagues. He died in 1771. He wrote ers in the memoirs of the academy.— v. *Dict. Hiſt.*

ITS, or PITSEUS (John), an Engliſh rapher, was born at Alton in Hampſhire, 560, and educated at Wykeham's ſchool Wincheſter, after which he went to ims, where he taught rhetoric and Greek. civil wars breaking out in France, he ed to Lorraine, and obtained a canonry in church of Verdun. The ducheſs of es appointed him her confeſſor; and on death he became dean of Verdun, where ied in 1616. His work De illuſtribus liæ Scriptoribus, was printed after his in 1 vol. folio. It contains the lives engliſh roman catholic writers. He was the author of ſome religious pieces.— . *Brit.*

TT (Chriſtopher), an Engliſh poet and e, was born at Blandford in Dorſet- in 1699. He was a member of New ge, Oxford, where he took the degree A. in 1724. On entering into orders btained the living of Pimpern, in his na- county, where he died in 1748. Mr. is known by an excellent tranſlation of Eneid. He alſo tranſlated Vida's Art oetry, and wrote ſome ingenious poems vol. 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict. Nichols's*

TT (William), a celebrated ſtateſman, he ſon of Robert Pitt, eſq. of Bocon- in Cornwall, where he was born in He was educated at Eton, from ce he removed to Trinity college, Ox- He was for ſome time a cornet of ons, but in 1735 he quitted the army, ing choſen into parliament for the bo- of Old Sarum. His talents as an ora- ere ſoon diſplayed in oppoſition to ſir t Walpole, and had ſo great an effect he ducheſs of Marlborough, who had a hatred to that miniſter, bequeathed to Pitt, by her will, a legacy of 10,000l. e change of adminiſtration he was made vice-treaſurer of Ireland, and paymaſter- al of the army, which places he reſign- 1755; but the year following he was ted ſecretary of ſtate for the ſouth de- ent. In a few months afterwards he gain out of office; but an efficient ad- ration being wanted in 1757 he return- his ſituation as ſecretary of ſtate. The which the nation was then engaged d a new aſpect; activity prevailed in department of the government; the Eng- rces conquered by land and ſea; the moſt brilliant achievements were attained on the Continent, and in different parts of the world. The power of France was humiliated, and England added to her colonial poſſeſſions ſeveral valuable places in the Eaſt Indies and America. Such was the ſtate of affairs on the death of George II. ſoon after which a change taking place by the coming of lord Bute into power, Mr. Pitt reſigned. The peace of 1763 followed; but it was not popular; and a new adminiſtration was formed in 1766, of which Mr. Pitt had a ſhare as lord privy ſeal, and at this time he was created earl of Chatham. This miniſtry, however, being ill arranged, was diſſolved in 1768. From the beginning of the differences between England and the American colonies his lordſhip was a vigorous, an eloquent, but an ineffectual oppoſer of coercive meaſures; and his popularity, which had for ſome years been on the wane, revived with ſplendour. As he was ſpeaking with his accuſtomed energy on the ſubject of the American independence in the houſe of lords, April 8, 1778, he was overpowered, and fell down in a convulſive fit. He died on the 11th of the following month, and his body, after lying in ſtate, was ſolemnly interred in Weſtminſter-abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory at the national expenſe, on which is the following inſcription:

Erected by the King and Parliament
as a Teſtimony to
The Virtues and Ability
of
WILLIAM PITT, *Earl of Chatham*;
During whoſe Adminiſtration
Divine Providence
Exalted Great Britain
To an height of Proſperity and Glory
Unknown to any former age.

His lordſhip left a widow, who was created a baroneſs in her own right, with a penſion of 3000l. a year. She died in 1803 at Burton Pynſent, in Somerſetſhire, an eſtate which had been left to lord Chatham by ſir Thomas Pynſent, from a veneration of his character. By his lady, the daughter of Richard Grenville, eſq. of Wotton in Buckinghamſhire, lord Chatham had five children; John the preſent earl, William the inheritor of his father's great talents, Charles who died young, Heſter who married earl Stanhope and ſince dead, Harriot who married lord Eliot and is alſo dead. In 1804 lord Grenville publiſhed a ſmall volume of Letters written by earl Chatham, to his relation, Thomas Pitt, the firſt lord Camelford, when a ſtudent at the univerſity.—*Annual Regiſter. Life of Lord Chatham, 3 vols. 8vo.*

PITT (William), an illuſtrious ſtateſman, was the fourth child of the great earl Chatham, by Heſter Grenville, ſiſter of Richard, late earl, Temple, and born May 28, 1759. The town of Blandford in Dorſetſhire was the ſpot where the Pitts were originally ſettled, and Thomas Pitt, governor of Fort St. George, the firſt of the name

who attained any conſiderable eminence. Having reſided ſeveral years in India, he purchaſed for 20,400l. ſterling that extraordinary diamond called the *regent*, weighing 127 carats, which he ſold to the French king for 135,000l. This enabled him to purchaſe an eſtate at Boconnock in Cornwall; which ſtill appertains to the family. The ſubject of the preſent article was bred up under the eye of his father at Burton Pynſent, in Somerſetſhire. His private tutor was the Rev. Dr. Wilſon, ſince canon of Windſor, but the principal part of his education was conducted by the earl himſelf, who ſaw in him the ſeeds of that greatneſs which would confer additional glory on the name of Pitt. At a proper period he was ſent to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where his tutors were Dr. Turner, ſince dean of Norwich, and Dr. Pretyman, now biſhop of Lincoln. At Cambridge, Mr. Pitt proceeded to the degree of M.A. and eſtabliſhed a high character for induſtry, talents, and propriety of demeanour. On leaving the univerſity he was entered at Lincoln's Inn, and in three years was called to the bar. He went the weſtern circuit once or twice, but never had much practice. In 1780 he ſtood candidate for the univerſity of Cambridge, but was unſucceſsful. By means, however, of ſir James Lowther he was returned to that parliament for the borough of Appleby. As a ſenator he ſoon diſplayed his great oratorical talents on the ſide of oppoſition againſt lord North and the American war. In 1782 he brought forward a motion for an enquiry into the ſtate of the repreſentation in parliament, which was rejected by a ſmall majority. On the death of the marquis of Rockingham, lord Shelburne obtained the office of firſt lord of the treaſury, and Mr. Pitt was appointed chancellor of the exchequer. Peace was concluded by this adminiſtration, which ſoon gave way to what was called the coalition miniſtry, formed between lord North and Mr. Fox, and their reſpective friends. But Mr. Fox's India Bill, which was carried in the Commons, occaſioned another change, and the miniſters being deprived of their places, Dec. 18, 1783, the important offices of firſt lord of the treaſury and chancellor of the exchequer were conferred on Mr. Pitt. In the following month he brought forwards a new bill for the better government of India, which was rejected. On this the parliament was diſſolved, and the premier, who was returned for the univerſity of Cambridge, brought forward again his bill for the regulation of India, and carried it triumphantly in both houſes. Soon after this, a commercial treaty with France was entered into, and it has been always allowed that the terms were highly advantageous to England. About this time alſo he adopted another beneficial plan, relative to the finances, for extinguiſhing the national debt by a ſinking fund. It is impoſſible to go over all the great points of his adminiſtration, as it embraces ſo much of the hiſtory of England and of the world. During the king's illneſs Mr. Pitt gained great popula-rity by taking conſtitutional ground in ſtre-nuouſly denying the *right* of the prince o Wales to the regency. A moſt important an eventful ſcene now opened to view, whic has produced the greateſt change in the po litical ſtate of things ever experience This was the French Revolution. The e ecution of Louis XVI. occaſioned the m niſtry to diſmiſs the French ambaſſador; a this was followed by a war which laſt eight years. In 1800 Mr. Pitt effected t union of Ireland to Britain, and ſoon afte wards he retired from office. The peace Amiens, effected under the Addington adm niſtration, was of ſhort duration, and a ne war enſued. In 1804, Mr. Pitt returned his former ſtation, but he was ſurround with difficulties, as many of his former co leagues had joined the ſtandard of oppoſitio and he may almoſt be ſaid to have been l to wield the energies of the ſtate alone. effected another coalition with Ruſſia a Auſtria againſt France, which from the m management of the latter of thoſe pow failed of ſucceſs. In the mean time, a gu habit and unremitted mental exertions completely undermined the conſtitut of this wonderful man: and he died at houſe, near Putney, Jan. 23, 1806. character muſt be left to poſterity, fully juſtly to appreciate. But all that his gr eſt enemies pretend to charge him with ambition; while they are compelled to al him the merit of vigorous application buſineſs, uncommmon eloquence, found financial wiſdom, and above all fect diſintereſtedneſs. Though he had so many years in power he died in debt, wh the parliament have reſolved to diſcha His remains were alſo interred at the pu expenſe, in the ſame vault with his fat Beſides his official ſituations, he was wa of the cinque ports, governor of the Cha houſe, maſter of the Trinity houſe, and steward of the univerſity of Cambridg *Public Characters, vol. I.*

PITTACUS, one of the ſeven ſage Greece, was born at Mitylene in Le B.C. 650. He was elected ſovereign of tylene for having defeated the Athen Pittacus governed as a philoſopher, and fo ed a code of laws in verſe, that they m be the eaſier remembered. After this h ſigned his dignity, and when a grant of was offered him, he refuſed it, ſaying, is more pleaſing to convince my countr my diſintereſtedneſs, than to poſſeſs riches." He died B. C. 579.— *Laert.*

PIUS I. pope and ſaint, ſucceeded Hy in 142. He condemned the hereſy of lentinian, and was martyred in 157.— *tina. Bower.*

PIUS II. (Æneas Sylvius Piccolom was born in 1405 at Corſini in Sienna. 1431 he became ſecretary to cardinal C nica at the council of Baſil, and acted ſame capacity to cardinal Albergotti,

him to Scotland to negotiate a peace be- England and that country. He after- displayed great talents at the council fil, which he defended againſt the pope. mperor Frederic III. who awarded him etic crown, employed him in ſeveral ſſies; and pope Nicholas V. made him of Trieſte, which he quitted for the ſhopric of Sienna. In 1456 he obtain- cardinalſhip, and two years after was d pope. He began his pontificate by ing all that he had maintained at the l of Baſil; iſſuing a bull, in which he ed void all appeals from the papal de- a general council. ius was prepar- fleet againſt the Turks when he died ona in 1464. His principal works are, ir of the Council of Baſil; Hiſtory of ohemians; two books on Coſmogra- Treatiſe on Education; Poem on the ixion; Letters; Hiſtoria rerum ubi- e geſtarum; Euryalus and Lucretia, a ce; Memoir of his own Life. They ubliſhed at Helmſtadt in 1700, folio. phew ſucceeded Alexander VI. as pope 3, but died a few weeks after his elec- He aſſumed the name of Pius III.— . *Dupin.*

s IV. (cardinal de Medicis), was born an in 1499, and roſe by his merit to high employments. In 1549 he ob- the cardinalſhip, and on the death of V. in 1559 was elected pope. He ed the decrees of the council of Trent, hat aſſembly cloſed in 1561. The ollowing a conſpiracy was formed his life by Benedict Accolti and who were executed. The pope died ter. He was of a different family at of Florence.—*Ibid.*

s V. was born at Boſco, in the dioceſe ona, in 1504. He was a dominican, ade by Paul IV. biſhop of Sutri, and l and inquiſitor-general in the Mila- where he diſplayed great bigotry and . After the death of Pius IV. he ected pope in 1566. He iſſued the led *In Cœna Domini*, in which the ju- n of the Roman church was carried extravagant pitch. Pius made war the Turks, which produced the fa- ttle of Lepanto, wherein the latter feated. The pope died in 1572. ters were printed in 1640, 4to.—

VI. (John Angelo Braſchi), was Ceſena, in the papal territories, in Benedict XIV. made him treaſurer poſtolic chamber; and Ganganelli d on him the cardinalſhip. He ſuc- hat pontiff in 1775. Soon after his he made a reform in the public ; and completed the magnificent in the Vatican, which he filled numents, vaſes, medals, and other remains found in the eccleſiaſtical But the greateſt act of his pontificate draining of the Pontine marſhes; a project which had baffled ſeveral of the Roman emperors, and many of the popes. Theſe marſhes occupied the whole of the valley extending from the Apennines to the ſea, commencing at the port of Aſtura, covering the coaſt of Terracina, and reaching to the kingdom of Naples. To render this vaſt ſpace uſeful, and to purge away the peſtilential vapours ariſing from it, was conſidered as rather to be deſired than hoped for, when the perſeverance of Pius VI. carried it into effect. He employed the beſt engineers, and went every year to inſpect the progreſs of the work. He cauſed immenſe canals to be dug to receive the water from the marſhes, and thus rendered a conſiderable part of the land fit for huſbandry. He alſo conſtructed on the ſide of the canals, a beautiful road near 40 miles long, ornamented with rows of poplars, interſperſed with houſes of accommodation; and at its termination an elegant palace. Beſides this great enterpriſe this pontiff built a handſome church at Rome, and founded ſome hoſpitals. The emperor Joſeph II. having ſuppreſſed ſeveral monaſteries, and decreed all the religious orders in his dominions free from papal juriſdiction, Pius, apprehenſive of the conſequences of this revolution to the holy ſee, went in perſon to Vienna in 1782; but though he was honourably received, his efforts could not divert the emperor from his deſigns. On his return to Rome the pope had a difference with the courts of Naples, Modena, and Venice, chiefly with regard to the right of preſenting to eccleſiaſtical benefices. The French revolution, however, was of more ſerious conſequence to the papal ſee. It was natural for the pope to favour the cauſe of the allies, againſt the deſtroyers of all government, civil and religious. Buonaparte entered the eccleſiaſtical territory, and having taken ſeveral places, compelled the pope to purchaſe a peace by a contribution of ſeveral millions, and delivering up the fineſt works of painting and ſculpture. Baſſeville was then ſent as envoy from the republic to Rome, where he behaved with ſo much inſolence that the people aſſaſſinated him in 1793. General Duphot entered the city with his troops to reſtore order, but the papal ſoldiers routed them, and Duphot was ſlain. On this Buonaparte again entered Italy, and made the pope priſoner in his capital, which was plundered. The venerable pontiff was carried away by the victors, and hurried over the Alps to Valence, where he died of exceſſive fatigue and ill-uſage, Auguſt 29, 1799. His body was interred in a private manner; but in 1802 it was taken up and conveyed to Rome, where it was interred with great pomp.—*Hiſt. by Duppa. Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PIVATI (John Francis), a Venetian lawyer, who undertook an immenſe compilation under the title of a General Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, which was actually publiſhed at Venice in 1746 in 10 vols. folio.

Pix (Mary), a dramatic writer, was the daughter of Mr. Griffith, a clergyman, and born at Nettlebed in Oxfordshire. She married Mr. Pix; and was the author of ten plays, none of which became popular. She died about 1720.—*Biog. Dram.*

Pizarro (Francis), a famous Spanish adventurer, was born at Truxillo, being the bastard of an officer of the same name. His first situation in life was very low, but the discovery of the western world opened to his enterprising spirit sources of wealth and renown. He made several voyages with Diego Almagro, by which he acquired considerable wealth. In 1525 Pizarro discovered Peru, where he inhumanely caused the inca Atabalipa to be burnt alive in 1533. Some time afterwards a difference arose between the conquerors, and Pizarro was assassinated by the friends of Almagro in 1541.—*Mariana.*

Pizzi (Joachim), an Italian poet, was born at Rome in 1716. He studied in the college of the jesuits, where he gave proofs of a poetical genius by some good pieces in his native language. He was early associated with the academy of Arcades, and in 1759 obtained the directorship of that society. He died in 1790. His principal works are; 1. Discourse on Tragic and Comic Poetry; 2. Dissertation on an antique Cameo; 3. The Vision of Eden, a poem; 4. The Triumph of Poetry.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Placcius (Vincent), a learned writer, was born at Hamburg in 1642. He studied at Leipsic, after which he travelled, and on his return to his own country professed morality and eloquence with reputation. He died in 1699. His works are; 1. Theatrum anonymorum et pseudonymorum, 2 vols. fol.; 2. Liber de Jurisconsulto perito, 8vo. 3. De Arte excerpendi, 8vo. &c.; 4. Carmina Juvenilia, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

Place (Francis), a gentleman of Yorkshire, who painted and etched for his amusement. He also did several portraits in mezzotinto, particularly that of archbishop Sterne, and Henry Gyles, a glass-painter of York. His prints are very scarce. He died in 1728.—*Granger. Strutt.*

Placentius (John Leo), was born in the principality of Liege, and entered into the order of St Dominic. He died at Maestricht in 1548. His works are; 1. Catalogus antistitum Leodiensium, [a History of the Bishops of Tongres and Liege]; 2. a poem, entitled, Pugna porcorum, in which every word begins with P.—*Moreri.*

Placette (John de la), a protestant minister, was born at Pontac in Bearn, in 1639. By the revocation of the edict of Nantes he was obliged to retire to Denmark, from whence he removed to the Hague, and afterwards to Utrecht, where he died in 1718. He wrote 1. Moral Essays, 6 vols. 12mo.; 2. Treatise on Pride, 8vo.; 3. Another on Conscience, 8vo [This was translated into English by Basil Kennett]. 4. On Restitution; 5. On Good Works; 6. Christian Reflections on various subjects, &c. He also wrote against Bayle on the Origin of Evil, and the Trinity.—*Moreri.*

Plantin (Christopher), a celebrated printer, was born near Tours in 1514. He settled at Antwerp in 1555, and carried the printing art to perfection. He died in 1589. His editions are extremely valuable, though he was not a man of learning. His chief work is a polyglot.—*Ibid.*

Planudes (Maximus), a monk of Constantinople in the fourth century, who was sent by the emperor in the retinue of the ambassador to Venice, where he became so partial to the Latin church, that on his return he was sent to prison. To recover his liberty he wrote against that church. He was the author of a Life of Æsop, full of romantic tales, and gross anachronisms. He also published a collection of Greek epigrams under the title of Anthologia.—*Vossius de Script. Græc.*

Platina (Bartholomew Sacchi), was born in 1421, at Piadena, near Mantua. On going to Rome he was patronized by cardinal Bessarion, by whose means he obtained some benefices, and was appointed apostolical abbreviator, of which post he was deprived by Paul II. Platina wrote a smart letter to the pontiff, who sent him to prison and caused him to be tortured. Sixtus IV. made him librarian of the Vatican. He died of the plague in 1481. His History of the Popes was first printed at Venice in 1479, folio, in Latin. He also wrote a History of Mantua, the Life of Nerio Capponi; and other works printed together in Latin, in folio, 1572.—*Moreri.*

Plato, an illustrious philosopher, was born at Athens B.C. 429. His father was Ariston, a descendant of Solon, as his mother was from Codrus. His first master was Dionysius the grammarian; and afterwards he received instructions in gymnastic exercises from Ariston, the Argive, who gave him the name of Plato, on account of the breadth of his shoulders and the robustness of his person. His former name was Aristocles, which was that of his grandfather. He next applied to the study of music and poetry, and composed some pieces intended for the Olympic exercises; but on hearing Socrates discover a long discourse he burnt them, and became his disciple. Some of his epigrams however, are still preserved. He resided with Socrates eight years, during which he committed to writing a great part of his master's discourses, which he digested into philosophical conversations: but he made so many improvements on them, that Socrates hearing him one day repeat his Lysis, exclaimed "Ye Gods, how many fine things has this young man made me say which I never said?" On the death of his master, Plato left Athens and travelled into different countries in search of knowlege. At Cyrene he studied geometry and other parts of the mathematics; from thence he went into Egypt

r the appearance of a merchant, but in
y to converſe with the prieſts, and to
nformation of their religious myſteries.
ng reſided in Egypt a long time, and ad-
onſiderably to his mental riches, he vi-
Italy and ſettled at Tarentum, where
med an intimacy with Eurytus and Ar-
s. He afterwards made a voyage to
to obſerve the wonders of that iſland,
ularly mount Ætna. On his return
hens, he ſettled at a place in the neigh-
ood called the Academy, whence his
ophy was called the Academic. His
was now ſo great that Dionyſius, the
of Syracuſe, invited him to his court,
e freedom of his diſcourſe gave ſuch
that Dionyſius ordered him to be ſold
ſlave. His purchaſer was one Anni-
a native of Cyrene, who gave him his
, and he returned to Athens. At the
of Dionyſius the younger he once
nade a voyage to Sicily, where he was
d with great honour, but finding that
ice was not attended to by the tyrant,
noſe to copy after his father, he re-
to Athens, where he gained a number
owers. He preſerved his health by
ance and exerciſe to the age of 81,
B.C. 348. The philoſophy of Plato
blime, his morality ſo pure, and his
f the divine being and a future ſtate
, that he has been thought to have
nowlege of the Moſaic writings; a
ion which, conſidering his long reſi-
n Egypt, is not improbable. The
ions of his works are, that of Ste-
3 vols. folio, 1578; that of Ficinus
kfort, fol. 1602; and that of Deux
1788, 10 vols. 8vo. Dr. Clarke, of
ge, in 1803 brought from Greece a
. of the works of Plato on vellum.
ranſcribed by John the Calligrapher
eign of Leo, the ſon of Baſil. This
deſt Greek copy of Plato which is
—*Diog. Laert. Stanley's Hiſt. of Phi-*

TUS (Marcus Accius), a comic
s born at Sarſina, in Umbria, and he
the ſurname of Plautus from the ill
his feet. He ſettled at Rome,
is plays were performed with great
There is more intrigue and plot
ces than in thoſe of Terence. The
alſo is extremely natural and enter-
Only nineteen are extant. The
ons are that of Erneſt, Leipſic, 2
1760; and Glaſgow, 1763. Plau-
.C. 184.—*Biog. Claſſica.*

ORD (John), a writer on muſic,
in 1613. He kept a muſic-ſhop in
t, London, and publiſhed an In-
to the Skill of Muſic, 1655, and
rinted. He was alſo editor of the
ſalms and Hymns in Metre, with
l and proper tunes, 8vo.; and
Songs for the Theorbo-Lute, or
. He died in 1693.—*Hawkins.*

PLEMPIUS (Vopiſcus Fortunatus), a Phyſician, was born at Amſterdam in 1601. He took his doctor's degree at Bologna, after which he became profeſſor of medicine at Louvain, where he died in 1671. His works are; 1. Ophthalmographia, ſive, de Oculi fabrica, 4to.; 2. De affectibus capillorum et unguium natura; 3. De Togatorum valetudine tuenda; 4. Loimographia, ſive Tractatus de Peſte; 5. Antimus Coningius Peruviani pulveris defenſor, repulſus a Melippo Protymo. *Coningius* is the ſuppoſed name of Fabri, a jeſuit; *Protymus* is that which Plempius aſſumed, under which he endeavoured to diſcredit the bark.—*Moreri.*

PLINY (Caius Plinius Secundus), called the *elder*, was born at Verona of an illuſtrious family, and in his youth bore arms with reputation, after which he was admitted into the college of augurs. Veſpaſian appointed him governor of Spain, where he conducted himſelf with ſtrict intregrity, devoting the day to public affairs, and the night to ſtudy. His mind was ſtored with various knowlege, and he was an inquiſitive obſerver of the works of nature. To this ſpirit of curioſity he ſacrificed his life; for lying at Miſenum with a fleet which he commanded, he was ſurprized at an extraordinary cloud iſſuing from Veſuvius. He immediately put to ſea, and landed at the foot of the mountain to aſcertain the cauſe of the phænomenon; but the ſulphureous exhalation from the burning lava overcame him, and he was ſuffocated, A.D. 79. Of all the works of Pliny none remains but his Natural Hiſtory, which is a compilation of facts and obſervations, extremely curious and valuable. The beſt editions are that of Hardouin, at Paris, 1723, 3 vols. folio; and that of Brotier, 1779, ſix vols. 12mo. It has been tranſlated into Engliſh by Philemon Holland, folio.—*Voſſius.*

PLINY the *younger* (Cæcilius Plinius Secundus), was the nephew of the preceding, who adopted him for his ſon and heir. He had Quintilian for his maſter, and made ſo great a progreſs that at the age of nineteen he pleaded in the forum, with an eloquence equal to that of the greateſt orators of his time. When Trajan was elevated to the throne he conferred the conſular dignity on Pliny, who, at the deſire of the ſenate, pronounced that fine oration which is extant, entitled, the Panegyric on Trajan. He was ſome time after appointed governor of Pontus and Bithynia, where he aboliſhed the arbitrary impoſitions, and ſtopped the perſecution of the chriſtians, of whom he gave a liberal account to the emperor. After his return to Rome he went and ſettled at Comé, his native place, where he eſtabliſhed an academy and library for young men who had not the means of education. Pliny was the liberal patron of men of virtue and learning. For Quintilian he always retained the greateſt regard, and gave his daughter a handſome dowry on her marriage. Pliny died A.D.

113. Of the writings of this excellent writer, only his Epiſtles, and Panegyric on Trajan remain. He wrote the Hiſtory of his Own Times, of which Tacitus ſpeaks in high terms. The beſt editions of Pliny are that of Geſner, Leipſic, 1770; that of Paris by Barbou; the Variorum, 1669, 8vo.; the Elzevirs, 1640, 12mo. This laſt is rare —*Fabricius.*

PLOT (Robert), a learned antiquary and naturaliſt, was born at Borden in Kent, in 1641, and educated at Magdalen hall, and Univerſity college, Oxford, where he took his degree of LL D in 1671. He became ſecretary to the royal ſociety in 1682, and publiſhed their Tranſactions from number 143 to 166. He was appointed firſt keeper of the Aſhmolean muſeum, and profeſſor of chemiſtry at Oxford. Dr. Plot was alſo nominated hiſtoriographer to the king, and Mowbray herald extraordinary. He died in 1696. His works are, the Natural Hiſtories of Oxfordſhire and Staffordſhire, in folio; papers in the Philoſophical Tranſactions; and an Eſſay on the Origin of Springs, in Latin.—*Biog Brit.*

PLOTINUS, a platonic philoſopher, was born at Lycopolis, in Egypt. After ſtudying under Ammonius, he travelled into Perſia and India, where he acquired a great ſtock of knowlege. He ſerved in the army under Gordian, but when that emperor was ſlain Plotinus effected his eſcape, and went to Rome, where he opened a ſchool of philoſophy, and had many diſciples. He died in Campania in 270, aged 66. His works were publiſhed by Ficinus, at Baſil, folio, in 1580. —*Bayle. Stanley.*

PLOWDEN (Edmund), an eminent lawyer, was born in Shropſhire in 1517, and educated at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford, where he took his degrees in phyſic, which profeſſion he quitted for the law. His "Commentaries and Reports" are greatly eſteemed. He died in 1584.—*Wood.*

PLUCHE (Antony), a French writer, was born at Rheims in 1688. He received his education at his native place, where he became profeſſor of rhetoric and entered into orders. The intendant of Rouen, on the recommendation of Rollin, appointed him tutor to his ſon; and having diſcharged that truſt he went to Paris, where he taught geography and hiſtory. In 1749 he obtained the abbey of Valence St. Maur, where he died in 1761. His works are; 1. Spectacle de la Nature, 7 vols. 12mo. of which there are two Engliſh tranſlations. It is a performance of great excellence. 2. The Hiſtory of the Heavens, an enquiry into the origin of mythology and idolatry. This has alſo been tranſlated into Engliſh, in 2 vols. 12mo; 3. On the Mechaniſm of Languages, 12mo.; 4. Harmony of the Pſalms, and the Goſpels, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PLUKENET (Leonard), an eminent Engliſh botaniſt, was born in 1642, and is ſuppoſed to have received his education at Cambridge. He was doctor of phyſic, but notwithſtanding his great merit he was ſtrangely neglected till the cloſe of life, when he was appointed ſuperintendant of the garden at Hampton Court, and royal profeſſor of botany. He died about 1706. His Phytographia, publiſhed in four parts at different times, is an honourable proof of his abilities. He alſo publiſhed, 1. Almageſtum botanicum, 4to. 1696; 2. Almageſti Botanici Mantiſſa, 1700, 4to. In this work he is very ſevere on Sloane and Petiver. 3. Amaltheum Botanicum, 4to. 1705. In 1769 his works were reprinted in 4 volumes, to which in 1779 Dr. Giſeke of Hamburgh added a Linnean Index.—*Pulteney.*

PLUMIER (Charles), an eminent French botaniſt, was born at Marſeilles in 164[illegible]. He entered into the religious order of Minims, and ſtudied mathematics; but afterwards quitted that ſcience, and applied himſelf to natural hiſtory. Louis XIV. ſent him to America to collect plants uſeful in medicine, and he made three voyages for that purpoſe. The king rewarded him with a penſion, and appointed him his botaniſt. At the deſire of Fagon, he undertook a fourth voyage, but died as he was about to embark near Cadiz in 1706. His works are; 1. Nova Plantarum Americanarum genera, 4to.; 2. Deſcription of the Plants of America, folio; 3. Treatiſe on American Ferns, folio; 4. The Art of Turning, folio with plates; 5. Two Diſſertations on Cochineal, in the Journal des Savans.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PLUQUET (Francis-Andrew), a French writer, was born at Bajeux in 1716. He entered into orders and obtained a canonry which he quitted for the profeſſorſhip of hiſtory in the univerſity of Paris. He died of an apoplexy in 1790. His works are; 1. An Examination of Fataliſm, 3 vols. 12mo.; 2. Dictionary of Hereſies, 2 vols. 8vo.; 3. On Sociability, 2 vols. In this work Pluquet combats the opinion of Hobbes, and proves that man is beneficent and religious. 4. The claſſical Books of the Empire of China, 7 vols. 12mo.; 5. On Luxury, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PLUTARCH, a celebrated hiſtorian, was a native of Cheronea in Bœotia. He ſtudied philoſophy in the ſchool of Ammonius at Delphos; and ſo greatly was he eſteemed by his countrymen, that when but a young man he was aſſociated in a deputation to the proconſul of the province, on an important concern, which he diſcharged with honour. He afterwards travelled through Greece and into Egypt, and his obſervations in the latter country produced his treatiſe on Iſis and Oſiris. On viſiting Rome he was received with flattering marks of diſtinction by Trajan, who raiſed him to the conſular dignity, and appointed him governor of Illyria. After the death of his patron

tarch returned to Cheronea, where he
at an advanced age, A. D. 140. He
two ſons, Plutarch and Lamprias The
wrote a memoir of his father, and pub-
d an account of his writings, which
numerous. The moſt celebrated of
works are; his Lives of Illuſtrious Men,
delineating which he has ſhewn great
artiality, an abhorrence of tyranny and
, and an accurate acquaintance with the
an mind. His Morals alſo contain
y valuable obſervations and curious nar-
es. The beſt editions of his works are,
of Henry Stephens, Greek and Latin,
2, quarto; that of Mauſſac, 1624,
ols. folio; and that of London, 1729,
ls. 4to. His Lives have been tranſlated
Engliſh by Dryden, and by Langhorne.
Morals have alſo been tranſlated into
iſh.—*Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.*

LUVINEL (Antony), a native of Dau-
y, was the firſt who opened a riding
ol in France. Henry IV. appointed
his grand equerry and chamberlain,
ſent him ambaſſador to Holland. He
at Paris in 1620. He wrote a Treatiſe
he Art of Riding, folio.—*Moreri.*

OCOCKE (Edward), a learned divine,
born at Oxford in 1604. At the age of
teen he was entered of Magdalen hall,
whence he removed to Corpus Chriſti
ge, where he obtained a fellowſhip.
628 he entered into orders, and was ap-
ted chaplain to the Engliſh factory at
po. While there he improved himſelf
e oriental languages, which he had be-
ſtudied at the univerſity. He was alſo
oyed by archbiſhop Laud in purchaſing
nt manuſcripts and coins; and that
te having founded an Arabic lecture at
rd, appointed Mr. Pococke the firſt
ſſor. He returned home in 1636; but
wards made another voyage to the Eaſt,
ompany with Mr. Greaves, and conti-
there four years. On his arrival in
and he found his patron in the Tower,
the kingdom in confuſion. In 1643
was preſented by his college to the
ry of Childrey in Berkſhire. In 1648
as nominated to the Hebrew profeſſor-
with the prebend of Chriſtchurch an-
d, but he was deprived by the parlia-
for not taking the engagement. How-
he ſtill continued his Arabic lectures,
ubliſhed the ſame year his Specimen
riæ Arabum. In 1651 he was one of
concerned in preparing the intended
n of the Polyglot Bible. At the re-
ion he recovered his canonry and He-
profeſſorſhip, and took his doctor's
e; but never obtained any other pre-
nt. He died in 1691. His other
are, 1. Porta Moſis, or the ſix Pre-
y Diſcourſes of Moſes Maimonides;
e Annals of Eutychius; 3. Abul Fe-
Hiſtoria Dynaſtarum, 4to.; 4. Com-
aries on Micah, Malachi, Hoſea, and
Joel, folio; 5. a Syriac Verſion of the 2d Epiſtle of St. Peter, the 2d and 3d of John, and that of Jude; 6. Letters between him and ſeveral learned men, publiſhed by Mr. Twells in 2 vols. folio, 1740. His ſon, *Edward* Pococke, publiſhed under his father's direction an Arabic piece, entitled, *Philoſophus Autodidactus: ſive Epiſtola Abu Jaafir Ebn Tophail de Hai Ebn Yokhdan.*—*Biog. Brit.*

POCOCKE (Richard), an eminent prelate, was born at Southampton in 1704. He was educated at Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree in laws in 1733, after which he went to the eaſt, where he travelled five years. On his return to England he became chaplain to lord Cheſterfield, and when that nobleman was viceroy of Ireland, he conferred on Dr. Pococke the archdeaconry of Dublin. He was afterwards promoted to the biſhopric of Oſſory, from whence he was tranſlated to Meath in 1765; but died the ſame year of an apoplexy. His Travels, in 3 vols. folio, are very valuable.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

POERSON (Charles Francis), a painter, was born at Paris in 1653, and died in 1725. He excelled in hiſtory and portrait, and was director of the French academy at Rome. His father, who died in 1660, was a native of Lorraine, and alſo a good artiſt.—*D'Argenville.*

POGGIO BRACCIOLINI (John Francis), a learned Italian, was born at Terra Nova, in the territory of Florence, in 1380. He ſtudied Latin under John de Ravenna, and Greek under Emanuel Chryſoloras. He is alſo ſaid to have made a progreſs in Hebrew; but this is not certain. His merits procured him the office of ſecretary to the popes; and while he was at the council of Conſtance he was employed in ſearching for ancient manuſcripts in that city, of which he diſcovered ſeveral. To the honour of his humanity he felt great compaſſion for Jerom of Prague, and wrote a letter in his favour, but without effect. From Conſtance, Poggio came to England, where he continued ſome time, and then returned to Rome; but in 1435 he ſettled at Florence and married. He alſo became ſecretary to that republic, and died there in 1459. His principal works are, 1. Funeral Orations; 2. Hiſtory of Florence, Latin, 4to.; 3. De Varietate Fortunæ, 4to.; 4. Epiſtles; 5. Facetiæ; this is a collection of witticiſms; 6. a Latin tranſlation of Diodorus Siculus; 7. ſeveral ancient writers diſcovered by him, particularly Quintilian, Ammianus, Marcellinus, &c. His ſon *James* tranſlated his father's Hiſtory of Florence into Italian; alſo the Life of Cyrus, from the Greek; and other works. He was put to death for being concerned in the conſpiracy of the Pazzi in 1478.—*Tiraboſchi. Life of Poggio by Shepherd.*

POILLY (Francis), a French engraver,

was born at Abbeville in 1622. Peter Duret was his master; and after improving himself at Rome he was made engraver to the king. He died at Paris in 1693. His plates are neat and accurate. His brother *Nicolas* was also a good engraver of portraits. He died in 1696.—*Nouv. Dict.*

Poinsinet (Anthony Alexander Henry), a dramatic writer, was born at Fontainbleau in 1735, and was drowned in Spain in 1769. He wrote comic operas, which possess no other merit than the music.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Poiret (Peter), a protestant minister, was born at Metz in 1646. He studied at Heidelberg, and in 1674 obtained a pastoral charge at Anweil. By reading the works of madame Bourignon and other mystics, a complete change was wrought in his mind, and he retired to Rheinsberg in Holland, where he died in 1719. His works are, 1. Cogitationes Rationales de Deo, anima, et malo; 2. the Divine Economy, 7 vols. 8vo.; this has been translated into English; 3. Peace of Good Souls, 12mo.; 4. Solid Principles of the Christian Religion; 5. Theology of the Heart, 2 vols. 12mo.; 6. De eruditione triplici, 2 vols, 4to.; 7. Life of Madame Bourignon prefixed to her works.—*Niceron.*

Poirier (Germain), was born at Paris in 1724. He was of the order of benedictines of St. Maur, which he quitted in 1769, and died in 1803. Poirier was one of the writers of the Art of Verifying Dates; and he undertook in conjunction with Precieux the 18th volume of the Collection of the Histories of Gaul and France, begun by Bouquet.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Pois (Anthony le), physician to Charles III. duke of Lorraine, was well versed in antiquities, and died at Nancy in 1578. He was the author of a Discourse upon Medals and Ancient Engravings, 4to. 1579. His brother Nicholas was an able physician, and had a son named Charles in the same line, who died in 1655. These two called themselves in Latin *Pisones*. They wrote some pieces which Boerhaave published at Leyden, in 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

Poisson (Nicholas Joseph), a priest of the oratory, who was the intimate friend of Descartes, and superior of the house of Vendome. He died in 1710. His works are, 1. Delectus Auctorum Ecclesiæ universalis, *seu*, nova gemma conciliorum, 2 vols. folio; 2. Remarks on Descartes's Discourses of Method, Mechanics, and Music; 3. Account of his Travels in Italy; 4. a Treatise on Benefices; 5. another on the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church.—*Moreri.*

Poisson (Raymond), a comedian and dramatic writer, was born at Paris, and became gentleman of the chamber to the duke de Crequi, whose service he quitted for the stage. He died in 1690. His pieces are, the Baron de la Crasse, and the Good Soldier, comedies; the Fool of Quality; and some others published at Paris in 2 vols. 12mo. His nephew *Philip Poisson*, who died in 1743, was the author of six comedies, printed in 2 vols.—*Ibid.*

Poissonnier (Peter-Isaac), professor of physic at Paris, was born at Dijon, in 1720. He was one of the first who read chemical lectures in the capital; and in 1758 was sent by the government to Petersburgh at the request of the empress Elizabeth, who was then in an ill state of health. On his return to France he received several marks of distinction, and was admitted a member of the academy of sciences. In the revolution he was thrown into prison, but was released after the fall of Robespierre. He died in 1797. His works are, 1. a Course of Surgery, 8vo.; 2. on the Means of rendering Sea-water potable; 3. on the Fevers of St. Domingo; 4. on the Diseases of Seamen, 2 vols. 8vo.; 5. Abridgement of Anatomy, 2 vols 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Poivre (N.), a French naturalist, was born at Lyons in 1719. He entered into the congregation of missionaries, and was sent to China, where he was imprisoned two years. In his passage to Europe the vessel was attacked by the English, and Poivre had his arm carried off, on which he quitted the ecclesiastical state. The India company sent him in 1749 to open a commercial establishment in Cochin China, and he was also appointed intendant of the isles of France and Bourbon, where he introduced the bread-fruit tree, and other valuable plants. Poivre returned to his own country, and died at Lyons in 1786. He wrote, 1. the Voyage of a Philosopher, 12mo.; 2. on the Dying of Silks; 3. on the History and Manners of China, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Poland. This country was formerly inhabited by the Vandals. In 694 Lechus, the first duke, began his reign. In the year 1000 it became a kingdom under Boleslaus, whose successor added Red Russia to his dominions by marriage in 1059. In 1384 Poland was converted to Christianity by means of the king Jagello. The crown continued hereditary in that prince's family till 1572, after which it became elective; and occasioned many contentions and wars till 1795, when Poland was partitioned between Russia, Austria, and Prussia.—*Univ. Hist.*

Pole (Reginald), cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of Richard Pole, lord Montague, cousin-german to Henry VII. and of Margaret daughter to George duke of Clarence, younger brother of Edward IV. He was born at Stourton in Staffordshire, in 1500. At the age of twelve he was elected of Magdalen college, Oxford, where he made a considerable progress in learning. In 1517 he obtained a

bend in the cathedral of Salisbury, and years after the deanry of Exeter. About s time he went to Italy for improvement, had a liberal establishment from his re- ion Henry VIII. He returned to Eng- d in 1525, and was held in great fa- ur by the king on account of his en- ing manners and accomplishments. But en that monarch avowed his design of orcing his queen, Pole opposed it, and nt to Italy. Henry having assumed the remacy over the church, and caused . Sampson to write a defence of that title, t the book to Pole, who returned an wer to it under the title *Pro Unitate Ecclesiastica*. This gave such offence that his ferments and pensions were taken from n; but he was abundantly compensated the pope and emperor. The former made a cardinal in 1536, and appointed him ncio to France and Flanders. At home, wever, he was declared a traitor, and a ce was set upon his head. He was one of legates at the council of Trent, where attended as long as his health permitted. the death of Paul III. he was twice cted to succeed him, but refused the dig- y. Queen Mary was no sooner settled on throne than Pole was appointed legate reduce England to the papal see; but be- e he set out, the act of attainder which been passed against him was repealed. arrived in 1554, and was magnificently eived and lodged in the palace at Lam- h. Shortly after he met the parliament, pronounced the papal absolution of the gdom. The day after the death of Cran- r he took upon him the title of archbi- p of Canterbury, having been promoted that dignity some time before He was elected chancellor of both universities, ich he visited by commission. He be- ved with moderation to the protestants, was displeased with the conduct of Gar- er and the other persecuting prelates. survived queen Mary only sixteen hours, ng at Lambeth of an ague Nov. 18, 1558. sides his book against Henry VIII. and his ence of it, he wrote several pieces in fa- ur of the papal authority, and the doc- nes of the church of Rome.—*Biog. Brit.*

POLEMBERG (Cornelius), an eminent nter, was born at Utrecht in 1586. At invitation of Charles I. he visited Eng- d, where he painted several cabinet tures of exquisite beauty. His land- pes are particularly fine. On the dis- bances breaking out between the king parliament he returned to Utrecht, ere he died in 1660.—*D'Argenville. Felibien. Pilkington.*

POLEMON, a Greek philosopher, was n at Oeta, in the territory of Athens, in his youth led a dissolute life. Passing the school of Xenocrates one day, in- med with wine, he entered, in order to icule the philosopher. But the discourse Xenocrates on the misery of intemperance, had such an effect that Polemon became his disciple and successor. He died B. C. 270. After his change he drank nothing but water during the rest of his life. There was an orator of this name who lived in the reign of Trajan, and left Orations, which were printed in Greek and Latin at Toulouse in 1637, 8vo.—*Diog. Laert. Moreri.*

POLENI (John, marquis), was born at Padua in 1683, and died in that city in 1761. He was professor of astronomy and mathematics in that university, and after gaining the prize three times of the academy of sciences at Paris, was elected a member in 1739. He was also a fellow of the royal society of London, and other learned bodies. He excelled in hydraulic architecture, and was employed by several states in the construction of waterworks. He was also well skilled in civil architecture, and corresponded with the greatest mathematicians in Europe. The marquis added to his other accomplishments a great knowledge of antiquities, as appears from his Supplement to Grævius and Gronovius's Collections, 5 vols. folio, 1737, Venice.—*Tiraboschi.*

POLI (Martin), a chemist, was born at Lucca in 1662. He studied at Rome, where he made several discoveries, particularly one of a very destructive nature in military operations, which he communicated to Louis XIV. who liberally rewarded him, but charged him to bury the secret, as the means of destroying life were already sufficiently numerous. Poli was admitted an associate of the academy of sciences. He died in 1714. He wrote a Treatise in Defence of Acids, entitled *Il trionfo degli Acidi.*—*Ibid.*

POLIDORO DA CARAVAGGIO, a painter, so called from the name of a village in the duchy of Milan, where he was born in 1495. He was employed at the Vatican in preparing stucco for the painters, from whom he learnt the principles of their art, and made such a rapid improvement as to be employed in ornamenting most of the public buildings in Rome. He was murdered by his servant for the sake of his money in 1543.—*De Piles.*

POLIER (Charles de), was born at Lausanne in 1753. He was educated at the university of Gottingen, on leaving which he obtained a lieutenancy in a Swiss regiment in the French service, but soon resigned it and returned to Lausanne, where he formed an acquaintance with lord Tyrone, who employed him as tutor to his children. These pupils he accompanied to England, and settled with them at Manchester, of the society at which place he became a member. M. de Polier died at lord Tyrone's seat near Waterford in 1782. He has some ingenious papers in the first volume of the Transactions of the Manchester Society, where also is a Memoir of him written by Dr. Percival.

Polignac (Melchior de), a celebrated cardinal, was born at Puy-en-Velay in 1661, of a very ancient family in Languedoc. He received his education at Paris, where he defended the philoſophy of Ariſtotle and that of Deſcartes at the ſame time with great ingenuity. The cardinal de Bouillon took him to Rome, where he was employed in ſeveral important concerns. In the diſputes between the pope and the court of France Polignac rendered great ſervice by bringing about a reconciliation. Louis XIV. ſent him ambaſſador to Poland to procure the election of the prince of Conti after the death of John Sobieſki. In this he failed, and on his return to France was for ſome time in diſgrace. He afterwards recovered the royal favour, and in 1709 was employed as one of the plenipotentiaries in the conferences at Getruydenberg for negotiating a peace, and in 1712 he aſſiſted in the ſame capacity at the treaty of Utrecht. A little before this pope Clement XI. had conferred on him the dignity of cardinal. After the death of Louis XIV. he was exiled to his abbey of Anchin, and was not recalled till 1721. In 1726 he was made archbiſhop of Auch, and in 1732 commander of the order of the Holy Ghoſt. He died at Paris in 1741. Cardinal Polignac wrote an excellent Latin poem entitled, *Anti-Lucretius, ſeu, de Deo & Natura*, lib. ix. 8vo. and 12mo.—*Life by Faucher, 2 vols. Paris*, 1777.

Poliniere (Peter), a French mathematician, was born at Coulonce, near Vire, in 1671. He ſtudied in the college of Harcourt at Paris, where he took his degree of doctor in medicine. He was the firſt who read lectures on experimental philoſophy in that capital, and in the preſence of the king. He died in 1734. His works are, 1. Elements of Mathematics; 2. Treatiſe on Experimental Philoſophy, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Politi (Alexander), a learned Italian, was born at Florence in 1679. He entered into orders, and became ſucceſſively profeſſor of rhetoric, philoſophy, and divinity, at Genoa, from whence in 1733 he removed to Piſa, where he was profeſſor of Greek and eloquence. He died there in 1752. His principal work is an edition of Euſtathius's Commentary on Homer, with a Latin verſion and notes, 5 vols. folio. He alſo publiſhed a corrected edition of the Roman Martyrology, folio; Diſcourſes in the academy of Piſa, &c.—*Hiſt. Lit. Ital.*

Politian (Angelo), was born at Monte Pulciano in Tuſcany in 1454. His real name was Angelo Baſſi. Andronicus of Theſſalonica was his maſter, under whom he acquired a great knowlege of the Greek language. His poetical talents recommended him to the patronage of Lorenzo and Julian de Medici, the former of whom made him tutor to his children. Politian diſcharged his truſt ſo well as to be appointed profeſſor of Greek and Latin at Florence. He died of grief on account of the baniſhment of the Medici family, in 1494. Picus Mirandula was his moſt intimate friend. Politian wrote, 1. the Hiſtory of the Confederacy of Pazzi; 2. a Latin tranſlation of Herodian; 3. Greek Epigrams; 4. Latin Epiſtles; 5. Bucolic Poems; 6. a Treatiſe on Anger, &c. His works were printed in 1550, 3 vols. 8vo. and at Baſil in 1553, folio.—*Life by Mencke*, 1736, *4to.*

Pollio (Caius Aſinius), a Roman conſul and orator, who gained a great reputation in the reign of Auguſtus, by his military exploits and his writings. Virgil and Horace were his intimate friends, and have immortalized his name in their works. He wrote tragedies, orations, and a hiſtory, which are loſt. He is ſaid to have formed the firſt public library at Rome. Pollio died at Freſcati A. D. 4, aged 80.—*Voſſius de Poet. Lat.*

Pollux (Julius), a Greek author, was born at Naucrates in Egypt, and flouriſhed in the reign of the emperor Commodus, to whom he was preceptor, and for whoſe uſe he compoſed an "Onomaſticon," a Greek vocabulary.—*Voſſius.*

Polyænus, a Macedonian, who wrote Stratagems of War, dedicated to the emperors Antoninus and Verus. There are ſeveral editions of this book in Greek and Latin; the beſt is that of Mavicius, 8vo. 1691.—*Voſſ. de Scrip. Græc. & Fabricius.*

Polybius, a Greek hiſtorian, was born at Megalopolis, in the Peloponneſus, about 203 B. C. His father, Lycortas, was governor of Achæa, and was diſtinguiſhed by his virtues. He taught his ſon the principles of philoſophy and policy, and Philopœmen was his inſtructor in the art of war. Polybius diſplayed great ſkill and courage in ſeveral expeditions during the war between the Romans and Perſeus king of Macedon. When that monarch was defeated, Polybius was taken priſoner, and ſent to Rome, where he gained the friendſhip of Scipio, whom he accompanied to the ſiege of Carthagena, and to that of Numantium. Polybius on the death of Scipio was greatly afflicted, and retired to a private ſtate. He died B. C. 121, of a wound received by a fall from his horſe. Part only of his Univerſal Hiſtory of his own time, in Greek, remains. The firſt edition is that of Rome, 1473, folio; and the beſt thoſe of Caſaubon, fol. Paris, 1609; and Amſterdam, cum notis variorum, 3 vols. 8vo. 1670. Polybius has been well tranſlated into Engliſh by Hampton.—*Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.*

Polycarp (Saint), biſhop of Smyrna, and a martyr of the Chriſtian church, was the diſciple of St. John the evangeliſt. He made a journey to Rome, A. D. 160, to ſettle the controverſy reſpecting the proper time for the celebration of Eaſter. On his return to Smyrna he was condemned to the flames by the pro-conſul, but eſcaped unhurt; his perſecutor then demanded of him, whether he would abjure Chriſt, to whom

he anſwered, "Eighty-ſix years have I ſerved him, and received nothing but good, how then would you have me now to renounce him?" On this he was pierced through with a ſword, at the age of 95. in the year 166. His martyrdom is affectingly related in a letter from the church of Smyrna to the churches of Pontus; and there is alſo extant an Epiſtle of Polycarp's to the Philippians, publiſhed by Uſher with thoſe of Ignatius, 1647, 4to. It has been tranſlated into Engliſh by Dr. Wake, 8vo. 1705.—*Dupin. Baillet Cave.*

Polycletus, a ſculptor of Sicyone, in the Peloponneſus, who lived B. C. 232, and was conſidered the firſt of artiſts, Phidias being eſteemed the ſecond. It is reported, that Polycletus, by way of convicting the critics, exhibited a ſtatue for public animadverſion, offering to correct the faults that ſhould be noticed. On producing it a ſecond time amended exactly according to the errors which had been pointed out, he placed by it another formed according to his own judgment. The obſervers unanimouſly approved this laſt, and cenſured the former; on which Polycletus ſaid, "That which you condemn is *your own work*; that which you admire is *mine*."—*Plin. Nat. Hiſt.*

Polydore-Virgil, an hiſtorian, was born at Urbino in Italy, and viſited England in the ſuite of cardinal Corneto, the pope's legate. Henry VIII. was ſo pleaſed with his wit and addreſs that he gave him the archdeaconry of Wells; in return for which he wrote the Hiſtory of England in Latin, more elegant than faithful. It was printed at Baſil in 1534, folio. Polydore having a difference with cardinal Wolſey returned to his own country, where he died in 1555. His other works are, 1. De Inventoribus Rerum, 12mo.; 2. Treatiſe on Prodigies, folio; 3. Adagiorum, or Proverbs; 4. Corrections of Gildas.—*Bayle.*

Polygnotus, a Greek painter of Rhodes, who is celebrated for a picture of the battle of Marathon, which was fixed on a portico at Athens, and is ſaid to have reſiſted the effects of the weather for many centuries. Pliny and Quintilian ſpeak highly of his powers.

Pombal (Sebaſtian Joſeph Carvalho, marquis de), a ſtateſman, was born 1699, at Soure in Portugal. He ſtudied in the univerſity of Coimbra, after which he ſerved ſome time in the army, but being diſguſted with a military life, he retired to his eſtate. In 1745 he was ſent ambaſſador to Vienna, where he married the counteſs Daun, a relation of the famous marſhal of that name. In 1750 he was appointed ſecretary for foreign affairs, and had the principal ſhare in the adminiſtration. He diſplayed great talent, encouraged agriculture and commerce, placed the marine on a reſpectable footing, and inſtituted ſeveral excellent regulations; but he diſgraced his public acts by his avarice. However he procured great honour by his conduct after the earthquake which deſtroyed Liſbon in 1755. By his means the city was ſpeedily reſtored, and the public calamity relieved. But his influence at court created him many enemies; and at length a conſpiracy was formed againſt him and the king, which was diſcovered, and the authors and agents ſeverely puniſhed. Being ſuſpicious that the jeſuits were concerned in this plot, he cauſed them to be expelled the kingdom. On the death of Joſeph II. in 1777, the power of Pombal was deſtroyed, and he fell into diſgrace, and died in exile on his eſtate in 1782.—*Memoirs of the M. de Pombal*, 4 *vols.* 1783.

Pomet (Peter), a druggiſt of Paris, where he acquired a conſiderable fortune. He was ſuperintendant of the royal phyſic garden, and formed a catalogue of its contents; but the work which does him the greateſt credit is a Hiſtory of Drugs, of which his ſon Joſeph Pomet publiſhed an improved edition in 1735, in 2 vols. 4to. The firſt was printed in 1694, folio. The author died in 1699.—*Moreri.*

Pomey (Francis), a jeſuit of Lyons, who publiſhed, 1 a Dictionary, French and Latin, 4to.; 2. Flos Latinitatis; 3. Indiculus Univerſalis, French and Latin; 4. Libitina, or a Treatiſe on the Funerals of the Ancients; 5. Pantheum Myſticum, 8vo.; this is a good work on Heathen Mythology, of which Andrew Tooke gave an Engliſh tranſlation without acknowlegement; 6. Novus Rhetoricæ Candidatus, 12mo. He died in 1673, aged 55.—*Moreri.*

Pomfret (John), an Engliſh poet and divine, was born about 1667, at Luton, in Bedfordſhire, and educated at Cambridge. On entering into orders, he obtained the living of Malden, in Bedfordſhire. He died of the ſmall-pox in 1703. On account of a paſſage in his poem entitled the Choice, biſhop Compton, of London, was for ſome time very much prejudiced againſt him. In his piece entitled Cruelty and Luſt, he has related the ſtory of colonel Kirk in a very affecting manner. His poems poſſeſs merit, and were once very popular.—*Johnſon's Poets.*

Pompadour (Jane-Antoinette Poiſſon, marchioneſs of), miſtreſs of Louis XV. was the daughter of a corn-dealer, and the wife of Etoile, nephew of the farmer-general Normand Tournehem. The king being hunting in the foreſt of Senar, on the borders of which Tournehem had an eſtate, had an opportunity purpoſely afforded him of ſeeing madame Poiſſon, with whoſe charms he was immediately enamoured. She was created marchioneſs of Pompadour in 1745, and acquired a complete aſcendancy over the heart of Louis till her death in 1764, at the age of 44. She was a liberal encourager of the arts, and of men of genius. The marchioneſs is ſtated in her memoirs to have had a conſider-

able concern in the political affairs of her time, particularly the war of 1756.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Pompey, the *Great*, born B. C. 106, was the ſon of Pompey, an able general, under whom he learnt the art of war, and with ſuch ſucceſs that at the age of twenty-three he raiſed three legions with which he joined Sylla. Three years afterwards he recovered Sicily and Africa; and became ſo great a favourite with the army that Sylla recalled him. He obeyed the mandate, though his ſoldiers wiſhed him to reſiſt the orders of the dictator. Sylla received him with expreſſions of friendſhip, and ſaluted him with the appellation of the *Great*. He alſo obtained the honours of a triumph. After the death of Sylla, Pompey compelled Lepidus to quit Rome, and he finiſhed the war in Spain againſt Sertorius; for which he obtained a ſecond triumph, B. C. 73; and at the ſame time was elected conſul. In his conſulate he reſtored the tribunes, exterminated the pirates, gained great advantages over Tigranes and Mithridates, and made numerous conqueſts in the Eaſt. After theſe exploits he entered Rome as a private citizen, and was honoured with a third triumph. But his glory procured him many enemies, to counteract whom he joined with Craſſus and Cæſar in forming the firſt triumvirate, B. C. 60. To ſtrengthen this alliance he married Julia, daughter of Cæſar; but theſe two great men became rivals in conſequence of Pompey's being created ſole conſul, B. C. 52. On the death of Julia he married Cornelia, daughter of Metellus Scipio, whom he aſſociated with him in the conſulate. Cæſar held the government of Gaul, when the ſenate, at the ſolicitation of Pompey, paſſed a decree, commanding him to quit the army, on pain of being declared an enemy to his country. War now broke out between the two parties, who encountered each other on the plains of Pharſalia, where Pompey was defeated, and fled, but was aſſaſſinated by two of his officers, on board of the veſſel in which he made his eſcape, B. C. 49. He left two ſons, *Cneius*, who was ſlain in the battle of Munda, and *Sextus*, who was put to death by Antony, B. C. 35.—*Plutarch.*

Pompignan (John James le France, marquis of), was born at Montauban in 1709. He gained a great reputation by his tragedy of Dido, acted in 1734. He was admitted a member of the French academy in 1760, on which occaſion he had the courage to deliver an inaugural diſcourſe in defence of Chriſtianity, which drew upon him a number of ſatires and lampoons from Voltaire and the other infidels of that ſociety. The marquis died at his caſtle of Pompignan in 1784. His works have been publiſhed in 6 vols. 8vo. They conſiſt of dramatic pieces, ſacred odes, moral diſcourſes, a tranſlation of the Georgics, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Pompignan (John-George le Franc de), brother of the above, was born at Montauban in 1715. He was educated for the church, and ſucceſſively became biſhop of Puy, and archbiſhop of Vienne. In 1789 he was deputed a member of the conſtituent aſſembly by the province of Dauphiny, and the ſame year he received a letter from the pope, exhorting him to oppoſe all innovations in the church. He died in 1790. He wrote, Critical Eſſay on the preſent ſtate of the Republic of Letters; on the Secular Authority in matters of Religion; Scepticiſm convicted by the Prophecies; Religion avenged on Incredulity by Incredulity itſelf; Letters from a Biſhop, 2 vols; and ſeveral paſtoral letters, and other pieces.—*Ibid.*

Pomponatius (Peter), was born at Mantua in 1462. He taught philoſophy at Padua and other cities in Italy with extraordinary reputation. In his book "De Immortalitate Animæ," printed at Bologna in 1516, he maintained that a future ſtate was no part of the Ariſtotelian philoſophy, but a matter of religious faith. This poſition occaſioned a violent controverſy, and Pomponatius, though ſupported by Cardinal Bembo, was regarded as an atheiſt. He died in 1525. The works of Pomponatius were printed at Venice, in folio, in 1525.—*Niceron. Bayle. Tiraboſchi.*

Pomponius Lætus (Julius), a name given to *Peter of Calabria*, who was born in 1425, at Amendolara in Calabria. He went to Rome, where he was diſtinguiſhed for his talents, till he was falſely accuſed of conſpiring againſt pope Paul II. He then retired to Venice; but after the death of that pontiff he returned to Rome, where he became ſuſpected of atheiſm, on account of his enthuſiaſm for the ancient philoſophy. He died in 1495. His works are: 1. The Lives of the Cæſars, fol.; 2. De exortu Mahumedis, fol.; 3. De Sacerdotiis, de Legibus, &c. 4to.; 4. De Romanæ urbis Vetuſtate, 4to.; 5. Vita Statii Poetæ et Patris ejus; De Arte Grammaticæ; 6 editions of Salluſt, Pliny the younger, and ſome of the works of Cicero; 7. Commentaries on Quintilian, Columella, Virgil, &c.—*Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat. Niceron.*

Pona (John Baptiſt), a critical writer and poet, was born at Verona, and died there in the flower of his age in 1588. His works are: 1. Diatribe de rebus Philoſophicis, 1590; 2. Latin Poems; 3. Il Tirreno, a paſtoral. His brother, *John* Pona, was an able botaniſt and apothecary at Verona; he wrote, Plantæ quæ in Baldo monte reperiuntur, 4to. 1595, and reprinted in the Hiſtoria rariorum Stirpium of Charles de l'Ecluſe at Antwerp, 1601, folio. Pona was alſo the author of a Treatiſe, entitled, *Del vero Balſamo degli Antichi*, Venice, 1623, 4to. He is not to be confounded with *Francis* Pona, a native of Verona, and a phyſician, who died in 1652. He wrote Medicina Animæ, 4to.; La Lucerna di Eureta Miſoſcolo, 4to.; Saturnalia, 8vo.; Ormonde, and Meſſalina, romances; tragedies

d comedies; Galleria delle Donne cele-
i; Adamo, Poëma; Della contraria forza
due belliocchi.—*Tiraboſchi.*

PONS (John Francis de), a French writer,
as born of a noble family at Marly, in
583. He obtained a canonry in the colle-
ate church of Chaumont, which he after-
ards renounced and went to reſide at Paris,
here he zealouſly defended de la Mothe
quinſt madame Dacier. He died in 1732.
e wrote, a New Syſtem of Education; and
ur Diſſertations on Languages, which with
her pieces were printed together.—*Nouv.*
Hiſt.

PONT-DE-VESLE (Anthony de Ferriol,
unt de), a French dramatic writer, was
orn in 1697, and died at Paris in 1774.
e was governor of Pont de Veſle, and in-
ndant-general of the marine. He wrote
e Complaiſant, a comedy; the Coxcomb
uniſhed; the Sleep-walker, a farce; Son-
ets and fugitive pieces. His uncle *Ferriol*,
mbaſſador to Conſtantinople, painted ſome
ne pictures of the coſtume of the Turks,
which engravings were publiſhed in 1715,
lio.—*Ibid.*

PONTANUS (John Jovian), a learned
riter, was born at Cerreto in 1426. He
ttled at Naples, and became preceptor to
lphonſus the younger, king of Arragon,
ho having revolted againſt his father, a re-
nciliation was effected between them by
ontanus. Not being rewarded agreeable to
is merit, he vented his reſentment in a dia-
ogue on Ingratitude. He died in 1503. He
rote the Hiſtory of the Wars of Ferdinand
and John of Anjou, printed at Baſil in
556, 4 vols. 8vo. His other works were
ubliſhed at Venice, in 3 vols 4to. His
oems are indecent.—*Niceron. Tiraboſchi.*

PONTANUS or DUPONT (Peter), a gram-
arian of Bruges, who was blind from the
ge of three years, yet acquired a great reputa-
on as teacher of the belles lettres at Pa-
is. He wrote Treatiſes on Rhetoric and
erſification. He flouriſhed at the begin-
ing of the 16th century.—*Moreri*

PONTANUS (James), a jeſuit of Bohemia,
ho died at Augſburg it 1626, aged 84. He
rote, Inſtitutiones Poeticæ, 8vo.; Com-
entaries upon Ovid and Virgil: and Tranſ-
ations of ſeveral Greek authors in proſe and
erſe.—*Ibid*

PONTANUS (John Iſaac), hiſtoriographer
o the king of Denmark, was born in that
ingdom of a Dutch family in 1591. He
rote, Hiſtoria Urbis et Rerum Amſteloda-
enſium, folio, 1611; Itineriarum Galliæ
arbonenſis, 1606; Rerum Danicarum
Hiſtoria, una cum chorographica ejuſdem
egni urbiumque deſcriptione, folio, 1631;
Diſceptationes chorographicæ de Rheni di-
ortiis atque oſtiis et accolis Populis, adverſus
. Cluverum, 8vo.; Obſervationes in Trac-
atum de Globis Cœleſti et Terreſtri, 8vo;
Diſcuſſiones Hiſtoricæ, 8vo. [This book
as written againſt Selden's famous treatiſe
n the ſea.] Hiſtoria Geldrica, folio; Life
of Frederick II. King of Denmark; Hiſto-
ria Ulrica, folio, &c. He died at Harder-
wyk in 1640.—*Moreri.*

PONTCHASTEAU (Sebaſtian-Joſeph du
Cambont, baron de), a near relation of car-
dinal Richelieu, was born in 1634. He re-
nounced the world and retired to the congre-
gation of Port Royal, of which he became
gardener. In 1679 he went to Rome, and
afterwards entered the abbey of Orval; but
died at Paris, whither he had gone on ſome
works of charity, in 1699. He wrote, On
the Cultivation of Fruit-trees, 12mo.; On
the Moral Practice of the Jeſuits; Letter to
Pereſixe, &c.—*Ibid.*

PONTEDERA (Julius), an Italian botaniſt,
was born at Vicenza, in 1688. In the early
part of his life he evinced a diſpoſition for
thoſe purſuits which have immortalized his
name. He became profeſſor of botany at Pa-
dua, and ſuperintendant of the botanic garden
there. He was alſo a member of the acade-
my of inſcriptions and belles-lettres at Paris.
He died in 1757. His principal work is his
Compendium tabularum Botanicarum, in
quo plantæ 272 ab eo in Italia nuper detectæ
recenſentur, Patavii, 1718, in 4to.—*Ibid.*

PONTOPPIDAN (Eric), a Daniſh divine,
was born in the iſle of Fuhnen, and preferred
to the biſhopric of Drontheim, in Norway,
where he died in 1678, aged 62. He pub-
liſhed ſome learned works, particularly a
grammar of the Daniſh language. His ne-
phew, *Eric Pontoppidan*, became biſhop of
Bergen, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a Hiſtory
of the Reformation in Denmark, folio; and
another of Norway, which laſt has been tranſ-
lated into Engliſh. He died about 1750.—
Moreri.

PONTORMO (James), a painter, was born
at Florence in 1193, and died there in 1556.
His early performances were admired by Ra-
phael and Michael Angelo; but by copying
the German ſtyle he acquired a hard and un-
natural manner, which renders his ſubſe-
quent pictures leſs valuable.—*De Piles. Fe-
libien.*

POOL (Rachel Van), a female painter,
was born at Amſterdam in 1664. She ex-
celled in painting flowers and fruit, and died
in 1750. Her huſband, Jurian Pool, was a
good portrait-painter, and died in 1745, aged
79.—*Pilkington.*

POOLE (Matthew), a nonconformiſt mi-
niſter, was born at York in 1624, and edu-
cated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where
he took his degrees in arts, and having en-
tered into orders, according to the preſby-
terian mode, became rector of St. Michael-
le-Quern, London, of which he was deprived
at the reſtoration for nonconformity. He
diſplayed ſo much zeal againſt popery, that,
according to the depoſition of Titus Oates,
his name was among thoſe intended to be
taken off in the popiſh plot. On this he
went to Amſterdam, where he died in 1679.
Beſides ſermons, he wrote Annotations on
the Bible, in Engliſh, which were completed

and publiſhed after his death, in 2 vols. folio. But his greateſt work was the Synopſis Criticorum, or a Collection of Elucidations on the Scripture by different authors, in 5 vols. folio, publiſhed in 1669.—*Calamy.*

Pope (ſir Thomas), a patron of learning, was born at Dedington in Oxfordſhire, in 1508. He received his education at Eton ſchool, and afterwards ſtudied the law. At the age of twenty-eight he became treaſurer of the court of augmentations, and ſoon after was appointed viſitor of religious houſes, in which ſituation he conducted himſelf with moderation. In 1540 he was knighted, and made maſter of the jewel-houſe in the Tower. He was the intimate friend of ſir Thomas More, to whom, by order of the king, he communicated the ſad tidings of his intended execution. In 1554 he founded Trinity college, Oxford. He died in London in 1558. —*Life by T. Warton. Biog. Brit.*

Pope (Alexander), a celebrated poet, was born in 1688, of a good family, in London, where his father was a conſiderable merchant. His parents being of the Romiſh perſuaſion he was placed at eight years of age under one Taverner, a prieſt, who taught him the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages together. About this time meeting with Ogilby's Homer, he was ſo much pleaſed that it became his favourite book: and when he was at ſchool at the age of ten he turned ſome of the events of Homer into a play, which was performed by the upper boys and the maſter's gardener, who repreſented Ajax. At the age of twelve he retired with his parents to Binfield in Windſor Foreſt, where his father had purchaſed an eſtate. Here he wrote his Ode on Solitude, which appears as the firſt fruits of his poetic genius. It was here alſo that he firſt met with the works of Waller, Spenſer, and Dryden; but on peruſing Dryden he abandoned the reſt and ſtudied him as a model. In 1704 he wrote his paſtorals, which being communicated to Mr. Wycherly, he ſent a copy to Mr. Walſh, who was highly delighted with them, and became a valuable friend to the juvenile poet. This year alſo he produced the firſt part of his Windſor Foreſt, which was not publiſhed till 1710, with a dedication to lord Lanſdown. At the age of twenty appeared his Eſſay on Criticiſm, which, notwithſtanding the youth of the author, is one of the fineſt poems in the language, and contains the ſoundeſt rules. But his genius ſhone to a greater advantage in his Rape of the Lock, founded on the circumſtance of lord Petre's cutting off a lock of Mrs. Fermor's hair. This poem was written to effect a reconciliation between the parties, and was ſucceſsful. It was printed in 1712, and was followed by the Temple of Fame. The following year he publiſhed his propoſals for a tranſlation of the Iliad, in which he met with uncommon encouragement, and it enabled him to purchaſe a houſe at Twickenham, whither he removed with his parents in 1715. After completing the Iliad, he undertook the Odyſſey, for which alſo he experienced a liberal ſubſcription. He was, however, materially aſſiſted in theſe works by the learning and abilities of others, particularly Broome, Fenton, and Parnell. The notes from Euſtathius were chiefly extracted by Mr. Jortin. In 1721 our author publiſhed an edition of Shakſpeare, which ſhews that therein he conſulted his fortune more than his fame. The reputation he had acquired by the ſucceſs, as well as the merit of his works, procured him numerous enemies among writers of the minor claſſes, from whom he experienced frequent ſplenetic attacks. Perhaps it would have been more to his honour had he taken no notice of them; but in 1727 he vented his reſentment in a mock heroic, entitled, The Dunciad, in which he took more than warrantable revenge, and, what was worſe, expoſed to ridicule many ingenious and reſpectable perſons who had given him no offence. In 1729, by the advice of lord Bolingbroke, he turned his pen to a moral and philoſophical ſubject, the reſult of which was his Eſſay on Man, an ethical poem addreſſed to that ſtateſman. Of this work it is needleſs to ſpeak, for whatever may be the thought of its leading principle, it poſſeſſes refined thoughts and ſubſtantial beauties. He next wrote ſatires, in which he attacked ſeveral perſons of rank. Mr. Pope was engaged in preparing a complete edition of his works, when he was carried off by a dropſy in the cheſt, in 1744. He bequeathed the property of his works to Dr. Warburton, who publiſhed a collection of them with notes, in 1751, in 9 vols. 8vo. Dr. Joſeph Warton alſo publiſhed an edition, to which he prefixed, what he had before printed, an admirable Eſſay on the Genius and Writings of Pope. The perſon of Mr. Pope was little, and crooked; yet there was much life and elegance in his countenance, except when he was labouring under his hereditary complaint, the head-ache. His friendſhips appear to have been capricious; and he had no ſmall portion of vanity in his diſpoſition, to which and ſelf-intereſt almoſt all conſiderations were readily ſacrificed. Of his religious opinions it is difficult to ſpeak. From his Eſſay on Man it ſhould ſeem as if he was a mere theiſt; and though he continued to profeſs the religion in which he was bred, he occaſionally attended his pariſh church.—*Biog. Brit. Johnſon's Poets.*

Popham (Sir John), an eminent judge, was born in Somerſetſhire in 1531. He was a ſtudent of Baliol college, Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and was made ſerjeant at law in 1570; after ſerving the offices of attorney and ſolicitor-general, he was appointed in 1581 chief juſtice of the king's bench. He died in 1607. His "Reports and Caſes," in folio, ſhew his abilities to great advantage.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Pordage (John), a fanatic, was born in London, and became paſtor of St. Laurence

reading in the civil wars. But engaging much in aſtrology, chemiſtry, and other abſtruſe ſubjects, he was accuſed before the commiſſioners for Berkſhire of magical practices, and was deprived of his living. He exerciſed medicine, and was called doctor Pordage. He wrote a book, entitled, Manifeſt Innocence; againſt Fowler's Dæmonium Meridianum. Pordage was alſo the author of ſome myſtical treatiſes, according to the notions of Behmen. He died about 1670.—*Wood, A. O.*

PORDENONE (John Anthony Licinio Regillo), a painter, ſo called from the place of his birth, a village in Friuli. He died in 1540, aged 56. He was the diſciple of Giorgioni, and the rival of Titian, who regarded his great merit with envy. The emperor Charles V. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. His nephew, called *Pordenone the younger*, was alſo a good painter. He was born at Venice, and died at Augſburg in 1570. He ſtudied under his uncle.—*Pilkington. D'Argenville.*

POREE (Charles), a Jeſuit, was born near Caen in Normandy in 1675. After acquiring a great reputation as a teacher in his native province, he became profeſſor of rhetoric in the college of Louis the Great at Paris, where he died in 1741. His works are, Orations, 3 vols.; Comedies and Tragedies in Latin; and Poems. His brother, *Charles Gabriel*, was member of the ſociety of the oratory, and canon of Bayeux. He died upon his cure of Louvigny, near Caen, in 1770, aged 85. He wrote Le Mandarinade, ou Hiſtoire du Mandarinat de l'Abbe de St. Martin, 3 vols. 12mo.; Letters on burying in Churches, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PORPHYRY, a platonic philoſopher, was born at Tyre, A.D. 223. He ſtudied at Athens, under Longinus, and philoſophy at Rome under Plotinus, whoſe life he wrote. He died in the reign of Diocletian. His learning was great, and he compoſed many works; one of which againſt the Scriptures was burnt by order of Theodoſius the Great. His Treatiſe de Abſtinentia ab Animalibus Iiandis, et de Vita Pythagoræ, were printed Cambridge in 1655, 8vo. We have another of his, entitled, De Antro Nymphaarum, 4to.; and Porphyrii Iſagoge, folio. He is not to be confounded with *Porphyry*, a latin poet, who wrote a panegyric in verſe to the emperor Conſtantine, which occaſioned his being recalled from exile.—*Voſſius. Moreri.*

PORSENNA, king of Etruria, who declared war againſt the Romans for refuſing to reſtore Tarquin, in which he was at firſt ſucceſsful, and laid ſiege to Rome, but Cocles and Scævola obliged him to retire. He died ſhortly after.—*Livy.*

PORTA (Joſeph), an eminent painter, was born at Caſtel Nuovo in 1535. He ſtudied under Salviati, whoſe name he aſſumed out of gratitude. He painted in freſco and oil; and wrote ſome pieces on mathematics, which he burnt. He died at Venice in 1585.—*De Piles.*

PORTA (John Baptiſt), a gentleman of Naples, who acquired a great reputation by his application to the belles-lettres, and the ſciences, particularly the mathematics, medicine, and natural hiſtory. He held aſſemblies of learned men in his houſe, which were condemned by the court of Rome, on the abſurd charge, that the object of their meetings was magic. Porta died in 1515, aged 70. His works are, 1. Treatiſe on Natural Magic, in Latin, 8vo.; 2. another on Phyſiognomy, mixed with aſtrology, and other vanities; 3. De occultis Litterarum notis; 4. Phyſiognomonica, ſeu Methodus Cognoſcendi ex inſpectione vires abditas cujuſcumque rei, folio; 5. De Diſtillationibus, 4to. He was the inventor of the camera obſcura; and is ſaid to have conceived the project of an Encyclopedia.—*Vander Linden de Scrip. Med. Moreri.*

PORTA (Simon), or *Portius*, was a native of Naples, and the diſciple of Pomponatius. He became profeſſor of philoſophy at Piſa, and died at Naples in 1554, aged 57. He wrote, 1. De Mente humana, de Voluptate et Dolore, & de Coloribus Oculorum, 1 vol. 4to.; 2. De rerum naturalium Principiis libri duo, 4to.; 3. De Conflagratione agri Puteolani, 4to.; 4. Opus Phyſiologicum, 4to.—*Tiraboſchi.*

PORTE (the abbé Joſeph de la), a miſcellaneous writer, was born at Befort in 1718, and died at Paris in 1779. He was a jeſuit, which order he quitted, and applied to literature. His firſt performance was a comedy called the Antiquary; after which he publiſhed a journal, entitled, Obſervations on Modern Literature; which was followed by the Literary Year. He alſo compiled the School of Literature, 2 vols. 12mo.; Dramatic Anecdotes, 3 vols. 8vo.; Literary Hiſtory of French Ladies, 5 vols. 8vo.; the French Traveller, 24 vols. 12mo. &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PORTER (Francis), an Iriſh divine of the Roman church, was born in the county of Meath; he entered into the order of recollets, and was profeſſor of theology in the convent of St. Iſidore at Rome. James II. appointed him his hiſtoriographer. He died in 1702. His works are, 1. Securis Evangelica ad hæreſis radices poſita; 2. Palinodia religionis prætenſe reformatæ; 3. Compendium Annalium Eccleſiaſticorum regni Hiberniæ, 4to.; 4. Syſtema decretorum dogmaticorum ab initio naſcentis Eccleſiæ per ſummos Pontifices, concilia generalia et particularia huc uſque editorum, 1698.—*Ibid.*

PORTES (Philip des), a French poet, was born at Chartres. He was canon of the holy chapel at Paris, and obtained ſeveral eccleſiaſtical benefices, but refuſed the epiſcopal dignity. He died in 1606. His works are,

a Tranſlatation of the Pſalms; Imitations of Arioſto; Chriſtian Poems; the Amours of Hippolytus and Diana, &c.—*Moreri.*

PORTUGAL, was part of the antient Luſitania, and conquered by the Romans about 200 B.C. It was afterwards poſſeſſed by the Alans, the Goths, and the Moors. In 1080 count Henry, ſon-in-law of the king of Leon, conquered a great part of the country, and his ſon Alonzo made himſelf maſter of it in 1146. On the death of Henry king of Portugal, Philip II. of Spain ſeized upon the kingdom; but in 1640 John duke of Braganza broke off the Spaniſh yoke, and was crowned king of Portugal; ſince which it has remainad an independant ſtate.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

PORTUS (Francis), a native of Candia. He became profeſſor of Greek at Ferrara, but on the death of the duke he quitted Italy, and went to Geneva, where he profeſſed the proteſtant religion. He died there in 1581. His works are, 1. Additions to the Greek Dictionary of Conſtantine, fol.; 2. Commentaries upon Pindar, Thucydides, Longinus, Xenophon, and other antient authors. His ſon *Æmilius* PORTUS was profeſſor of Greek at Heidelberg, and the author of Dictionarum Ionicum et Doricum, Græco-Latinum, 2 vols. 8vo.; a tranſlation of Suidas, and other works.—*Moreri.*

PORUS, king of part of India, near the river Hydaſpes, on the banks of which he was defeated by Alexander, who aſking him how he would wiſh to be treated, "As a king," ſaid Porus. This anſwer ſo pleaſed the victor, that he not only reſtored him to his eſtates, but added thereto ſeveral provinces.—*Quintus Curtius.*

POSIDIPPUS, a Greek poet, who flouriſhed B.C. 280. He wrote ſeveral dramatic pieces which are loſt. There was another poet of the ſame name who wrote epigrams, which are cited by Athenæus and Stobæus. —*Voſſius de Poet. Græc. Suidas.*

POSSEVIN (Anthony), a Jeſuit, was born at Mantua. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a preacher, and pope Gregory XIII. employed him in ſeveral important affairs. He died at Ferrara in 1611, aged 78. His principal works are, 1. Bibliotheca Selecta de ratione Studiorum, 2 vols folio; 2. Deſcription of Muſcovy, in Latin, folio; 3. Miles Chriſtianus; 4. Confutatio Miniſtrorum Tranſilvaniæ et Franciſi Davidis de Trinitate, &c. His nephew, *Anthony Poſſevin*, a phyſician of Mantua, wrote Gonzagarum Mantuæ et Montisferrati Ducum Hiſtoria, 1628, 4to.—*Moreri.*

POSSIDONIUS, an aſtronomer of Alexandria, who flouriſhed before Ptolemy, and undertook to aſcertain the circumference of the earth, which he made to be thirty thouſand furlongs. There was a ſtoic philoſopher of this name who was a native of Apamea in Syria, and taught with reputation at Rhodes, B.C. 30. Joſephus charges him with having invented the calumny againſt the Jews, that they worſhipped the head of an aſs.—*Voſſius de Mathem.*

POST (Francis), a celebrated painter, was born at Haerlem. In 1647 he went to the Weſt Indies, where he remained many years, and painted ſeveral fine views. He died at Haerlem in 1680.—*Houbraken.*

POSTEL (William), was born at Dolerie in Normandy, in 1510, of poor parents, who died of the plague when he was a child. On going to Paris he aſſociated himſelf with ſome young ſcholars, and was admitted a ſtudent in the college of St. Barbe, where he made a great progreſs in learning. Francis I. ſent him into the Eaſt, to collect manuſcripts, and on his return appointed him royal profeſſor of mathematics and languages. But on account of his attachment to the chancellor Poyet, he was deprived of his places by the queen of Navarre. He then went to Rome, were he turned jeſuit, but was expelled from the order, and impriſoned, for maintaining that the authority of councils was ſuperior to that of popes. On gaining his liberty he went to Venice, and formed an intimacy with an old woman, who was far gone in myſtic reveries. Poſtel ſtarted a ſtrange notion, that women had been left without redemption, which was now accompliſhed by mother Joan, the name of this viſionary. For his wild fancies he was again impriſoned, but recovered his liberty, and returned to Paris, from whence he removed to Germany. He afterwards wrote a retractation, and was reſtored to his profeſſorſhip, but again relapſed, and was confined in a monaſtery. He died in 1581. He wrote Clavis abſconditorum a conſtitutione Mundi, 12mo. 1547; Deſcription of the Holy Land; Hiſtory of the Gauls; De Phœnicum litteris; de originibus nationum; Alcorani et Evangelii concordia, 8vo; De Linguæ Phœnicis ſeu Hebraicæ excellentiæ, &c.—*Moreri.*

POSTHUMUS (Marcus Caſſius Latienus), a Roman General, who was elected emperor in Gaul on the death of Valerian, in 261. He defeated the Germans in ſeveral actions, and diſplayed talents and virtues worthy of his dignity; but having aſſociated his ſon, who poſſeſſed eminent virtues and ability, in the government with him, the ſoldiers mutinied and put them to death in 267.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

POSTLETHWAYTE (Malachi), a merchant of London, who publiſhed a "Commercial Dictionary," in 2 vols folio, a work of conſiderable labour and utility. He died in 1767.

POTAMON, a philoſopher of Alexandria in the reign of Auguſtus. He was the chief of a ſect called the *Eclectic*, becauſe the opinions profeſſed by it were drawn from the various ſyſtems then known.—*Diog. Laert.*

POTAMON, of Leſbos, or Mitylene, an orator, who flouriſhed in the time of Tiberius, was the ſon of the philoſopher Leſbonax. He was the author of a panegyric on

Tiberius, who ſhewed him great diſtinction. —*Voſſius.*

Pote (Joſeph), an ingenious bookſeller nd printer of Eton, who publiſhed the liſtory and Antiquities of Windſor Caſtle, nd of the Royal College and Chapel of St. eorge, 4to. He died in 1787.—*Gent. Mag.*

Potemkin (Gregory Alexander), a Ruſ- an prince, was born in 1736, at Smolenſko, a Poliſh family. He entered into the orſe-guards, and being noticed by the em- reſs Catherine, ſhe made him miniſter of ar, in which capacity he ſuggeſted the idea taking the Crimea, and building the city Cherſon, the foundations of which were id in 1778. Potemkin greatly ornamented at city. In 1787 he renewed the war ainſt Turkey, and put himſelf at the head the army. The year following he took zakow, and put the inhabitants to the ord. For this bloody ſervice, he obtained e title of chief of the Coſſacks, and other vours from the empreſs. He acquired pro- gious riches, and poſſeſſed almoſt uncon- ulable power. He was a man of debauch- principles, and an inordinate epicure, hich produced a diſorder that carried him as he was travelling, in 1791. His re- ins were interred under a magnificent uſoleum at Cherſon. He is ſaid to have ired to the duchy of Courland, and to the gdom of Poland.—*Tooke's Hiſt. Ruſſia. ce's Travels. Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Potenger (John), an Engliſh writer, s born at Wincheſter in 1647. He was cated at Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, r which he entered of the Temple, and s called to the bar. He died at Dorcheſ- in 1733. Mr. Potenger wrote a poem on th; and tranſlated the Life of Agricola m Tacitus.—*Nichols's Collection of Poets.*

Poter (Paul), a painter, was born at kuyſen in 1625, and died at Amſterdam 1654. He excelled in painting landſcapes cattle; and in repreſenting the effect of meridian ſun upon objects he ſtands un- lled.—*Houbraken.*

Pott (Percival), an eminent ſurgeon, born at London in 1713. After ſerving apprenticeſhip to Mr. Nourſe, he entered practice; in 1746 he was elected ſurgeon t. Bartholomew's hoſpital, and in 1764 a w of the royal ſociety. Mr. Pott in- ted ſome ſurgical inſtruments, and wrote reatiſe on the Hernia: another on unds of the Head; and Obſervations on Fiſtula Lachrymalis; which with ſome r pieces were publiſhed in 2 vols. 8vo. died in 1788.—*Hutchinſon's Biog. Med.*

Ott (John Henry), a German chemiſt, publiſhed, 1. De Sulphuribus Metallo- , 1738, 4to.; 2. Obſervationes Circa 1741, 2 vols 4to. Theſe works are ly eſteemed. The author was a mem- of ſeveral learned ſocieties.—*Nouv. Dict.*

Otter (Chriſtopher), a learned divine, was born in Weſtmoreland in 1591. He became a ſtudent of Quen's college, Oxford, afterwards fellow, and in 1626 provoſt of that ſociety. In 1635 he obtained the deanry of Worceſter, and in 1646 the king nominated him to the deanry of Durham, but he died the ſame year. He publiſhed a ſermon at the conſecration of his uncle, Dr. Barnaby Potter, biſhop of Carliſle. He was alſo the author of ſome pieces on Predeſtination, againſt the Calviniſts.—*Wood, A.O.*

Potter (Francis), an ingenious divine, was born in Wiltſhire, and educated at Oxford, after which he took orders, and in 1637 ſucceeded his father in the living of Kilmington. He had a good taſte for painting and mechanics, and having preſented an hydraulic machine to the royal ſociety, was choſen a member of that learned body. He wrote a curious book on the myſtic number of 666 in the Revelations, and died in 1678. —*Ibid.*

Potter (John), a learned prelate, was born at Wakefield in Yorkſhire, in 1674, and at the age of fourteen entered a battler of Univerſity college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. and publiſhed his Variantes Lectiones ad Plutarchi, &c. for the uſe of young ſtudents. In 1694 he was elected fellow of Lincoln college, and became an eminent tutor. On being appointed chaplain to archbiſhop Teniſon, he removed to Lambeth, and in 1708 became regius profeſſor of divinity. In 1715 he was preferred to the ſee of Oxford, from whence in 1737 he was tranſlated to Canterbury. He died in 1747. Beſides the above work he publiſhed, 1. Antiquities of Greece, 2 vols. 8vo.; 2. Diſcourſe on Church Government, 8vo.; 3. an edition of Lycophron; 4. an edition of Clemens Alexandrinus. His theological works have been collected in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

Potter (Robert), an Engliſh divine, was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his maſter's degree in 1788. Late in life he obtained the living of Loweſtoff, in Suffolk, and a prebend in the cathedral of Norwich. He is advantageouſly known in the republic of letters by his excellent tranſlations of Sophocles, Euripides, and Æſchylus. He was alſo the author of a Vindication of Gray the poet, againſt Dr. Johnſon. He died in 1804.—*Gent. Mag.*

Pouget (Francis Amé), prieſt of the oratory, and doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Montpellier in 1666. He became vicar of St. Roch at Paris, and in that office is ſaid to have converted La Fontaine; on which ſubject he wrote a curious letter, publiſhed by *Deſmolets.* He died in 1723. He wrote, 1. Catechiſm of Montpellier; where he ſuperintended a ſeminary. It is a body of divinity, printed in French in 5 vols. 12mo. and tranſlated into Latin in 2 vols. folio.; 2. Chriſtian Inſtructions on the Duties of the Knights of Malta, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

POULLE (Louis), preacher to the French king, and abbot of Nogent, died at Avignon in 1781, aged 79. His abilities as a preacher were very great, and his ſermons, publiſhed in 1778, 2 vols. 12mo. poſſeſs a noble eloquence, enriched with fine images, and full of ſentiment. The abbé Poulle had alſo a poetical genius, and obtained the prize at Toulouſe in 1732 and 1733.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

POUPART (Francis), a naturaliſt, was born at Mans, and went to Paris early in life, where he aſſiduouſly applied to experimental philoſophy, and natural hiſtory. He alſo ſtudied ſurgery, and became doctor in medicine at Rheims. He died in 1709. He wrote a Deſcription of the Leech, in the *Journal des Savans*; a Memoir on the Hermaphrodite-Inſects; Hiſtory of the Formica-leo, and the Formica-pulex. He was a member of the academy of ſciences, in whoſe memoirs are ſeveral of his papers.—*Ibid.*

POURBUS (Peter and Francis), father and ſon, two Flemiſh painters of the 16th century. The firſt painted animals and landſcapes; and the other hiſtory and portrait. The father died at Antwerp in 1583, and the ſon at Paris in 1622.—*D'Argenville*

POURCHOT (Edme), profeſſor of philoſophy, in the college of Mazarin, at Paris, and rector of the univerſity, where he died in 1734, aged 83. He wrote Inſtitutiones Philoſophicæ, 5 vols. 12mo. and ſome other eſteemed works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

POURFOUR (Francis), a phyſician, was born at Paris in 1664, and died there in 1741. He wrote three Letters on a New Syſtem of the Brain, 4to.; Diſſertation on a New Method of Operating for the Cataract, 12mo; and on Diſeaſes of the Eyes, 4to. He was a good botaniſt, and left a MS. Herbal in 30 volumes.—*Ibid.*

POUSSIN (Nicholas le), an eminent painter, was born at Andely in Normandy, in 1594. He ſtudied in Italy, where he applied principally to landſcape. On his return to France he was named firſt painter to the king. He was alſo appointed to ornament the gallery of the Louvre, but being croſſed in his deſigns in that great wrok, he went to Rome, and died there in 1665.—*D'Argenville.*

POUSSIN (Gaſpar), a painter, whoſe real name was Dughet, but he took that of Pouſſin, his ſiſter having married Nicholas Pouſſin. His landſcapes, particularly thoſe which repreſent land ſtorms, are inimitably fine. He died about 1675.—*Ibid.*

POWELL (David), a learned antiquary, was born in Denbighſhire about 1552, and educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. He died in 1590, and was buried in the church of Ruabon in Denbighſhire, of which he was vicar. He publiſhed Caradoc's Hiſtory of Wales, in 1584, 4to.; Annotationes in Itinerarium Cambriæ Script. per Giraldum, 8vo; Annot. in Cambr. Deſcriptionum; De Britannica Hiſtoria recte intelligenda.—*Wood, A. O.*

POWELL (William Samuel), an eminent divine, was born at Colcheſter in 1717, and educated at St John's college, Cambridge, of which he became ſucceſſively fellow and maſter. In 1766 he obtained the archdeaconry of Colcheſter, to which were added other preferments. Dr Powell publiſhed a famous Sermon on Subſcription to the Articles; and ſome excellent Diſcourſes. He died in 1775.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

POWELL (George), an Engliſh actor, who was conſidered as the rival of Betterton, but his propenſity to drinking allowed Wilkes, another rival, to ſurpaſs him in his own line. He died in 1714. He wrote "Alphonſo King of Naples," and ſome other dramatic pieces.—*Biog Dram.*

POWELL (Foſter), an Engliſh pedeſtrian, who frequently walked from London to York in a very ſhort time, upon which great wagers were always laid. He was a writer in an attorney's office, and died in poverty in 1793, aged 59.—*Gent. Mag.*

POWNALL (Thomas), a miſcellaneous writer, was born in 1722, and educated at Lincoln. He went to America in 1753, and was appointed governor of New Jerſey, and afterwards of Maſſachuſſetts. In 1760 he removed to the government of South Carolina. After his return from America he became comptroller general of the expenditure and accounts of the extraordinaries of the army in Germany. He ſerved in three parliaments; after which he retired wholly from public buſineſs, and died at Bath in 1805. His works are, Memoirs on Drainage and Navigation; Letter to Adam Smith, on ſeveral points in his Inquiry into the Nature and Cauſes of the Wealth of Nations; Topographical Deſcription of Part of North America; Treatiſe on Antiquities; Memorial addreſſed to the Sovereigns of America; Memorial to the Sovereigns of Europe; the Right, Intereſt, and Duty of Government as concerned in the Affairs of the Eaſt Indies; Notices and Deſcriptions of Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul; Intellectual Phyſics; an Eſſay concerning the Nature of Being; a Treatiſe on Old Age, &c.—*Monthly Mag.*

POYNINGS (ſir Edward), a gentleman of Kent, who was ſent by Henry VII. to Ireland, which he governed with courage and prudence. After ſubduing the earls of Deſmond and Kildare, he convened a parliament which is rendered famous for the ſtatutes enacted in it. In the reign of Henry VIII. Poynings was made privy counſellor, and appointed governor of Tournay.—*Rapin.*

POZZO (Andrew), an Italian painter and architect, was born at Trent in 1642, and died in 1709. He ornamented the church of St. Ignatius at Rome with ſome fine pictures; and wrote two volumes on perſpective, but wrote contrary to the true principles of the art.—*D'Argenville.*

PRADON (Nicholas), a poet, was born at ouen, and died at Paris in 1698. He wrote ne tragedies, one of which, Phædra and ppolytus, acted in 1677, was very succeſſ-, and ſet up in oppoſition to Racine, by ſe who were envious of that writer's great utation. The works of Pradon were ted in 1744, in 2 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

PRATT (Charles), earl Camden, was the d ſon of ſir John Pratt, chief juſtice of court of king's bench, and born in 1713. received his education firſt at Eton, and rwards at King's college, Cambridge, re he took his degree of maſter of arts, then entered of the Inner Temple. In time he was called to the bar, but did make any progreſs in that profeſſion for ral years. At length, by the intereſt of ley, afterwards lord chancellor, he ob-ed conſiderable practice and the friend-of Mr. Pitt. On the advancement of ley to the houſe of lords in 1757, Mr. t was appointed attorney-general; and in made chief juſtice of the common-. In this elevated ſtation he diſtinguiſh-imſelf by his conduct in the affair of ces, whom, after a very elaborate decla-n of the law on the caſe, he ordered to ſcharged. For this the corporation of on voted him the freedom of the city in d box, and his portrait to be placed in ihall. He received ſimilar marks of ction from other places. In 1765 he created a peer, and the year following ced to the dignity of lord chancellor, ich office he acted with great credit to lf and juſtice to the public. Having e occaſion of the Middleſex election ex-d his opinion againſt the court, the were taken from him, on which ſeve-her members of the adminiſtration re-their places. On the queſtion of li-lord Camden always oppoſed the doc-laid down by high authority, viz. that were only the judges of the matter of and not of the law. In the American e reſiſted the coercive meaſures of go-ent. In 1782 he was appointed pre-of the council, which office he reſigned llowing year; but was afterwards re-ted, and held it to his death in 1794. *pp. Mag. vol.* xxvi.

XAGORAS, a Greek hiſtorian who about A.D. 345. He was a native of s, and wrote a Hiſtory of the Sove-of that country; and another of Con-e; alſo one of Alexander the Great. *us de Hiſt. Græc.*

XEAS, an hereſiarch of the ſecond y. After oppoſing the Montaniſts al, he fell into the error that there is e perſon of the Trinity, and the ſame as crucified. He was followed by the ans and others. Tertullian wrote him.—*Dupin.*

XITELES, a Grecian ſculptor, who ed 364 B.C. He executed ſeveral tues of Venus, and of the courteſan .—*Pliny Nat. Hiſt.*

PREMONTVAL (Peter *le Guay* de), was born at Charenton in 1716, and became a member of the academy at Berlin, where he died in 1767. He wrote, 1. Monogamia, or a Treatiſe on Single Marriages, 3 vols. 8vo.; 2. Preſervative againſt the Corruption of the French Language in Germany, 8vo.; 3. The Mind of Fontenelle, 12mo.; 4. Thoughts upon Liberty, &c. He was a Socinian, and a favourer of the doctrine of Epicurus.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PRESTON (John), an Engliſh divine, was maſter of Emanuel college, Cambridge, and died in 1628. He was a patron of the puritans, and wrote ſeveral books much eſteemed by that party. One Thomas Preſton, of King's college, Cambridge, performed ſo well in the tragedy of Dido before queen Elizabeth, in 1564, that ſhe ſettled a penſion of 20l. a year on him. He became doctor of civil law, and maſter of Trinity hall in that univerſity.—*Wood.*

PRETI (Jerome), an Italian poet, was a native of Tuſcany, and died at Barcelona in 1626. His poems, printed in 1666, in 12mo. are highly eſteemed.—*Tiraboſchi.*

PREVILLE (Peter Louis Dubus de), a celebrated French performer, was deſtined for the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, but having quitted his parents he became labourer to ſome maſons, after which he joined a company of ſtrolling players. His talents were diſcovered at Lyons, from whence he removed to Paris in 1753, and on playing before Louis XV. that monarch took him into his company of comedians. His expreſſion was fine, and he adapted himſelf to any age or character. He died in 1800.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

PREVOT D'EXILES (Anthony Francis), was born in 1697 at Heſdin, in the province of Artois. He had his education among the jeſuits, and took the habit of the order, which he afterwards renounced. He next became a Benedictine, but quitted that ſociety alſo, and went to Holland, where he formed a connection with an agreeable woman. From Holland he came to England, and in 1734 returned to Paris, where he died of an apoplexy in 1763. He tranſlated Clariſſa Harlowe and Sir Charles Grandiſon into French; and was the author of the Memoirs of a Man of Quality, a romance of merit in 6 vols.; alſo of the Hiſtory of Cleveland, natural Son of Cromwell, 6 vols.; Pro and Con, a periodical journal; the Dean of Coleraine, a novel; a General Hiſtory of Voyages, &c.—*Ibid.*

PRICE (ſir John), an eminent antiquary of Brecknockſhire, was one of the commiſſioners employed to ſurvey the monaſteries that were to be diſſolved. He died about 1553. He wrote a Defence of Britiſh Hiſtory in Anſwer to Polydore Virgil, which was publiſhed by his ſon Richard in 1573.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

PRICE (John), was born at London in 1600. Having ſuffered conſiderably in the civil wars, he went to Florence, where he turned Roman catholic; and the grand duke

appointed him keeper of the medals and Greek profeſſor. He afterwards removed to Rome, where he died in 1676. He wrote Notes on the Pſalms, the Goſpel of St. Matthew, and the Acts; alſo Notes upon Apuleius, 1650, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

PRICE (Richard), a diſſenting miniſter and political writer, was born in Glamorganſhire in 1723. He received his education in a private academy, after which he became miniſter to a congregation at Newington in Middleſex; from whence he removed to that of Hackney. He was alſo lecturer of the meeting-houſe in the Old Jewry. About 1764 he became a member of the royal ſociety, and obtained the degree of doctor in divinity from a Scotch univerſity. At the commencement of the American war he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal in behalf of republicaniſm, and publiſhed his Obſervations on Liberty and Civil Government, for which he had the thanks of the city of London. He alſo wrote Obſervations on the National Debt, in which he endeavoured to prove that the kingdom was on the eve of bankruptcy. This was above thirty years ago, and the prediction has not been accompliſhed. Soon after the breaking out of the French revolution, Dr. Price preached an inflammatory diſcourſe at the Old Jewry, in which he triumphed in ſuch a manner on the misfortunes of the royal family of France, as called forth the keen animadverſions of Mr. Burke. The doctor died in 1791. His other works are, 1. Four Diſſertations on Providence and Prayer; on the Importance of Chriſtianity; 2. A Review of the Principal Queſtions and Difficulties in Morals, 8vo.; 3. Obſervations on Reverſionary Payments, Annuities, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.; 4. Diſcuſſion of the Doctrines of Materialiſm and Neceſſity, in a correſpondence with Dr. Prieſtley, 8vo.; 5. Eſſay on the Population of England and Wales, 8vo; 6. A Volume of Sermons.—*Europ. Mag. Gent Mag.*

PRICHARD (Rees), a Welch divine and poet, was born at Llanymodyfri in Caermarthenſhire, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford. On entering into orders he obtained the vicarage of his native village, and in 1613 the rectory of Llamedy. He alſo became a prebendary in the collegiate church of Brecon, and chancellor of St David's. He died in 1644. His poems in Welch on religious ſubjects have been oftentimes printed, and are very popular in that country.—*Wood.*

PRIDEAUX (John), a learned prelate, was born in 1578, at Stowfort in Devonſhire, of poor parents. He was admitted of Exeter college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and on the death of Dr. Holland was choſen rector. He was afterwards appointed regius profeſſor of divinity; in which he diſplayed conſiderable talents. He alſo ſerved the office of vice-chancellor, and in 1641 was advanced to the biſhopric of Worceſter, but was deprived of the revenues by the rebellion. He died in 1650. He wrote Faſciculus Controcrations, and other works, in Latin.—*Wood, A. O.*

PRIDEAUX (Humphrey), a learned divine, was born at Padſtow, in Cornwall, in 1648. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and elected from thence to Chriſt Church, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1676 he publiſhed the Marmora Oxonienſa, in one volume folio. This is an account of the Arundel marbles, with a comment on them, and it gained the editor univerſal reputation. It alſo procured him the patronage of the chancellor Finch, who gave him a living in Oxford. In 1681 he was promoted to a prebend of Norwich, of which cathedral he became dean in 1702. In 1710 he was cut for the ſtone in his bladder by an eminent operator of London, but being left to the care of a young ſurgeon, he was ſo ill-treated as ever after to be incapable of voiding his urine by the natural paſſage. Being diſabled from public duty, he devoted himſelf to writing, and produced his Connection of the Old and New Teſtament, 2 vols. folio, and 4 vols 8vo. This admirable work has been tranſlated into ſeveral languages, and has paſſed through numerous editions. Dean Prideaux died at Norwich in 1724. Beſides the above works he was the author of Directions to Churchwardens, 12mo; the Life of Mahomet, 8vo.; the Original Right of Tythes, 8vo; ſome pamphlets, and a ſingle ſermon.—*Biog. Brit.*

PRIESTLEY (Joſeph), was born at Fieldhead in Yorkſhire, in 1733, and educated in the academy of Daventry, under Dr. Aſhworth. At the age of twenty-two he became aſſiſtant miniſter to the independent congregation of Needham-market, in Suffolk, after which he was choſen paſtor of a congregation at Nantwich, in Cheſhire, where alſo he kept a ſchool. In 1761 he removed to Warrington as tutor in the belles-lettres in the academy there. His connection with that inſtitution ended in 1768, when he accepted an invitation from the diſſenters at Leeds, where he publiſhed ſeveral theological works which attracted conſiderable notice and controverſy. In 1770 he went to reſide with the earl of Shelburne, afterwards marquis of Lanſdowne, as librarian and philoſophical companion. In 1775 he publiſhed his Examination of Dr. Reid, on the Human Mind; Dr. Beattie on Truth; and Dr. Oſwald's Appeal to Common Senſe; in which he treated thoſe gentlemen with great ridicule and contempt. His Diſquiſitions on Matter and Spirit, printed in 1777, excited great ſurpriſe, even among the author's admirers, as therein he explicitly denied the ſoul's immateriality. At this time he alſo appeared as a champion for the doctrine of philoſophical neceſſity, in which he had his friend Dr. Price for an opponent. While thus engaged in metaphyſical and theological diſputations, he purſued his philoſophical enquiries with ardour, the reſult of which appeared in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and in ſeparate publications, particularly his Ex-

eriments and Obſervations on Different Kinds of Air, 2 vols. 8vo. The term of his ngagement with lord Shelburne having ex-ired, Dr. Prieſtley, with a penſion of 150l. -year, retired to Birmingham, where he be-ame paſtor of a congregation of unitarian iſſenters in 1780. He there publiſhed ſe eral of his works; as, Letters to Biſhop Newcome on the Duration of Chriſt's Mi-iſtry; and the Hiſtory of the Corruptions f Chriſtianity, 2 vols. 8vo. This laſt rought him into a controverſy with Dr. orſley, ſince biſhop of St. Aſaph. The hiſ-ry was alſo anſwered and refuted in the onthly Review. Dr. Prieſtley, however, ill perſevered, and publiſhed his Hiſtory of arly Opinions concerning the Perſon of hriſt. In 1791 a riot happened at Birming-m, owing to an imprudent meeting of e inhabitants to celebrate the anniverſary the French revolution. Several houſes ere pulled down and burnt; and Dr. Prieſt-y's among the reſt, by which he loſt his rary, manuſcripts, and philoſophical appa-us. In conſequence of this diſgraceful nſaction he retired to London, and for ne time officiated to the congregation at ackney, of which Dr. Price had been mi-ter. He had alſo a ſituation in the diſ-ting college, at Hackney. But his mind ng greatly ſoured by late events, he went America in 1794, and ſettled at Nor-mberland, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ere he died in 1804. Dr. Prieſtley was a ow of the royal ſociety, and of other rned bodies in different parts of the world. lived to ſee his phlogiſtic ſyſtem of che-ry univerſally exploded, yet he perſiſted defending it to the laſt. He was alſo ally tenacious of his Socinianiſm, and had ntroverſy on the ſubject with Dr. Linn, of ladelphia. His writings are too various be enumerated. The principal and beſt his Charts of Hiſtory and Biography; Hiſtory of Electricity; the Hiſtory and ſent State of Diſcoveries relating to Vi-, Light, and Colours; Lectures on the ory and Hiſtory of Language, and on the ciples of Oratory and Criticiſm.—*Monthly* . May, 1804.

RIZUR (Philip), profeſſor of belles-let-in the univerſity of Paris, was a native Normandy, and died in 1680. He edited works of Cyprian, Minutius Felix, Ar-us, &c. in folio; and publiſhed Diſſerta-e Litteris canonicis, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

RIMATTICIO (Francis), a painter and itect, was born at Bologna in 1490. He employed by Francis I. of France, who inted him commiſſary-general of the roy-uildings. He died at Paris in 1570.—*Felibien.*

RIMEROSE (Gilbert), a Scotch divine, was created D.D. at Oxford, by manda-from James I. He was miniſter of the ch church in London, chaplain to the , and canon of Windſor. He wrote, 's Vow oppoſed to the Vows of Monks and Friars, in French, 4 vols. 4to.; the Trumpet of Sion, in 18 Sermons; and other theological works. He died in 1642. His ſon *James Primeroſe* became doctor of phyſic, after which he ſettled in Yorkſhire, and wrote, 1. Exercitationes & animadverſiones in Lib. G. Harvæi de motu cordis et circulatione ſanguinis, 4to.; 2. De vulgi in medicina erroribus, 12mo. This laſt was tranſlated into Engliſh by Dr. Wittie, 1651, 8vo. Primeroſe was the author of ſome other medical pieces, now obſolete.

PRINCE (John), a divine and antiquary, was born at Axminſter in Devonſhire, and educated at Braſenoſe college, Oxford. On entering into orders he became curate of Bideford in his native county, and afterwards ſucceſſively miniſter of St. Martin's in Exeter, vicar of Totneſs, and laſtly of Berry Pomeroy, where he died about 1720. He publiſhed a work, entitled, The Worthies of Devon, in one volume folio, 1781; which is exceedingly curious and valuable, but very ſcarce. Mr. Prince was alſo the author of ſeveral Sermons; an Humble Defence of the Exeter Bill; for the uniting the Pariſhes and ſettling a Maintenance on their Miniſters, 4to; A Letter to a young Divine, containing ſome brief directions for compoſing and delivering of Sermons; the imprudence and unreaſonableneſs of the prudential reaſons for repealing the penal laws, &c.—*Wood.*

PRINGLE (ſir John), was born in Roxburghſhire in 1707. He was educated at Edinburgh, where he applied to the ſtudy of phyſic, which he completed under Boerhaave, at Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree. In 1742 he was appointed phyſician to the army in Flanders. He afterwards attended the duke of Cumberland in the ſame capacity againſt the rebels. He next ſettled in London, where he obtained great practice, and in 1761 was appointed phyſician to the queen's houſehold. In 1766 he was created a baronet, and on the death of Mr. Weſt was elected preſident of the royal ſociety. He was appointed phyſician to the king, and died in 1782. Sir John Pringle wrote Obſervations on Diſeaſes of the Army, 8vo.; Memoirs upon ſeptic and antiſeptic Subſtances, for which he received the gold medal of the royal ſociety, 8vo; Obſervations on the Treatment of Fevers in Hoſpitals and Priſons; Anniverſary Diſcourſes before the Royal Society.—*Europ. Mag. Gent. Mag.*

PRIOLO (Benjamin), was born at St. John-de-Angely, in the Venetian ſtates, in 1602. He ſtudied at Leyden, and afterwards at Padua. The duke of Rohan took him into his confidence, after whoſe death, in 1638, Priolo was employed by the court of France in ſeveral important negociations, for which he received a penſion. He died at Lyons in 1667. He wrote a Hiſtory of France, in Latin, the beſt edition of which is that of Leipſic, in 1686, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

PRIOR (Matthew), an Engliſh poet, was born in London, in 1664. On loſing his father when young, the care of him devolved to his uncle, a vintner, near Charing-croſs, who ſent him to Weſtminſter ſchool, but afterwards took him home with an intent of bringing him up to his own buſineſs. He ſtill purſued his claſſical ſtudies as occaſion permitted, which proved the means of his advancement, for happening to explain a diſputed paſſage in Horace, to ſome company at his uncle's houſe, the earl of Dorſet, one of the party, became his patron, and ſent him to St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he was choſen fellow. In 1687 he wrote, in conjunction with Mr. Charles Montague, the Hind and Panther tranſverſed to the ſtory of the Country Mouſe and City Mouſe, by way of burleſquing a piece of Dryden's. In 1690 he was appointed Engliſh ſecretary in the congreſs at the Hague, and gave ſo much ſatisfaction that king William made him gentleman of his bedchamber. In 1696 he was ſecretary at the treaty of Ryſwick, and the following year went to Ireland, as principal ſecretary of ſtate. Soon after this he was appointed ſecretary to the embaſſy in France; and he had not been long there when going to ſee the curioſities at Verſailles, the officer in attendance ſhewed him the fine paintings by Le Brun of the victories of Louis XIV. aſking at the ſame time whether king William's actions were alſo to be ſeen in his palace: "No, ſir," anſwered Prior, "the monuments of my maſter's actions are to be ſeen every where but in his own houſe." In 1700 he took his place as one of the commiſſioners of the board of trade, and was alſo elected into parliament for Eaſt Grinſtead. He joined with Swift and others in writing a political paper, called the Examiner, in 1710, and next year was appointed miniſter plenipotentiary to the court of France, where he continued during the remainder of queen Anne's reign. In 1715 he was arreſted by order of the houſe of commons, and committed to priſon. He was even excepted out of the act of grace; but in 1717 he recovered his liberty without being brought to trial. He died at Wimple, the ſeat of the earl of Oxford, in 1721. Beſides his poems, which are eaſy, lively, and often elegant, he wrote the Hiſtory of his Own Times.—*Biog. Brit.*

PRISCIANUS, a grammarian of Cæſarea, who flouriſhed about A.D. 525. His works were printed by Aldus Manutius, at Venice in 1476, folio. He was ſo exact in his judgment and criticiſm, that to 'break Priſcian's head' is a proverb for falſe grammar. —*Moreri.*

PRISCILLIAN, an hereſiarch of the 4th century, was a native of Spain. To the errors of the Gnoſtics and Manichees, he added ſome of his own. Inſtantius and Salvianus, two prelates of his own way of thinking, ordained him a biſhop. He was beheaded with ſome of his followers about 384.—*Dupin. Moſheim.*

PRITZ (John George), profeſſor of divinity at Leipſic, was born there in 1662, and died in 1732. He publiſhed an Introduction to the New Teſtament, 8vo.; De Immortalitate hominis; an Edition of the works of St. Macarius; another of the New Teſtament, in Greek; and the Letters of Milton. —*Moreri.*

PROBUS (M. Aurelius Valerius), a Roman emperor, was born of obſcure parentage in Pannonia, and roſe from being a common ſoldier to the higheſt military rank. After the death of the emperor Tacitus, in 276, the eaſtern army proclaimed Probus as the reward of his valour and integrity. He was alſo acknowleged by the ſenate; after which he turned his arms againſt the Gauls and Goths, whom he completely ſubdued. He next defeated the Sarmatians, and made an advantageous peace with Perſia. The interval of peace he employed in rebuilding cities, and occupying his ſoldiers in uſeful works. The Perſians again taking up arms, Probus prepared to attack them, but was murdered by his troops at Sirmich, in 282.—*Crevier. Univ. Hiſt.*

PROCACCINI (Camillo), a painter of Bologna, was born in 1546, and died in 1626. His fineſt piece is a painting of the laſt ſupper, in the cathedral of Genoa, the figures in which are larger than life. His brother *Julius*, who died in 1626, had more genius, and a finer ſtyle of painting than Camillo. There were ſome other painters of this family.—*De Piles.*

PROCLUS, of Lycia, a platonic philoſopher, who died A.D. 485. He wrote ſeverely againſt the Chriſtian religion; alſo Commentaries upon Plato, and other works printed in 1497, at Venice, in folio.—*Voſſius de Math.*

PROCLUS (St.), patriarch of Conſtantinople, was the diſciple of Chryſoſtom. He died in 447. His works in Greek were publiſhed at Rome in 1630, 4to.—*Baillet. Moreri.*

PROCOPIUS, a relation of the emperor Julian, to whom he rendered eſſential ſervices, but after the death of Jovian he retired among the barbarians of the Cherſoneſus. When Valens marched into Syria, Proclus returned to Conſtantinople, and proclaimed himſelf emperor, A.D. 365. He forced Valens to abdicate the throne, but the following year he was defeated in Phrygia, and beheaded.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

PROCOPIUS, a Greek hiſtorian, who was profeſſor of rhetoric at Cæſarea, and employed by Beliſarius as his ſecretary. Juſtinian took him into his confidence, and honoured him with the title of Illuſtrious. He wrote a Hiſtory of the Wars of the Perſians, the Gauls, and the Goths; alſo a Secret Hiſtory;

r Anecdotes. The beſt edition of his orks is that of Paris in 1662, 2 vols. folio. —*Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.*

PROCOPIUS, of Gaza, a Greek ſophiſt, ho lived about A.D. 560. He wrote Comentaries on the Books of the Kings, and hronicles; and on Iſaiah; printed in Greek d Latin, folio.—*Moreri.*

PRODICUS, a ſophiſt and rhetorician of e iſle of Cos, flouriſhed about 396 B.C. e taught at Athens, and had for diſciples ripides, Socrates, and Iſocrates. The henians put him to death on pretence at he corrupted the morals of their youth.

PRONAPIDES, a Greek poet, who, acrding to Diodorus Siculus, was the maſter Homer. He is alſo ſaid to have taught e Greeks to write from the left to the ht, they being accuſtomed before to write the oriental manner.—*Voſſius.*

PROPERTIUS (Sextus Aurelius), a Latin et, was born at Moravia, a city in Umia. He was in great eſteem with Mæce, Ovid, and Tibullus. He died about 19 C. aged 40. His elegies are uſually print with thoſe of Catullus.—*Biog. Claſſica.*

PROSPER (St.), was born in Aquitaine, the beginning of the fifth century. His thful life was licentious, but when his ntry was ravaged by the barbarians, he ered his conduct, and became a penitent. was a diſciple of St. Auguſtin, whoſe mery he defended. He alſo oppoſed the igians with conſiderable ſtrength, and about 463. The beſt edition of his ks is that of Paris in 1711, folio. He is to be confounded with an eccleſiaſtical ter of this name, who wrote on the preions and promiſes of God, and other ks. He alſo lived in the 5th century.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

PROTAGORAS, a Greek philoſopher of era, was at firſt a potter. He became diſciple of Democritus, to whoſe ſyſtem added atheiſm, and wrote a book in de- e of it, which was burnt at Athens, and author baniſhed. He died in Sicily t 400 B.C.—*Stanley.*

PROTOGENIS, an ancient painter, was at Caunus, a city of Rhodes, about 300 When Demetrius beſieged Rhodes, ave orders that the quarter in which Pro- nes reſided ſhould be ſpared. He had a us conteſt with Apelles, whom he van- ed, but there remained a cloſe friendbetween them.—*Pliny. Quintilian.*

PROVENZALE (Marcello), an Italian er, was born in 1575, and died in 1639, uperior merit conſiſted in moſaic, which executed in an admirable taſte.—*De*

PRUDENTIUS (Aurelius Clementius), a was born at Saragoſſa in Spain in 348. was ſucceſſively an advocate, a magiſ- and a ſoldier, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf l theſe profeſſions. His Latin poems printed by Elzevir in 1667, 12mo. the notes of Heinſius.—*Moreri.*

PRUSIAS, king of Bithynia, who joined the Romans againſt Antiochus. Hannibal having taken refuge in his dominions, Pruſias was about to deliver him up to his enemies, but the unfortunate fugitive perceiving his treachery, ſlew himſelf. The cruelties of Pruſias gave ſuch offence to his ſubjects that they put him to death at the altar of Jupiter, to which he had fled as a ſanctuary, B.C. 149.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

PRUSSIA. The firſt people of this country were called Boruſſians, who were conquered by the knights of the Teutonic order, in 1228. In 1454 the Poles ſubdued part of Pruſſia, and completed the conqueſt of the whole in 1525. Albert, marquis of Brandenburgh, the laſt maſter of the Teutonic order, obtained from the crown of Poland the eaſtern part of this country, with the title of duke of Pruſſia. In 1683 it became independent, and in 1702 it was erected into a kingdom. [*See* FREDERICK WILLIAM.]

PRYNNE (William), an Engliſh lawyer, was born at Swanſwick, in Somerſetſhire, in 1600, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's-inn. In 1632 he was tried in the ſtar chamber for writing a libel againſt the queen, under the title of Hiſtriomaſtix, or a Diſcourſe on Stage Plays. For this he was ſentenced to ſtand in the pillory, and to pay a heavy fine. Notwithſtanding this he continued to publiſh abuſive libels againſt the king and biſhops, for which he loſt the remainder of his ears in the pillory, and was ſentenced to perpetual impriſonment. The houſe of commons releaſed him in 1640. He ſat in the long parliament, and was one of the bittereſt perſecutors of archbiſhop Laud. But though he had been active in promoting the rebellion, he was an enemy to Cromwell, who cauſed him to be impriſoned. At the reſtoration he was made keeper of the records in the Tower. Prynne died in 1667. He wrote a prodigious number of books, chiefly on politics and religion; alſo the Hiſtory of Archbiſhop Laud, folio; and the Lives of Kings John, Henry III. and Edward I.—*Wood, A.O.*

PRZIPCOVIUS (Samuel), a ſocinian writer, was driven from Poland with his brethren of that ſect in 1658. He then took refuge in Pruſſia, where he died in 1670, aged 80. His works were printed in 1 vol. folio, 1692.—*Preface to his Works.*

PSALMANAZAR (George), an impoſtor, who is ſuppoſed to have been a native of France. After obtaining a good education in a monaſtery, he went to Germany, where he pretended to be a Japaneſe converted to chriſtianity. Being reduced to diſtreſs he entered into a Scotch regiment in Flanders, the chaplain of which brought him to the communion of the church of England, and employed him in tranſlating the church catechiſm into Japaneſe. This he ſent to the biſhop of London, who was ſo

pleaſed with it that he ſent for Pſalmanazar, who now paſſed for a native of Formoſa, and to ſupport the character lived upon raw fleſh. Here he formed a pretended Formoſan grammar, and a hiſtory of that iſland, which impoſed upon many learned perſons. At length the deceit was diſcovered, and Pſalmanazar was abandoned by his patrons. He next engaged with the bookſellers in compiling the Antient Univerſal Hiſtory, his ſhare of which ſhews conſiderable erudition. His latter years made ample amends for his former irregularities; and he died penitent in 1763.—*Life by Himſelf.*

Psammenitus, king of Egypt, ſucceeded his brother Amaſis 525 B.C. Cambyſes declared war againſt him, and having taken him priſoner, put him to death after reigning ſix months.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

Psammeticus, king of Egypt, was the ſon of Bocoris, who was ſlain by Sabacon, king of Ethiopia. After the retreat of Sabacon, the Egyptians recalled Pſammeticus from Syria, and entruſted him with the government in conjunction with eleven others. His colleagues drove him to the ſea coaſt; but with the aſſiſtance of the Ionians and Carians, he defeated his enemies, at Memphis, B.C. 670, on which he became maſter of Egypt. He greatly encouraged the Greeks, and enriched his country by commerce. He was alſo a patron of the arts and ſciences, and died in 616 B.C.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

Psellus (Michael), a Greek writer, who lived in the reign of Conſtantine Ducas, to whoſe ſon Michael he was tutor. He wrote, 1. De quatuor Mathematicis Scientiis, 1556, 8vo; 2. De Lapidum virtutibus, 8vo; 3. De Operatione Dæmonum, 8vo.; 4. De victus ratione, 8vo.; 5. Synopſis Legum, verſibus Græcis edita —*Moreri.*

Ptolemy Lagus, or *Soter*, king of Egypt, was the ſon of Arſinöe, concubine of Philip of Macedon. Ptolemy became a great favourite of Alexander the Great, on whoſe death he obtained Egypt, Lybia, and part of Arabia, to which, on the death of Perdiccas, he added Cœloſyria, Phœnicia, Judæa, and the iſle of Cyprus. He made Alexandria his capital, where he built a light-houſe, called the Pharos, as a guide to pilots for that harbour. He encouraged literature, and formed an academy with a muſeum at Alexandria. Ptolemy is ſaid to have written the Life of Alexander the Great, and other works, which are loſt. He died B.C. 285.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

Ptolemy Philadelphus, the ſon and ſucceſſor of the above. He obtained his ſurname in ridicule for having murdered his two brothers. Ptolemy formed an alliance with the Romans. He was a great encourager of commerce, for which purpoſe he built a city on the Red Sea. He alſo conſtructed conſiderable fleets both there and in the Mediterranean. He was a liberal patron of learned men, and is ſaid to have cauſed the Scriptures to be rendered into Greek in that verſion called the Septuagint. He died in 246 B.C. aged 64.

Ptolemy Euergetes, the ſon and ſucceſſor of the preceding. He declared war againſt Antiochus Theus, to avenge the death of his ſiſter Berenice, the wife of that monarch. Ptolemy made himſelf maſter of Syria and Cilicia, and was extending his conqueſts when the news of a revolt recalled him to Egypt. He ſoon quelled the inſurgents, and by the prudence of his reign acquired the name of *Euergetes*, or benefactor. He died B.C. 221; and was ſucceeded by

Ptolemy Philopater, ſo called from his cruelty in poiſoning his father and mother, and ſeveral of his relations. He is ſaid to have expoſed a number of Jews on a plain to his elephants; but thoſe animals, inſtead of deſtroying the intended victims, fell upon the Egyptians; on which the tyrant out of fear conferred great favours on the Jewiſh nation. He died B.C. 204.

Ptolemy Epiphanes, ſucceeded his father Philopater, and at the age of fourteen aſſumed the reins of government. He ſacrificed his tutor Ariſtomenes, who had governed with the greateſt fidelity in his minority. Ptolemy was poiſoned B.C. 180. *Ptolemy Philometor* ſucceeded him; but having declared war againſt Antiochus Epiphanes, he was taken priſoner by him. The Egyptians then placed Phyſcon his brother on the throne, whom Antiochus depoſed, and reſtored Philometor, who died of a wound received in battle againſt Alexander Balas, king of Syria, B.C. 146.—*Ibid.*

Ptolemy Physcon, ſo called from the prominence of his belly, ſucceeded his brother Philometor. On account of the perſecutions which they endured, the people of Alexandria emigrated into Aſia; and his ſubjects having revolted againſt him, he murdered his ſon Memphitis from ſuſpicion. He died B.C. 116.—*Ibid.*

Ptolemy Lathyrus, ſo called from an excreſcence on his noſe, reſembling a pea. He ſucceeded his father Phyſcon, but was ſoon after driven to Cyprus by his mother Cleopatra, who placed the crown on her ſon Ptolemy Alexander. Lathyrus having muſtered an army invaded Judæa, and committed great cruelties on the Jews; after which he marched to Egypt, but was unſucceſsful. On the death of Alexander he aſcended the throne. He died 81 B.C.

Ptolemy Auletes, which name he obtained from his ſkill on the flute, was the illegitimate ſon of the preceding, and aſcended the throne after the death of Alexander III. He ceded Cyprus to the Romans with a large tribute, which ſo diſpleaſed his ſubjects, that they revolted, and placed his daughter Berenice on the throne. By the help of his allies he recovered his dominions, and put his daughter to death. He died B.C. 51.—*Ibid.*

Ptolemy Dionysius, or Bacchus, king of Egypt, the ſon of the preceding, aſcended

e throne with his ſiſter Cleopatra, whom
: married, according to the will of his fa-
er. Pompey the Great, who had been his
ardian, fled into Egypt after his defeat at
arſalia, and was murdered by him. Pto-
my, who was no more faithful to Cæſar
an he had been to his rival, was drowned
the Nile after being defeated by the Ro-
ans, B.C. 46.—*Ibid.*

PTOLEMY (Claudius), a mathematician
Peluſium, lived about the year 138. He
celebrated for his ſyſtem of the World, in
hich he placed the earth as the centre.
is Geography is a valuable work, and was
inted at Amſterdam in 1618, folio; his
reatiſe on Aſtrology, in 1535, and his
armonica, at Oxford in 1683.—*Voſſius de*
Mathem.

PUBLIUS SYRUS, a comic poet of Syria,
ho flouriſhed at Rome 44 B.C. He was
ve to a patrician named Domitius, who gave
m his liberty. A collection of Moral Sen-
nces by him was printed at Leyden in
08, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

PUCCI (Francis), was born of a noble fa-
ily at Florence. He quitted the Roman
urch and embraced the Proteſtant religion,
: which he went to Poland, but returned
his former religion at Prague in 1595.
fterwards he went over again to the pro-
ſtant communion, and being ſeized at
ltzburg, was ſent to Rome, and burnt
out 1600. He held that Chriſt had made
isfaction for the ſins of all men; which
inion he maintained in a book dedicated to
ement VIII. 1592, 8vo.—*Bayle.*

PUFFENDORF (Samuel de), an eminent
vilian, was born at Fleh, in Upper Sax-
y, in 1631. He ſtudied at Leiptic, where
: applied to philoſophy, law, and the ma-
ematics. In 1658 he was appointed tutor
the ſon of Coyer, ambaſſador of the king
Sweden to the court of Denmark; but war
eaking out between the two countries, the
mily of the ambaſſador was thrown into
iſon, and Puffendorf with the reſt. There
: compoſed his Treatiſe on Univerſal Juriſ-
udence, which was printed at the Hague
1660. This work obtained him the place
profeſſor of natural law at Heidelberg,
om whence in 1670 he removed, by the
vitation of the king of Sweden, to Lun-
n, and was appointed hiſtoriographer to that
onarch, who created him a baron. In 1688
: went to Berlin, where he became counſel-
r of ſtate, and died in 1694. His other
orks are, 1. Hiſtory of Sweden from 1628
1654: 2. Hiſtory of Charles Guſtavus, 2
ols. folio; 3. Hiſtory of Frederic William
e Great, elector of Brandenburg, 2 vols.
lio; 4. an Hiſtorical and Political De-
ription of the Papal State; 5. Introduction
the Hiſtory of the Principal States of Eu-
pe, 8vo.; 6. Treatiſe on the Law of Na-
re and Nations, 2 vols. 4to.; 7. Opuſcula
avenilia, &c.—*Niceron.*

PUGET (Peter), a painter, ſculptor, and
chitect, was born in 1623, at Marſeilles.
The groupe of Milo of Crotona, and Perſeus and Andromeda, at the entrance of the park of Verſailles, are proofs of his talents, and ſeveral of his paintings are in the churches of Marſeilles, Aix, and Toulon. He died in 1694.—*D'Argenville.*

PULCHERIA (St.), was the daughter of the emperor Arcadius, and partook with her brother, Theodoſius the younger, the imperial throne: on his death in 550 ſhe eſpouſed Marcianus, and aſſociated him in the government. She convened the council of Chalcedon in 451, and died in 454. Pulcheria patronized learned and religious men.—*Moreri.*

PULCI (Louis), an Italian poet, was born at Florence in 1432, of a noble family. He wrote an epic poem, entitled, Morgante Maggiore, in which are blended ſacred and obſcene matters in a very diſguſting manner. He alſo wrote a poem on a tournament held at Florence in 1468; entitled, "Gioſtra di Lorenzo de Medici." He died about 1487. His brothers *Luke* and *Bernard* alſo diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their poetical talents. —*Roſcoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medici.*

PULIGO, or PUGLIO (Domenico), a painter, was born at Florence in 1475, and died in 1527. He excelled in painting portraits.—*Pilkington.*

PULMANNUS (Theodore), or *Poelman*, was born at Cranenburg, in the duchy of Cleves, about 1510. He ſuperintended the preſs of Plantin, at Antwerp, and gave editions of Virgil, Lucan, Juvenal, Horace, Auſonius, and other Latin writers. He died at Salamanca about 1580.—*Moreri.*

PULTENEY (William), earl of Bath, was born in 1682. He became a member of the houſe of commons early in life, and oppoſed the miniſtry in the reign of queen Anne. In 1714 he was appointed ſecretary at war; but a difference ariſing between him and ſir Robert Walpole, he became a ſevere and conſtant antagoniſt of that miniſter, for which his name was eraſed from the liſt of privy-counſellors, and put out of the commiſſion of the peace. This only made him more violent in his oppoſition, and at length he ſucceeded in depriving ſir Robert of his place; after which he was created earl of Bath, and admitted again of the privy council. He died without iſſue in 1764.—*Engliſh Peerage.*

PULTENEY (Richard), a phyſician and botaniſt, was born at Loughborough, in Leiceſterſhire, in 1730. He ſerved his apprenticeſhip to an apothecary, after which he commenced practice at Leiceſter, where he ſtudied botany with ardour, and correſponded with the Gentleman's Magazine, in the volumes of which are numerous communications on botanical ſubjects by him, and ſome on antiquities. Several of his papers alſo appeared in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. In 1764 he took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, his inaugural oration for which was *de cinchona officali.* Soon after this he was appointed phyſician to his relation the

earl of Bath, on whoſe death he ſettled at Blandford in Dorſetſhire, where he acquired a conſiderable practice. In 1781 he publiſhed his General View of the Life and Writings of Linnæus; and in 1790, Hiſtorical and Biographical Sketches of the Progreſs of Botany in England, 2 vols. 8vo.; to which we have been indebted for much valuable information. He alſo made conſiderable communications to Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, and Gough's edition of Hutchins's Dorſetſhire. Dr. Pulteney died in 1801. He was a fellow of the royal ſociety and other learned bodies at home and abroad.—*Life by Dr. Maton*, 4to. 1805.

Puntormo (Giacomo), an Italian painter, was born in 1493. He was the diſciple of Leonardo da Vinci, and completed his ſtudies under Andrea del Sarto. His ſubjects are chiefly taken from the ſacred hiſtory. He died in 1558.—*De Piles.*

Purbach (George), ſo called from a village of that name in Germany, where he was born in 1423. He ſtudied philoſophy and divinity at Vienna, but devoted himſelf principally to aſtronomical purſuits, and died at Vienna in 1462. He tranſlated Ptolemy's Almageſt, invented ſome aſtronomical inſtruments, conſtructed tables, and made numerous obſervations.—*Melch. Adam. in Vit. Germ. Phil.*

Purcell (Henry), an eminet muſical compoſer, was born in 1658. He was brought up in the king's chapel, and at the age of eighteen was made organiſt of Weſtminſter abbey, and in 1682 one of the organiſts of the chapel royal. His church muſic is in the grandeſt ſtyle; and his operas are very fine. Dryden, whoſe ſongs he ſet, has paid a fine compliment to his talents. He died in 1695, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. His principal work is entitled, Orpheus Britannicus. Daniel Purcell, his brother, was organiſt of Magdalen college, Oxford, and of St. Andrew, Hoborn. He was a great puniſter.—*Hawkins. Burney.*

Purchas (Samuel), an Engliſh divine, was born at Thaxted in Eſſex, in 1577, and educated at Cambridge. He obtained the vicarage of Eaſtwood in his native county; but having engaged in compiling a collection of voyages, he left his cure to his brother, and ſettled in London, where he was preſented to the rectory of St. Martin, Ludgate. He was alſo chaplain to archbiſhop Abbot, and died in 1628. His work is entitled, Purchas his Pilgrimage, or Relations of the World, &c. 5 vols. folio. It is a collection of great merit and labour.—*Biog. Brit.*

Purver (Anthony), a remarkable inſtance of patient induſtry in literature, was born in Hampſhire in 1702 of parents who were quakers. He was bred a ſhoemaker, and had only an ordinary education, but by uncommon application he is ſaid to have acquired a competent knowlege of the learned languages. Being of a ſerious turn he ſat about reading the Scriptures in the originals, after which he undertook and completed a new tranſlation of them; which was printed at the charge of Dr. John Fothergill, in 2 vols. folio. Purver became preacher among the quakers, and died at Andover in 1775.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Puteanus (Erycius), or Du Puy, was born at Venloo, in Guelderland, in 1574. He ſtudied at Louvain, after which he became profeſſor of eloquence at Milan in 1601. He ſucceeded Lipſius in the profeſſorſhip at Louvain, and was appointed hiſtoriographer to the king of Spain. He died in 1646. He wrote a treatiſe entitled, Statira Belli et Pacis, and other political works.—*Niceron.*

Putschius (Elias), a critic, was born at Antwerp about 1580. He publiſhed Salluſt with fragments and notes; alſo a collection of the antient grammarians. He died at Stade in 1606.—*Moreri.*

Puy (Peter du), was born at Paris in 1583. He was the author of ſeveral hiſtorical and political works. He died in 1652. —*Ibid.*

Puysegur (James de Chaſtenet, lord of), a general, was born of a noble family in Armagnac, in 1600. He was forty-three years in active ſervice, during which he was preſent at one hundred and twenty ſieges, and above thirty battles, without receiving a ſingle wound. He died in 1682. His Memoirs from 1617 to 1658, were printed in 2 vols. 12mo. 1690. His ſon James de Chaſtenet, marquis of Puyſegur, became marſhal of France, and died in 1743, aged 88. He wrote a work on the Art Military, in folio, and 2 vols. 4to. 1748.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Pyle (Thomas), a learned divine, was born in Norfolk in 1674, and educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. after which he became miniſter of King's Lynn. He diſplayed great zeal in the defence of Hoadley in the Bangorian controverſy, for which, that prelate gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Saliſbury. Mr. Pyle wrote an eſteemed Paraphraſe on the Acts and Epiſtles; alſo two volumes of Sermons. He died in 1715.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Pym (John), a leading man againſt Charles the firſt, was member of parliament for Taviſtock, and on account of his great influence with the popular party was called "King Pym." He was a furious demagogue; but it is queſtioned whether he intended the revolution which he had excited ſhould go to the extent it afterwards did. He died of an impoſthume in his bowels, in 1643.—*Clarendon.*

Pynaker (Adam), a landſcape painter, ſo called from a village near Delft, in Holland, where he was born in 1621. His pictures are highly eſteemed. He died in 1673.

Pyndar (Paul), an eminent merchant, was born at Wellingborough, in Northamptonſhire, in 1566. He received a liberal

ucation, and was intended for the universi-
; but, preferring a mercantile occupation,
s apprenticed to an Italian merchant in
ndon. His maſter ſent him as factor to
nice, and he reſided in various parts of
ly many years. In 1611 he was ap-
inted ambaſſador to the grand ſignior at
nſtantinople, where he rendered great ſer-
e to the Turkey company. After his re-
n in 1620, he was offered the lieutenancy
the Tower, which he refuſed, but ac-
ted the place of one of the farmers of the
ſtoms. He advanced ſuch large ſums to
g Charles in the rebellion as to reduce
nſelf to poverty. He inſtituted large
m works, and acquired a fortune of above
0,000l. He died in 1650.—*Vox Verita-*
; *or, Abſtract of the Caſe of G. Carew, eſq.*
. 1683, 4*to.*

PYRRHO, a Greek philoſopher, was a na-
e of Elis, and founder of the ſect denomi-
ed the Sceptics, becauſe they doubted the
th of every thing. After ſtudying under
axarchus he went into India, where he
ended the Gymnoſophiſts. He died about
0 B.C.—*Diog. Laert. Bayle.*

PYRRHUS, king of Epirus, was an infant
the breaſt when his father was ſlain; but
ed from the fury of the inſurgents by
e faithful ſervants, and conveyed to Glau-
s, king of Illyricum, who brought him up
reſtored him to his throne. He was
liged to take Neoptolemus as a partner in
government, but having defeated that
rper, he reigned alone. He ſeized a
at part of Macedonia, and aſſiſted the Ta-
ttines againſt the Romans, but was defeated
obliged to ſue for peace. He after-
ds went to Sicily, and contributed to ex-
the Carthaginians; but in ſailing to Ta-
tum his fleet was defeated, and only a
of his ſhips eſcaped. He afterwards
ſiege to Sparta, but without ſucceſs.
was ſlain in an attempt on Argos, by a
which a woman threw on his head from
top of her houſe, B.C. 272.

PYTHAGORAS, a celebrated philoſopher, was born at Samos, where his father was a ſculptor, about 600 B.C. He ſtudied in Egypt many years, and after travelling over a great part of Aſia, he returned to his native place; but finding that Polycrates had uſurped the government, he went to Crotona in Italy, where he taught philoſophy with uncommon reputation. Students came to him from all parts, on whom he impoſed a probationary ſilence for five years; after which they were required to place their property in the common ſtock. He greatly reformed the manners of the people of Crotona and its neighbourhood, and ſeveral of his diſciples became excellent legiſlators, particularly Zeleucus. Pythagoras is ſaid to have viſited Phalaris, the tyrant, who was ſo provoked with his diſcourſes as to order him to be put to death, but the aſſaſſination of the tyrant ſaved his life. He was the firſt who aſſumed the title of philoſopher. He diſcovered the famous demonſtration in geometry of the ſquare of the hypothenuſe, for which he ſacrificed a hecatomb to the gods. He held that the ſun is in the centre of the univerſe, and that the earth revolves round it with the other planets. His other principles were leſs rational, for he maintained the doctrine of a tranſmigration of ſouls, and the unlawfulneſs of eating animal food. He died about 490 B.C. The Golden Verſes which go by his name are queſtionable.—*Iamblichus in Vit.*

PYTHEAS, a Greek philoſopher, who was the cotemporary of Ariſtotle, and rendered himſelf famous by his ſkill in mathematics He travelled into various countries, and made numerous diſcoveries, particularly with reſpect to the length of the days in different climates, and the obliquity of the ecliptic.—*Polybius. Strabo.*

PYTHEAS, a rhetorician of Athens, who oppoſed Demoſthenes, and ſarcaſtically ſaid that his orations ſmelt of the lamp.—*Suidas.*

Q.

UADRATUS, a diſciple of the apoſtles, was a native of Athens, and according ſome, the angel or biſhop of Philadelphia, ntioned in the Revelations. He is alſo to have been biſhop of Athens He pre-ted an Apology for the Chriſtians to the peror Adrian, of which only a frag-nt remains.—*Dupin. Cave.*

QUADRIO (Francis Xavier), a learned it, was born in the Valteline in 1695. became a ſecular prieſt, and died at Milan 1756. His works are; 1. On the Italian try; 2. Hiſtory of Italian Poetry, 7 s; 3. Hiſtorical Diſſertations upon the lteline, 3 vols.—*Tiraboſchi.*

QUAINI (Louis), a painter, was born at ogna, in 1613, and died in 1717. He was the diſciple of Cignani, whom he aſſiſted in ſome of his greateſt works.—*D'Argenville.*

QUARLES (Francis), an Engliſh poet, was born near Rumford, in Eſſex, in 1592, and educated at Chriſt's college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. He was cup-bearer to Elizabeth, daughter of James I. and queen of Bohemia, after which he became ſecretary to archbiſhop Uſher, and chronologer to the city of London. He was a zealous royaliſt, for which his eſtates were ſequeſtrated and his goods plundered. The loſs of his manuſcripts is ſaid to have preyed ſo much upon his ſpirits as to occaſion his death in 1644. He wrote ſeveral ingenious pieces, the moſt known of which are, his Emblems, Meditations, and Hieroglyphics.

Pope is ſuppoſed to have been conſiderably indebted to his works.—*Biog. Brit.*

QUATTROMANI (Sertorio), a learned Italian, was born at Coſenza in the kingdom of Naples about 1541. By the friendſhip of Paul Manutius he was admitted into the library of the Vatican, where he ſtudied the Greek writers with great avidity. He was afterwards taken into the ſervice of the duke of Nocera, who held him in great eſteem. After the death of his patron he accepted an invitation from the prince de Stigliano, but he did not long remain in his ſervice, owing to the envy of ſome of the courtiers. He died about 1606. He tranſlated the Æneid into Italian verſe; and his works were printed together at Naples in 1714, 8vo.—*Tiraboſchi.*

QUELLIN (Eraſmus), a painter, was born at Antwerp in 1607, and died in 1678. He was the diſciple of Rubens, whoſe ſtyle he imitated with great ſucceſs. His ſon *John Eraſmus* was alſo a good artiſt, and painted ſome fine pieces for the churches of Antwerp, where he died in 1715.—*Pilkington.*

QUENSTEDT (John Andrew), a lutheran divine, was born at Quedlinburgh in 1607, and died in 1688. He wrote an Account of Learned Men from Adam to 1600, 4to.; 2. De Sepultura Veterum, 8vo.; 3. A Syſtem of Divinity, 4 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

QUERENGHI (Anthony), a poet, was born at Padua in 1546. He became ſecretary of the ſacred college, and died at Rome in 1633. His Latin poems were printed at Rome in 1629, and the Italian in 1616, 8vo.—*Tiraboſchi.*

QUÉRLON (Anne-Gabriel Meuſnier de), a French writer, was born at Nantes in 1702. He publiſhed a periodical paper in Brittany above twenty years, and he was alſo the editor of the "Journal Encyclopedique," the Gazette of France, &c. He wrote a romance, entitled, The Innocent Impoſtors; and publiſhed editions of Anacreon and Lucretius, with other works. He died in 1780.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

QUERNO (Camillus), an Italian poet, who died in a hoſpital at Naples in 1528. He went to Rome with a ridiculous poem, called *Alexiada*, which procured him the place of buffoon to pope Leo X.—*Tiraboſchi.*

QUESNAY (Francis), phyſician to the king of France, member of the academy of ſciences of Paris, and of the royal ſociety of London, was born at Ecquevilli in 1694, and died in 1774. He was the principal of the ſociety called Economiſts; and in his youth wrote a pleaſing poem, called the Farm Houſe. His other works are, on the Effects of Bleeding, 12mo; Phyſical Eſſay on the Animal Economy, 3 vols. 12mo.; Treatiſe on Fevers, 2 vols.; On Gangrene, 12mo.; On Suppuration, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

QUESNE (Abraham, marquis du), was born in Normandy in 1610. He was brought up to the naval ſervice under his father. In 1637 he was at the attack of St. Marguerite, and the year following defeated the Spaniſh fleet before Cattari. In 1644 he entered into the Swediſh ſervice, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly againſt the Danes. In 1647 he returned to France, and was appointed commander of a fleet in the Mediterranean. In 1676 he diſplayed great bravery againſt the Dutch fleet under de Ruyter. He died at Paris in 1688.—*Moreri.*

QUESNEL (Paſquier), was born at Paris in 1634. He ſtudied theology in the Sorbonne with great reputation, after which he entered of the congregation of the oratory, and was diſtinguiſhed by his learning and piety. In 1675 he publiſhed an edition of the works of St. Leo; but being a zealous janſeniſt he was obliged ta retire to Bruſſels, where he publiſhed his Reflections on the New Teſtament, which work was attacked by the Jeſuits, and occaſioned ſo much controverſy that pope Clement XI. iſſued his famous bull, called Unigenitus, againſt Queſnel's book. By means of the Jeſuits he was thrown into priſon, and put in irons, but he effected his eſcape, with the aſſiſtance of a Spaniſh gentleman, and went to Amſterdam, where he died in 1719. He wrote a number of pieces of practical and controverſial divinity. One *Peter Queſnel* who died at the Hague in 1774 wrote a Hiſtory of the Jeſuits.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

QUESNOY (Francis du), a ſculptor, was born at Bruſſels, and died at Leghorn in 1644, aged 52. His performances are chiefly ſmall bas-reliefs in bronze, marble, or ivory, repreſenting children, and bacchanals, executed with great elegance. His brother *Jerom* was alſo a good ſculptor. He died at Ghent in 1654.—*D'Argenville.*

QUEVEDO DE VILLEGAS (Francis), a Spaniſh author, was born at Villeneuve de l'Infantado in 1570, of a noble family. He cultivated poetry, and his performances were much eſteemed; but ſome of them gave ſuch offence to count Olivares, that he cauſed the author to be ſent to priſon, where he remained till that miniſter was diſgraced. He died at his native place in 1645. His works were publiſhed at Madrid in 1650, under the title of Parnaſſo Eſpagnolo. His Viſions of Hell have been tranſlated into Engliſh, but very indifferently from a French verſion.—*Moreri.*

QUIEN (Michael le), a Dominican, was born at Boulogne, in 1661. He publiſhed an edition of John Damaſcenus, in 2 vols. folio; and was the author of, 1. Panoplia contra Schiſma Græcorum, 4to.; 2. Nullity of the Engliſh Ordinations, againſt Courayer; 3. Oriens Chriſtianus, in quatuor Patriarchatus digeſtis; in quo exhibentur Eccleſiæ, Patriarchæ cæterique Præſules orientis, 3 vols. fol.; 4 Defence of the Hebrew Text, againſt Perron.—*Ibid.*

QUIEN DE LA NEUFVILLE (James le), was born at Paris in 1647. He ſerved firſt in the army, and afterwards became an advocate, but without ſucceſs, on which he had recourſe to literature for a ſupport. He publiſhed the Hiſtory of Portugal, in 4to. which obtained him a place in the academy of inſcrip-

ns. His Treatiſe on the Uſe of Poſts ong the Antients and Moderns, procured n the direction of the poſts of French nders, and a penſion. He died at Liſbon 1728.—*Moreri.*

QUILLET (Claude), a phyſician and poet, s born at Chinon in Touraine about 1602. ving expoſed the impoſtor of the devils of adun [*See* GRANDIER], he retired to ly to avoid the reſentment of Richelieu. Rome he wrote his Callipædia, a Latin m, on the art of having beautiful children. this piece he was very ſatirical on cardinal azarine, who, inſtead of puniſhing him, e him an abbey. In 1656 Quillet pub- ed a new edition of his poem, dedicated he cardinal, ſubſtituting an eulogy inſtead ſatire. He died in 1661. He alſo wrote atin poem called the Henriade. His *Cal- ædia* has been tranſlated into Engliſh by we.—*Bayle. Niceron.*

QUIN (James), was born in London in 93, and died at Bath in 1766. He was ended for the law, but having a ſtrong in- nation for the ſtage, he joined a company players, and after performing at Dublin l other places with applauſe, was engaged Rich at Covent Garden, where he played ſtaff to crowded houſes. He became the t actor of his time till Mr. Garrick ap- ared, and drew the town after him to oodman's Fields, on which occaſion Quin temptuouſly ſaid, that the rage was only e a new ſect, which would ſoon ſink to thing, and the people return to church ain. But in this prediction he was miſ- ken. In 1746 theſe two rival actors per- med together in the Fair Penitent, and ex- bited an aſtoniſhing diſplay of powers. in was employed by Frederic prince of ales to inſtruct the royal children in elo- tion; and when Quin was informed of the aceful manner in which his preſent majeſty livered his firſt ſpeech from the throne, he phatically ſaid, "Aye, it was I who taught e boy to ſpeak." About this time he obtain- a penſion, having retired from the ſtage ſome ars before. He had much roughneſs in manner, and was a great epicure; yet ere was much benevolence in his diſpoſi- on, a remarkable inſtance of which appear- in his conduct to Thomſon, the author of e Seaſons, whom he releaſed from a onging houſe, by paying the debt and coſts, thout having had any previous acquaint- ce with him.—*Europ. Mag.*

QUINAULT (Philip), a French dramatic et, was born at Paris in 1636. His firſt ece was a comedy called the Rival Muſes, rformed with applauſe in 1653. He alſo oduced ſeveral tragedies, comedies, and eras, of conſiderable merit. He married e widow of a merchant, and was appointed ditor in the chamber of accounts. He as alſo admitted a member of the French ademy. He died in 1688. The works of uinault were printed at Paris with his fe in 1778, 5 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri*

QUINCY (John), an Engliſh phyſician, who practiſed with reputation in London, and publiſhed a Dictionary of Phyſic, 8vo.; a Univerſal Diſpenſatory, 8vo.; Chemical Pharmacopæia, 4to.; a tranſlation of Sanctorius's Aphoriſms; and other works of merit. He died in 1723.

QUINTILIAN (Marcus Fabius), a celebrated orator and critic, is ſaid by ſome to have been a native of Spain, and by others to have been born at Rome. At the commencement of the reign of Galba he opened a ſchool of rhetoric in that city, where he taught with great reputation, and was liberally rewarded by the government. He alſo pleaded in the forum, and was entruſted by Domitian with the education of his two nephews. He is ſuppoſed to have died about A.D. 60. His Inſtitutiones Oratoricæ may be juſtly pronounced the fineſt ſyſtem of rhetoric ever written. This invaluable work was diſcovered by Poggio in 1415, in the abbey of St. Gal. The beſt edition is that of Burman in 1724, Leyden, 4 vols. 4to.—*Bayle.*

QUINTINIE (John de la), an eminent gardener, was born at Poitiers in 1626. His education was liberal, and he became an advocate; but he renounced the law, and applied wholly to agricultural purſuits. Louis XIV. appointed him director-general of his fruit and kitchen gardens. He died at Paris about 1700. Quintinie wrote an eſteemed book on Gardening, in 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

QUIRINI (Angelo Maria), a cardinal, was born at Venice in 1684. At the age of fourteen he entered among the Benedictines. In 1710 he travelled into Germany, from whence he paſſed to Holland, England, and France, in which countries he contracted an intimacy with the moſt learned men of the age, particularly Newton, Bentley, Fenelon, and Montfaucon. Benedict XIII. made him archbiſhop and cardinal, which dignities he filled with great reputation. He died in 1755. Cardinal Quirini gathered a magnificent library, which he gave to the Vatican. His principal works are, 1. Primordia Corcyræ ex antiquiſſimis monumentis illuſtrata, 4to.; 2. Veterum Brixiæ Epiſcoporum, &c; this work contains the lives of the biſhops of Breſcia who have been canonized; 3. Specimen variæ Litteraturæ, quæ in urbe Brixia ejuſque ditione paulo poſt, Typographiæ incunabula florebat, 4to.; 4. Enchiridion Græcorum; 5. Geſta et Epiſtolæ Franciſci Barbari; 6. De Moſaicæ Hiſtoriæ Præſtantia.—*Tiraboſchi.*

QUIROS (Fernand de), a Spaniſh navigator, who was employed by Philip III. in making diſcoveries in the Pacific Ocean. In 1605 he diſcovered the Society Iſles, and other places.—*Cook's Voyages.*

QUISTORP (John), a Lutheran divine, was born at Roſtock in 1584. He attended Grotius in his laſt illneſs, and died at Roſtock in 1646. His works are, 1. Articuli formulæ Concordiæ illuſtrati; 2. Manuductio ad Studium Theologicum; 3. Commentaries on the Epiſtles of St. Paul.—*Moreri.*

R.

RABAN-MAUR (Magnentius), a learned prelate, was born at Fulda in 788, of a noble family. After ſtudying under Alcuinus he entered into orders, and was elected abbot of Fulda. In 847 he became archbiſhop of Mentz, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing againſt Goteſchalcus the monk, whom he delivered up to Hincmar, archbiſhop of Rheims. Raban died in 856. His works have been publiſhed in 6 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

RABAUD-SAINT-ETIENNE (John Paul), a proteſtant miniſter, was a native of Niſmes. He became a member of the national convention of France. In the tyranny of Robeſpierre he was proſcribed, and fled, but was taken and ſent to Paris, where he was guillotined in 1793. He wrote a Letter on the Life and Writings of Count de Gibelin; Letters on the Primitive Hiſtory of Greece; Conſiderations on the Intereſts of the Third Eſtate, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

RABELAIS (Francis), was the ſon of an apothecary at Chinon in Touraine. He entered into the order of Cordeliers; but on account of an intrigue he was inpriſoned in a monaſtery, from whence he made his eſcape, and obtained permiſſion of pope Clement VII. to quit his order. He then ſtudied medicine at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree, and became profeſſor in 1531. The chancellor Duprat having aboliſhed the privileges of that univerſity, Rabelais was deputed to wait on him, and he ſucceeded in obtaining a reverſal of that decree. The cardinal du Bellay appointed him his phyſician, and took him in his ſuite to Rome. On his return to France he was rewarded with an abbey and the benefice of Meudon. About this time he publiſhed his Pentagruel, a comic ſatire, which is licentious and obſcene. He died in 1553, aged 70. Beſides the above piece he wrote ſome medical works, and numerous letters, printed together in 5 vols. 8vo. 1715.—*Moreri.*

RABIRIUS, a Latin poet in the reign of Auguſtus, whom he complimented in a poem on his victory over Anthony at Actium. He is not to be confounded with an architect of the ſame name who built a famous palace for Domitian at Rome, the ruins of which remain.—*Ibid.*

RACAN (Honorat de Bueil, marquis de), a poet, was born at Touraine in 1589. He was one of the firſt members of the French academy. He died in 1670. His works were printed in 1660, 8vo. and 1720, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

RACCHETTI (Bernard), an Italian painter, was born in 1639, and died in 1702. He painted perſpective and architecture in an excellent taſte.—*Pilkington.*

RACINE (John), a French poet, was born at Ferre-Milon, in 1639, of a noble family. He was educated in the ſociety of Port Royal, where he devoted his principal attention to the Greek tragic poets. His firſt publication was an Ode on the Marriage of the King, which procured him a penſion. In 1664 he produced his tragedy of Thebaide, which was followed in 1666 by Alexander. Till this time he wore the eccleſiaſtical habit, which he now renounced. Nicole, in a letter written againſt Deſmarets, having charged the dramatic poets as poiſoners of the ſoul, Racine replied in a ſevere manner. In 1688 appeared his Andromache, which was attacked by ſeveral critics, particularly St. Evremond. His next piece was the tragedy of Britannicus, which far ſurpaſſed his former productions. In 1677 appeared his tragedy of Phædra, which was oppoſed by one on the ſame ſubject written by Pradon, and occaſioned violent heats between the partiſans of the reſpective poets. The ſame year Racine was aſſociated with Boileau in writing the Hiſtory of Louis XIV. which work was never publiſhed. About this time he wrote his ſacred drama of Eſther, at the deſire of madame de Maintenon, and it was acted by the young ladies of her inſtitution of St. Cyr. His beſt piece of this kind, was his Athalia. He died in 1699, of chagrin, occaſioned by the king's diſpleaſure at a memorial on the miſeries of the people, which he had written at the requeſt of madame de Maintenon. Beſides his dramatic works he wrote, Canticles or Hymns for the uſe of St. Cyr; the Hiſtory of Port Royal; Letters and Epigrams. —*Life by his Son*, 2 vols. 1747.

RACINE (Louis), ſon of the above, was born at Paris in 1692, and died in 1763. He embraced the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, but cardinal Fleury gave him a civil appointment. He wrote ſeveral good poems; Reflections on Poetry; a proſe tranſlation of Milton's Paradiſe Loſt; Life of John Racine; and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

RACK (Edmund), an ingenious writer, was born at Ellingham, in Norfolk, of poor but honeſt parents. At the age of eight years he loſt his father, and till he was eleven he was ſupported by the labour of an induſtrious mother, who kept him at the ſpinning wheel. At length he became errand boy to a woollen draper, who put him to a day ſchool, where he learned writing and arithmetic. His maſter at the end of two years took him as an apprentice, and he afterwards ſerved as a journeyman. In 1758 he removed to Bradford, in Eſſex, where he carried on buſineſs ſome years, married, and gained a competency. He then retired to Bath, where he formed the ſociety for the encouragement of agriculture, to which he became ſecretary. Mr. Rack publiſhed a poem, entitled The Ruins of an antient Cathedral, 1768; in 1775, a pocket volume of his Poems; in 1777, Mentor's Letters,

ch were well received; and in 1781 he pro-
d an octavo volume of Poems and Eſſays.
had alſo a concern in Collinſon's Hiſtory
omerſetſhire. Mr. Rack was of the ſo-
y called Quakers. He died in 1787,
52.—*Europ. Mag.*

ACLE (Leonard), a French architect,
a native of Dijon, and died at Pont-de-
ix in 1792. In 1786 he obtained a prize
the academy of Toulouſe for a memoir
he conſtruction of an iron bridge of a ſin-
arch of 400 feet ſpan. He alſo wrote
rs on the properties of the cycloid, and
egulating the courſe of the Rhone. He
the intimate friend of Voltaire, and
his houſe at Ferney.—*Nouv. Dict.*

ADCLIFFE (Alexander), an Engliſh
, who died about 1700. He wrote a
eſque of Ovid's Epiſtles, a poem called
ews from Hell," and other works of the
nature.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ADCLIFFE (John), an eminent phyſi-
, was born at Wakefield in Yorkſhire in
0. At the age of fifteen he was entered
University college, Oxford, but not
ining a fellowſhip there, he removed to
oln college, where he ſucceeded. Hav-
aken his bachelor's degree in phyſic, he
menced practice, and obtained a conſider-
reputation. In 1682 he took his doc-
degree, and not long after removed to
don, where he roſe to the height of his pro-
on. Aſtoniſhing things are related of his
. He attended king William, who hav-
hewn him his ſwelled ancles, and aſked
he thought of them, "Why, truly,"
Radcliffe, "I would not have your ma-
's two legs for your three kingdoms,"
h uncourtly anſwer gave great offence.
died in 1714, having the year before
choſen member of parliament for Buck-
am. His remains were interred in St.
y's church, Oxford, to which univerſity
was a munificent benefactor, particularly
ounding the famous library which is cal-
y his name.—*Biog. Brit.*

ADEMAKER (Gerard), a painter, was
at Amſterdam in 1673, and died in 1711.
painted architecture and perſpective. A
ion of his, Abraham Rademaker, who
at Haerlem in 1735, aged 60, was a
landſcape painter.—*Houbraken.*

AGOTZKI (Francis Leopold), prince of
ſylvania, was ſent to priſon in 1701,
charge of exciting the Hungarians to
lt; but after a confinement of ſome
ths he effected his eſcape into Hungary,
inhabitants of which declared him pro-
r of their kingdom. He was for ſome
very ſucceſsful, but the Hungarians
ing peace with the emperor in 1713,
otzki went to France, and from thence
Conſtantinople, where he was held in
eſteem. He died in Turkey in 1735.
re paſſes under his name a work entitled,
Political and Moral Teſtament of
Prince Ragotzki," but it is of dubious author-
rity.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

RAGUENET (Francis), a native of Rouen,
and an eccleſiaſtic. He obtained a prize
from the French academy in 1689, for a diſ-
courſe on the merit of martyrdom. In 1701
he publiſhed a Parallel of the Italians and
French, with regard to Muſic and the Opera,
in which he defended the ſuperiority of the
former. This work occaſioned a literary war-
fare. Raguenet died in 1722. His other
works are, 1. the Monuments of Rome, or a
Deſcription of the Works of Art, &c. in that
City; 2. the Hiſtory of Oliver Cromwell,
4to.; 3. Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament; 4.
Hiſtory of the Viſcount Turenne, 12mo.—
Moreri.

RAINALDI, or, as the French writers
ſpell it, Raynaud (Theophilus), an eccen-
tric genius, was born at Goſpello, in Pied-
mont dominions, in 1583, and became a Je-
ſuit. He was celebrated for a deep penetra-
tion, uncommon memory, and of prodigious
learning. But his ideas were ſo extravagant,
that, notwithſtanding his zeal for the ſup-
port of the Romiſh doctrines, many of his
publications were proſcribed. He died at
Lyons, in 1663, and his works were pub-
liſhed at the ſame place, in 1665, in 20 vols.
fol. This writer is not to be confounded
with another of the ſame name (Oderic Rai-
naldi), the author of the Eccleſiaſtical An-
nals, 8 vols. in fol.—*Moreri.*

RAINOLDS (William), an Engliſh divine,
was born at Pinhoe in Devonſhire, and edu-
cated at New college, Oxford, where he ob-
tained a fellowſhip, and entered into orders.
His brother John was a member of Corpus
Chriſti college, and a zealous Romaniſt,
while William was as warm in defence of the
reformation. This difference occaſioned fre-
quent diſputes, the reſult of which was that
William became a convert to popery, and
John turned proteſtant. The former went
abroad, and was made profeſſor of Hebrew in
the Engliſh college at Rheims; and died at
Antwerp in 1594. He wrote a Defence of
the Rhemiſh Tranſlation of the New Teſta-
ment, againſt Whitaker, 8vo.; Calvino
Turciſmus, 8vo. and other works. His bro-
ther *John* became dean of Lincoln in 1598,
but the year following exchanged that pre-
ferment for the preſidentſhip of Corpus
Chriſti college. He was a man of great learn-
ing, and called, on account of his memory, a
living library. He died in 1607. His
principal works are, Cenſura librorum apo-
cryphorum vet. Teſtamenti; apologia theſi-
um de Sacra Script. & Eccleſia; De Romanæ
Eccleſiæ idolatria in cultu Sanctorum;
and a tranſlation of part of the Old Teſta-
ment in the preſent public verſion.—*Wood.*
Prince.

RALEIGH (ſir Walter), was born at
Hayes, in the pariſh of Budley, in Devon-
ſhire, of an ancient family, in 1552. After
a proper education he was ſent to Oriel col-

lege, Oxford, but did not long remain there, for having an enterprifing turn he entered into the troop of gentlemen volunteers, who went to the aſſiſtance of the Proteſtants in France, where he continued about five or ſix years. In 1576 he was a ſtudent in the Middle Temple, but the year following he ſerved under general Norris in the Netherlands. Soon after his return he engaged with his brother-in-law, ſir Humphry Gilbert, in a voyage to America, from whence they returned in 1579. The next year he was in Ireland, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt the rebels in Munſter. On his return to England he introduced himſelf to the notice of queen Elizabeth by a piece of gallantry. Her majeſty was taking the air in a walk, when ſtopping at a dirty place, ſhe heſitated whether to proceed or not; on which Raleigh took off his new pluſh cloak, and ſpread it on the ground. The queen trod gently over the foot-cloth, and ſoon rewarded the ſacrifice of a cloak with a handſome ſuit to the owner. Being ſtill intent upon making diſcoveries, he ſailed again with Gilbert, who was loſt in the voyage. This however did not diſcourage Raleigh, who fitted out another ſquadron, which diſcovered the country called, in honour of Elizabeth, Virginia. In 1584 he was elected into parliament for the county of Devon, and knighted. He continued indefatigable in his favourite object of improving navigation, and was concerned with his relation ſir Richard Greenvile in colonizing Virginia, from whence the firſt tobacco was brought by this fleet to England. About this time he was made captain of the queen's guard, and lord warden of the ſtannaries. In the defeat of the Spaniſh armada ſir Walter bore a glorious part, for which he received diſtinguiſhing marks of favour from the queen, but having obtained a grant of the manor of Sherborn in Dorſetſhire, which had belonged to the biſhopric of Saliſbury, it gave great offence, and he was ſtigmatized unjuſtly as an atheiſt. About the ſame time he incurred the queen's diſpleaſure by an intrigue with one of her maids of honour, whom he afterwards married. In 1595 he ſailed to Guiana, and deſtroyed the capital of Trinidad. The year following we find him principally engaged in the taking of Cadiz. Honours were laviſhed in abundance upon him, and he obtained the lordſhip of St. Germaine, in Cornwall. Sir Walter had an active concern in the fall of Eſſex; and remained in the favour of the queen till her death. But in the ſucceeding reign the face of his affairs was changed. He was ſtripped of his preferments, tried, and condemned for high treaſon, on a charge the moſt frivolous, and without the leaſt evidence. He lay in the Tower twelve years, during which he wrote ſeveral pieces on various ſubjects of national importance; but his greateſt performance was the Hiſtory of the World, which was publiſhed in folio in 1614. The year following he was releaſed, occaſioned by the flattering account which he had given of ſome rich mines in Guiana. On gaining his liberty he ſailed to that country in ſearch of thoſe pretended mines, inſtead of diſcovering which he burnt the Spaniſh town, and returned to England, where, in conſequence of the complaint of Gondamor, the Spaniſh ambaſſador, he was apprehended, and, in a moſt unprecedented manner, beheaded, on his former ſentence, in Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, in 1617. His works are hiſtorical, philoſophical, poetical, and political. His ſon, *Carew Raleigh*, who was born in the Tower, became governor of Jerſey in 1659, and died in 1666. He wrote ſome ſonnets, and a vindication of his father againſt James Howell.—*Biog. Brit.*

RALPH (James), a miſcellaneous writer, was originally a ſchoolmaſter at Philadelphia, and came from thence about 1729 to London, where he publiſhed a poem entitled Night. He alſo wrote a Hiſtory of England, and ſeveral political pamphlets, and died in 1762. Pope has given him a place in his Dunciad.

RAMAZZINI (Bernardin), an Italian phyſician, was born at Carpi, near Modena, in 1633. After taking his degree at Parma he went to Modena, where he was medical profeſſor many years, and then removed to Padua. He died in 1714. His works were publiſhed at London in 1716, 4to.—*Hutchinſon's Med. Biog.*

RAMEAU (John Philip), a celebrated muſician, was born at Dijon in 1683. After practiſing as organiſt at his native place he diſcharged the ſame office in the cathedral of Clermont. In 1733 he produced his opera of Hippolytus, which was followed by ſeveral others, and greatly admired. But it is as a theoriſt in muſic that Rameau ſhines; and on account of his two works, the Demonſtration of the Principles of Harmony and the Code of Muſic, he has been called the Newton of that ſcience. Louis XV to whom he was compoſer, conferred on him the title of nobility, and the order of St. Michael. He died in 1764.—*New. Dict. Hiſt.*

RAMELLI (Felix), an Italian prieſt and painter, was born at Aſti in 1666, and died in 1740. He was invited to the court of the king of Sardinia, where he painted many portraits in miniature with great elegance.

RAMSAY (Andrew Michael), called the *chevalier Ramſay*, was born at Ayr in Scotland, in 1686, and educated at Edinburgh; after which he became tutor to a nobleman's ſon at St. Andrew's. In 1710 he was at Cambray, where he was converted to the roman catholic religion by the celebrated Fenelon, whoſe life he wrote. He was afterwards employed as tutor to the duke de Chateau Thierry, and made night of the order of St. Lazarus. He was alſo engaged by the ſon of James II. called the Pretender, in inſtructing his children. He died in 174[illegible]. His works are, Diſcourſe upon Epic Poetry

Eſſay upon Civil Government; Remarks on Shaftesbury's Characteriſtics; the Travels of Cyrus; Hiſtory of M. de Turenne; Plan of Education; Philoſophical Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion, 2 vols. 4to. One Charles Ramſay wrote a Syſtem of Short-hand, dedicated to Louis XIV. in 1681. —*Biog. Brit.*

RAMSAY (Allan), a Scotch poet, was born at Peebles in 1696. He was bred a barber at Edinburgh, but diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſeveral ingenious poems and ſongs in the Scotch dialect. His principal performance is a rural drama, entitled, the Gentle Shepherd, which has been ſeveral times performed, and oftener read. The author died in 1753.—*Biog. Dram.*

RAMSDEN (Jeſſe), an excellent mechanic, was born at Halifax in Yorkſhire, in 1730. His father was a clothier, which buſineſs he alſo followed till he was twenty-one, when he came to London and applied to engraving. In the courſe of this employment, mathematical inſtruments were frequently brought to him to be engraved, which induced him to try his genius in that way; and with ſuch ſucceſs, that in 1763 he made inſtruments for ſeveral of the beſt artiſts. In 1768 he opened a ſhop in the Haymarket, and in 1775 he removed to Piccadilly, where he carried on buſineſs till his death. He greatly improved Hadley's quadrant, or ſextant; and he invented a machine for dividing mathematical inſtruments. He received a premium from the board of longitude for his diſcovery. Mr. Ramſden alſo improved the conſtruction of the theodolite; and the perpetual meter for meaſuring the heights of mountains. The pyrometer for meaſuring the dilatation of bodies by heat, alſo employed his talents; and he made many important diſcoveries and improvements in optics. But his aſtronomical inſtruments appear to have been the principal of his works. He improved the refracting micrometer, and the tranſit inſtrument and quadrant. He procured a patent for an improved equatorial. His mural quadrants were admirable, and much ſought for. Mr. Ramſden was choſen Fellow of the Royal Society in 1786.—*Memoir by Lalande.*

RAMUS (Peter), a philoſopher and mathematician, was born in 1515, at Cuth, in Picardy. His birth was mean, and he received his education in the college of Navarre, where he was a ſervant. He ſtudied with ſuch ardour, as to be admitted to the degree of maſter of arts, his theſis on which diſſertation was an attack upon the doctrine of Ariſtotle, which occaſioned a violent controverſy, and Ramus was prohibited from teaching.

But in 1551 he was nominated to the royal profeſſorſhip, but was again perſecuted for not pronouncing Q in Latin as K. He was alſo obnoxious to the Sorbonne for being a proteſtant, and in the maſſacre of St. Bartholomew, at Paris, in 1572, this learned and worthy man fell a victim. His works are, 1. Treatiſes on Arithmetic and Geometry; 2. De Militia Cæſaris; 3. De moribus veterum Gallorum; 4. Greek, Latin, and French Grammars.—*Moreri.*

RAMUSIO (John Baptiſt), ſecretary of the council of ten at Venice, and ambaſſador from that republic to France, Switzerland, and Rome; died at Padua in 1557, aged 72. He wrote a Treatiſe de Nili Incremento; and made the firſt collection of voyages that is known. It was printed in 3 vols. folio at Venice. The fourth periſhed by the burning of the printing-houſe.—*Tiraboſchi.*

RANC (John), a French painter, was born at Montpellier, and died at Madrid in 1735. He was received into the academy of painting in 1703, and appointed in 1724 firſt painter to the king of Spain.—*D'Argenville.*

RANCE (Armand John le Bouthillier de), was born at Paris in 1626. He led a gay life in his youth, though he cultivated a literary taſte, and publiſhed an edition of Anacreon with notes. Returning from a journey he haſtened to the houſe of his miſtreſs, and on entering her room found her laid out a corpſe. This ſpectacle effected a reformation, he renounced the world, and after entering among the regulars, retired into the monaſtery of La Trappe, where he died in 1700. He wrote Reflections on the Goſpels; and other pious works.—*Moreri.*

RANDOLPH (Thomas), an eminent ſtateſman, was born in Kent in 1523, and educated at Oxford, where he became principal of Broadgate hall, but was baniſhed to France in the reign of Mary on account of his religion. Queen Elizabeth employed him in ſeveral embaſſies, and rewarded him with knighthood, and the offices of chamberlain of the exchequer, and maſterſhip of the poſts. He died in 1590. His letters are in different collections, and his account of Ruſſia in Hackluyt's Voyages.—*Biog. Brit.*

RANDOLPH (Thomas), an Engliſh poet, was born at Newnham, in Northamptonſhire, in 1605. After receiving his education at Weſtminſter ſchool, he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowſhip. He was intimate with Ben Jonſon, who uſed to call him his ſon. He died in 1634. His poems, which abound with wit and humour, though ſometimes grave and moral, were collected by his brother Robert, who was alſo a poet, and died vicar of Donnington, in Lincolnſhire, in 1671. Thomas was likewiſe the author of four dramatic pieces.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

RANDOLPH (Thomas), a learned divine, was a native of Oxfordſhire, and educated at Corpus Chriſti college, of which he became fellow, and afterwards preſident. He died in 1788. Dr. Randolph wrote an anſwer to the Eſſay on Spirit; a valuable diſcourſe on Jephthah's vow; and ſeveral ſermons, collected into 2 volumes, 8vo.—*Gent. Mag.*

RANNEQUIN, a celebrated mechaniſt of Liege, who conſtructed the famous machine

of Marly which forces the water of the Seine to the ſummit of a hill, and conveys 5258 tuns every 24 hours. He died in 1708, aged 60.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

RANTZAW (Joſias count de), marſhal of France, was born of a noble family in Holſtein. He ſerved firſt in the Swediſh army, but on viſiting France with chancellor Oxenſtiern he was made field-marſhal by Louis XIII. At the ſiege of Dole, in 1636, he loſt an eye; afterwards an arm and a leg, and one of his ears. In 1645, having abjured the proteſtant religion, he was made marſhal of France. He ſerved in Flanders, but was ſent to priſon in 1650, and died there ſoon after.—*Moreri.*

RAOUX (John), an hiſtorical and portrait painter, was born at Montpellier in 1677, and died at Paris in 1734. He was a member of the academy of painting, and had apartments in the palace of the Temple.—*D'Argenville.*

RAPHAEL (Sanzio), a celebrated painter, was born at Urbino in 1483. His father firſt employed him to paint china, and afterwards placed him under Perugino. At Florence he ſtudied the famous cartoons of da Vinci and Michael Angelo; after which he went to Rome, where he was employed by pope Julius II. in the Vatican. He alſo painted ſeveral fine pieces for Francis I. of France, who liberally rewarded him. Leo X. employed him in reconſtructing the Baſilique of St Peter. He died at Rome in 1520.—*De Piles. D'Argenville.*

RAPHAEL D'AREZZIO, a painter, ſo called from a village in Italy, where he was born in 1552. He was the diſciple of Zucchero, and became eminent in portrait and hiſtorical painting. He died in 1580.—*Ibid.*

RAPHELINGIUS (Francis), a learned critic, was born at Lanoy, near Liſle, in 1539. He ſtudied the learned languages at Paris, after which he came to England, and taught Greek at Cambridge. On his return to the Low Countries, he married the daughter of Chriſtopher Plantin. He publiſhed ſeveral antient writers with notes; and was employed on the Polyglot Bible of Antwerp, printed in 1571. For his learning he was appointed profeſſor in Hebrew and Arabic at Leyden, where he died in 1597. His other works are, a Hebrew Grammar; an Arabic Lexicon; and a Chaldaic Dictionary.—*Moreri.*

RAPIN (Nicholas), a French poet, was born about 1540, at Fontenai-le-comté, in Poitou. Henry III. made him grand prevot of that town, from whence he was expelled by the leaguers, but reſtored by Henry IV. He died in 1609. His poems are in the 3d volume of "Delices des Poëtes Latins de France."—*Ibid.*

RAPIN (René), a jeſuit, was born at Tours, in 1621, and died at Paris in 1687. He is chiefly diſtinguiſhed for his Latin poem on Gardens, which was tranſlated into Engliſh by Evleyn. His Reflections on Eloquence, Poetry, Hiſtory, and Philoſophy, have alſo been rendered into our language, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

RAPIN DE THOYRAS (Paul), an hiſtorian, was born at Caſtres, in 1661, of an antient family of Savoy. He ſtudied the law, and became an advocate, but being obliged to leave France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes he viſited England, and Holland. In 1688 he accompanied the prince of Orange to this country, and obtained a military rank in Ireland, but being wounded at the ſiege of Limerick, he diſpoſed of his commiſſion. He afterwards became tutor to the ſon of the earl of Portland, whom he accompanied on his travels. He died at Weſel in 1725. His Hiſtory of England, which is very exact, was printed at the Hague, in 10 vols. 4to.; and tranſlated into Engliſh by Mr. Tindal, in folio and octavo.—*Ibid.*

RASTALL (John), a learned printer, was born at London, and educated at Oxford. He married a ſiſter of ſir Thomas More, and died in 1536. Raſtall wrote a dramatic Deſcription of Aſia, Africa, and Europe, with cuts; Canones Aſtrologici; Dialogues concerning Purgatory; Apology againſt John Fryth; the Rules of a Good Life; Anglorum Regum Chronicon, &c. His ſon *William* became one of the juſtices of the common pleas in the reign of queen Mary, but on her death he went to Louvain, in 1565. He wrote, 1. The Chartuary, 1580; 2. A Chronological Table from William the Conqueror; 3. Terms of the Engliſh Law; 4. Collection of the Statutes; 5. Life of Sir Thomas More, &c.—*Wood.*

RATRAMNUS, or BERTRAM, a monk of the abbey of Corby in the 9th century. He defended the doctrine of predeſtination with zeal againſt Hincmar, archbiſhop of Rheims. He alſo wrote a famous piece on the Euchariſt, in which he denies tranſubſtantiation. This book has been often quoted by proteſtants.—*Dupin. Cave.*

RAVAILLAC (Francis), a regicide, was born in Angouleme, and took the religious habit among the Feuillans, but was expelled on account of his fanatical extravagancies. He afterwards became deranged by the diſcourſes of the leaguers, and conceiving that Henry IV. of France was not a true catholic, he aſſaſſinated him in 1610. He was torn in pieces by wild horſes.—*Henault.*

RAVIUS (Chriſtian), a learned writer, was born at Berlin in 1613. He profeſſed the oriental languages ſucceſſively at Utrecht, Oxford, Kiel, and Frankfort on the Main, at which laſt place he died in 1677. His works are; 1. Plan of Hebrew Orthography and Etymology; 2. A Grammar, Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Arabic, Samaritan, and Engliſh, London, 8vo.; 3. A Latin tranſlation from the Arabic of Apollonius Pergæus. His ſon *John Ravius*, was librarian to the elector of Brandenburg, and wrote a Commentary upon Cornelius Nepos.—*Moreri.*

RAVESTEYN (John van), a painter, was born at the Hague about 1580. He excelled in painting portraits. There were two others of this name, 1. *Hubert*, who painted ruſtic ſubjects. He died about 1700. 2. *Nicholas*, who died in 1750, aged 89. He was a good portrait painter.—*Houbraken.*

RAULIN (Joſeph), an ingenious phyſician, was born in 1708, and died at Paris in 1784. He was phyſician to the French king, and a member of ſeveral learned ſocieties. He wrote a Treatiſe on Diſeaſes occaſioned by the variations of the Atmoſphere; another on the Vapours in Females; Treatiſe on the Fluor Albus; on the Preſervation of Infants; on Diſeaſes of Lying-in Women; on Pulmonary Conſumption, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

RAUWOLF (Leonard), a phyſician of the 16th century, was a native of Augſburg. In 1573 he travelled into Syria, Arabia, Armenia, and other countries in the eaſt, and returned to his native place in 1576. From thence he removed to Lintz, where he died in 1606. His Travels were printed at Frankfort in 1582. Mr. Ray has publiſhed a tranſlation in Engliſh. Rauwolf's catalogue of plants in the Levant, was publiſhed at Leyden in 1755, with the title of Flora Orientalis.—*Halleri. Bibl. Botan.*

RAWLET (John), a pious Engliſh divine, was bachelor of divinity, and many years lecturer of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, to which place he was ſo much attached that he refuſed the valuable living of Coleſhill, in Warwickſhire. He died in 1686, aged 44. Mr. Rawlet was the author of the Chriſtian Monitor, which has gone through numerous editions; as alſo hath his Treatiſe on Sacramental Covenanting.—*Granger.*

RAWLEY (Dr. William), an Engliſh divine, was born at Norwich about 1588, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. Dr. Rawley was chaplain to lord Bacon, ſome of whoſe works he publiſhed. He had the living of Landbeach, in Cambridgeſhire, of which he was deprived in the rebellion, but recovered it at the reſtoration. He died in 1667.—*Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.*

RAWLINS (Thomas), an engraver of the firſt in the reigns of Charles I. and II. died in 1670. He wrote three dramatic pieces, called *Rebellion*, *Tom Eſſence*, and *Tunbridge Wells.*—*Biog Dram.*

RAWLINSON (Thomas, knight), lord mayor of London, of which city he was a native. He beautified and repaired Guildhall, and died in 1724.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

RAWLINSON (Thomas), a remarkable collector of books, of which he had ſo great a number as to be obliged to take London houſe, in Alderſgate-ſtreet, to contain them. He died in 1725. His library was ſold after his death. He is drawn in the Tatler under the name of *Tom Folio.*—*Ibid.*

RAWLINSON (Richard), a learned antiquary, was educated at St. John's college, Oxford, where he was admitted by diploma to the degree of doctor of civil law, in 1719. He made collections for a continuation of Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienſes," and "Hiſtory of Oxford," which, with an account of his travels, he bequeathed to the univerſity, with a large collection of medals and books. He alſo founded an Anglo Saxon profeſſorſhip at Oxford. He died in 1755, and his heart, agreeable to his own deſire, was put in a marble urn, and placed in St. John's college chapel. He publiſhed a tranſlation of Freſnoy's Method of Studying Hiſtory, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Ibid.*

RAY (John), or *Wray*, an Engliſh divine and botaniſt, was born at Black-Notley, in Eſſex, in 1628. His father was a blackſmith, but gave his ſon a good education at Braintree, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he became fellow, and Greek and mathematical lecturer. While at the univerſity he cultivated the ſtudy of botany, which was then in a low ſtate; but by his example and exertions it became a favourite purſuit. In 1660 he publiſhed his "Catalogus Plantarum Circa Cantabrigiam Naſcentium," 12mo.; which laid the foundation of his Synopſis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum, of which excellent work there are two editions in octavo. The ſame year he was ordained by biſhop Sanderſon, but in 1662 he quitted his fellowſhip. After this he made numerous journeys over the kingdom with his friend Mr. Willoughby, and others, in ſearch of plants and other curioſities. He alſo accompanied the ſame gentlemen abroad, of which tour he publiſhed an account in 1673. He was choſen a fellow of the royal ſociety in 1667, and he contributed numerous papers to the Tranſactions of that learned body, on ſubjects of natural hiſtory. In 1679 he fixed his reſidence near Black-Notley, where he continued perfecting his collections and works till his death, which happened in 1705. The botanical writings of this excellent man have been univerſally admired; beſides which he publiſhed, 1. The Wiſdom of God Manifeſted in the Works of the Creation, 8vo., of which there have been ſeveral editions; 2. Three Diſcourſes on the Primitive Chaos, the Creation, Deluge and Conflagration of the World. 8vo.; 3. Synopſis Methodica Animalium, Quadrupedium, Avium et Piſcium; 4. A tranſlation of Rauwolf's Travels in the Eaſt, 8vo.; 5. Perſuaſive to a Holy Life, 8vo.; 6. Collection of Engliſh Proverbs, 8vo., which has been reprinted ſeveral times. After his death were publiſhed by Dr. Derham, his Hiſtory of Inſects, 4to; and a collection of Philoſophical Letters between Mr. Ray and ſeveral of his correſpondents, 8vo.; and his Select Remains were printed by Mr. Scott, in 1760, 8vo.—*General Hiſt. Dict. Biog. Brit.*

RAY (Benjamin), was born at Spalding in Eſſex, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, after which he became curate of

Surflect, and Cowbitt. He wrote an account of a water ſpout, printed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. He died in 1760.—*Hiſt. of the Spalding Society.*

Raymond (Robert, lord), chief juſtice of the king's bench, died in 1733. His Reports are in great eſteem.

Raynal (William Francis), was born at St. Genies, in Rouergue, in 1718. He entered early into the ſociety of jeſuits, and on taking prieſt's orders became a celebrated preacher. His love of independence induced him to quit his order in 1748, on which he fixed his reſidence at Paris, where he had recourſe to literature for a ſupport; and was engaged in ſeveral works, particularly the Mercury of France. In 1770 he publiſhed his celebrated work, the Philoſophical and Political Hiſtory of the European Commerce in both Indies; which obtained him a great reputation. With a view to a more correct edition he travelled into Holland and England; and when in this country he was honoured with a very flattering mark of diſtinction; on viſiting the houſe of commons, the ſpeaker ordered buſineſs to be ſuſpended till he was accommodated with a convenient ſeat. In 1781 he publiſhed, at Geneva, a new edition of his Hiſtory, greatly improved and enlarged. It was, however, proſcribed by the parliament of Paris, and the author would have been apprehended had he not retired to Germany: In 1788 he returned to Paris, and in 1791 he addreſſed a letter to the national aſſembly, in which he expoſed the dangerous courſe in which they were engaged, and predicted the evils which would reſult from the revolution. Raynal died in 1796. His other works are; 1. Hiſtory of the Stadtholderſhip, 2 vols.; 2. Hiſtory of the Parliament of England, 2 vols.; 3. Hiſtorical Anecdotes, 3 vols. 12mo; 4. Hiſtory of the Divorce of Henry VIII. of England; 5. The Military School, 3 vols.; 6. Hiſtorical Memoirs of Europe, 3 vols.; 7. On the Revolution of the Engliſh Colonies in North America, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Read (Alexander), a phyſician, was a native of Scotland, and a man of abilities. In 1620 he was created doctor of phyſic at Oxford, by royal mandate. He wrote ſeveral books in the line of his profeſſion. He died about 1680.—*Wood.*

Real (Cæſar Vichard de St.), an hiſtorical writer, was born at Chamberi, where he died in 1692. His works are; Diſcourſes upon Hiſtory; Account of the Conſpiracy of the Spaniards againſt the Republic of Venice; Don Carlos, an hiſtorical novel; the Life of Jeſus Chriſt; Diſcourſe upon Valour; Relation of the Apoſtacy of Geneva; Treatiſe on Criticiſm, &c; all publiſhed together in 8 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Real (Gaſpard de), *ſeigneur de Curban*, was born at Sifteron in 1682, and died at Paris in 1752. He wrote a work of great eſtimation on the Science of Government, printed at Paris, in 8 vols. 4to. His nephew the abbé de *Real*, wrote a Diſſertation on the Reigning Family of France and Spain. He died in 1774.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Reaumur (René Antony Ferchault ſieur de), an eminent naturaliſt, was born at Rochelle in 1683. He was bred to the law, which profeſſion he abandoned for the ſtudy of mathematics, philoſophy, and natural hiſtory. In 1708 he was admitted a member of the academy of ſciences. He died in 1757. The principal of his works is a Hiſtory of Inſects, 6 vols. 4to; he alſo wrote a Hiſtory of Rivers in France, and numerous papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.—*Ibid.*

Reboulet (Simon), a French jeſuit, was born at Avignon in 1687, and died at Paris in 1752. He quitted his order on account of ill health, and afterwards married. His works are; 1. Hiſtoire des Filles de l'Enfance, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. Memoirs of the Chevalier de Forbin, 2 vols.; 3. Hiſtory of Louis XIV. 3 vols. 4to.; 4. Hiſtory of Clement XI. 2 vols. 4to.—*Ibid.*

Recorde (Robert), an Engliſh phyſician and mathematical writer, who died in the king's bench priſon in 1558. He was the firſt who wrote on Algebra in our language. —*Gen. Hiſt. Dict.*

Rede (William), biſhop of Chicheſter in the year 1369, was the beſt mathematician of his time. He built the library of Merton college, Oxford, and the caſtle of Ambarley.—*Ibid.*

Redi (Francis), a celebrated naturaliſt, was born at Arezzo in 1626. He was admitted doctor in medicine, and profeſſor of philoſophy at Piſa, and the grand duke Ferdinand II. appointed him his phyſician. He aſſiſted in compiling the La Cruſca Dictionary, and wrote ſome Italian poems, but he is chiefly known by his works on natural hiſtory, which are; 1. Experiments on the Generation of Animals, 4to.; 2. Obſervations on Vipers; 3. Experiments on Natural Curioſities brought from India, 4to. He was found dead in his bed in 1697.—*Tiraboſchi.*

Redi (Thomas), a painter, was born at Florence in 1665, and died in 1728. Several of his pictures are in the churches in Tuſcany.—*Pilkington.*

Rega (Henry Joſeph), a phyſician, and profeſſor in that faculty at Louvaine, where he died in 1754, aged 61. He wrote Sympathia, ſeu de Conſenſu Partium Corporis Humani, 12mo.; De Urinis tractatus duo, 8vo; Accurata Methodus Medendi per Aphoriſmos Propoſita, 4to; Diſſertatio Medica de Aquis Mineralibus fontis Marimontenſis, &c —*Nouv Dict. Hiſt.*

Regiomontanus, an aſtronomer, whoſe real name was Muller, was born at Konigſberg in 1436. He ſtudied at Vienna under Purbachius, whom he ſucceeded. He afterwards learnt the Greek language of Theodore Gaza, by which means he was enabled to read Ptolemy, and other mathematicians of

antiquity. He visited several countries, and received marks of distinction from sovereign princes, particularly Sixtus IV. who made him archbishop of Ravenna, and employed him in reforming the calendar. He died there of the plague, in 1476.—*Martin.*

Regis (Peter Sylvain), a French philosopher, was born in the county of Agenois, in 1632. He studied at Paris under Rohault, and afterwards read lectures at Toulouse; from whence he removed to Montpellier, and lastly to Paris, where he was admitted a member of the academy of sciences. He died in 1707. His works are; 1 System of Philosophy, 3 vols. 4to.; this is according to the Cartesian doctrine; 2. Use of Reason and Faith, 4to.; 3. Answer to a book of Huet's, entitled, Censura Philosophiæ Cartesianæ, &c.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

Regius (Urban), or *Le Roy*, a lutheran divine, was born at Langenargen, on the lake of Constance. He studied at Ingoldstadt, where he taught with reputation, and received the crown of poetry and oratory from the emperor Maximilian; but becoming a protestant he was obliged to retire to Strasburg. He died at Zell in 1541. His works make 3 vols. folio.—*Melch. Adam. Vit. Germ. Theol.*

Regnard (John Francis), a comic writer, was born at Paris in 1647. He was fond of travelling, and in a voyage from Genoa to Marseilles, was taken by a Barbary corsair, and carried to Algiers, where, by his skill in cookery, he obtained the favour of his master, but being caught in an amour he was condemned to suffer death, or turn Mahometan. The French consul being made acquainted with the affair, ransomed him and sent him to France: after which he travelled through Flanders, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Poland. He died near Paris, in 1709. His works, which rank him next to Moliere, have been published in 4 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Regnault (Noel), a French jesuit, was born at Arras in 1683, and died in 1762. He wrote, 1. Philosophical Conversations, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. Origin of the Old and New Philosophy, 3 vols.; 3. Mathematical Conversations, 3 vols.; 4. System of Logic, 12mo.—*Ibid.*

Regnier (Mathurin), a French poet, was born at Chartres in 1573. He was in favour with cardinal Joyeuse, and obtained a pension and a canonry. He died at Rouen in 1613. His poems, which are chiefly satirical, were printed at London in 1733, 4to.; and at Paris in 1746, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Regnier (Francis Seraphin), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1632. His talents recommended him to the patronage of the duke de Crequi, whom he accompanied to Rome in 1662. While there he wrote Italian sonnets in so good a style as to be admitted a member of the academy della Crusca. In 1684 he succeeded Mezeray as secretary of the French academy. He died in 1713. His works are; 1. Translation of Homer's Battle of the Frogs and Mice. This was done at the age of fifteen. 2. A French Grammar; 3. An Italian translation of Anacreon; 4. French, Latin, Spanish, and Italian Poems; 5. History of the Disputes of France with the Court of Rome.—*Moreri.*

Regulus (Marcus Attilius), a Roman consul, who 267 B.C. reduced the Salentins, and in his second consulate defeated Amilcar and Hanno in a naval engagement off the coast of Sicily. This victory was followed by another on land, and the reduction of several places. The Carthaginians sued for peace, which was refused. Xantippus, a Spartan commander, coming with a reinforcement to the Carthaginians, defeated Regulus, who was taken prisoner. The Carthaginians sent him envoy to Rome to propose terms of peace, but on the condition of his return. Regulus advised the senate not to comply with the terms, for which the Carthaginians put him to a cruel death B.C. 251. The senate gave his widow leave to avenge her husband's death on some illustrious Carthaginians, which she did with such barbarity as obliged them to stop her progress. —*Florus. Livy.*

Reid (Thomas), a learned divine of the church of Scotland, was born in 1709, and educated at the university of Glasgow, where he took his doctor's degree, and became professor of moral philosophy. His works are; an Inquiry into the Human Mind; and Essays on the Intellectual and Active Powers of Man. He died in 1796.—*Life by Stewart.*

Reinbeck (John Gustavus), a protestant divine, was born at Zell in 1682, and died at Berlin in 1741. He was chaplain to the queen and princess royal of Prussia, and had some considerable preferment. He wrote a Treatise on Redemption; another on Marriage; several volumes of Sermons; Considerations on the Augsburg Confession; and Metaphysical works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Reineccius (Reinier), was born at Steinheim, and taught the belles-lettres in the universities of Frankfort and Helmstadt till his death in 1595. His works are, 1. Methodus Legendi Historiam, fol.; 2. Historia Julia, 3 vols fol.; 3. Chronicon Hierosolymitanum, 4to.; 4. Historia Orientalis, 4to. —*Moreri.*

Reiner (Wenceslaus Laurence), a painter, was born at Prague in 1686, and died in 1743. He excelled in painting landscapes and battles.—*Pilkington.*

Reinesius (Thomas), a learned German, was born at Gotha in 1587. After being a burgomaster of Altemburg, and counsellor to the elector of Saxony, he retired to Leipsic, where he practised medicine till his death in 1667. He wrote, Syntagma Inscriptionum Antiquarum, 2 vols. fol.; and some Lectures and Epistles.—*Moreri.*

Reinhold (Erasmus), an astronomer and mathematician, was born in 1511, at Salfeldt in Upper Saxony. He wrote some

mathematical and aſtronomical works, and died in 1535.—*Ibid.*

Reisk (John), rector of the college of Wolfenbuttle, died in 1701, aged 60. He publiſhed a learned Treatiſe on the Sibyls and other Oracles; on Ahaſuerus and Eſther; on the Malady of Job; on the Images of Jeſus Chriſt; and other works of erudition.—*Ibid.*

Reiske (John James), a learned critic and phyſician, who was profeſſor of Arabic at Leipſic, and died there in 1774, aged 58. He publiſhed, 1. Oratores Græci, 12 vols. 8vo; 2. an edition of Dionyſius Halicarnaſſenſis, 6 vols. 8vo.; 3. the works of Plutarch, 7 vols. 8vo.; 4. a Latin tranſlation of Abulfeda's Hiſtory of the Arabs.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Reland (Adrian), a learned man, was born at Ryp, in North Holland, in 1676. At the age of twenty-four he was choſen profeſſor of philoſophy at Harderwyk, from whence he removed to Utrecht, on being appointed profeſſor of oriental languages, and eccleſiaſtical antiquities. He died there of the ſmall pox in 1718. His principal works are, 1. Palæſtina Monumentis veteribus illuſtrata, 2 vols. 4to.; 2. Diſſertations on the Medals of the Antient Hebrews, 3 vols. 12mo.; 3. Introduction to Hebrew Grammar; 4. Antiquitates ſacræ veterum Hebræorum; 5. De Religione Mohammedica, 8vo.; 6. De Spoliis templi Hieroſolymitani in arcu Titiano Romæ conſpicuis; 7. an edition of Epictetus. His brother Peter Reland was the learned collector of the Faſti Conſulares, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

Rembrandt (Van Ryn), an eminent painter and engraver, was born at a village on the banks of the Rhine, near Leyden, in 1606. His paintings of hiſtorical ſubjects are the moſt rare. In the knowlege of the *clare-oſcuro* he ſtands unrivalled, and his portraits have the force of nature; but the grounds are very dark, of which being once told, he ſaid, "I am a painter, not a dyer." He alſo engraved numerous plates after his own deſigns. Rembrandt died at Amſterdam, according to ſome in 1668, but to others in 1674.—*De Piles. Houbraken.*

Remi (St.), archbiſhop of Rheims, who converted Clovis to Chriſtianity, and baptiſed that monarch. He died about 535. There are ſome letters which paſs under his name, but they are ſuſpicious. There was another ſaint of this name, or *Remigius*, who was archbiſhop of Lyons, and preſided in the council of Valentia in 855. He ſupported the doctrine of St Auguſtine on grace and predeſtination in ſome works which are extant. He died in 875.—*Dupin. Baillet.*

Remi (Joſeph Honore), advocate in the parliament of Paris, where he died in 1782, aged 44. At the age of eight years he became blind from the ſmall pox, but recovered his ſight at fourteen. He wrote a burleſque, called *Days*, in oppoſition to Young's Night Thoughts; but his principal work is an Eloge on Chancellor de l'Hopital, which was crowned by the French academy in 1777, and cenſured by the Sorbonne. He alſo wrote the Elogies of Moliere, Colbert, and Fenelon; and furniſhed the articles of juriſprudence for the new Encyclopedie.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Remigio Florentino, a Dominican of Florence in the 16th century, who tranſlated Ammianus Marcellinus and Cornelius Nepos into Italian. He was alſo the author of Reflections upon the Hiſtory of Guicciardini; and Italian poems. He died in 1580.—*Tiraboſchi.*

Renau d'Elisagaray (Bernard), a mathematician, was born in Bearn in 1652. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his improvements in the conſtruction and management of ſhips, and was beſides an able engineer. For his ſervices he was made counſellor of marine, and chevalier of the order of St. Louis, to which was added a conſiderable penſion. He was admitted a member of the academy of ſciences in 1699, and died in 1719. He wrote the Theory of Manœuvring Veſſels, printed in 1689, 8vo.; and ſeveral letters in defence of his theory, againſt Huygens and Bernouilli.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Renaudot (Theophraſtus), a French phyſician, was born at Loudon in 1585. He was the firſt who publiſhed a Gazette in France, ſo called, as is ſuppoſed, from the Venetian coin, *una Gazetta*, for which ſuch papers were originally ſold at Venice. Renaudot obtained the privilege of publiſhing the Gazette of France for himſelf and family. He died in 1653. His other works are, an Abridgment of the Life of the Prince de Condé, 4to.; the Life of Marſhal Giſſou; and the Life of Cardinal Michael Mazarin, 4to.—*Moreri.*

Renaudot (Euſebius), grandſon of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1646. He entered into orders, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his knowlege of the oriental languages. The cardinal de Nouailles took him to Rome, where Clement V. paid him great reſpect, and gave him the priory of Foſſey in Brittany. On viſiting Florence the grand duke gave him apartments in his palace; and the academy in that city choſe him a member. He was alſo a member of the French academy, and of other learned ſocieties. He died in 1720. His works are, a Continuation of Nicole's book on the Perpetuity of Faith, 2 vols. 4to.; Hiſtoria Patriarcharum Alexandrinorum, Jacobitarum, &c. 4to.; a collection of the Antient Oriental Liturgies, 2 vols. 4to.; Relations of the Indies and China, with Obſervations; [this is a tranſlation from the Arabic, and has been publiſhed in Engliſh;] a Tranſlation of the Life of Athanaſius from the Arabic, &c.—*Moreri.*

Rennell (Thomas), an Engliſh painter, was born at Chudleigh in Devonſhire, in 1718. He received a good education at Exeter, and was then apprenticed to a limner in London. When out of his time he ſettled in his native county, as a portrait painter, in which he had great merit. His landſcapes

also very fine. He had besides a good n for poetry, and some of his performances this way have been printed. He died at tmouth in 1788.—*Europ. Mag.*

RESENIUS (Peter), a learned Danish ter, was born at Copenhagen in 1625. studied the law at Leyden, and professed t faculty at Padua. On his return to nmark he was made counsellor of state. died in 1688. His works are, Jus auli- n Norvegicum, 4to.; an Icelandic Dic- ry, 4to.; an edition of the Edda of the anders, 4to.; of this last Mallet gave a slation in his Introduction to the History Denmark.—*Bayle.*

RESSIUS (Rutger), professor of Greek at uvaine, was a native of the principality Liege, and died in 1545. Erasmus had a h opinion of him. He published Theophi- 's Institutions of the Greek Law, 1536; Aphorisms of Hippocrates; and the Laws Plato, 1533.—*Erasmi. Epist.*

RESTAUT (Peter), advocate to the king France, was born at Beauvais in 1694. was distinguished by his skill and probity, died at Paris in 1764. He wrote the nciples of the French Grammar, 12mo.; ich is accounted the best book on the sub- t.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RESTOUT (John), painter in ordinary to French king, was born at Caen in 1692. became director of the academy of paint- , and died in 1768. Two of his finest tures are Alpheus saved by Diana, and the umph of Bacchus. His son *John Bernard* s a member of the academy of painting. died in 1797. He was an excellent artist. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RETZ (John Francis Paul de Gondy, car- al de), was born at Montmirel in Brie, a noble family, in 1614. He was edu- ed under the celebrated Vincent de Paul, in 1643 received the doctor's degree m the Sorbonne. The same year he was ned coadjutor of the archbishop of Paris; while he was soliciting the highest digni- s in the church he fought several duels. s conduct in other respects was also very becoming his profession. In the civil wars raised a regiment, to which he gave the ne of Corinth, because he was titular hbishop of that place. At length he made ce with the court on condition of his being ated a cardinal; but he still continued to al against the government, for which he s imprisoned at Vincennes and Nantes. made his escape from the last place, and nt into several countries. In 1661 he rned to France, and obtained his pardon the abbey of St. Dennis. This turbu- t prelate died at Paris in 1679. He ote Memoirs of his own Life, printed in 17, and since at Amsterdam, in 4 vols. mo. He also wrote the History of the nspiracy of Count Fiesco.—*Moreri.*

REUCHLIN (John), a learned German, s born at Pforzheim in 1455. His name nifying *smoke* in his native language, he altered it to the corresponding Greek word *Capnio*, but he is generally known by the former. He acquired a great knowlege of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. After teaching with reputation at Orleans, he was employed on state matters by some of the German princes. He died at Ingoldstadt in 1522. He wrote De Arte Cabalistica, folio, 1517; and the famous Epistolæ obscurorum virorum have been attributed to him, but not on sufficient grounds.—*Ibid.*

REUVEN (Peter), a Dutch painter, was born in 1650. He ornamented the palace of Loo in Holland with some fine pieces, and died in 1718.—*Pilkington.*

REVELY (Willey), an English architect, was a disciple of sir William Chambers. He accompanied Athenian Stuart to Greece, and was the editor of his great work on the Antiquities of that country. Mr. Revely was the architect of the new church at Southampton. He died in 1799.—*Gent. Mag.*

REYNEAU (Charles René), a French mathematician, was born at Brissac in 1650. He taught philosophy at Toulon, and was elected to the mathematical chair at Angers, in 1683. He published a work called, "Analysis demonstrated," by which he undertook to reduce into a body the Theories of Newton, Descartes, Leibnitz, &c. He was a member of the academy of sciences, and died in 1728. His other works are, the Science of Calculation, 2 vols 4to.; Logic, or the Art of Reasoning, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

REYNER (Edward), a nonconformist divine, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and about 1627 settled at Lincoln; but in 1662 he was ejected from his living, and died soon after. He wrote Precepts for Christian Practice; Vindication of Human Learning and Universities, &c. His son *John Reyner* was fellow of Emmanuel college, Cambridge; but being deprived for nonconformity, he practised as a physician at Nottingham, where he died in the flower of his age. He was a man of learning.—*Calamy.*

REYNOLDS (Edward), an English prelate, was born at Southampton in 1595, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, after which he became preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and rector of Braynton in Northamptonshire. He took the covenant in the civil wars, and was a member of the assembly at Westminster. At the restoration he was one of the presbyterian divines in the Savoy conference, about the Liturgy, but being offered the bishopric of Norwich, he accepted it, and gave great offence to his old friends. He died in 1676. His works have been printed in one volume folio. They are Calvinistic.—*Wood, A. O.*

REYNOLDS (sir Joshua), a celebrated painter, was the son of a clergyman at Plympton in Devonshire, and born there in 1723. Being intended for the church he

received a ſuitable education under his father, and then removed to Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts; but having a great taſte for drawing he reſolved to make painting his profeſſion, and accordingly was placed under Hudſon the portrait painter. About 1749 he went to Italy, in company with the honourable Mr. Keppel, his early friend and patron. After ſtudying the works of the moſt illuſtrious maſters two years, Mr. Reynolds returned to London, where he found no encouragement given to any other branch of the art than to portrait painting. He was of courſe under the neceſſity of complying with the prevailing taſte, and in that walk ſoon became unrivalled. The firſt picture by which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf, after his return, was the portrait of Mr. Keppel. He did not however confine himſelf to portraits, but painted ſeveral hiſtorical pictures of high and acknowleged merit. When the royal academy was inſtituted he was appointed preſident, which ſtation he held with honour to himſelf and advantage to the arts till 1791, and then reſigned it. He was alſo appointed principal painter to the king, and knighted. His literary merits, and other accompliſhments, procured him the friendſhip of the moſt diſtinguiſhed men of genius in his time, particularly Johnſon, Burke, Goldſmith, and Garrick: and ſir Joſhua had the honour of inſtituting the celebrated literary club of which they were members. He was likewiſe a member of the royal ſociety, and of that of antiquaries; and was created doctor of laws by the univerſities of Oxford and Dublin. Sir Joſhua's academical diſcourſes diſplay the ſoundeſt judgment, the moſt refined taſte, and a perfect acquaintance with the works of different maſters; and are written in a clear and elegant ſtyle. He died in 1792, and lies buried in St. Paul's cathedral. Having no children, he bequeathed the principal part of his property to his niece, ſince married to the earl of Inchiquin, now marquis of Thomond.—*Preface to his Works, 2 vols. 4to, and 3 vols. 8vo.*

Reyrac (Francis Philip de Laurens de), a French divine, was born at Longueville, in Limouſin, in 1734, and died at Orleans in 1782. He became canon-regular of Chancelade, and a member of the academy of inſcriptions and belles-lettres. His works are, 1. A Hymn to the Sun; 2. Idylls, in elegant proſe; 3. Sacred Poems, 8vo; 4. Manuale Clericorum, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Reys (Anthony Dos), a learned Portugueſe divine, was born in 1690. He obtained ſome conſiderable preferment, and was appointed chronologer of the kingdom, but he refuſed ſeveral biſhoprics. He died in 1738. His principal works are; 1. Latin Poems; 2. Life of Ferdinand de Meneza, in Latin; 3. Introduction to a Miſcellaneous Collection of Portugueſe Poets; 4. An edition of the Corpus Illuſtrium Poetarum Luſitanorum qui Latinè Scripſerunt, 7 vols. 4to.—*Ibid.*

Rhadamistus, the ſon of Pharaſmanes, king of Iberia. He put to death his uncle Mithridates, whoſe daughter Zenobia he had married. He was defeated by the Parthians, on which he ſtabbed his wife; for which his father cauſed him to be put to death, A. D. 52.—*Tacitus.*

Rhazis, an Arabian phyſician of great learning and experience, who died about 935. He was the firſt who wrote on the ſmall pox, which treatiſe was tranſlated and publiſhed by Dr Mead. All his works were printed in fol. 1548.—*Friend's Hiſt. Phyſic.*

Rhenanus (Beatus), a learned German, was born at Rheinac in 1485, and died at Straſburgh in 1547. He was corrector of the preſs for Frobedius, and by that means formed an intimacy with Eraſmus. He wrote a Hiſtory of Germany, 4to; Illyrici Provinciarum utrique imperio cum Romano, tum Conſtantinopolitano, ſervientis Deſcriptio, 8vo. He was alſo the editor of Velleius Paterculus, and other works.—*Moreri.*

Rhenferd (James), profeſſor of oriental languages and divinity at Franeker, was born at Mulheim in 1654, and died in 1712. He wrote ſeveral learned treatiſes on ſubjects more curious than uſeful.—*Moreri.*

Rhese (John David), was born in the iſle of Angleſey in 1534. He became ſtudent of Chriſt church college, Oxford, and at the age of twenty-one went to Italy, where he took his doctor's degree in phyſic, and was ſo ſkilled in the Italian language as to be appointed moderator of the ſchool at Piſtoia. On his return to his native country he practiſed phyſic at Brecknock, and died there in 1609. He wrote De Italicæ Linguæ Pronunciatione; Cambro Britannicæ, Cymeræcæve Linguæ Inſtitutiones et rudimenta, &c.—*Wood.*

Rhodiginus (Ludovicus Cælius), was born at Rovigo in the ſtate of Venice in 1450. He taught Latin and Greek at Padua, where he died in 1525. His principal work is Antiquæ Lectiones, printed at Baſil in 1566, and at Frankfort in 1666.—*Ibid.*

Rhodius (Ambroſe), a mathematician, was born near Wittemberg in 1577. He became profeſſor of phyſic and mathematics at Anſlo in Norway, but in the confuſions of the country he was ſent to priſon, where he died in 1633. He wrote on the Tranſmigration of Souls, and other works.—*Moreri.*

Rhodius (John), a Daniſh phyſician, was born at Copenhagen in 1587, and died at Padua in 1659. His works are; 1. Notæ & Lexicon in Scribonius Largum de compoſitione medicamentorum, 4to; 2. Medicinal Obſervations, 8vo.; 3. A Treatiſe on Artificial Baths, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

Rhodoman (Laurence), rector of the univerſity of Wittemberg, was born at Saſſowerf, in Saxony, in 1546, and died in 1606. He wrote Hiſtoriæ Sacræ, 4to; and

lated Diodorus Siculus into Latin, with r works.—*Ibid.*

HOTENAMER (John), a painter, was at Munich in 1564. He ſettled at Ve-, and ſtudied after Tintoret. His pieces liſtinguiſhed by high finiſhing, and bril-t colouring. The time of his death is known.—*De Piles.*

IBADENEIRA (Peter), a Spaniſh jeſuit, a native of Toledo. He ſtudied at s, and at Padua, after which he taught oric with reputation at Palermo. He at Madrid in 1611, aged 84. His ks are, Lives of the Saints, folio, 1616; Lives of St. Ignatius Loyola, St. Francis Borgia, and of the Fathers Lainez and Sal-on; a Treatiſe of the Schiſm of England; ther entitled the Prince, full of bad poli-l maxims; and the Library of Writers ng the Jeſuits, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

RIBERA (Anaſtaſius-Pantaleon de), a niſh poet, called the Scarron of Spain, born at Madrid, and on account of his was entertained at the court of Philip . His poems, printed at Saragoſſa in 10, are of the burleſque kind. There a jeſuit of this name who was a profeſ-at Salamanca, where he died in 1591. wrote Commentaries on the Minor Pro-ts, fol; on the Goſpel of St. John; on Epiſtle to the Hebrews; and on the Apo-ypſe.—*Moreri.*

RICARD (Dominic), a French eccleſiaſtic, born at Toulouſe in 1743, and died at ris in 1803. He tranſlated the works of utarch into French with fidelity; and ote a poem entitled, the Sphere, enriched h curious notes.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

RICAUT or RYCAUT (ſir Paul), an Eng-h writer, was the ſon of ſir Peter Ricaut, ight. In 1661 he became ſecretary to e earl of Winchelſea, ambaſſador to the toman court, and while at Conſtantinople wrote the Preſent State of the Ottoman pire, printed at London in 1670, fol. d in 1675 in 8vo. He was conſul at Smyr-eleven years; and in 1685 he became ſe-etary for the provinces of Leinſter and onnaught, in Ireland. King William ap-inted him his reſident for the Hans towns, here he remained ten years. In 1700 he turned to England, and died the ſame year. is other works are, 1. A Continuation of nolles's Hiſtory of the Turks, folio.; 2. Continuation of Platina's Lives of the opes, fol.; 3 A tranſlation of Vega's oyal Commentaries of Peru, folio.—*Biog. rit.*

RICCATI (Vincent), a jeſuit, was born at aſtel-Franco in the territory of Treviſa. e became profeſſor of mathematics at Bo-gna, and publiſhed a learned work on the tegral Calculus, 3 vols. 4to. He died in 775, aged 68.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

RICCI (Matthew), a jeſuit, was born at facerata in 1552. He went miſſionary to e Indies, and having finiſhed his ſtudies Goa, was ſent to China, where on account of his ſkill in mathematics he obtained the favour of the emperor, and leave to build a church at Pekin. He died in that city in 1610. Several of his Letters and Memoirs on China have been printed.—*Moreri.*

RICCI (Michael Angelo), a cardinal, was born at Rome in 1619. He was a good mathematician, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by an able treatiſe *de Maximis et Minimis*. Innocent XI. honoured him with the cardinalſhip in 1681; he died the year following.—*Tiraboſchi.*

RICCI (Sebaſtian), a painter, was born at Belluno in the Venetian territory in 1659. He viſited Vienna, Paris, and London, at all which places he acquired conſiderable diſtinction. He died at Venice in 1734. His nephew *Marc Ricci*, was a good painter of landſcape and hiſtory. He died in 1750.—*D'Argenville.*

RICCI (Laurence), an Italian jeſuit, and the laſt general of the order, was a native of Florence of a diſtinguiſhed family. He was elected general in 1758, but when the ſociety was ſuppreſſed in 1773, Ricci and ſome of his fraternity were confined in the caſtle of St. Angelo at Rome, where he died in 1775.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

RICCIO (Domenico), a painter of Verona, was born in 1494, and died in 1517. In a church at Verona is a fine picture by him of the gathering of the manna in the wilderneſs.—*De Piles. Pilk.*

RICCIOLI (John Baptiſt), a jeſuit, was born at Ferrara in 1598. He became profeſſor of divinity at Parma and Bologna, but he is known chiefly by his mathematical works, which are; 1. Geographiæ et Hydrographiæ, lib. xii. 1672; 2. Chronologia Reformata, folio; 3. Aſtronomia Vetus, 2 vols. folio.; 4. Aſtronomia Reformata, folio. He died in 1671.—*Moreri.*

RICCOBONI (Louis), an Italian actor and dramatic writer, was born at Modena. He performed at the Italian theatre in Paris ſome years, but in 1729 he renounced the ſtage from religious ſcruples. He died in 1753, aged 76. He wrote ſeveral comedies, and a Diſcourſe of the Reformation of the Theatre, 12mo.; Obſervations on Comedy, and on the Genius of Moliere, 12mo.; Hiſtorical Reflections on the Theatres of Europe, 8vo.; and a Hiſtory of the Italian Theatre, 8vo. His wife, madame Riccoboni, was a native of Paris, a good actreſs, and an ingenious writer. She wrote a number of novels in an agreeable ſtyle, printed together at Paris in 9 vols. 12mo. She died in diſtreſs in 1792.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

RICHARD I. king of England, ſurnamed Cœur de Lion, aſcended the throne on the death of his father Henry II. in 1189. His coronation was diſtinguiſhed by a maſſacre of the Jews. In 1190 Richard joined the croiſade with Philip-Auguſtus of France, but a diviſion taking place between the two princes, the latter returned to Europe. Richard remained in the Eaſt, where he diſ-

played uncommon valour againſt Saladin, whom he defeated near Cæſarea, and having made a truce embarked in a veſſel which was ſhipwrecked on the coaſt of Italy. He then travelled in diſguiſe through part of Germany, but being diſcovered by Leopold, duke of Auſtria, he was made priſoner and ſent to the emperor Henry II. who kept him confined in a caſtle ſome time. At length he was ranſomed by his ſubjects for a large ſum. He landed at Sandwich in 1194, after which he was crowned a ſecond time. Philip-Auguſtus, having, contrary to treaty, ſeized on part of Normandy, Richard invaded France with a large army, but a peace was concluded in 1196. The war was renewed in 1199, and Richard, in beſieging the caſtle of Chalons, received a wound from an arrow, of which he died, aged 42. His valour was diſgraced by ambition and avarice. —*Rapin. Hume.*

Richard II. was the ſon of Edward, prince of Wales, commonly called the *black prince*, and ſucceeded Edward III. his grandfather, in 1377. In his minority he diſplayed remarkable promptitude in quelling the dangerous inſurrection headed by Wat the Tyler, in Smithfield. When that inſurgent was ſlain by Walworth, mayor of London, the young king, then about fifteen years of age, rode up to the irritated populace, and ſaid: "Follow your king, I will be your leader and redreſs your grievances." The people, ſtruck with aſtoniſhment, obeyed the call; and diſperſed quietly to their own homes, with the exception of a few ringleaders, who were executed. The remainder of this reign, however, was leſs fortunate. Diſcontents prevailed among the nobility, of which Henry, duke of Lancaſter, availed himſelf, and aſſumed the title of king. Richard was betrayed into his hands by the earl of Northumberland, in 1399, and confined in Pontefract caſtle, where he abdicated the throne in a written inſtrument, but was aſſaſſinated the ſame year.—*Ibid.*

Richard III. was the brother of Edward IV. and created duke of Glouceſter. He was deformed from the womb, but more depraved in his mind than his perſon. He cauſed his nephews Edward V. and Richard duke of York to be ſecretly murdered in the Tower, after which he procured himſelf to be proclaimed king, in 1483. The duke of Buckingham, who had aſſiſted him in his uſurpation, conſpired againſt him, but was taken priſoner and beheaded. Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. of the houſe of Lancaſter, was abroad, but returned privately and landed at Milford in Wales, where he was joined by a few followers, which ſoon increaſed. He then marched againſt the tyrant, whom he encountered at Boſworth-field, where Richard, after performing prodigies of valour, was ſlain, and his crown being found was placed on the head of Henry, Auguſt 22, 1485.—*Ibid.*

Richard (Thomas), a native of Devonſhire, and a benedictine monk in the abbey of Taviſtock. He tranſlated into Engliſh verſe Boetius's five books of the Conſolations of Philoſophy, printed in the abbey of Taviſtock in 1525.—*Wood.*

Richard (Martin,) a landſcape painter, was a native of Antwerp, and born with only his left arm; yet he became an excellent artiſt, and was much admired by Vandyke. He died in 1636, aged 45. His brother *David Richard* applied alſo to painting, but was inferior to Martin.—*Pilk.*

Richard (Nathaniel), a dramatic writer, was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1634. He wrote a tragedy entitled Meſſalina, and his poems were publiſhed in 1645.—*Langbaine's Lives of Poets.*

Richardson (Samuel), a printer and ingenious writer, was born in Derbyſhire in 1689. His education was confined, and in 1706 he was bound apprentice to Mr. Wilde, of Stationers' hall, and after the expiration of his time he worked as compoſitor and corrector of the preſs ſome years. At length he took up his freedom and ſet up buſineſs for himſelf, firſt in a court in Fleet-ſtreet, and afterwards in Saliſbury-ſquare. He became one of the principal in his profeſſion, and by the intereſt of Mr. Onſlow, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, obtained the printing of the Journals of that houſe. In 1754 he was choſen maſter of the ſtationers' company; and in 1760 purchaſed a moiety of the patent of law printer to the king. In 1740 he publiſhed his Pamela, a novel which had uncommon ſucceſs, and encouraged the author to proceed in the ſame career. His next performance was Clariſſa Harlowe, which is eſteemed his maſterpiece, though his novel of Sir Charles Grandiſon poſſeſſes great beauties. Beſides theſe works, which have a fine moral tendency, Mr. Richardſon publiſhed a volume of Familiar Letters, for the uſe of young people; an edition of Æſop's Fables, with Reflections; and a paper in the Rambler. His correſpondence with perſons of eminence was publiſhed in 1804, with his life by Mrs. Barbauld, from whence this is taken. Richardſon poſſeſſed an amiable and friendly diſpoſition, and had a ſtrong ſenſe of religion. He died in 1761.

Richardson (John), a native of Cheſhire, was bred at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took the degree of doctor in divinity. He afterwards became biſhop of Ardagh, but on the breaking out of the Iriſh rebellion he was obliged to retire to London, where he died in 1654. He wrote Obſervations on the Old Teſtament, in one volume, folio.—*Wood.*

Richardson (Jonathan), an Engliſh portrait painter, was born in 1665. He was the pupil of Riley, whoſe niece he married. He was, however, but a middling artiſt, though a worthy and ingenious man. Mr. Richardſon aſſiſted his ſon in publiſhing an account of ſtatues, bas reliefs, drawings, and pictures in Italy, 8vo. 1722. He died in 1745. He publiſhed the life of Milton, 8vo.

younger Richardſon wrote the life of his
er, and died in 1771.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*
pole.

ICHARDSON (Joſeph), a lawyer and
, was born at Hexham in Northumber-
, and in 1774 entered of St. John's col-
, Cambridge, from whence he removed
he Middle Temple, and was called to
bar. He was brought into parliament
he duke of Northumberland, but did not
e any diſtinguiſhed figure as a ſenator or
iſter. He died in 1803. Mr. Richard-
wrote Criticiſms on the Rolliad, and Pro-
onary Odes for the Laureatſhip, two ſa-
al works on public characters, which
e popular when publiſhed. Beſides theſe
was the author of the Fugitive, a comedy,
formed with ſucceſs.—*Gent. Mag.*

ICHELET (Cæſar Peter), a French
er, was born in 1681 at Cheminon in
mpagne, and died at Paris in 1698. He
piled a curious Dictionary of the French
guage, the beſt edition of which is that
Lyons in 1759, 3 vols. folio. He alſo
liſhed a Dictionary of Rhimes, and other
ks.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

ICHELIEU (Armand Du Pleſſis de), a
brated cardinal and ſtateſman, was born
a diſtinguiſhed family at Paris in 1585.
r completing his ſtudies at the Sorbonne
went to Rome, and in 1607 was made
op of Lucon. On his return to France
advanced himſelf into favour by an inſi-
ting addreſs, and for his eloquence was
inted almoner to Mary de Medicis, by
ſe favour, in 1616, he obtained the ap-
tment of ſecretary of ſtate; but the death
is friend the marſhal D'Ancre occaſioned
temporary diſgrace, on which he went to
gnon, but Louis XIII. recalled him to the
iſtry, and he ſoon took the lead in the
agement of public affairs. Having a
at hatred to the proteſtants, he preſſed the
e of Rochelle in perſon, and by his vigo-
s efforts compelled it to ſurrender in 1628.
er reducing this important place he march-
againſt the Huguenots in other provinces,
by his promptitude and ſkill reſtored
nquillity to the kingdom. He next com-
nded the army in Italy againſt the Auſ-
ns, where he was unſucceſsful. He was
in in diſgrace for ſome time, but at length
overed the royal favour, which he en-
ed during the remainder of his life. Gre-
y XV. made him a cardinal, and he was
o created a duke and peer of France. Not-
hſtanding his ambition and cruelty, he
l great qualities. He founded the French
démy; eſtabliſhed the royal botanical gar-
, and was a liberal patron of men of let-
s. He died in 1642. His works are,
ThePolitical Teſtament, 2 vols. 8vo.;
Method of Controverſies concerning Points
Faith; 3. Defence of the Catholic Faith;
Chriſtian Inſtruction; 5. Perfection of a
riſtian; 6. A Journal, which is very cu-
us; 7. Letters, Relations, &c.—*Life of*
belieu by Le Clerc.

RICHER (Edmund), a French eccleſiaſtic
l doctor of the Sorbonne, who became a furious defender of the faction of the league, and vindicated the principle of aſſaſſinating heretical princes. He afterwards aſſerted with equal zeal the ſuperiority of councils over popes, which occaſioned conſiderable controverſy. His book on eccleſiaſtical power was proſcribed at Rome, and Richer was obliged to make a retractation. He died in 1631. His principal works are; 1. Vindiciæ Doctrinæ majorum de Auctoritate Eccleſiæ in rebus Fidei et Morum, 4to; 2. De Poteſtate Eccleſiæ in rebus temporalibus, 4to; 3. Hiſtory of General Councils, 3 vols. 4to.; 4. Obſtetrix Animorum.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

RICHER (Henry), was born in 1685. He was deſigned for the law, which profeſſion he renounced and applied wholly to literature. He died at Paris in 1748. His works are, 1. A Tranſlation of Virgil's Eclogues; 2. A Collection of Fables; 3. The Life of Macænas, with notes; 4. Two Tragedies, Sabrinus and Coriolanus.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

RICIUS (Paul), a converted Jew in the 16th century. He was a German, and taught philoſophy at Pavia with great reputation. The emperor Maximilian appointed him his phyſician. He had a controverſy with Eccius on the queſtion whether the heavenly bodies are animated, which Ricius maintained in the affirmative. He wrote, De Cæleſti Agriculturæ, folio; Talmudica Commentariola, quarto; De LXXIII. Moſaicæ Sanctionis Edictis, 4to. &c.—*Moreri.*

RICOBONI (Anthony), profeſſor of eloquence at Padua, where he died in 1599. aged 58. His works are, 1. Hiſtorical Commentaries; 2. Treatiſe on Rhetoric, 8vo.; 3. Hiſtory of the Univerſity of Padua; 4. Commentaries on ſome of the Works of Ariſtotle and Cicero; all written in pure Latin.—*Tiraboſchi.*

RIDER (William), an Engliſh divine, ſeveral years under maſter of St. Paul's ſchool, and lecturer of St. Vedaſt, Foſter-lane. He publiſhed a Hiſtory of England; a Commentary on the Bible; and other compilations. He died in 1785.—*Gent. Mag.*

RIDGLEY (Thomas), a diſſenting miniſter, was born in 1670 at London, in which city he became paſtor of an independent congregation, and obtained a doctor's degree from Scotland. He wrote, a Body of Divinity, in folio, and died in 1737.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

RIDLEY (Nicholas), a learned biſhop and martyr, was born in Northumberland in 1500, and educated firſt at Newcaſtle, and next at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow in 1524. His great abilities and piety recommended him to the notice of archbiſhop Cranmer, by whoſe intereſt he was made chaplain to the king, and choſen maſter of Pembroke-hall. In the reign of Edward VI. he was nominated to the ſee of Rocheſter, and had a principal ſhare in framing the liturgy, articles, and homilies. In 1550 he was tranſlated to the biſhopric of London, and by his intereſt with the young king he obtained the foundation of thoſe noble charities of Chriſt's

hoſpital, St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's in Southwark, and Bridwell. On the deceaſe of Edward, he unfortunately joined the friends of lady Jane Grey, for which, and his zeal in the reformation, he was by queen Mary ſent to Oxford, to diſpute with ſome of the popiſh biſhops, and on his refuſing to recant was burnt there oppoſite Baliol college, in company with biſhop Latimer, in 1555. He wrote againſt Tranſubſtantiation, and after his death were printed his Sermons and Letters.—*Biog. Brit. Life by Dr. G. Ridley.*

Ridley (ſir Thomas), a learned civilian, was of the ſame family as the preceding, but born at Ely. He was educated at Eton, and next at King's college, Cambridge. He afterwards became a maſter in chancery, and vicar-general to the archbiſhop of Canterbury. He died in 1628. He wrote a View of Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Law, 8vo.—*Wood.*

Ridley (Gloſter), an Engliſh divine, was deſcended from biſhop Ridley, whoſe Life he wrote. He obtained his chriſtian name from being born on board the Gloſter Eaſt Indiaman at ſea in 1702. He received his education at Wincheſter ſchool, from whence he was ſent to New college, Oxford, where he was choſen fellow, and in 1729 took his degree of bachelor of laws. His only church preferment for a long time was the college living of Weſton, in Norfolk, and the donative of Poplar, in Middleſex. At laſt archbiſhop Secker gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Saliſbury, and conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. He died in 1774. Beſides the Life of his anceſtor he wrote an Anſwer to the Confeſſional, in three Letters; Sermons at Lady Moyer's Lectures; Melampus, a Poem; and two Tragedies which were never printed. His ſon *James*, who was educated at Wincheſter, became fellow of New college, Oxford. He obtained the chapelry of Rumford in Eſſex, and wrote the Tales of the Genii, 2 vols., a work of merit; alſo a novel entitled, James Lovegrove. He died young. —*Anecd of Bowyer.*

Ridolfi (Claudio), a painter of Verona, was born in 1560, and died in 1644. His portraits and hiſtorical pictures poſſeſs great excellence.—*D'Argenville.*

Ridpath (George), a Scotch miſcellaneous writer, was born in Stirlingſhire in 1663, and died in 1717. He was one of the clerks of ſeſſion.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Riedesel (John Herman, baron de), miniſter from the king of Pruſſia to the court of Vienna, where he died in 1785, aged 45. He publiſhed his Travels in Greece, in the German language.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Riegels (M.), governor of the pages at the court of Copenhagen, publiſhed an excellent Hiſtory of Denmark. He died in 1802, in his 74th year.—*Ibid.*

Rienzi (Nicholas Gabrino de), an obſcure Roman in the 14th century, who had an excellent education, which was improved by a ſtrong memory and vigorous underſtanding. He was ſent by his fellow citizens to Clement VI. at Avignon in order to prevail with that pontiff to return to Rome. His eloquence pleaſed the pope, though it did not perſuade him. Gabrino, on his return, formed the deſign of making himſelf maſter of Rome, with the title of Tribune. Having gained ſome partizans he entered the capitol, harangued the people, and elevated the ſtandard of liberty. For ſome time he was ſucceſsful, his government was popular, and even Petrarch wrote in his favour, comparing him to Brutus. At length a conſpiracy was formed againſt him, on which he fled, but was taken and put to death in 1354.—*Life by Brumoy and Cerceau.*

Rigaltius (Nicholas) or *Rigault*, a learned Frenchman, was born at Paris in 1577. He received his education among the jeſuits, who endeavoured to prevail on him to enter into their order, which he refuſed, and embraced the profeſſion of an advocate. On Caſaubon's going to England, Rigault ſucceeded him as librarian to the king, who appointed him procureur-general of the ſupreme court of Nanci. He was afterwards intendant of Metz. He died at Toul in 1654. His works are, 1. Excellent editions of Cyprian, Turtullian, and Minutius's Felix, with Obſervations and Notes; 2. Continuation of Thuanuſs's Hiſtory; 3. De Verbis quæ in Novellis Conſtitutionibus poſt Juſtinianum occurrunt Gloſſarium, 4to.; 4. Diatriba de Satira Juvenalis; 5. Funus Paraſyticum; 6. Auctores finium Regundorum; 7. De Modo fœnori Propoſito, &c.—*Moreri.*

Rigaud (Hyacinth), an eminent painter, was born at Perpignan in 1663. He was director of the academy of painting, and Louis XV. gave him letters of nobility, and the order of St. Michael. He died at Paris in 1743. He has been called the Vandyck of France —*D'Argenville.*

Riley (John), a painter, was born at London in 1646. After the death of ſir Peter Lely he gained conſiderable reputation and employment as a portrait painter. He died in 1691.—*Vertue.*

Riminaldi (Orazio), an hiſtorical painter, was born at Piſa in 1598, and died in 1638.—*Felibien.*

Rincon (Antonio del), a Spaniſh painter, was born at Guadalaxara, and died in 1500.—*Ibid.*

Rinuccini (Octavio), an Italian poet, was born at Florence, and accompanied Mary de Medicis to France. He invented operas, though there are ſome who attribute the contrivance to a Roman gentleman named Emilio del Cavalero. The operas of Rinuccini are greatly admired; and his poetry is elegant. He died at Florence in 1621 —*Tiraboſchi.*

Riolan (John), a phyſician, was born at Amiens, and died at Paris in 1605. He was a zealous defender of the doctrine of Hippocrates againſt the chemiſts, and left ſeveral works on medicine and anatomy, printed at Paris in 1610 in folio. His ſon *John Riolan* was alſo an able phyſician at Paris, where he died in 1657. He wrote, 1. Compa-

veteris Medicinæ cum novâ, 12mo.; hola Anatomica, 8vo.; reprinted after- in folio, under the title of Anatomia oris Humani; 3. Gigantomachia, 8vo. was on the subject of a discovery of the of pretended giants.—*Moreri.*

RPLEY (George), an English alchemist, died in 1490. He wrote a work enti- "A Compound of Alchymie, &c." and rum Potabile, or the universal Medi- "—*Ashmole Theat. Chymic.*

RPERDA (John William, baron de,) an ordinary character, was born of a no- family in Groningen, and served some as colonel of infantry in the Dutch ser- In 1715 he was nominated ambassa- to the court of Spain, where he gained favour of Philip V., who made him a duke of the kingdom, and minister of and finances. But afterwards he fell disgrace, and was imprisoned at Segovia. escaped from thence, and going through tugal came to England, from whence he to Holland. Lastly he made a voyage Morocco, where he turned Mahometan, endeavoured to introduce a new religion ded of christianity, judaism, and mo- medanism. He died at Tetuan in 1737. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RISDON (Tristram), a topographical wri- was born at Winscot, in Devonshire, t 1580. He was educated at Oxford, died at his family seat in 1640. He e the History of his native county; y copies of which are extant in MS. re was printed a mutilated edition of it 1714, in 2 vols. 8vo. The Chorogra- l Description was printed from the ori- l in one volume, quarto, in 1735.— *ce's Worthies of Devon.*

RISLEY (Thomas), a puritan divine, was at Warrington, in Lancashire, in 1630, educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, re he obtained a fellowship, of which he deprived in 1662 for nonconformity. He in 1716. He wrote a book called the *ed Family*, 8vo. 1700.—*Calamy.*

RITSON (Joseph), an English lawyer and quary, was born at Stockton-upon-Tees 1752. He became a conveyancer in Gray's , and in 1785 purchased the office of bailiff of the liberties of the Savoy. He a man of extreme irascibility of temper self-conceited. He died in 1803. His ks are, Observations on Johnson and Ste- 's Edition of Shakespeare; 2. Cursory Cri- ms on Malone's edition of Shakespeare; 3. ervations on Warton's History of English try; 4. Descent of the Crown of England; partan Manual; 6. Collection of English gs, 3 vols. and of Scotch Songs, 2 vols.; nglish Anthology; 8. Metrical Roman- 3 vols.; 9. Bibliographia Poetica; 10. atise on Abstinence from Animal Food. had a most uncouth and whimsical mode rthography.—*Gent. Mag.*

RITTENHOUSE (David), an American as- omer, was a native of Philadelphia, and ed his apprenticeship to a clock-maker. He was also a farmer, but pursued his mathematical and astronomical studies with such success that in 1769 the American philosophical society requested him to make observations on the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, which he performed with great accuracy. He succeeded Franklin as president of that society, and died in 1796, aged 64. Several of his papers are in the American Transactions.—*Gent. Mag. Month. Mag.*

RITTERSHUSIUS (Conrad), a German civilian, was born in 1560 at Brunswick, and died professor of law at Altorf in 1613. He published an edition of Oppian's Cynegeticon, and other works. His son *Nicolas* became professor of law at the same university, and died in 1670. He published Genealogiæ Imperatorum, Regum, Ducum, Comitum, &c. 7 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

RIVALZ (Anthony), an historical and portrait painter, was born in 1667 at Thoulouse, and died in 1735. He studied under his father, and afterwards at Rome, where he obtained a prize of the academy of St. Luke.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RIVAROL (Anthony de), a French writer, was born in Languedoc in 1757, and died at Berlin in 1801. He translated Dante's Poem on Hell, but his version is not exact. His other works are, a Discourse on the Universality of the French Language, crowned by the academy of Berlin in 1784; Letters on Religion and Morality; a Little Almanack of Great Men, a satire; Letters to the French Nobility, 1792, 8vo.; the Political Life of La Fayette; Prospectus of a new Dictionary of the French Language, with a Discourse on the intellectual and moral Faculties of Man, 4to; Poems.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RIVET DE LA GRANGE (Anthony), a learned benedictine, was born in Poitou in 1683, and died in 1749. He employed thirty years of his life in writing the Literary History of France, of which he published 9 vols. in 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RIVINUS (Andrew), whose true name was *Barchmann*, a physician, was born at Hall in Saxony, in 1600. He was professor of poetry and philosophy at Leipsic, where he died in 1656. He wrote Remarks upon the ancient Christian Poets, and other pieces printed under the title of Philo-Physiologica, 1656, 4to. His other works are, 1. Veterum bonorum Scriptorum de Medicina Collectanea, 8vo.; 2. Mysteria Medico Physica, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

RIVINUS (Augustus-Quirinus), professor of physic and botany at Leipsic, where he died in 1722, aged 70. His works are, 1. Introductio in rem Herbariam, folio, with plates; 2. Ordo Plantarum quæ sunt flore irregulari monopetalo-tetrapetalo-pentapetalo, folio; 3. Censura Medicamentorum Officinalium, 4to.; 4. Dissertationes Medicæ, 4to; 5. Manuductio ad Chymiam pharmaceuticam, 8vo.; 6. Notitia Morborum.—*Ib.*

RIZZIO or RICCIO (David), an Italian musician, was born at Turin. He played

and ſung with equal excellence, and accompanying the ambaſſador of the duke of Savoy to the court of Mary, queen of Scotland, that princeſs ſhewed him great favour, and made him ſecretary for foreign languages. This gave ſuch offence to Henry Darnley, her huſband, that he and his aſſociates aſſaſſinated Rizzio in her preſence in 1566.—[*See* MARY.]

ROBERT, king of France, called the ſage and devout, was crowned in 996, on the death of Hugh Capet, his father. He married his couſin Bertha, but pope Gregory V. declared the marriage void, and excommunicated the king, who took for his ſecond wife the daughter of the count of Arles and Provence. He died in 1031.—*Henault. Millot.*

ROBERT BRUCE, a Scotch gentleman, who oppoſed John Baliol for the crown of Scotland, which was awarded to the latter by Edward I. of England. When Baliol was depoſed, Bruce was elected king, and in 1314 defeated the Engliſh in the battle of Bannockburn. He afterwards made peace with Edward III. who renounced all claim to Scotland, for himſelf and his heirs. Bruce died in 1329, and on his death-bed deſired that his heart might be carried to the Holy Land and depoſited in the holy ſepulchre.—*Buchanan.*

ROBERTELLS (Francis), profeſſor of philoſophy and rhetoric at Padua, where he died in 1567. He wrote "Commentaries on ſome of the Greek and Latin Poets," and other works.—*Moreri.*

ROBERTSON (George) a landſcape painter, was born in London. He made the tour of Italy, where he ſtudied nature as well as the beſt maſters. His manner bears the neareſt reſemblance to that of Salvator Roſa. He died in 1788.—*Europ. Mag.*

ROBERTSON (William), a divine, was born at Dublin in 1705, and educated at Glaſgow, after which he obtained ſome preferment in Ireland, which he reſigned on turning Arian in 1764. He publiſhed an Apology for his Faith and Conduct, and having obtained a doctor's degree from Glaſgow was preſented by the company of merchant taylors in London to the maſterſhip of the grammar-ſchool at Wolverhampton, where he died in 1783.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ROBERTSON (Joſeph), an ingenious divine, was born at Knipe, in Weſtmoreland, in 1726, and educated at Appleby ſchool, from whence, in 1746, he removed to Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and on entering into orders was preſented to the vicarage of Herriard, in Hampſhire. In 1764 he engaged as a writer in the Critical Review, and continued in that capacity till 1785. In 1770 he was preſented to the rectory of Sutton, in Eſſex, and in 1779 to the vicarage of Horncaſtle in Lincolnſhire. In 1782 he publiſhed an Introduction to the Study of Polite Literature, a ſmall but uſeful volume. This was followed in 1785 by his Eſſay on Punctuation, a work of great merit. In 1788 appeared his Diſſertation on the Parian Chronicle, which performance did not receive the encouragement it deſerved. In 1795 he publiſhed a new tranſlation of Telemachus, with Notes and the Life of the Author. In 1798 he printed an Eſſay on the Education of Young Ladies, and the year following an Eſſay on the Nature of the Engliſh Verſe. He died in 1802.—*Monthly Mag.*

ROBERTSON (William), an hiſtorian and divine of the church of Scotland, was born in 1721, and educated at the univerſity of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor in divinity, and having entered into orders became miniſter of the Grey Friars church in that city. He was alſo appointed one of his majeſty's chaplains in ordinary for Scotland, and was offered conſiderable preferment in the church of England, which he declined. His firſt performance was the Hiſtory of Charles V., a work which diſplayed ſuperior powers of diſcrimination, and written in a very luminous ſtyle. For this he was appointed royal hiſtoriographer for Scotland. He was alſo elected principal of the univerſity of Edinburgh. His other works were, the Hiſtory of Scotland, not altogether void of partiality; the Hiſtory of America; an Hiſtorical Diſquiſition concerning India; and a Sermon before the Scotch Society for promoting Chriſtian knowlege. Dr. Robertſon was a man of amiable manners and brilliant accompliſhments. He died in 1793.—*Encycl. Brit. Suppl.*

ROBERVAL (Gilles Perſonne, ſieur de), was born in the dioceſe of Beauvais in 1602. He became profeſſor of mathematics at Paris, where he acquired the eſteem of Gaſſendus and Morin. He ſucceeded the latter in the mathematical chair of the royal college. His principal works are, 1. A Treatiſe of Mechanics, inſerted in the harmony of Father Merſennus; 2. An edition of Ariſtarchus Samius. He died in 1675.—*Moreri.*

ROBESPIERRE (Maximilian-Iſidore), was born at Arrat, of a poor family, in 1759, and brought up at the expenſe of the biſhop of the dioceſe. After finiſhing his ſtudies at Paris he entered upon the profeſſion of the law, but not with ſucceſs. On the breaking out of the revolution he became a member of the National Aſſembly, and commenced a newſpaper called *L'Union ou Journal de la Liberté*, conducted with extreme violence. He became the chief of the jacobins, and at length obtained the ſupreme command in France. To maintain his power he had recourſe to the moſt cruel expedients. The priſons were crowded with unfortunate victims of all ages and of both ſexes. Numbers were daily put to death, and the ſtreets were deluged with blood. At length a conſpiracy was formed againſt the tyrant, and he was accuſed in the convention. An attempt was made by the jacobins to ſupport their chief, but in vain. After being wounded by a piſtol ſhot which broke his jaw, he was led

he guillotine with twenty-two of his accplices, July 28th, 1794.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. ed. of the French Republic.*

Robin Hood, a captain of a band of robs who made the foreſt of Sherwood, in ttinghamſhire, their haunt, from whence y made excurſions into different parts of gland. Some writers affirm that this was ame aſſumed by Robert, earl of Hunting, who was baniſhed from court in the n of Richard I. Robin Hood had a celeted ſecond under him called Little John, they continued their marauding courſe of without being brought to juſtice from 39 to 1247.—*Stowe's Chron.*

Robins (Benjamin), an ingenious mathetician, was born at Bath in 1707, of pats who were quakers, which profeſſion he tted and ſettled in London as teacher of thematics. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by futing a Memoir of Bernouilli's on the rce of Bodies in Motion, and by a demonation of the laſt propoſition of Newton's eatiſe on Quadratures. In 1742 he pubhed his Principles of Gunnery, the reſult his own experiments. On the return of mmodore Anſon from his voyage round the rld Mr. Robins was employed to prepare r narrative of that famous expedition for r preſs, which he executed in an admirable nner, though the work paſſes under the me of Mr. Walker, chaplain of the Cenrion. Our author alſo contributed to the provements in the royal obſervatory at eenwich, and in 1749 was appoiated engneer-general to the Eaſt India company. r died at Madras in 1571.—*Martin's Biog. il.*

Robinson (Robert), a baptiſt teacher, s born at Swaffham, in Norfolk, and bred barber, but being converted by Whitfield, e celebrated methodiſt, he became a zeaus preacher among the calviniſts. He afrwards turned baptiſt and officiated to a conegation of that ſect at Cambridge, where wrote ſeveral pieces, among which was a indication of Chriſt's Divinity. He alſo anſlated into Engliſh Saurin's Sermons, and aude's Eſſay on the Compoſition of a Seron. Before his death he turned Socinian, d died at Birmingham ſuddenly in 1790. -*Life by Dyer.*

Robinson (Tancred), an eminent Engh phyſician and naturaliſt, was fellow of e royal ſociety and of the college of phyſians. He died in 1748, at a very advanced ge. He wrote ſome medical books and pats on natural hiſtory.—*Mortimer.*

Robinson (Mary), an ingenious Engliſh dy, was born at Briſtol, where ſhe was ducated in the ſeminary kept by the celerated Miſs More and her ſiſters. Her maiden ame was Darby, and her father was captain f a ſhip. At the age of fifteen ſhe married attorney of the name of Robinſon, which recipitate ſtep appears to have embittered e reſt of her life Being reduced in cirumſtances ſhe had recourſe to the ſtage, and made her firſt appearance at Drury lane in the character of Juliet, in which ſhe was inſtructed by Mr. Garrick. Her reception was very flattering, and ſhe continued to perform in various characters till her repreſentation of *Perdita* in the Winter's Tale attracted the admiration of an illuſtrious perſonage, in conſequence of which ſhe quitted the ſtage. A ſeparation afterwards took place, and ſhe received a penſion. In 1784 ſhe had the misfortune to be attacked by a violent rheumatiſm, which progreſſively deprived her of the uſe of her limbs. She died in 1800. Mrs. Robinſon wrote a number of poetical pieces under the name of Laura Maria; beſides which ſhe was the author of Vancenza, a Romance; Poems, 2 vols. 8vo.; and Nobody, an unſucceſsful farce.—*Memoirs written by herſelf.*

Robinson (Richard), archbiſhop of Armagh and baron Rokeby, was born in Yorkſhire in 1709, He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, from whence he was elected to Chriſt church, Oxford, after which he became chaplain to archbiſhop Blackburne of York, who gave him a prebend in his cathedral. In 1751 he went with the duke of Dorſet to Ireland, and was preferred to the ſee of Killala, from whence in 1759 he was tranſlated to Leighlin and Ferns, and in 1761 to Kildare. In 1765 he was advanced to the primacy, and in 1777 created a peer. He built an elegant palace in his dioceſe of Armagh, with an obſervatory. He alſo founded a ſchool, and built four new churches. He died in 1794.—*Europ. Mag.*

Robison (John), profeſſor of natural philoſophy at Edinburgh, where he obtained the degree of doctor of laws. He became director of the marine cadet academy, at Cronſtadt in Ruſſia; and on his return to his native country, was appointed profeſſor of chemiſtry at Glaſgow, from whence he removed to Edinburgh, where he died in 1805. Dr. Robiſon publiſhed, in 1797, a book entitled, "Proofs of a Conſpiracy," in which he developed the cauſes of the Revolution in France, and proved that it was the reſult of an organized ſyſtem formed by French and German Infidels, to overturn by means of ſecret ſocieties, ſocial order and religion. This work excited conſiderable notice and controverſy. He was alſo the author of the Elements of Mechanical Philoſophy; and ſome articles in the Encyclopædia Britannica.—*Monthly Mag.*

Rochefort (William de), a French writer, was born at Lyons in 1731, and died in 1788. He was a member of the academy of inſcriptions, and belles lettres, and publiſhed a tranſlation of Sophocles, faithful and elegant. He wrote alſo a Refutation of Mirabaud's Syſtem of Nature, and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Rochefoucault (Francis, duke of), an eminent French writer, was born in 1603. He diſplayed great talents in a military capacity in the war of the Fronde, and for ſome

time loſt his ſight by the blow of a muſquet. One of his ſons was ſlain at the paſſage of the Rhine, and another ſeverely wounded. The duke de Rochefoucault, however, is moſtly known as an elegant writer. His works are, 1. Memoirs of the Regency of Anne of Auſtria, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. Reflections and Maxims, often printed in one ſmall volume. He died in 1680.—*Moreri.*

Rochester (John Wilmot, earl of), a celebrated Engliſh nobleman, was born in Oxfordſhire in 1648. He had a liberal education, and poſſeſſed uncommon powers of wit and a fertility of imagination; but he diſgraced his fine qualities by the moſt diſſolute principles and licentious conduct. He ſhortened his days by intemperance, but died very penitent in 1680. His ſatirical poems are keen, but their obſcenity and impiety render them exceſſively diſguſting.—*See his Life by Burnet.*

Rodney (George Bridges, lord), a gallant Engliſh admiral, was born of an ancient family in Somerſetſhire about 1718. He entered early into the navy, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral actions. In 1759 he obtained a flag, and was employed to bombard Havre-de-Grace. In 1761 he was ſent againſt Martinico, and for his ſervices was created a knight of the bath. Owing to a violent electioneering conteſt for Northampton, and other cauſes, he was reduced to ſuch a ſtate of embarraſſment as to be obliged to reſide on the Continent, where, in the American war, he was tempted by the count de Sartine by brilliant offers to enter into the French ſervice. Theſe overtures he refuſed, of which Sartine liberally informed the Britiſh government, by whom ſir George was recalled home, and obtained a command. In 1780 he defeated the Spaniſh fleet, and took ſeveral ſhips; this was ſoon after followed by a more ſplendid victory, and the capture of the Spaniſh admiral don Juan de Langara. But the moſt important exploit of this brave officer was the defeat of the French fleet under count de Graſſe in the Weſt Indies, April 12, 1782, in which the French admiral and a number of his ſhips were taken. For this he was created a peer, and obtained a penſion. His lordſhip died in 1792.—*Annual Regiſter.*

Rodolph I. of Hapſburg, emperor of Germany, ſurnamed the *Clement*, was elected in 1273. He defeated Ottocar, king of Bohemia, who did him homage; but afterwards renewing the war, Ottocar loſt his kingdom and his life. Rodolph died in 1291, aged 73.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

Rodolph II. ſon of the emperor Maximilian II. was born in 1552, and became king of Hungary in 1572; of Bohemia in 1575; elected king of the Romans the ſame year; and in 1576 aſſumed the imperial throne. His reign was unfortunate: the Turks ravaged his territories; and his brother Matthias having revolted againſt him obtained the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia. Rodolph was, however, a patron of ſcience, and had ſome ſkill in aſtronomy. He died in 1612.—*Ibid.*

Roe (ſir Thomas), an able ſtateſman, was born at Low-Layton, in Eſſex, about 1580, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. In 1614 he was ſent ambaſſador to the great mogul, at whoſe court he remained near four years, of which embaſſy he publiſhed a journal. In 1621 he went in the ſame character to the grand ſeignior; and his conduct proved of great advantage to the Engliſh commerce. During his reſidence in the Eaſt he made a large collection of valuable manuſcripts in the Greek and Oriental languages, which, in 1628, he preſented to the Bodleian library. He alſo brought over the famous Alexandrian MS. of the New Teſtament, ſent from Cyril Lucar, patriarch of Conſtantinople, to Charles I. In 1629 he was ſent to negotiate peace between the kings of Poland and Sweden, in which he ſucceeded. In 1641 he went ambaſſador to the diet of Ratiſbon; and on his return was made a privy counſellor and chancellor of the garter. He died in 1644. Beſides the relation of his travels, which is very curious, there are in print of his, Speeches in Parliament; Account of his Negotiations at the Porte; and a Diſcourſe on the King of Spain's ſurpriſing the Valteline.—*Biog. Brit.*

Roemer (Olaus), a Daniſh aſtronomer, was born at Arrhus, in Jutland, in 1644, and educated at Copenhagen. On viſiting Paris he became mathematical tutor to the Dauphin; but in 1681 he was recalled by the king of Denmark, who appointed him profeſſor of aſtronomy at Copenhagen, where he died in 1710. His obſervations, under the title of Baſis Aſtronomiæ, were printed in 1735, 4to.—*Moreri.*

Roepel (Conrad), a Dutch painter, was born at the Hague in 1677. He excelled in painting fruits and flowers, and died in 1748. —*Pilkington.*

Roestraeten (Peter), a portrait painter, was born at Haerlem in 1698. He alſo painted repreſentations of muſical inſtruments, vaſes, china ware, agates, and ſhells. —*Ibid.*

Roger I. king of Sicily, was born in 1097. He eſpouſed the cauſe of Anacletus the anti pope, and took Innocent II. priſoner, whom he releaſed on condition of being acknowleged in his newly-acquired dominions. He died in 1154.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

Roger (of Hexham), prior of Hexham about 1138. He wrote a Hiſtory of the Campaign of the Scotch Army under King David, when the battle of the ſtandard was fought.—*Gen. Hiſt. Dict.*

Rogers (Captain Woods), an Engliſh navigator, who ſailed in a private ſhip of war from Briſtol againſt the Spaniards in the South Sea; in which voyage he circumnavigated the globe, and publiſhed an Account of his Adventures on his return in 1711. He died in 1732.

ROGERS (John), an Engliſh divine, was ucated at Cambridge, and became chaplain the factory at Antwerp, where he aſſiſted ndal and Coverdale in tranſlating the Bible o Engliſh. In the reign of Edward VI. returned to England, and obtained a pre- d in St. Paul's cathedral, where he was a quent and zealous preacher. He was the t perſon executed in the ſucceeding reign religion, being burnt at the ſtake in ithfield in 1555.—*Fox's Acts and Mon.*

ROGERS (John), a learned divine, was n at Enſham, in Oxfordſhire, in 1679, educated at Corpus-chriſti college, of ich he became fellow. He wrote an able atiſe on the Viſibility of the Church inſt Hoadley; four volumes of Sermons; he was alſo the author of a piece in an- r to Collins's Scheme of Prophecy. Dr. ers obtained the living of St. Giles's, pplegate, and died in 1729.—*Gen. Hiſt.*

OGHMAN (Roland), an eminent land- e painter, was born at Amſterdam in 7, and died in 1686.—*Houbraken.*

OHAN (Henry, duke of), prince of Leon, born at the caſtle of Blein, in Brittany, 9. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery he ſiege of Amiens, and thereby obtained friendſhip of Henry IV. He became the f of the Huguenots in the reign of Louis . but after the taking of Rochelle and eſtabliſhment of peace in 1629 he retired enice, where he was choſen generaliſſimo e armies of the republic againſt the im- liſts; but he was recalled by the king, employed him in the Griſons againſt the nans and Spaniards. But the duke in gave up the command, and went to va. He afterwards had the regiment of u, at the head of which he was wounded 38, and died ſoon after. He wrote the eſts of Princes, printed at Cologne in , 12mo.; the Perfect Captain, or an dgment of Cæſar's Commentaries, ; On the Government of the thirteen ons; and Memoirs, 2 vols. 12mo. The erformance is curious, and has gone gh many editions. *Anne de Roban*, of the duke, was a woman of fine ge- and wrote ſome poems of merit. She cquainted with the hebrew language.— *i.*

HAULT (James), a French philoſopher, orn at Amiens in 1620. He ſtudied at and became a zealous defender of the ian ſyſtem, of which he publiſhed a r view in 2 volumes. Of this work amuel Clarke gave an edition, with adapting it to the Newtonian ſyſtem. been tranſlated into Engliſh, in 2 vols. Rohault was alſo the author of Ele- of Mathematics; and a Treatiſe on nics. He died in 1675.—*Moreri.*

AND DE LA PLATIERE (J. M.) was t Villefranche of a reduced family. s deſigned for the church, but diſliking rofeſſion, he left his native place and went to Nantes with an intention of going to the Indies, but was prevented by the bad ſtate of his health. From thence he went to Rouen, where he was employed by ſome relations who were engaged in trade. For his commercial abilities he became inſpector-general of the manufactories of Picardy, and afterwards of thoſe of Lyons, in which ſituation he formed an intimacy with Briſſot, and in 1789 was nominated deputy for the city of Lyons to the conſtituent aſſembly. In 1792 he became miniſter of the interior, but did not long retain that ſituation. When the party of Girondiſts to which he belonged was proſcribed, he fled from Paris and retired to Rouen, where he ſtabbed himſelf in 1793. He wrote ſome works on the cotton and linen manufactures; Letters from Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, and Malta, 6 vols.; Dictionary of Manufactures and the Arts depending on them, 3 vols. 4to, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt. Memoirs of Madame Roland.*

ROLAND (Marie-Jane-Phlipon), the wife of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1756. Her father was an engraver named Phlipon, who was eminent in his profeſſion, and gave her an excellent education. At the age of twenty-five ſhe married M. Roland, though there was a great diſparity in their ages. She rendered important ſervices to him in his capacity as miniſter, and moſt of the official writings which he publiſhed were the productions of her maſculine mind. On his flight ſhe was ſent to the abbey, and after an impriſonment of ſome weeks was releaſed; but ſhe had ſcarcely reached her own houſe before ſhe was again apprehended. In her laſt confinement ſhe wrote an intereſting work, entitled, an Appeal to Poſterity, or Hiſtorical Notices, Anecdotes, and Memoirs of herſelf, 2 vols. 8vo. At length ſhe was dragged before the revolutionary tribunal and ſentenced to the guillotine, which ſhe endured with fortitude, ſaying as ſhe looked on the ſtatue of Liberty—'O Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!' She ſuffered November 8, 1793.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

ROLLE (Michael), a mathematician, was born at Ambert, in Auvergne, in 1652. He became a member of the academy of ſciences, and died in 1719. His works are, a Treatiſe of Algebra; Method of Reſolving Equations of all Kinds, &c.—*Ibid.*

ROLLIN (Charles), a celebrated writer, was born at Paris in 1661. After ſtudying in the college of Pleſſis and at the Sorbonne, he became ſucceſſively profeſſor of languages, rhetoric and eloquence. In 1694 he was appointed rector of the univerſity of Paris, which flouriſhed uncommonly under his direction. He revived the ſtudy of the Greek, and introduced many important regulations in the academical exerciſes. He died in 1741. His works are, 1. An edition of Quintilian, 2 vols.; 2. Treatiſe on Studying and Teaching the Belles Lettres, 4 vols.; 3. Antient Hiſtory of the Egyptians, Carthagi-

nians, Babylonians, &c. 13 vols.; 4. The Roman History from the Foundation of that City to the Battle of Actium; 5. Miscellaneous Pieces, as Lectures, Discourses, &c.—*Ibid.*

Rollius (Reinhold Henry), a German philologist, who published in 1709 a useful work containing the Lives of Philosophers, Orators, Poets, Historians, &c.—*Ibid.*

Rollo, a chieftain of Norway, who being driven from that country by the king of Denmark, landed in Normandy, which was ceded to him by Charles the Simple in 912. Rollo embraced the christian religion, and was baptized by the name of Robert. He assumed the title of duke of Normandy, and was ancestor of William the Conqueror.—*Moreri.*

Rollock (Robert), a Scotch divine, was born in Stirlingshire in 1560, and educated at St. Andrews. When James VI. founded the university of Edinburgh Mr. Rollock was appointed the first principal. He wrote several works in latin, and died in 1601.—*Ibid.*

Romaine (William), an English divine, was born at Hartlepool, in Durham, in 1714, and educated at Hertford college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Christ church, where he took his degrees in arts. On entering into orders he became a frequent preacher before the university till he fell into the calviniftic scheme. He then removed to London, and in 1749 became lecturer of St. Dunstan in the west. He was also for some time morning preacher at St. George, Hanover-square, and for a short period Gresham professor of astronomy, which situation he resigned. In 1764 he was chosen rector of St. Anne's Blackfriars, where, and at St. Dunstan's, he continued to preach to large congregations almost to his death, which happened in 1795. His works have been printed in 8 vols. 8vo. He was the editor of Calasio's Concordance to the Hebrew Bible, 4 vols. folio, 1749, in which he made some unwarrantable alterations to serve the Hutchinsonian doctrine.—*Life by Cadogan.*

Romanelli (John Francis), an historical painter, was born at Viterbo in 1617. He was the disciple of Pietro da Cortona, whose style he imitated. Louis XIII. employed him, and honoured him with the order of St. Michael. He died in 1662. His son, *Urban Romanelli*, was also a good painter, and died in 1682, aged 44.—*Pilkington.*

Romano (Julio), a celebrated painter and architect, whose family name was *Bippi*, was born at Rome in 1492. He was the disciple of Raphael, who made him his heir. His greatest pictures are, the Fall of the Giants, and the Battles of Constantine. He built some fine structures at Mantua, where he was patronized by the duke. He died in 1546.—*De Piles. Felibien.*

Romanus I. emperor of the East, was born in Armenia. He became a common soldier in the army of the emperor Basil, whose life he saved in a battle against the Saracens, which proved the foundation of his fortune. Constantine X. whose daughter he espoused, associated him in the empire in 919. He displayed great military talents against the Muscovites and the Turks. To his other eminent qualities he added the virtues of humanity and piety. He died in 948.—*Univ. Hist.*

Romanus II. called the younger, was the son of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, whom he succeeded in 959, and died of intemperance in 963. He banished his mother Helena, and debauched his sisters.—*Ibid.*

Romanus III. obtained the imperial throne by his marriage with Zoe, daughter of Constantine the younger, in 1028. He was a weak prince, and was put to death by his wife in 1034.—*Ibid.*

Romanus IV. succeeded in 1068 Constantine Ducas, whose widow Eudocia he married. He defeated the Turks who had ravaged the empire, but in 1071 he was taken prisoner by them, and was generously set at liberty by the sultan Asan. He was afterwards dethroned by Michael the son of Constantine, who deprived him of his eyes. He died the same year.—*Ibid.*

Rombouts (Theodore), a painter of Antwerp, was born in 1597, and died in 1637. He was the disciple of Abraham Janssens, and excelled in painting historical subjects and conversations.—*De Piles. Houbraken.*

Rome, was antiently called Latium, from its king, Latinus, whose daughter Lavinia married Æneas the Trojan. Romulus founded the city of Rome, to which he gave his name, B.C. 753. He and his followers seized upon the Sabine women at a public spectacle, 750. Alba united to Rome B.C. 675. Sextus Tarquinius having ravished Lucretia, the monarchy was abolished, and the republican government adopted, with two annual consuls, 508. The Romans subdue Carthage B.C. 146. Pompey and Cæsar contend for the sovereignty, which occasions a civil war, B.C. 59. Cæsar assassinated in the senate-house, 44. The republican government destroyed by Octavianus, who assumes the title of emperor and Augustus, 27 B.C. The Goths and other northern nations invade the empire about A.D. 250. The seat of empire removed to Constantinople by Constantine, 330. Divided into the eastern and western empires, 379. Rome taken by Alaric, king of the Goths, 410; again by Genseric the Vandal in 455; and by the Heruli in 476. Belisarius recovers Rome for Justinian in 537; but it is retaken by the Goths in 547. Captured by Narses, one of Justinian's generals, in 553. A.D. 726 it separated from the eastern empire, and became an independent state. In 800 the pope obtained the full possession of Rome, and the surrounding territory, called the ecclesiastical state. Taken by the French in 1798.—*Univ. Hist.*

ROME DE L'ISLE (John Baptiſt Louis), a nch mineralogiſt, was born at Gray in nche-comté in 1736, and died at Paris in 0. He invented a new ſyſtem of mine- gy, in which he aſſerts, that all bodies in mineral kingdom have a primitive form figure of their own, to which, after all various combinations and ſeparations y may ſuffer, they will again return. wrote, Criſtallography, 4 vols. 8vo.; ernal Characters of Minerals, 1 vol.; trology, 1 vol.; the Action of the Central of the Earth, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

ROMILLY (John), a celebrated watch- er, was born at Geneva in 1714, and at Paris in 1796. He wrote all the ar- es on clock and watch making in the En- lopedie; a letter on the impoſſibility of a petual motion; meteorological obſerva- s, &c.—*Ibid.*

ROMNEY (George), an excellent painter, born in Lancaſhire of mean parentage. ſerved his time to an itinerant painter, m he ſoon ſurpaſſed. He came when young to London with a picture of the th of General Wolfe, which obtained the nd prize in the exhibition, and ſold for a iderable ſum. As ſoon as he had realized fficiency to enable him to viſit Italy, he ed the Alps, and after ſtudying there avidity, returned to London, where he ined great reputation by his portraits, gh he alſo painted ſome excellent hiſto- pieces. He died at Kendal in 1802.— *thly Mag.*

ROMULUS, the founder of Rome, and ner of Remus, was the ſon of Rhea Syl- daughter of Numitor, king of Alba. was placed among the veſtals, but being ered of theſe two children at a birth, ured that the god Mars was their father. ilius, who had uſurped the throne of Nu- r, his brother, cauſed the children to be n into the Tiber, where they were d by Fauſtulus. On coming of age they vered their origin, put Amulius to death, reinſtated Numitor. A difference, how- aroſe between the two brothers, and ulus put Remus to death. He after- s founded the city of Rome by collect- number of ſtrangers, and died B.C. —*Plutarch.*

RONCALLI (Chriſtofano), an hiſtorical r, ſometimes called Pomerancio from lace of his birth. He was the diſciple rcignano, and died in 1626.—*Pilkington.*

RONDELET (William), profeſſor of phy- nd anatomy at Montpellier, was born in 1507, and died in 1566. He wrote atiſe on Fiſhes, 2 vols. folio, in Latin; ſeveral works on medical ſubjects.— *ri.*

RONSARD (Peter de), a French poet, was in the Vendomois, in 1524. He was to the duke of Orleans, and afterwards James V. king of Scotland, in which ry he remained two years, and then re- d to France, where he was employed in ſeveral negotiations of importance. He ob- tained ſome eccleſiaſtical benefices, and died in 1585. His poems were in his age ſo much eſteemed as to procure him the title of the *Poet of France.* They were printed at Paris in 6 vols. 4to. in 1567.—*Moreri.*

ROODSEUS (John Albert), a portrait painter, was born at Hoorn in Holland in 1615, and died in 1674. His pictures are finely coloured and beautifully finiſhed.— *Houbraken.*

ROOKE (ſir George), a gallant admiral, was born of an antient family in Kent, in 1650. He entered early into the navy, and roſe by his merit to the firſt honours of his profeſſion. He gave eminent proofs of his ſkill and courage in many expeditions, particularly in burning the French ſhips at La Hogue, and in the glorious action off Vigo. July 23, 1703, he took Gibraltar by bombardment, after which he obtained a deciſive victory over the French fleet off Malaga. Notwithſtanding theſe eminent ſervices, he was, by the influence of the whig party, obliged to reſign the command, and to retire to his eſtate in Kent, where he died in 1709. —*Campbell's Admirals.*

ROOKE (Laurence), an Engliſh aſtronomer, was born at Deptford, in Kent, in 1623, and educated at King's college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford. In 1652 he was choſen Greſham profeſſor of aſtronomy, which place he afterwards exchanged for that of geometry. He was one of the firſt members of the royal ſociety, and died in 1662. His writings are, Obſervations on Comets; Directions to Seamen; Method of obſerving the Eclipſes of the Moon; and Obſervations on the Eclipſes of the Satellites of Jupiter.—*Ward's Lives of Greſham Profeſſors.*

ROOME (Edward), ſolicitor to the treaſury. He wrote ſome ſatirical papers called Paſquin, againſt Pope, who gave him a place in his Dunciad. He was alſo the author of a dramatic piece called, the Jovial Crew. He died in 1729.—*Biog. Dram.*

ROORE (James), a painter, was born at Antwerp in 1686, and died in 1747. He painted hiſtorical ſubjects with great elegance.—*Pilkington.*

ROOS (John Hendrick), a Dutch painter, was born at Otterburg in 1631. He painted landſcapes and portraits, but excelled in the former. His brother Theodore was a good artiſt in the ſame line. He died in 1698. *Philip Roos*, ſon of John Hendrick, far excelled the reſt of the family; he had a brother who was alſo a good painter, and died in 1731, aged 72.—*Pilkington.*

ROQUE (John de la), member of the academy of belles-lettres at Marſeilles, died in 1745 at Paris, aged 84. He aſſiſted his brother Anthony in conducting a periodical journal called the Mercury; and he alſo publiſhed Travels in the Eaſt, 3 vols and ſome operas.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

ROSA (Salvator), a painter and poet, was

born at Reneſſa, near Naples, in 1615. He excelled in painting combats, ſea-pieces, and landſcapes, generally romantic ſcenery, with banditti. He painted with great rapidity, and frequently completed a picture in one day. His Satires have entitled him to the appellation of the Juvenal of Italy. They were printed at Amſterdam in 1719, 8vo. He died at Rome in 1673.—*Felibien. Tiraboſchi.*

Rosamond, uſually called fair Roſamond, was the daughter of Walter de Clifford, baron of Hereford. She was the favourite miſtreſs of Henry II. who is reported to have ſecreted her in a labyrinth, at his palace of Woodſtock, where, according to ſome writers, ſhe was diſcovered, and poiſoned by Eleanor, queen of that monarch. But it ſeems more certain that ſhe died in the nunnery of Godſtow, in Oxfordſhire. She had two ſons by Henry: William, called Long-ſword, and Jeffery, who became archbiſhop of York.

Roscius (Quintus), a native of Gaul, who was contemporary with the celebrated performer Æſop, and became the moſt famous actor of his age. Cicero, who ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of his talents, undertook his defence againſt Fannius. The Roman ſtate aſſigned him a conſiderable penſion, which he appears to have deſerved as much by his virtues as his abilities. He died about 61 B.C.—*Cic. pro Roſcio. Quintilian.*

Rose (Alexander), a Scotch prelate, was born at Aberdeen in 1640, and educated at St. Andrew's. He was promoted to the biſhopric of Edinburgh, but when epiſcopacy was put down in Scotland, he was deprived of the revenues. He died at Edinburgh in 1720.—*Skinner's Hiſt. Ch. of Scotland.*

Rosewell (Thomas), a preſbyterian divine, was born in Somerſetſhire in 1650, and educated at Oxford. After leaving the univerſity he was preſented to the living of Strode in his native county, from whence he was ejected by the Bartholomew act in 1662. In 1674 he officiated to a diſſenting congregation at Rotherhithe, and in 1684 was ſent to priſon on a charge of high treaſon. At his trial the charge amounted to nothing more than to his ſaying in his ſermon ſomething diſreſpectful of the king's pretenſions to curing the evil or ſcrophula. Notwithſtanding the abſurdity of the indictment he was found guilty, but Charles II. granted him a pardon. He died in 1691.—*Calamy.*

Rosin (John), or *Roſinus*, an antiquary, was born at Eiſenach in 1551, and died of the plague in 1626. He wrote Antiquitatum Romanarum, a work of value; the beſt edition of which is that of Utrecht in 1701, 4to.—*Moreri.*

Ross (Alexander), a native of Aberdeen, was maſter of the grammar ſchool at Southampton, and chaplain to Charles I. His works are very numerous; the moſt known of which is, a View of all Religions, in one volume octavo. He was alſo the author of a curious performance, called, Virgilius Evangelizans, which is a cento on the life of Chriſt, taken wholly from Virgil. He died in 1654, aged 64.—*Granger.*

Ross (John), a learned prelate, was born in Herefordſhire, and educated at St. John's college, in Cambridge, where he proceeded D.D. 1756. In 1746 he publiſhed a pamphlet in defence of Dr. Middleton againſt the criticiſms of Mr. Markland; and in 1749 an edition of Cicero's Epiſtolæ ad familiares, 2 vols. 8vo. He was preſented to the vicarage of Froome in Somerſetſhire; and in 1778, advanced to the biſhopric of Exeter. He died in 1792.—*Europ. Mag.*

Rossi (John Victor), better known under his aſſumed name *Janus Nicius Eritbræus*, was born at Rome about 1577, of a noble family, and died in 1647. His principal works are, 1. Pinacotheca imaginum illuſtrium virorum, 8vo.; 2. Epiſtolæ, 2 vols. 8vo.; 3. Dialogi, 8vo.; 4. Exempla virtutum et vitiorum, 8vo.; 5. Eudemiæ, lib. x. 8vo.—*Tiraboſchi.*

Rossi (Bernard Marie de), a learned dominican, was born at Forly in Italy in 1687. He was educated at Florence, and became profeſſor of theology in the convent of his order at Venice, but reſigned that ſituation, and refuſed ſeveral dignities. He died in 1775. His works are numerous. The principal relates to the hiſtory and antiquities of the church of Aquileia.—*Ibid.*

Rosslyn (Alexander Wedderburne, earl of), an eminent lawyer, was born of a reſpectable family in Scotland, in 1733. He received his education at Edinburgh, and as early as 1752 was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar. The year following he entered of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in 1757. His application was indefatigable, and in 1763 he obtained a ſilk gown as king's counſel. Not long afterwards he was returned to parliament, for Richmond. He joined Mr. George Grenville in oppoſition to the adminiſtration, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his eloquence on ſeveral occaſions. On the death of his friend, Mr. Wedderburne accepted the office of ſolicitor-general, and he zealouſly ſupported government in the endeavour to ſubjugate America. In 1778 he was made attorney-general, and in 1780 was appointed chief juſtice of the common pleas, being at the ſame time created baron Loughborough. Soon after his appointment to that office, he was called upon to preſide at the trial of the rioters in Southwark, on which occaſion he incurred ſome cenſure by trying ſeveral, who were ſtrangers to each other, in one indictment. He was, however, popular in the common pleas, particularly by protecting ſeafaring men, who had been ill uſed by their commanders. On the formation of the coalition between lord North and Mr. Fox, we find lord Loughborough giving his aid to that adminiſtration, and afterwards he voted with them in oppoſition. But in 1793 he was made lord chancellor,

he ſupported government with energy ng the war with France. In 1801 he created earl Roſslyn; and reſigned the the ſame year. He died ſuddenly in 5, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. lordſhip wrote a pamphlet entitled, "Obitions on the State of the Engliſh Priſons, the Means of improving them."—*Monthg.*

OSSO, commonly called *Maſter Roux*, a er, was born at Florence in 1496. He ed the works of Michael Angelo and ueſan, but without the aſſiſtance of a er. His talents recommended him to atronage of Francis I. king of France, appointed him ſuperintendant of the s of Fontainbleau. He died there in .—*D. Piles.*

ITARI (Peter), an hiſtorical and porpainter, was a native of Verona, and living in great reputation in 1757. The before he was at Peterſburg, where he ed the portrait of the czarina, and others imperial family.—*Pilkington.*

ITGANS (Luke), a Dutch poet, was at Amſterdam in 1645. He bore arms e war of 1672, but after two years ſerretired to his country ſeat, where he f the ſmall pox in 1710. He wrote an oem on the life of William III. king gland, which is eſteemed by the Dutch. is alſo the author of ſome other pieces t language.—*Moreri.*

THENAMER (John), a celebrated hiſpainter, was born at Munich in 1564, ed in 1604. He imitated the manner intoret, and was liberally patronized by peror Rodolph II.—*Ibid.*

THERAM (Dr. John), an Engliſh phywas a native of Yorkſhire. He took grees at Edinburgh; and wrote a phiical enquiry into the nature and proof water, and ſome other works. He 1787. He is not to be miſtaken for Rotheram, A.M. a divine of the church land, and rector of Houghton-le-ſpring county of Durham. He died in 1788. rote a valuable diſcourſe on faith, and nection with good works, 8vo.; Eſſay Truth of Chriſtianity; Apology for hanaſian Creed, &c.—*Gent. Mag.*

THMAN (Chriſtopher), aſtronomer to dgrave of Heſſe, died in 1592. He a treatiſe on comets, and aſtronomical to Tycho Brahe.—*Hutton.*

ROU (John), a French poet, was 1609 at Dreux. Peter Corneille had veneration, for him and called him his in tragedy. He wrote thirty-ſeven ic pieces, of which the beſt are, Choſntigone, and Venceſlas. He died in —*Moreri.*

ELLE (William Francis), an apothe- Paris, and demonſtrator in chemiſtry royal botanical garden there, was a of Mathieu, near Caen, and died in ged 68. He left his lectures on che- in manuſcript. His brother *Hilary* who ſucceeded him died in 1779.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

ROUILLE (Peter Julian), a Jeſuit, was born at Tours in 1681. He wrote the Roman Hiſtory in conjunction with father Catrou, and had a concern in the Journal de Trevoux. He died in 1740.—*Ibid.*

ROUBILLIAC (Francis), an eminent ſtatuary, was a native of Switzerland, but reſided in London, where he died in 1762. He executed ſeveral beautiful monuments in Weſtminſter-abbey.

ROUS (Francis), a violent fanatic in the reign of Charles I. was born of a good family in Cornwall, and repreſented Truro in the long parliament, where he inveighed againſt arminianiſm and the biſhops. He was one of the lay-members of the aſſembly of divines, and ſpeaker of Barebone's parliament. He was appointed provoſt of Eton by the ruling party, and was called the illiterate Jew of Eton. He died in 1659. His works, which are highly enthuſiaſtic, were publiſhed in one vol. folio 1657.—*Clarendon. Granger.*

ROUSE (John), an antiquary, was the author of "A Chronicle of the Kings of England," and "The Antiquities of Warwick." He died in 1491.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ROUSSEAU (James), a French painter, was born at Paris in 1630. He excelled in landſcapes and repreſentations of architecture, and died at London in 1693.—*Ibid.*

ROUSSEAU (John Baptiſt), a French poet, was the ſon of a ſhoemaker at Paris, and born in 1669. His education was liberal, and he wrote ſome poetical pieces in his youth, which brought him into ſo much notice that marſhal Tallard took him to England as his ſecretary. But though he had many opportunities of advancing his fortune, he neglected riches, and refuſed ſome lucrative offices. Several virulent ſatires having been circulated againſt perſons of eminence, to whom Rouſſeau was known to have an averſion, the general voice attributed them to him: when, to rid himſelf of the charge, he ſuborned a witneſs to accuſe an innocent perſon of being the writer. The ſubornation being proved, Rouſſeau was baniſhed the kingdom in 1712. He then went to Switzerland, and being introduced to prince Eugene, accompanied him to Vienna. He afterwards loſt the favour of the prince, on which he went to Bruſſels, where he contracted an intimacy with Voltaire, which ended in a quarrel, and the two poets lampooned each other without mercy. Rouſſeau died in 1741. Beſides his epigrams, ſonnets, and other poems, he wrote ſome comedies, and letters.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

ROUSSEAU (John James), was the ſon of a watch-maker at Geneva, where he was born in 1712. His mother died in the delivery, which he ſays was the firſt of his misfortunes. Some of the firſt books which fell in his way were Plutarch and Tacitus. His education, however, was very confined, and he was put apprentice to an engraver;

but, according to his own account, he learned nothing but pilfering. He ran away from his maſter, and in a deſtitute condition was taken under the protection of a lady named madame de Warens, who had quitted the proteſtant religion for the catholic. This good woman appears to have had ſomewhat of the zeal of proſelytiſm in her charity, for ſhe ſent the young fugitive to a ſeminary of her perſuaſion at Turin. He did not long remain there, but hired himſelf as footman to a lady, who died ſhortly after. Having ſome talents for muſic, he ſet up as a teacher in that art at Chamberi, from whence in 1741 he went to Paris, where he lived in great poverty a conſiderable time. At length he was taken into the ſervice of M. Montague, French ambaſſador at Venice, but having a miſunderſtanding with his employer he returned to Paris, where Dupin, farmer-general, gave him a place in his department. In 1750 he obtained a prize from the academy of Dijon for the beſt anſwer to the queſtion "Whether the re-eſtabliſhment of the arts and ſciences has conduced to the purity of morals?" This ſucceſs prompted him to produce a diſcourſe on the inequality of men, and on the origin of ſocieties; a work full of bold flights and dangerous poſitions. In 1758 he publiſhed a letter to d'Alembert upon the project of eſtabliſhing a theatre at Geneva. In this letter, which was well written, he declared himſelf againſt theatrical exhibitions, though he had before publiſhed a comedy, and alſo a paſtoral, both adapted for the ſtage. He next publiſhed his Dictionary of Muſic, in which are many excellent articles. He had before given a letter on the French muſic, or rather a cenſure of that muſic. In 1761 appeared his romance of the New Heloiſe, 6 vols. It is in the form of letters, exhibiting a ſtrange mixture of beauties and deformities; but it was read with avidity. This work was eclipſed by his Emilius, a moral romance in 4 vols. in which he condemns every other mode of education but that of following nature. Rouſſeau in this work attacks the prophecies and miracles of the Chriſtian religion, while he praiſes the goſpel, and draws a beautiful picture of its divine author. The parliament of Paris condemned the book, and proſecuted the writer, who fled to Switzerland, where he received ſo many inſults on account of his principles that he returned to Paris, and on the invitation of Mr. Hume went to London in 1766, where he obtained a penſion; but having quarrelled with his friend he went back to France, and ſometimes appeared in the Armenian dreſs. He was of a reſtleſs, proud and fretful diſpoſition, imagining that there was a conſpiracy of the men of letters againſt him, and that all mankind were his enemies. He died of an apoplexy, at Ermenonville, near Paris, in 1778. His works have been publiſhed in 33 vols. 8vo. and 12mo.—*Rouſſeau's Confeſſions. Nouv. Dict.*

Roux (Auguſtin), a phyſician, was born in Gaſcony in 1726, and took his degrees at Bourdeaux. He died in 1776. He continued Vandermonde's Journal of Medicine; and was the author of a treatiſe on Purifying Liquors; Typographical Annals; the New Portable Encyclopædia, 2 vols. 8vo.; Memoirs of Chemiſtry, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Rowe (Nicolas), an Engliſh poet, was born at Little-Beckford, in Bedfordſhire, in 1663, and educated at Weſtminſter-ſchool, after which he entered of the Middle Temple, where he was called to the bar, but never diſtinguiſhed himſelf in that profeſſion. At the age of twenty-five he produced his Ambitious Step-mother, a tragedy; which was well received, and encouraged him to purſue the dramatic career, which he did with increaſing reputation. In 1709 he publiſhed an edition of Shakſpeare, with an account of his life. The duke of Queenſberry appointed him under-ſecretary of ſtate; and on the acceſſion of George I. he was made poet-laureat, and land ſurveyor of the cuſtoms in the port of London. He died in 1718. Beſides his tragedies, many of which ſtill hold their place on the Engliſh ſtage, he wrote ſome poems, and tranſlated Lucan's Pharſalia, and Quillet's Callipædia, into verſe.—*Biog. Brit.*

Rowe (Elizabeth), an ingenious and pious lady, whoſe maiden name was Singer, was born at Ilcheſter, in Somerſetſhire, in 1674. At the age of twenty-two ſhe publiſhed a collection of poems, under the name of "Philomela." Matt. Prior is ſaid to have paid his addreſſes to her, but ſhe declined the offer, and married Mr. Thomas Rowe, an ingenious young gentleman, who ſoon left her a widow, in which ſtate ſhe continued the remainder of her life. She died ſuddenly at Frome in 1737. The principal of her poems is one on the Hiſtory of Joſeph. She was alſo the author of a collection of letters, entitled, "Friendſhip in Death," and after her deceaſe Dr. Watts printed a volume of her thoughts, under the title of Devout Exerciſes of the Heart.—*Ibid.*

Rowe (Thomas), an ingenious gentleman, was the ſon of Mr. Benoni Rowe, a diſſenting miniſter, and born in London in 1687. He was educated at the Charter-houſe, and afterwards at Leyden; and in 1708 returned to London. Two years afterwards he married miſs Singer, mentioned in the preceding article. Some time after this marriage, he addreſſed a beautiful ode to his wife, under the name of Delia. He formed the deſign of giving a tranſlation of the whole of Plutarch's Lives, but finiſhed only eight. He died in 1715.—*Ibid.*

Rowe (John), a diſſenting divine, was the ſon of a pious miniſter at Crediton in Devonſhire, and was educated at Oxford, after which he became lecturer at Witney in that county. In 1654 he was appointed preacher at Weſtminſter-abbey, from whence he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He died in 1677. His works are, Immanuel, or

rift's Love explained; Heavenly Minded-s, and Earthly Mindedneſs, 12mo.; Life his Father; Sermons.—*Calamy.*

ROWE (Thomas), a nonconformiſt divine, born at North-Petherwin in Devonſhire, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, after ich he became miniſter of Litchet in Dor-ſhire, where he was ſilenced in 1662. He n officiated to a diſſenting congregation at mborn, and died about 1698. He wrote ious book called the Chriſtian's Work.—*d.*

ROWLAND (Henry), a Welſh divine and iquary, was a native of Angleſey, of ich iſland he publiſhed an elaborate ac-nt, in a quarto volume, entitled, Mona ſtaurata. He died in 1722.—*Owen's Camb.* g.

ROWLEY, a monk of Briſtol. [See CHAT-RTON.]

ROWLEY (William), a dramatic writer the reign of queen Elizabeth. Wood uks of him with commendation, and akſpeare aſſiſted him in one of his plays. ere was alſo one Samuel Rowley of the ne period, who wrote two hiſtorical plays. *Biog. Dram.*

ROWNING (John), an ingenious divine, fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, rector of Anderbury in Lincolnſhire. He d in 1771, aged 72. Mr. Rowning pub-ed an excellent Compendium of Natural loſophy, in 2 vols. 8vo. which has paſſed ough ſeveral editions, and uſed formerly be a text book for ſtudents at Cambridge. *Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ROXANA, the wife of Alexander the at, was the daughter of a Perſian prince, celebrated for her beauty. At the death Alexander ſhe was pregnant of a ſon, who named the young Alexander. Caſſander rdered both the mother and child.—*Juſ-*

ROY (Julian le), a celebrated clock and tch maker, was born at Tours in 1686. hen very young he ſhewed an uncommon n for mechanical purſuits, and in 1713 he s admitted into the company of clock-kers at Paris, where he acquired a high utation, and died in 1759. His ſon, ter Le Roy, became watch-maker to the g, and died in 1785. He publiſhed, 1. moires pour les Horlogers de Paris, 4to.; Etrennes Chronometriques; 3. Treatiſe the Labours of Harriſon and Le Roy, for Diſcovery of the Longitude at Sea, 4to.; Letter to M. de Marivetz.—Julian David Roy, another ſon of Julian, became a mber of the national inſtitute, and at-hed himſelf to architecture. He wrote, 1. the Ruins of the fineſt Monuments of ece, folio; 2. On the Conſtruction of riſtian Temples, 8vo.; 3. Obſervations on Edifices of the Antients; 4. Of the Ma-e of the Antients, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

ROZEE (Mademoiſelle), an ingenious ar-, was born at Leyden in 1632. She nei-r uſed oil nor water colours in her pic-tures, but ſilk floſs on the ground, diſpoſed according to the different degrees of the bright and dark tints, which ſhe applied with great judgment and taſte. In this manner ſhe executed hiſtorical ſubjects, land-ſcapes, and portraits. She died in 1682.—*Houbraken.*

ROZIER (Francis), a French agriculturiſt, doctor in divinity and prior of Nanteuil, was born at Lyons in 1734, and ſlain at the ſiege of that place by a bomb in 1793. He made obſervations on the improvement of lands, and the means of ſimplifying the various objects of huſbandry. His principal work is, A Complete Courſe of Agriculture, 10 vols. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

RUBENS (Peter Paul), a famous painter, was born at Antwerp in 1577. After ſtudying in his own country, he went to Italy, where he greatly improved himſelf after the works of the beſt maſters, but chiefly Titian. On his return to Antwerp he gained ſo great a reputation as to be ſent for to Paris to paint the gallery of the palace of Luxemburg. He was afterwards employed by the infanta Iſabella and the king of Spain in ſome important negociations, which he executed with ſuch credit as to be appointed ſecretary of the privy council. On going to England with a commiſſion from the king of Spain, he obtained the favour of Charles I. who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and made him ſome valuable preſents. While here he painted the banqueting-houſe. Rubens died very rich at Antwerp in 1640. He wrote a treatiſe on painting, and another on Italian architecture, folio.—*De Piles. D'Argenville*

RUBENS (Albert), ſon of the preceding, was born at Antwerp in 1614. He was greatly eſteemed by the archduke Leopold, governor of the Low Countries, and died in 1657. He wrote, 1. De Re Veſtiaria Veterum; 2. Diatribæ de Gemma Tiberiana, de Gemma Auguſtæa, &c.; 3. Regum et Imperatorum Romanorum Numiſmata, folio; 4. De Vita Flavii Manlii Theodori, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

RUCCELLAI (John), an Italian writer, was born of a noble family at Florence in 1475. He embraced the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and was ſent on an embaſſy to France by his relation pope Leo X.; but the death of that pontiff deſtroyed his hopes of preferment. He died in 1526. He wrote the tragedies of Roſamonde, and Oreſtes; but his principal performance is an excellent poem on Bees, printed at Padua in 1714, 8vo.—*Tiraboſchi.*

RUDBECK (Olaus), a Swediſh phyſician, who was profeſſor of medicine at Upſal, where he died in 1702, aged 73. His chief works are, Exercitatio Anatomica, 4to.; Atlantica, ſive Manheim, vera Japheti poſterorum ſedes ac Patria, 3 vols. folio, with an atlas in another volume; Leges Weſt-Gothicæ, folio; a Collection of Plants engraved on plates, 2 vols. folio; Laponia illuſtrata, et iter per Upſandiana, 4to.; Diſ-

ſertation upon the Bird called *Selai* in the Bible. His ſon was alſo a learned phyſician and botaniſt. He publiſhed a Catalogue of Lapland plants; Specimen Linguæ Gothicæ, &c.—*Halleri. Bibl. Botan.*

RUDDIMAN (Thomas), a Scotch ſchoolmaſter and printer, was born in 1674, and died in 1757. He was near fifty years keeper of the advocates' library at Edinburgh. He completed the "Diplomata et Numiſmata Scotiæ," to which he prefixed an excellent preface. He alſo publiſhed Inſtitutions of Latin Grammar, and ſome other works.—*Life by Chalmers.*

RUE (Charles de la), a French poet, was born at Paris in 1643. He entered among the jeſuits, and became profeſſor of belles-lettres and rhetoric. In 1667 he publiſhed a Latin poem on the Conqueſts of Louis XIV. which Corneille tranſlated into French verſe. He was an eloquent preacher, and died at Paris in 1725. He wrote Latin tragedies, poems in that language, and 3 vols. of Sermons. He is not to be confounded with another of the ſame name, who was a benedictine, and publiſhed an edition of Origen. He died in 1739.—*Moreri.*

RUFFHEAD (Owen), an Engliſh law writer and biographer, who died in 1769. He wrote the Life of Pope, and publiſhed a Collection of the Statutes at Large.

RUFINUS, a father of the church, was born at Aquileia. He was for ſome years the moſt intimate friend of St. Jerome, but attaching himſelf to Origen, a diviſion broke out between them, and they wrote againſt each other with great aſperity. Rufinus retired to Paleſtine, where he founded a monaſtery on mount Olivet, and had numerous followers. He died in Sicily in 410. Rufinus tranſlated into Latin the works of Joſephus, and ſeveral of the writings of Origen. He alſo gave a verſion and continuation of Euſebius, and wrote a Defence of Origen, Lives of the Fathers of the Deſert, Explanation of the Creed, and other works.—*Cave. Dupin.*

RUFUS, a phyſician of Epheſus, who gained a great reputation in the reign of Trajan. Of all his works we have only the Greek names of parts of the body; and a treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of the Reins and Bladder.—*Friend.*

RUGENDAS (George Philip), a painter, was born at Augſburg in 1666, and died in 1742. He painted with his left hand, and excelled in repreſenting ſieges and battles.—*Pilkington.*

RUGGLE (George), fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, and author of the famous Latin comedy, called Ignoramus, performed in that univerſity before James I. in 1614. He died about 1640.—*Biog. Dram.*

RHUNKENIUS (David), a learned critic, was born in Pruſſian Pomerania in 1723. He became profeſſor of hiſtory, and librarian of Leyden; and died in 1798. His works are; Epiſtolæ Criticæ in Homeri et Heſiod hymnos; De Vita et Scriptis Longini; Timæi Sophiſtæ Lexicon; Hiſtoria Critica Oratorum Græcorum, 2 vols. He alſo publiſhed accurate editions of Velleius Paterculus, and Rutilius Lupus.—*Life by Wyttenbach.*

RUINART (Thierry), a learned benedictine, was born at Rheims in 1657, and died in 1709. He was the coadjutor of Mabillon in his literary labours, and publiſhed, 1. The Acts of the Martyrs, 4to.; 2. Hiſtory of the Perſecution of the Vandals, 4to; 3. An edition of the works of Gregory of Tours, folio; 4. The Life of Father Mabillon; 5. Life of Pope Urban V.—*Moreri.*

RULE (Gilbert), a Scotch divine, was born at Elgin in 1628, and educated at Aberdeen. He was ejected from the living of Alnwick in Northumberland in 1662 for nonconformity. After this he ſtudied phyſic, and took his doctor's degree, but at the revolution he was appointed principal of the univerſity of Edinburgh, where he died in 1705. He wrote a defence of Nonconformity; and ſome weak pieces againſt epiſcopacy. There are ſome curious ſpecimens of his pulpit oratory in the *Scotch Preſbyterian Eloquence.*—*Calamy.*

RULLAND (Martin), a German phyſician, was profeſſor of medicine at Lawingen in Suabia, and phyſician to the emperor Rodolph II. He died in 1602. His works are, Medicina Practica, 12mo.; Lexicon Alchymiæ, 4to; Hydriaticæ, 8vo. This is a treatiſe on Mineral Waters. His ſon *Martin* was alſo a phyſician, and wrote ſome books, which are now obſolete.—*Moreri.*

RUMPHIUS (George-Everard), a phyſician and naturaliſt, was born in 1627. He became conſul at Amboyna, where he applied to botanical reſearches with ardour. What is aſtoniſhing, is, that though he became blind at the age of forty-three, he ſtill continued his favourite purſuits. His collection of the plants of Amboyna was publiſhed in 1755, in 6 vols. folio. He alſo wrote Imagines Piſcium Teſtaceorum, folio; and the Political Hiſtory of Amboyna.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

RUNDLE (Thomas), an eminent prelate, was of Exeter college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of LL.D. in 1723. He was chaplain to biſhop Talbot, archdeacon of Wilts, and treaſurer of Sarum: collated to the rectory of Sedgefield, and preſented to a prebend in Durham cathedral, which preferments he reſigned in 1735, on being conſecrated biſhop of Derry. He died in 1743. A volume of his Letters has been printed.—*Whiſton's Life, and Hutchinſon's Hiſt. of Durham.*

RUPERT (Prince), ſon of Frederick, king of Bohemia, by Elizabeth, daughter of James I. He came to England at the beginning of the civil war, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf gallantly in defence of his uncle Charles I. In the reign of Charles II. he commanded the fleet, and defeated the Dutch in 1673. He was well ſkilled in chemiſtry; and was

he inventor of mezzotinto, of which he is id to have taken the hint from a ſoldier raping his ruſty fuſil. It is alſo ſaid that he firſt print executed in this way was one by him. It is in the firſt edition of velyn's Sculptura. The prince died in 682.—*Granger*.

Ruscelli (Jerome), an Italian writer, as born at Viterbo, and educated at Venice. is principal works are, *Rimario* (a Dictionry of Rhimes), and *Impreſe Illuſtri* (the Illuſtrious Coats of Arms). He died at Rome 1565.—*Tiraboſchi*.

Rushworth (John), an induſtrious collector, was born in Northumberland about 607, and educated firſt at Oxford, and next Lincoln's-inn, where he was called to the ar. In 1640 he was appointed aſſiſtant clerk the houſe of commons, being expert in king down ſpeeches in ſhort hand. He as employed by the parliament in ſeveral oncerns; and his relation, ſir Thomas Fairx, general of the forces, made him his ſeretary. He ſat for Berwick in Richard romwell's parliament; but died in the ing's bench, where he was confined for ebt, in 1690. His Hiſtorical Collections, 7 vols. folio, are uſeful, but his fidelity queſtionable.—*Biog. Brit.*

Russel (lord William), the third ſon of William, the fifth earl and firſt duke of Bedrd, was born about 1641. In 1667 he arried Rachael, ſecond daughter of Thomas Vriotheſley earl of Southampton, and widow lord Vaughan, a lady of diſtinguiſhed taents and piety His lordſhip ſoon obtained a at in the houſe of commons, where he iled with the whigs, and laboured with eat zeal for the excluſion of the duke of ork from the ſucceſſion. He afterwards ntered into various ſchemes for effecting is object, and ſome of them being conſiered treaſonable, he was tried, condemned, d beheaded in 1683. After the Revolucon the parliament paſſed an act to conſider ho were the adviſers of the murder (ſo they lled it) of his lordſhip. His excellent lady, hoſe letters have been printed in one voume octavo, continued a widow till her eath in 1723, at the age of 87, having ved to ſee her ſecond ſon ſucceed to the edford title and eſtates.—*Ibid.*

Russel (Elizabeth, lady), was the third ughter of ſir Anthony Cooke, and born 1529. She received a learned education, d married firſt ſir Thomas Hobbey, who ed in 1566. Her next huſband was lord hn Ruſſel, ſon and heir of Francis, the cond earl of Bedford, who left her a widow 1584. She had by her laſt marriage one n and two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth. he latter was buried in Weſtminſter-abbey, here the attitude of the ſtatue on her moument leads the vulgar to believe the ſtory at ſhe died by pricking her finger with a edle. Lady Ruſſel tranſlated from the ench a religious book on the Sacrament, inted in 1605. She died about 1600.—*Ib.*

Russel (Alexander), phyſician to the Engliſh factory at Aleppo, was born and educated at Edinburgh. In 1755 he publiſhed the Hiſtory of Aleppo, which has been reprinted, and tranſlated into different languages. He returned to England in 1759, and became phyſician to St. Thomas's hoſpital. He died in 1770. He is not to be confounded with Dr. Richard Ruſſel, who wrote an excellent treatiſe on the Virtues of Sea Water, and died in 1768.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Russia. In 862, Rurick, great duke of Novogrod, reigned here, and in 981, Wolodimer, the 4th prince, was the firſt Chriſtian king. About 1058 Boleſlaus, king of Poland, conquered Ruſſia. Andrew I. who began his reign in 1158, laid the foundation of Moſcow. About 1200 the Mungul Tartars conquered it, and held it till 1540, when John Baſilowitz threw off their yoke. About the middle of the 16th century the Ruſſians reduced Siberia. In 1721 Peter the Great aſſumed the title of Emperor.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

Rust (George), a learned biſhop, was educated at Chriſt college, Cambridge. After the reſtoration he became dean of Connor by the intereſt of biſhop Jeremy Taylor, whoſe funeral ſermon he preached. He was afterwards advanced to the ſee of Dromore, and died in 1670 He wrote a Diſcourſe on Truth; and ſome other theological pieces.—*Wood.*

Ruth, a Moabitiſh woman, who married firſt Mahalon, ſon of Elimelech and Naomi, and afterwards Boaz, by whom ſhe had Obed, the father of Jeſſe, and grandfather of David. Her hiſtory forms a diſtinct and beautiful book in the ſacred canon. It is ſuppoſed to have been written by Samuel.—*Gray's Key O. T.*

Rutherforth (Thomas), an Engliſh divine, was born in 1712, He became fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; and rector of Shenfield, in Eſſex, and Barley, in Hertfordſhire. He wrote a Syſtem of Natural Philoſophy, 2 vols. 4to.; and ſome works on the nature of moral virtue. He alſo communicated to the Spalding Society, a correction of Plutarch's deſcription of the inſtruments uſed to renew the veſtal fire. He died in 1771.—*Hiſt. of the Spalding Society.*

Rutilia, a Roman lady, was the ſiſter of Publius Rutilius, and the wife of Marcus Aurelius Cotta. Seneca, in a book which he wrote in his exile, ſpeaks of her as a model for her ſex.—*Moreri.*

Rutilius-Rufus (Publius), conſul of Rome 105 B. C. His love of juſtice gave ſuch offence to ſome of the Roman knights that they accuſed him of peculation, and he was baniſhed. Upon his paſſage from Italy to Aſia, all the cities where he came ſhewed him the greateſt honours, ſo that his progreſs had more the appearance of a triumph than an exile.—*Livy.*

Rutilius (Claudius), a Latin writer in the fifth century, was born at Toulouſe,

He left an Itinerary in elegiac verſe, printed at Amſterdam in 1687, 12mo.—*Voſſius de Poet. Lat.*

Ruysch (Frederic), an eminent anatomiſt, was born in 1638 at the Hague. After taking his doctor's degree he ſettled at Amſterdam; and when the czar, Peter the Great, viſited that city, he became his pupil, and purchaſed his collection of natural curioſities and preparations. Ruyſch was a member of the royal ſociety of London, the academy of ſciences at Paris, and other learned bodies. He died in 1731. His anatomical works, which contain many new diſcoveries, have been printed in 4 vols. 4to. His ſon Henry publiſhed Theatrum Animalium, 2 vols. folio.—*Halleri Bibl. Anat.*

Ruysdaal (Jacob), an eminent landſcape painter, was born at Haerlem in 1636. His pictures, which exhibit nature with great force and clearneſs, are very valuable. He died in 1681. His brother, Solomon, who died at Haerlem in 1670, was alſo a good landſcape painter, but not equal to Jacob.—*Houbraken.*

Ruyter (Michael Adrian), a brave Dutch admiral, was born at Fluſhing in 1607. He went to ſea at an early age, and after paſſing through the different ranks of the ſervice, became an admiral in 1641. Not long afterwards he defeated the corſairs on the coaſt of Barbary. In 1653 he was ſecond in command under Van Tromp, whom he ably ſupported againſt the Engliſh in three engagements. In 1659 he was ſent to ſuccour the king of Denmark againſt the Swedes, and for his ſervices was ennobled by that monarch. After many gallant actions he was killed on the coaſt of Sicily in a combat with the French in 1676.—*Moreri.*

Ryan (Lacy), a dramatic writer and actor, was born in Weſtminſter in 1694. He was the firſt performer of Marcus in Cato, and died at Bath in 1760.—*Biog. Dram.*

Ryckhaert (Martin), a landſcape painter of Antwerp, was born in 1591, and died in 1636. He was eſteemed by Vandyck and other eminent artiſts. There was alſo one David Ryckhaert, of the ſame place and age, who painted rural ſubjects.—*Houbraken.*

Ryer (Peter du), a French dramatic writer, was born at Paris in 1605, and died in 1658. He was ſecretary to Louis XIII. which place he ſold, and afterwards held a ſimilar ſituation under the duke of Vendome. His works procured him a place in the French academy.—*Moreri.*

Ryland (John), a diſſenting miniſter, who kept an academy, and officiated many years to a Baptiſt congregation at Northampton. He received the degree of maſter of arts from a univerſity in Scotland; and was on terms of intimacy with Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Doddridge, Mr. Hervey, and other pious and learned men. Mr. Ryland publiſhed, The Chriſtian Student; a Paſtor; Elements of Mechanics; The Preceptor; and ſeveral tracts and ſermons. He died at Enfield in 1792.—*Europ. Mag.*

Ryland (William Wynne), an engraver, was the ſon of a copper-plate printer in London, and bred up under Mr. Francis Ravenet, as an apprentice. On the expiration of his time he went abroad, and greatly improved himſelf in France and Italy. After his return he introduced the art of engraving copper-plates to yield an impreſſion reſembling drawings in chalk. He was appointed engraver to his majeſty, and had a ſalary of 300l. a year conferred on him. Some of his firſt productions were a whole length figure of the king, another of the queen, and one of lord Bute. Mr. Ryland went into partnerſhip with a printſeller in Cornhill, but their affairs becoming embarraſſed a bankruptcy enſued. In 1782 he committed a forgery on the Eaſt India company, for which he was tried and executed the year following.—*Ibid.*

Rymer (Thomas), an Engliſh antiquary and critic, was born in Yorkſhire, and educated at the ſchool of Northallerton, in Yorkſhire, from whence he removed to Cambridge. He became hiſtoriographer royal, and formed an immenſe collection of public acts, treatiſes, conventions, and ſtate letters, under the title of Fœdera, publiſhed at London in 20 volumes folio. An edition alſo has been printed at the Hague in 10 vols. Rymer was the author of a View of the Tragedies of the Laſt Age, in which he ſhews more ſpleen than judgment. He died in 1713.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Rysbrac (John Michael), an excellent ſtatuary, who died in London in 1770, aged 78.—*Mortimer.*

Rysbraeck (Peter), an eminent landſcape painter of Antwerp, was born in 1657. His figures and trees are well deſigned, and he painted expeditiouſly, and with ſpirit.—*Houbraken.*

Ryves (ſir Thomas), a civilian, was educated at Wincheſter ſchool, from whence he was ſent to Oxford, where he ſtudied the law, and afterwards became king's advocate in Doctor's Commons. He died in 1631. He wrote, The Vicar's Plea; Hiſtoria Navalis Antiqua; Hiſtoria Navalis Media, &c.—*Wood, A. O.*

Ryves (Bruno), an engliſh divine, was a relation of the above. In the reign of Charles I. he was perſecuted by the preſbyterians; but at the reſtoration he obtained the deanry of Windſor. He died in 1677. Dr. Ryves wrote Mercurius Ruſticus, a loyal paper in the rebellion; alſo ſeveral pamphlets and ſermons.—*Wood.*

Ryves (Eliza), an ingenious lady, was born in Ireland, of a reſpectable but reduced family, and the ſmall fortune which was left her was conſumed in a law-ſuit, on which ſhe had recourſe to her pen for a ſubſiſtence, and compiled part of the Annual Regiſter. She alſo wrote, "The Hermit of Snowdon," a novel; and tranſlated ſeveral pieces from the French. Miſs Ryves died in 1797.—*M. Mag.*

S.

SA, *or* SAA (Emanuel), a Portugueze Jesuit, who was employed by pope Pius V. in reviſing a new edition of the Bible. He died in 1596. His works are, Scholia in quatuor Evangelia; Notationes in totam Sacram Scripturam; Aphoriſmi Confeſſariorum.—*Moreri.*

SA DE MIRANDA (Francis), a Portugueze writer, and chevalier of the order of Chriſt, was born at Coimbra in 1495, and died in 1558. His poetical works conſiſt of ſatires, comedies, and paſtorals, printed at Liſbon in 1614, 4to.—*Ibid.*

SAADAS-GAON, a Jewiſh rabbi, who was chief of the ſchool at Sora, near Babylon, and died in 943. His works are, a book on the Belief of the Jews; Arabic tranſlation of the Old Teſtament; and Commentaries on Ezra and Daniel.—*Buxtorf.*

SAAS (John), member of the academy at Rouen, was born in 1708, and died in 1774. He was an eccleſiaſtic, and wrote, an Account of MSS. of the Cathedral of Rouen; an Abridgment of the Hiſtorical Dictionary in 44 vols.; Criticiſms on the Supplement to Moreri; and ſome religious pieces.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SAAVEDRA (Miguel Cervantes de), a celebrated Spaniſh writer, was born at Madrid in 1549. He appears to have had a liberal education, though of his early life little is known, but he ſerved as a common ſoldier under Colonna, and loſt his left hand at the victory of Lepanto After this misfortune he became chamberlain to the cardinal Aquaviva at Rome, but in 1574 he had the misfortune to be taken by a Barbary corſair, and was carried to Algiers, where he continued in ſlavery above five years. At length he was ranſomed by the religious ſociety of redemption; and on his return to Spain, being in a very reduced ſtate, he had recourſe to his pen for a ſubſiſtence. He wrote a great number of dramatic pieces, which were performed with ſucceſs at Madrid. But he ſeems to have gained more fame than fortune, for he wrote the firſt part of his immortal work, Don Quixote, in priſon, where he was confined for debt! It was printed at Madrid in 1605, and the remainder in 1615. Though this romance was written to expoſe local and temporary folly, it will be read at all times and in all countries with delight. Cervantes wrote beſides this, his exemplary novels, another entitled, Perſiles and Sigiſmunda, and Galatea. He died in 1617.—*Nich. Antonio. Bibl Script. Hiſpan.*

SAAVEDRA FAJARDO (Diego), a Spaniſh writer and ſtateſman, was born of a noble family in the kingdom of Murcia, and after being ambaſſador in Switzerland, was appointed a member of the ſupreme council of the Indies He died in 1648. His works are, the Idea of a Politic Prince; the Gothic Crown and the Literary Republic: this laſt is curious and well written.—*Ibid.*

SABAS, the founder of a ſect called Meſſalians, who maintained that the Goſpel is to be followed literally. In conformity with this rule Sabas made himſelf an eunuch. This ſect appeared about 310, but became extinct at the cloſe of that century. There was a ſaint of this name who was ſuperior of the monaſteries in Paleſtine, and died in 531.—*Dupin. Moſheim.*

SABATEI-SEVI, a Jewiſh impoſtor, was born at Smyrna in 1626. He declared himſelf the Meſſiah, and was acknowleged by ſeveral rabbins and other Jews, who ſent letters to their diſperſed brethren in all parts of the world, announcing the great event. Sabatei, however, was arreſted at Conſtantinople, and ſent to priſon, whither the miſguided Jews flocked in crowds, and bribed the governor by large preſents for the liberty of kiſſing his chains. The ſultan Mahomet having ordered him to be brought into his preſence, demanded of him a miracle as a proof of his miſſion, which Sabatei declined. Mahomet then gave him his choice to turn Muſſulman or be put to death, on which the pretended prophet accepted the former condition, but was afterwards ſent to priſon, where he died in 1676.—*Kidder's Demonſtration of the Meſſias, folio.*

SABBATHIER (Peter), a benedictine of St. Maur, was born at Poictiers in 1682, and died at Rheims in 1742. He ſpent twenty years in a collection of the Latin verſions of the Bible, which was publiſhed in 1743, under the title of Bibliorum ſacrorum Latinæ verſiones antiquæ, 3 vols. folio.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SABELLICUS (Mark Anthony Coccius), an Italian writer, was born at Vicovaro about 1436. He became profeſſor of the belles-lettres at Udina, and afterwards librarian of St. Mark at Venice. He died in 1506. His works are, a Univerſal Hiſtory, 1 vol. folio; Hiſtory of the Republic of Venice, fol.; and ſome miſcellanies in proſe and verſe.—*Tiraboſchi.*

SABELLIUS, the founder of a religious ſect called by his name in the third century, was a native of Lybia. He maintained, that there is no diſtinction of perſons in the Trinity, and his followers became very numerous The hereſy was condemned in the council of Conſtantinople in 381.—*Cave. Dupin. Moſheim.*

SABEO (Fauſtus), an Italian poet, who publiſhed a good edition of Arnobius at Rome in 1542, folio, and Latin epigrams in 1556, for which the emperor gave him a gold chain. He died in 1553.—*Moreri.*

SABINA (Julia), the wife of the emperor Adrian, and celebrated for her private and public virtues. When Adrian found his end

approaching he compelled her to take poiſon, that ſhe might not ſurvive him, A.D. 138.—*Aurelius Victor.*

SABINUS (Aulus), a Latin poet, who compoſed elegant epiſtles in verſe, which are loſt. He was the contemporary and friend of Ovid.—*Moreri.*.

SABINUS (Francis Floridus), a learned Italian, who died in 1547. He compiled a book of Interpretations of the Civil Law, and wrote an able Apology for the Latin Language.—*Ibid.*

SABINUS (George), a modern Latin poet, was born in the electorate of Brandenburgh, in 1508: he became profeſſor of the belles-lettres at Frankfort on the Oder, rector of the academy of Konigſberg, and counſellor to the elector of Brandenburgh. He died in 1560.—*Ibid.*

SABLIERE (Anthony de Rambouillet de la), a French poet, who died at Paris in 1680. His Madrigals were publiſhed by his ſon. His wife Heſſelin de la Sabliere was greatly eſteemed by the moſt celebrated wits of the age. She entertained La Fontaine in her houſe many years, and the poet, in return, has immortalized her in his verſes—*Ibid.*

SACCHI (Andrew), an Italian painter, was born at Rome in 1599. He ſtudied under Albano, and ſurpaſſed all the artiſts of the Italian ſchool in the force and beauty of colouring. His pictures are very valuable. He died at Rome in 1661.—*Felibien. D'Argenville.*

SACCHINI (Antony Marie Gaſpar), an eminent muſician, was born at Naples in 1735, and died at Paris in 1786. His operas are compoſed in a fine ſtyle, and many of the beſt were executed by him in London.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SACHEVERELL (Henry), a celebrated divine, was born at Marlborough, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and proceeded to the degree of doctor in divinity in 1709. He tranſlated into Engliſh verſe part of Virgil's firſt Georgic in Dryden's Miſcellanies, and Mr. Addiſon addreſſed to him his Account of Engliſh Poets: but what has made his name remarkable was his trial by impeachment for two political ſermons, before the lord mayor in 1709. This trial occupied the public attention in an extraordinary manner; and though the doctor was ſuſpended for three years, as ſoon as that period expired he was preſented to the valuable living of St Andrew, Holborn. He died in 1724.—*Gen. Hiſt. Dict.*

SACHTLEVEN (Herman), a landſcape painter, was born at Rotterdam in 1609, and died in 1685. His pictures are valuable. There was alſo Cornelius Sachtleven, a landſcape painter, but he was not equal to Herman.—*Houbraken.*

SACKVILLE (Thomas), the firſt lord Buckhurſt, and earl of Dorſet, was born in 1536. He wrote, "The Induction, or Introduction to the Mirror of Magiſtrates," a ſeries of poems; and a tragedy called Gorboduc, which was acted in 1561 before the queen at Whitehall. He became a member of the privy council, and was one of the commiſſioners on the trial of Mary queen of Scots. In 1598 he was appointed lord treaſurer, and in 1601 ſat as high ſteward on the trial of the earl of Eſſex. At the acceſſion of James I. he was created earl of Dorſet. He died in 1608.—*Biog. Brit.*

SACKVILLE (Edward), earl of Dorſet, grandſon of the above, was born in 1590. In 1613 he fought a deſperate duel in Zealand with lord Bruce, who was ſlain, of which an account may be ſeen in the Guardian, vol. 2, No. 129. He was one of the principal commanders ſent in 1620 to aſſiſt Frederick, king of Bohemia, and was at the memorable battle of Prague in 1620. The year following he was ſent ambaſſador to the court of France. In 1624, by the death of his elder brother, he ſucceeded to the title and eſtate. He was in great favour with king Charles, and became knight of the garter, preſident of the council, and lord privy ſeal. He died in 1652. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Richard, who dying in 1677, the title devolved to his ſon.

SACKVILLE (Charles), who was born in 1637. He received a private education, after which he went on his travels, and on his return to England was elected member of parliament for Eaſt Grinſtead. In the Dutch war of 1665 he ſerved as a volunteer under the duke of York, and the night before the famous ſea engagement wrote a famous ſong. On the death of his uncle the earl of Middleſex, he ſucceeded to the title and eſtate, as he did to his father's in 1677. His lordſhip engaged early in the intereſt of the prince of Orange, and conducted the princeſs Anne to Northampton. For this he was made a member of the privy council, lord chamberlain, and knight of the garter. He died in 1706. Lord Dorſet was a great patron of men of letters, particularly Prior. He was himſelf a man of genius, and wrote ſome poetical pieces of merit.—*Biog. Brit.*

SACKVILLE (George, lord viſcount), was the third ſon of the firſt duke of Dorſet, and born in 1716. He received his education firſt at Weſtminſter ſchool, and next at Trinity college, Dublin, when his father was lord lieutenant of Ireland. In 1737 he obtained a commiſſion in the army, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy. He was afterwards with the duke of Cumberland in Scotland, where he contributed to the quelling of the rebellion. In 1758 he was appointed lieutenant-general, and ſworn a member of the privy council. The ſame year he commanded with the duke of Marlborough in the expedition againſt St. Malo. Soon afterwards he went to Germany, where, at the battle of Minden, Aug. 1, 1759, he commanded the Britiſh and Hanoverian horſe. In the action, orders were ſent to bring them up, but theſe were ſo confuſed and unintelligible that the troops did

ot arrive in time to have any ſhare in the ictory. The Britiſh general was in conſeuence violently cenſured, his name was ruck out of the liſt of the privy council, and court martial diſmiſſed him from the ſerice. On the acceſſion of the preſent king e was reſtored to favour; and in 1769, by he will of lady Elizabeth Germaine, he ſucceeded to her property, on which occaſion he ook her name. The next year he fought a uel with governor Johnſtone, who had reflected on him in a ſpeech in the h uſe of ommons. In 1775 his lordſhip was appointed ſecretary of ſtate for the American olonies, and firſt lord of trade; but on a hange of adminiſtration he loſt his places, nd was advanced to the peerage. He died 1785.—*Europ. Mag. vol. viii.*

SACY (Louis de), a French writer, was dvocate of the parliament of Paris, and a ember of the French academy. He died in 727, aged 73. He publiſhed a Tranſlation f Pliny's Letters, and the Panegyric on Tran, 3 vols; alſo Treatiſes on Friendſhip nd Glory; with other pieces in an elegant yle.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SADDER, or Saahdi, a Perſian poet, was orn at Schiraz A.D. 1193. He quitted erſia when it was invaded by the Turks, nd went into Paleſtine, where he was taken riſoner by the cruſaders, and compelled to hour in the fortifications. He was afterards ranſomed by a merchant of Aleppo, hoſe daughter he eſpouſed with a handſome owry; but the marriage was unhappy, owg to the bad temper of his wife. Saahdi ed in 1291. His poems are highly eſteemed. he principal are, Guliſtan, or the Garden Flowers; Boſtan, or the Garden of Fruits; nd Molaamat, the Sparkles; an Engliſh rſion was printed at Calcutta in 1795, fo.—*D'Herbelot.*

SADELER (John), an engraver, was born Bruſſels in 1550. His merits recommend him to the patronage of the duke of Bava, by which means he was enabled to viſit aly; but he died at Venice, not long after s arrival. His brother and diſciple *Raphael deler*, was alſo a good artiſt. *Giles Sadeler*, eir nephew, died at Prague in 1629. He rpaſſed his uncles; and was penſioned by e emperor Rodolph II. His Veſtigi della ntichrita di Roma, folio, 1660, is an teemed work.—*Moreri.*

SADLER (ſir Ralph), a ſtateſman, was rn at Hackney, in Middleſex, about 1507. e was educated under Thomas Cromwell rl of Eſſex, and became maſter of the royal rdrobe, afterwards a member of the privy uncil, and ſecretary of ſtate. He died in 87.—*Gen. Hiſt. Dict.*

SADLER (Anthony), an Engliſh divine, s born at Chilton, in Wiltſhire, in 1610. e was educated at Edmund hall, Oxford, here he proceeded to his doctor's degree, d at the reſtoration was appointed chaplain the king. He died in 1680. He wrote a divine maſque, dedicated to general Monk, and ſeveral ſermons and tracts.—*Wood, A. O.*

SADLER (John), a law writer, was born in 1615. He publiſhed a work, entitled, "Rights of the Kingdom, or Cuſtoms of our Anceſtors." He died at Warmwell, in Dorſetſhire, in 1674.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SADOC, a famous Jewiſh doctor, and founder of the ſect of Sadducees, lived two centuries before Chriſt. He taught that virtue is to be practiſed for its own ſake, and that there are neither puniſhments nor rewards hereafter. His followers were very numerous.—*Joſephus.*

SADOLET (James), an Italian writer, was born at Modena in 1478. He became ſecretary to Leo X. who compelled him to accept the biſhopric of Carpentras, which he would modeſtly have declined. Paul III. made him a cardinal, and appointed him legate to the court of France. He died in 1547. His works are, Diſcourſes, Epiſtles: Expoſitions of the Pſalms, and St. Paul's Epiſtles; and Poems; all publiſhed together at Verona in 3 vols. 4to. His Latinity is correct and beautiful.—*Tiraboſchi.*

SAGE (Alain-Renéle), an ingenious French writer, was born at Ruys, in Brittany, in 1677, and died at Paris in 1747. He wrote ſome good dramatic pieces, but his greateſt performances, are the Adventures of Gil Blas; the Bachelor of Salamanca; and the Devil on Two Sticks; in compoſing which, however, it is evident he was much indebted to ſome Spaniſh works. He alſo publiſhed Guzman de Alfarache, or the Spaniſh Rogue; the Letters of Ariſtenætus, from the Greek; and New Adventures of Don Quixote, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SAGE (David le), a French poet, was born at Montpellier, and was the author of a collection of ſonnets, elegies, ſatires, and epigrams, called, "The Follies of Le Sage." He died about 1650.—*Moreri.*

SAGE (John), a Scotch divine, was born in Fifeſhire in 1652. He was educated at St. Andrew's, and in 1684 was epiſcopally ordained. After the revolution he was choſen by the epiſcopalians biſhop of Edinburgh, but he was much perſecuted by the preſbyterian party. He died in 1711. Biſhop Sage wrote an able defence of epiſcopacy, entitled, the Principles of the Cyprianic Age; and ſome other works.—*Skinner's Hiſt. Ch of Scotland.*

SAGITTARIUS (Gaſpard), a Lutheran divine, and profeſſor of hiſtory at Halle, in Saxony, was born at Lunenburgh in 1643, and died in 1694. He publiſhed Diſſertations on the Oracles; the Succeſſion of the Princes of Orange, to William III.; Hiſtory of the City of Hardewyck; Life of St. Norbert; Hiſtoria Antiqua Norbergiæ; Genealogy of the Dukes of Brunſwick, &c.—*Moreri.*

SAGREDO (John), a noble Venetian, who

was procurator of St. Mark, and elected doge in 1675. He published a History of the Ottoman Empire, in Italian, 1677, 4to.

SAINT-AMAND (Marc Anthony-Girard de), a French writer, was born at Rouen. He passed the greatest part of his life in travelling and rhyming, by which he did not better his fortune. His best piece is an ode "On Solitude." He died in 1660.—*Moreri.*

SAINT-AULAIRE (Francis-Joseph de Beaupoil, marquis de), an ingenious French nobleman, was born in the Limousin, and bore arms in his youth, but afterwards quitted that profession, and devoted himself to ease and literature. He was admitted a member of the French academy in 1706, and died at Paris in 1742, aged 98. He wrote some lively pieces in the manner of Anacreon.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SAINTE-ALDEGONDE (Philip de Marnix lord du Mont), a statesman, was born at Brussels in 1538. The cruelties of the Spaniards in the Low Countries induced him to retire to Heidelberg, where he became a member of the ecclesiastical council. In 1572 he returned to his own country, and was deputed by the states to go to England, to solicit aid from queen Elizabeth. He afterwards went to France for the same purpose, and to offer the sovereignty of Flanders to the duke de Alençon, whom he accompanied to England. He wrote a book called Alvearium Romanum; by way of ridiculing the church of Rome. He died at Leyden in 1598.—*Moreri.*

SAINT-CYRAN. [*See* VERGER.]

SAINT-JOHN (Henry), viscount Bolinbroke, was born at Battersea in Surry in 1672. He was educated at Eton school, from whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford. In 1707 he became member of parliament for Wotton Basset, when he joined the tory party, of which Mr. Harley, the speaker, was the head. In 1704 he was appointed secretary at war, but when his friend Harley resigned the seals in 1707 Mr. St. John followed his example. In 1710 he became secretary of state on Mr. Harley's being made chancellor of the exchequer. He sustained almost the whole weight of the difficulties in negociating the peace of Utrecht, and in 1712 was created baron St. John, viscount Bolinbroke, and at the same time appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Essex; but these honours not answering his expectations he formed the design of taking the lead in public affairs from his friend Harley, earl of Oxford, which in the end was unfortunate to both. On the accession of George I. the seals were taken from the secretary, and the papers in his office secured, on which he withdrew to France, where the pretender invited him into his service, which he declined at first, but afterwards accepted. In the mean time he was impeached of high treason in England, and the same year lost the favour of his new connections. In this situation he set himself about making his peace at home, in which he succeeded, but did not receive a full pardon till 1723, on which he returned to England, and recovered his family inheritance. During his residence abroad he married a niece of madame de Maintenon, with whom he had a large fortune. His ambitious turn led him to join the opposition, against sir Robert Walpole, whose administration he attacked in the Craftsman, and several pamphlets. His lordship died of a cancer in his face, at Battersea, in 1751. The best of his works appears to be his Letters on the Study and Use of History. His genius was fine and vigorous, and his style flowing and neat; but his prejudices against Christianity were inveterate. All his works were published after his death by Mallet, in 5 vols. 4to. Lord Bolinbroke was the friend of Swift and Pope, the latter of whom has immortalized his name in his Essay on Man.—*Biog. Brit.*

SAINTE-MARTHE (Gaucher de), more known under the name of *Scævola de St. Marthe*, was born in 1536. He exercised several state employments in the reigns of Henry III. and Henry IV. and died greatly esteemed in 1623. He wrote a number of Latin poems, and some in French; also a work entitled, Gallorum doctrina illustrium, &c. He had three sons: *Abel de St Marthe*, the eldest, became counsellor of state, and keeper of the library at Fontainbleau. His poems were published in one volume quarto. He died in 1652. *Scævola* and *Louis* were twins, and resembled each other in person and mind. They were historiographers of France, and published in conjunction some genealogical works of merit. The former died in 1650, and the last in 1656. There were some other ingenious persons of this family.—*Moreri.*

SAINT-FOIX (Germain Francis Poullain de), a French writer, was a native of Rennes in Brittany. He served some time in the army, but quitted that career, and devoted himself to literature at Paris, where he became historiographer of the order of the Holy Ghost. He died in 1776, aged 74. His works are, 1. Turkish Letters, an epistolary romance; 2. Historical Essays on Paris, 7 vols. 12mo.; 3. History of the Order of the Holy Ghost, 3 vols. 12mo.; 4. Comedies, 3 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SAINT-GERMAIN (Robert, count de), was born in Franche-Comté in 1708, and received his education among the Jesuits, after which he entered into the army, and distinguished himself in the wars of 1741 and 1757. Being disgusted with the treatment he received in his own country, he entered into the Danish service, and was made field-marshal. Having lost his property by the bankruptcy of a house at Hamburgh, he retired to a small estate in Alsace; but after the accession of Louis XVI. he was drawn from his retreat, and made minister at war, in which department he introduced several

od regulations, and reformed many abuſes. : died in 1778. He wrote his own Me- oirs, which were printed in 1779, in 1 vol. o.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SAINT-LAMBERT (Charles Francis de), mber of the French academy, and after- rds of the national inſtitute, was born at ncy in 1717, and died in 1802. His rks are, 1. the Feats of Love, a Comedy; Eſſay on Luxury; 3. the Four Parts of Day, a poem; 4. the Seaſons, a poem. oltaire gave this the preference to the ce- rated work of Thomſon, but without rea- . 5. Oriental Tales, &c.—*Ibid.*

SAINT-PIERRE (Euſtace de), a burgher Calais, who ſignalized himſelf when that ce was beſieged by Edward III. king of gland, in 1347. The brave reſiſtance de by the inhabitants ſo irritated the mo- ch, that he is ſaid to have demanded ſix their principal citizens to be delivered up him that they might be put to death. ſtace offered himſelf for one, and was join- by five others, who went out to the Eng- camp in their ſhirts, with halters about ir necks, and bearing the keys of the city. the entreaty of queen Philippa Edward doned theſe virtuous men, and diſmiſſed m with preſents. The ſtory, however, is certain.—*Rapin.*

SAINT-PIERRE (Charles Irenæus Caſtel , a French eccleſiaſtic and politician, was n in Normandy in 1658. He accompani- cardinal Polignac to the conference at recht, and he was alſo admitted a member the French academy; but after the death Louis XIV. he was excluded for ſome po- cal opinions which he had hazarded. He d in 1743. His principal works are, Pro- t for a Univerſal Peace between the vers of Europe, 3 vols. 12mo.; Memoirs Correcting the Police; Critical Reflec- ns on the Labours of the French Academy, —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SAINT-SIMON (Louis de Rouvroi, duke , was born at Paris in 1675. After ſerv- in the army he was employed in ſtate af- s, and in 1721 ſent ambaſſador to Spain demand the infanta in marriage for Louis . Having a difference with the regent, duke of Orleans, he retired to his eſtate, ere he died at a very advanced age. His moirs, which are very curious, have n printed in 13 vols. 8vo. Straſburg.— *l.*

SAINT-YVES (Charles), an able oculiſt, born near Rocroi in 1667, and died in 36. His Treatiſe on Diſorders of the Eyes, nted at Amſterdam in 4to. and 8vo. is very ch eſteemed.—*Ibid.*

SALADIN, *or* SALAHEDDIN, a celebrated an of Egypt and Syria, ſucceeded Adad, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the time of the ſades by his valour. He made great con- ſts in Syria, Arabia, Perſia, and Meſopo- ia; after which he defeated the Chriſtians h a great ſlaughter, near Tiberius, and k Guy de Luſignan, king of Jeruſalem, priſoner. This was followed by the ſurren- der of Jeruſalem, where he behaved with great generoſity to the Chriſtians. He died in 1193. Before his death he cauſed his winding ſheet to be diſplayed as a ſtandard before his army, and a herald to proclaim this leſſon of mortality, "Behold all that remains to Saladin, the vanquiſher of the Eaſt, after all his conqueſts."—*Hiſtory of Saladin by Marin*, 1758.

SALARIO (Andrew), a painter of Milan, was a diſciple of Leonardo da Vinci. His pictures are valuable. He died at Florence in 1559, aged 72.—*De Piles.*

SALE (George), an Engliſh writer, who was well verſed in the oriental languages. His greateſt work is an excellent tranſlation of the Koran, to which he prefixed a curious diſſertation. Mr. Sale was alſo one of the principal authors of the Antient Univerſal Hiſtory. He died in 1736.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SALESBURY (William), a Welſh grammarian at the beginning of the 17th century, was bred to the law. He aſſiſted biſhop Davies in tranſlating the New Teſtament into Welſh, printed in 1620. He was alſo the author of a Welſh Dictionary; a Treatiſe on Rhetoric; and poems.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

SALIMBENI (Venura), an hiſtorical painter, was born at Sienna in 1557, and died in 1613. At Wilton there is a fine picture by him of the deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt.—*Pilkington.*

SALLENGRE (Albert Henry de), an ingenious writer, was born at the Hague in 1694. He was educated at Leyden, after which he became an advocate; He died in 1723. He wrote the Hiſtory of Montmaur, 2 vols. 12mo.; Memoirs of Literature, 2 vols.; Novus Theſaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum, 3 vols. fol.; Eſſay on the Hiſtory of the United Provinces, 4to.—*Moreri.*

SALLO (Dennis de), was born at Paris in 1626. He was a counſellor in the parliament of Paris, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his literary talents, and the urbanity of his diſpoſition. He formed the project of the Journal des Savans, which commenced in 1665, and was the firſt literary journal ever publiſhed. He died in 1669.—*Moreri.*

SALLUST (Caius Criſpus), a Latin hiſtorian, was born at Amiturnum, in Italy. He was educated under the grammarian Pretextatus, and after going through different employments at Rome, became ſucceſſively quæſtor and tribune. His manners were depraved, and he was degraded from the rank of ſenator, but was reſtored by Cæſar, who gave him the government of Numidia, to repair his diſſipated fortune. On his return to Rome he built a ſuperb palace, and ſpent the reſt of his life in luxury and debauchery. He died B. C. 34. It is ſurpriſing that ſuch a man as Salluſt ſhould ſpare time to literature; yet his talents were great, and his Hiſtories of Catiline's Conſpiracy, and of the

Jugurthine Wars, throw a veil over the defects of his moral character. The beſt editions of Salluſt are the Elzevir, 1634, 12mo.; the Variorum, Amſtel, 8vo.; and Barbou, Paris, 1761, 12mo.—*Biog. Claſſica.*

SALMANASAR, king of Aſſyria, ſucceeded his father Tiglathphalaſar, B. C. 728. He took Samaria, and carried the inhabitants into captivity, thereby putting an end to the kingdom of Iſrael. He was defeated at ſea by the Tyrians, and died 714 B.C.—*Joſephus.*

SALMASIUS, or *Saumaiſe* (Claude), a learned writer, was born at Saumur in 1588. He received his firſt education under his father, and afterwards ſtudied at Paris and Heidelberg. He ſucceeded Scaliger as profeſſor of hiſtory at Leyden. Richelieu offered him a conſiderable penſion on condition of ſettling in France, which Salmaſius refuſed. The king, however, conferred on him the order of St. Michael, and the brevet of a counſellor of ſtate. In 1649 he wrote an able defence of Charles I. king of England, which was replied to by Milton. The year following he went to Sweden on an invitation from queen Chriſtina. He died at the Spa in 1653. His principal works are, Hiſtoriæ Auguſtæ Scriptores Sex, folio; De Modo Uſurarum; Diſſertatio de fœnore trepezetico, in tres libros diviſo; De re militari Romanorum; De Helleniſtica, 8vo.; and ſeveral editions of ancient authors, as Florus, Polyhiſtor, Simplicius on Epictetus, &c.—*Bayle.*

SALMERON (Alphonſus), a learned Jeſuit, was born at Toledo, and ſtudied at Paris. He was one of the firſt and moſt zealous diſciples of Loyola; and gained great reputation at the council of Trent. He contributed to the eſtabliſhment of a college at Naples, where he died in 1585. He left numerous Commentaries on the Scriptures, and other works, in 8 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

SALMON (William), a practiſer in phyſic, and a voluminous compiler of books, as "The Complete Phyſician, or Druggiſt's Shop opened;" a large Herbal in 2 vols. folio; Treatiſe on Aſtrology; Polygraphice, or the Art of Painting, &c. This laſt is the beſt of his works. He died about 1700.—*Granger.*

SALMON (Thomas), an Engliſh hiſtorian, and general writer, who died in 1743. He had a concern in the Univerſal Hiſtory; compiled a work, called, the Preſent State of all Nations; and was the author of a Grographical Grammar, 8vo; the plan of which was adopted by Guthrie. Salmon was alſo the author of a valuable book, entitled, the Chronological Hiſtory of England, 2 vols. 8vo.; and of an Examination of Burnet's Hiſtory of his own Times.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SALMON (Nathaniel), brother of the above, was educated at Bene't college, Cambridge. He entered into orders, but becoming a non-juror, he turned phyſician. He died in 1742. His works are, a Survey of the Roman Stations in Britain, 2 vols. 8vo.; the Hiſtory of Hertfordſhire, folio; the Antiquities of Surry, 8vo.; Lives of Biſhops ſince the Reſtoration, 1 vol. 8vo.—*Ibid.*

SALONINA, wife of the emperor Gallienus, was a great benefactreſs to the city of Rome, and a friend of men of learning and genius. She accompanied her huſband in moſt of his military expeditions, and was murdered with him in 268.—*Moreri.*

SALTER (Samuel), an Engliſh divine, was born at Norwich, and educated at the Charter-houſe, from whence he was ſent to Bene't College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowſhip. He became preacher to the Charter-houſe, and in 1761 maſter. He died in 1778. Dr. Salter was a man of extenſive learning and prodigious memory; and always preached without notes.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SALVI (John), an hiſtorical painter, was born near Urbino in 1504, and died in 1590. He copied the works of great maſters with ſurpriſing accuracy.—*Pilkington.*

SALVI (Nicolas), an architect, was born at Rome in 1699. The moſt conſiderable of his works is the fountain of Trevi, executed by the order of Clement XII. He died in 1751.—*D'Argenville.*

SALVIAN, or SALVIANUS, a divine of the 5th century, is ſuppoſed to have been a native of Cologne, and died at Marſeilles about 484. His principal piece is a Treatiſe on Providence. His works, which are written in an elegant ſtyle, were printed in 2 vols. 8vo. 1628.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

SALVIANI (Hyppolitus), a learned phyſician, was born of a noble family in Umbria, and practiſed with reputation at Rome, where he died in 1572, aged 59. He wrote, 1. a Treatiſe on Fiſhes, folio; 2 De Criſibus ad Galeni cenſuram; 3. Italian Poems and Comedies.—*Tiraboſchi.*

SALVIATI (Francis), a Florentine painter, was born in 1510. His family name was Roſſi, which he changed out of reſpect to his patron cardinal Salviati. He died in 1563. His heads are admirably executed, and the draperies and attitudes are alſo very fine. Joſeph Porta, his diſciple, altered his name to that of Salviati. He was an excellent painter, and well verſed in chemiſtry and the mathematics. He was a native of Venice, and died in 1585.—*De Piles. Felibien.*

SALVIATI (Leonard), a learned writer, was born at Florence in 1540, and died in 1589. He was a member of the academy Della Cruſca, and one of the compilers of the dictionary publiſhed under the name of that ſociety. He wrote two comedies; a criticiſm on Taſſo, called, Infarinato; and Obſervations on Boccacio.—*Tiraboſchi.*

SALVINI (Antony Marie), was a native of Florence, and profeſſor of Greek in that univerſity. He was a member of the academy Della Cruſca, and had a conſiderable ſhare in compiling its dictionary. He alſo publiſhed tranſlations from ſeveral Greek authors; the Satires and Art of Poetry of Horace; the Metamorphoſes of Ovid; and other works from the Latin; Boileau's Art

Poetry, from the French; and Addiſon's ...o, from the Engliſh. His own writings ..., a Funeral Oration for Magliabechi; ...nets; and Academical Diſcourſes. He ...d in 1729.—*Tiraboſchi.*

SAMBUCUS (John), a phyſician, was born ...Tirnau, in Hungary, in 1531. He was ...nſellor of ſtate, and hiſtoriographer of the ...ire, and died at Vienna in 1584. He ...te the Lives of the Roman Emperors; a ...tory of Hungary; Emblemata; Icones ...dicorum; and other works.—*Lit. Hiſt. of ...gary.*

SAMPSON (William), an author in the ...n of king Charles I. who wrote a play, ...tled, The Vow Breaker. He alſo aſ...d Markham in his tragedy of Herod and ...ipater.—*Biog. Dram.*

SAMPSON (Henry), an Engliſh divine and ...ſician, was born at South Leverton in ...tinghamſhire, and educated at Pembroke-..., Cambridge, where he took his degrees ...rts, and became fellow; but was ejected ...he reſtoration for non-conformity. He ...n went abroad and ſtudied phyſic at Padua ...Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree. ...his return to England he was choſen a ...mber of the college of phyſicians. He ... in 1705. He made collections for a ...tory of Nonconformiſts, which he never ...liſhed.—*Fun. Serm. by Howe.*

SAMSON, the ſon of Manoah, of the tribe ...Dan. He was endowed with extraordinary ...ngth, and obtained ſeveral advantages ...nſt the Philiſtines. At length his miſ... betrayed him into the hands of his ene..., who put out his eyes, and made him ...k at a mill. On a public feſtival, when ...Philiſtine lords were aſſembled in the ...ple of Dagon, Samſon was ſent for to ...them ſport. Laying hold of two pillars ...the temple as if to ſupport himſelf, he ...ed down the building, and was buried in ...ruins with above 3000 Philiſtines, B.C. ...—*Bible.*

SAMUEL, a prophet of the tribe of Levi, ...called in his youth while attending Eli ...high prieſt. He conſecrated Saul king ...Iſrael, and afterwards anointed David to ...office. The books of Judges and Ruth ...attributed to him. He died aged 98, ... 1057. After his death Saul had re...ſe to a witch at Endor to bring up his ...t.—*Ibid.*

SAMWELL (David), a native of Nantglyn ...Denbighſhire. He was ſurgeon of the ...Diſcovery, with captain Cook, and was ...ye-witneſs of the death of that cele...d navigator, of which event he wrote a ...mſtantial account in a quarto pamphlet. ...was alſo the author of ſome Welſh ...s. He died in 1799.—*Owen's Cambr.*

SANADON (Noel Stephen), a learned Je... was born at Rouen in 1676. He be... profeſſor of rhetoric at Paris, and had ...harge of educating the prince of Conti. ...was afterwards appointed librarian to the king, and died in 1733. His principal works are Latin poems, 2 vols.; and a Tranſlation of Horace, with Notes, 2 vols. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SANCHES (Antonio Nunes Ribeiro), a Portugueſe phyſician, was born in 1699. He ſtudied at Leyden under Boerhaave, after which he ſettled in Ruſſia, where he became phyſician to the empreſs and to the army. In 1742 he left that country and went to Paris, where he died in 1783. He wrote a Diſſertation on the Origin of the Venereal Diſeaſe; another on Earthquakes; and a Method of Studying Medicine.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SANCHEZ (Thomas), a Spaniſh Jeſuit, was born at Corduba in 1551, and died at Grenada in 1610. His works, in 5 vols. folio, diſplay great learning.—*Nic. Antonio. Bibl. Scrip. Hiſp.*

SANCHO, called the Strong, king of Caſtille, and ſon of Ferdinand. He dethroned his brothers, the kings of Gallicia and of Leon, and ſeized their dominions. He was ſlain in 1072.—*Mariana.*

SANCHO (Ignatius), an extraordinary negro, was born in 1729, on board a ſlave ſhip, in the paſſage to Spaniſh America. At Carthagena he was baptized, and received the name of Ignatius. He was brought to England by ſome ladies, and afterwards became butler to the ducheſs of Montague, who left him 30l a year. He then ſet up a ſmall ſhop in the grocery line, having married a young woman of Weſt Indian origin. Being paſſionately fond of the ſtage, an attempt was made to bring him forward in the characters of Othello and Oroonoko, but a defect in his articulation put a ſtop to it. He was intimate with Sterne, Garrick, and other eminent men; his correſpondence has been publiſhed, and ſhews marks of genius and obſervation. He died in 1780.—*Life by Jekyll, prefixed to his Letters.*

SANCHONIATHON, a Phœnician hiſtorian, who wrote antiquities of his country, tranſlated into Greek by Philo of Byblos. But only ſome fragments remain in Porphyry and Euſebius. Sanchoniathon is ſuppoſed to have lived in the time of Gideon, judge of Iſrael.—*Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc.*

SANCROFT (William), archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born at Freſingfield, in Suffolk, in 1616, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowſhip; which he loſt on account of his loyalty, in 1649. After the reſtoration he became chaplain to the biſhop of Durham, who preſented him to the valuable living of Houghton-le-Spring, and a prebend in his cathedral. In 1664 he was made dean of York, from whence he removed to the deanry of St. Paul's, towards rebuilding which he contributed 1400l. In 1677 he was raiſed to the higheſt ſtation in the church, where he conducted himſelf with zeal and judgment. He was one of the ſeven biſhops ſent to the Tower by James II.; but at the revolution he ſcru-

pled taking the oaths, for which he was deprived of his ſeat. He then led a private and devout life at Freſingfield, where he died in 1693. He wrote a curious little dialogue in Latin, againſt Calviniſm, called, the Predeſtinated Thief; alſo, Modern Politics, taken from Machiavel, &c. and ſeveral ſermons. His manuſcripts were purchaſed by biſhop Tanner, who gave them to the Bodleian library, Oxford.—*Biog. Brit.*

SANCTORIUS, profeſſor of medicine at Padua, was born at Capo d'Iſtria in 1561. He made a number of curious experiments on inſenſible perſpiration; to eſtimate which he cauſed a balance to be made with a ſeat, in which he placed himſelf after his meals. The reſult of his obſervations he publiſhed in his Medicina Statica Aphoriſmi; which has been tranſlated into Engliſh by Quincy. Sanctorius alſo wrote Methodus Vitandorum Errorum qui in Arte Medica Contingunt, 4to. He died at Venice in 1636.—*Moreri.*

SANDEY (Thomas), profeſſor of architecture in the royal academy of London, was born at Nottingham in 1721, and died in 1798.—*Gent. Mag.*

SANDEMAN (Robert), a Scotch miniſter, was born at Perth in 1723, and educated at St. Andrew's. He formed a ſect which ſtill goes by his name. In 1766 he went to New England, where he gathered many followers, and died in 1772. He wrote an Anſwer to Hervey's Dialogues, in two volumes, exhibiting more aſperity than argument.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SANDERS (Nicholas), a zealous Roman-catholic writer, was born at Charlewood in Surry, and educated firſt at Wykeham's ſchool near Wincheſter, and next at New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. About 1560 he went to Rome, where he entered into prieſt's orders, was made doctor of divinity, and accompanied cardinal Hoſius to the council of Trent, and afterwards to Poland. Pope Gregory XIII. ſent him nuncio to Ireland, where, to avoid falling into the hands of the Engliſh, he wandered about in the woods and bogs, and periſhed of want in 1581. His principal work is his treatiſe againſt the reformation, entitled, De Origine ac Progreſſu Schiſmatis Anglicani, 8vo.—*Wood, A. O.*

SANDERS (Robert), a literary compiler, was born in Scotland about 1729. He wrote a novel called Gaffer Greybeard, 4 vols. 12mo.; and put together for the bookſellers, the Complete Engliſh Traveller, folio; and the Newgate Calendar. He was alſo amanuenſis to lord Lyttleton, when his lordſhip was engaged on the Hiſtory of Henry II. He died in 1783.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SANDERSON (Robert), a learned Engliſh prelate, was born at Rotherham, in Yorkſhire, in 1587, and educated firſt at the grammar ſchool there, and next at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he was choſen fellow in 1606. He reſigned his fellowſhip in 1619, on obtaining the rectory of Boothby Pagnel, in Lincolnſhire, which he enjoyed above forty years. In 1631 he became chaplain to the king, who always had a great regard for him; and in 1642 appointed him regius profeſſor of divinity at Oxford. Dr. Sanderſon attended his majeſty to the Iſle of Wight; and at his deſire wrote his Judgment of Epiſcopacy, when the parliament propoſed to aboliſh that form of church government. At the reſtoration he was promoted to the biſhopric of Lincoln, and was moderator at the Savoy conference between the Epiſcopal and Preſbyterian divines. He died in 1663. The biſhop was one of the moſt eminent caſuiſts of his time, profoundly learned, and of great piety and moderation. His chief works are, Artis Logicæ Compendium; a Collection of Sermons, folio; Caſes of Conſcience; Lectures read in the divinity ſchool at Oxford; De Juramenti Obligatione; De Obligatione Conſcientiæ; Pax Eccleſiæ, about predeſtination, &c.—*Life by Walton. Biog. Brit.*

SANDERSON (Robert), a learned antiquary, was uſher of the court of chancery, and clerk of the rolls. He continued Rymer's Fœdera, from the 16th to the 20th volume, and died in 1741.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SANDIUS (Chriſtopher), a Socinian writer, was born in 1644, at Konigſberg, in Pruſſia, and died at Amſterdam in 1680. He wrote, 1. Nucleus Hiſtoriæ Eccleſiaſticæ; 2. Library of Socinian Writers, 8vo.; 3. Interpretationes Paradoxæ in Joannem; 4. De Origine Animæ; 5. Scriptura Sanctæ Trinitatis Revelatrix, &c.—*Moreri.*

SANDRART (Joachim), a painter, was born at Frankfort in 1606. He was employed by the king of Spain; but he is principally known by his work, entitled, the Lives of Celebrated Painters; and as the founder of an academy at Nuremburg, where he died in 1683.—*Felibien.*

SANDYS (Edwin), an Engliſh prelate, was born in 1519, at Hawkſhead, in Lancaſhire. He received his education at St. John's college, Cambridge, and about 1547 was elected maſter of Catherine hall. At the acceſſion of Mary he was vice-chancellor, and on refuſing to proclaim her was deprived of his office, and ſent firſt to the Tower, and afterwards to the Marſhalſea; but after a confinement of ſome weeks he was ſet at liberty, on which he went abroad. When Elizabeth came to the throne he returned, and was appointed one of the commiſſioners for reviſing the Liturgy. He was alſo made biſhop of Worceſter, and had a ſhare in the tranſlation of the Scriptures commonly called the *Biſhops Bible.* In 1570 he was tranſlated to London, and in 1576 to York, where a wicked conſpiracy was formed to fix on him the imputation of adultery, which was diſcovered and the actors puniſhed. He died in 1588. His ſermons and letters have been printed.—*Biog. Brit.*

SANDYS (ſir Edwin), ſecond ſon of the above, was born about 1561, and educated at

ford, under the learned Hooker. He n went on his travels, and the result of observations he published under the title Europæ Speculum, in quarto. He was ghted by James I. and died in 1629. He 1500l. to the university of Oxford, for endowment of a metaphysical lecture.—

ANDYS (George), brother of the prece-, was born at Bishopsthorpe in York- in 1577. He received his education at ford, after which he travelled through se- al parts of Europe and Asia. In 1615 an unt of his travels was printed in folio, plates. Of this curious and accurate numerous editions have been published. lso translated the Psalms into verse, and 's Metamorphoses; and both Dryden and bestow upon him great commendations. died in 1643.—*Wood. Granger.*

ANNAZARIUS (James), an Italian poet, born at Naples in 1458, and died in 0. His Latin poems were printed at es in 1718, 12mo., and are written in legant style. The most celebrated of talian poems is his Arcadia, printed first 502, and several times since.—*Tira-i.*

ANSON (Nicholas), a French geographer, born at Abbeville in 1600, and died in . He was engineer and geographer to ing. His maps are accurate and valua- He wrote Disquisitiones Geographicæ in um Galliæ, 2 vols. 12mo.; and other s on geography.—*Niceron.*

ANSOVINO (James, called *Fatti*), a sculp- nd architect, was born at Florence in . The mint, and the library of St. at Venice, are magnificent specimens skill. When a tax was laid upon the bitants of Venice, Titian and himself exempted. He died in 1570. His son, *is Sansovino*, took his degrees in law at a, but afterwards set up a printing-office nice, where he died in 1586. He pub- a translation of Plutarch; Chronology e World; Annals of the Ottoman Em- and a collection of novels, entitled, *Novelle Scelte de piu Nobili Scrittori della Volgare*, 4to.—*D'Argenville. Tira-*

NTEUL (John Baptist), a poet, was at Paris in 1630. He became a mem- the society of canons regulars of St. r, and obtained a pension from the He died in 1697. His Latin poems eservedly admired; they are in 3 vols. .; and a collection of Hymns in the language, in 1 vol. 12mo. His brother e was also a good Latin poet. He died 4.—*Moreri.*

NTI *di Titi*, an historical and portrait r, was born at Florence in 1538, and n 1603. There are some beautiful es by him in his native city.—*De Piles.*

OR I. king of Persia, succeeded his Artaxerxes about A.D. 238. He Mesopotamia, Syria, and Cilicia, and made the emperor Valerian prisoner, but after being defeated by Odenatus, he was assassinated by his subjects, A.D. 273. Sapor II. succeeded his father Hormisdas. He was a warlike prince, and gained many advantages over the Romans; but tarnished his glory by a dreadful persecution of the christians. He died in 380.—*Univ. Hist.*

SAPPHO, was a native of Mitylene, in the isle of Lesbos. She excelled in lyric poetry, and flourished about 600 B.C. She was held in such estimation by her countrymen that they stamped her image on their coins. The manners of Sappho were loose, and she is said to have fallen in love with a young man named Phaon, who slighted her, on which she threw herself into the sea. Fragments of her poems are extant.

SARASIN (John Francis), a French author, was born at Hermanville, near Caen, in 1604, and died in 1654. He wrote Odes, Eclogues, Epigrams, and other poems; also a History of the Conspiracy of Walstein; a Treatise on the Game of Chess; History of the Siege of Dunkirk, &c —*Moreri.*

SARAVIA (Adrian), a protestant divine, was born at Hesdin in Artois in 1530. He became professor of divinity at Leyden, but afterwards came to England, where he obtained a canonry of Canterbury. He was the intimate friend of the famous Hooker, and attended him on his death-bed. Dr. Saravia died in 1611. His theological works have been printed in 1 vol. folio.—*Wood.*

SARBIEWSKI (Mathias Casimir), a jesuit, was born in Poland in 1595. After studying at Rome, where he received marks of favour from pope Urban VIII. he returned to Poland, and became professor of philosophy and theology at Wilna. He was also appointed preacher to king Ladislaus V. He died in 1640. His Latin poems are very elegant; the best edition is that of Barbou, at Paris, in 1759, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

SARDANAPALUS a famous king of Assyria, who is supposed to have been the same with Phul, mentioned in the Scripture. Arbaces, governor of Media, entering the royal palace, and seeing Sardanapalus dressed as a courtesan, surrounded by his eunuchs and mistresses, was so disgusted that he formed the design of conspiring against him. Belesis, governor of Babylon, entered into his views; and a civil war commenced, in which the king was defeated and besieged in Nineveh, where he set fire to his palace, and perished in the flames, B.C. 820.—*Univ. Hist.*

SARJEANT (John), a Romish priest, whose real name was Smith. He was born in Lincolnshire about 1621, and educated at Cambridge. He became secretary to the bishop of Durham, but in 1642 he went to Lisbon, and changed his religion. In 1652 he returned to England, and wrote some books against the protestant religion, one of which was answered by Dr. Tillotson. Sarjeant died about 1670.—*Gen. Hist. Dict.*

SARPI (Peter Paul), commonly called

Father Paul, was born at Venice in 1552. He became a member of the religious order of Servites, and when a young man acquired an uncommon reputation for his various learning and penetrating genius. Beſides his acquaintance with the languages, ancient and modern, he was well verſed in mathematics, philoſophy, theology, and medicine. Some authors have attributed to him, but without reaſon, the diſcovery of the circulation of the blood. In the diſputes between the republic of Venice and pope Paul V. father Paul diſtinguiſhed himſelf with ſuch ability in behalf of his country, that the pope ordered him to Rome, and on his refuſal to go thither excommunicated him. This did not abate the zeal of this virtuous citizen, who continued to maintain the rights of Venice againſt the pretended authority of the pope with vigour. An attempt was then made to murder him, and he was attacked on the bridge of St. Mark by five aſſaſſins, who left him pierced with wounds. This infamous deed rouſed the indignation of the ſenate, who proclaimed large rewards for the apprehenſion of the aſſaſſins, but they were never diſcovered. Though Father Paul recovered from his wounds, they ruined his health, and he died in 1623. His laſt words were, *Eſto perpetua*, ſuppoſed to allude to the liberties of his country. He wrote ſeveral eſteemed works; 1. The Hiſtory of the Council of Trent, printed in Italian at London in 1619, and in Latin the year following; 2. Conſiderations on the Cenſures of Paul V. againſt the Republic of Venice; 3. Treatiſe on the Interdict; 4. De Jure Aſylorum; 5. Treatiſe concerning the Inquiſition; 6. Treatiſe of Benefices; 7. Letters.—*Memoirs printed at Venice*, 1766.

SARTO (Andrew de), a painter, ſo named from being the ſon of a taylor, was born at Florence in 1478, and died in 1530. His pictures are admirably deſigned, and are remarkable for the excellence of the draperies. —*De Piles.*

SATURNINUS, a heretic of the ſecond century, who held that the world was created by angels, and that the intercourſe of the ſexes is unlawful.—*Dupin. Moſheim.*

SATURNINUS (Publius Sempronius), a Roman general, who having gained ſeveral victories over the Barbarians, aſſumed the title of emperor A D. 263. He was a man of great bravery, but was murdered by his ſoldiers for his ſeverity in 267. There was another of this name who was highly eſteemed by Aurelian, and regarded as the beſt of his generals. The people of Alexandria proclaimed him emperor in 280, but he refuſed the title. The troops, however, compelled him to accept it. He ſlew himſelf not long after at Apamea, where he was beſieged by Probus.—*Crevier. Univ. Hiſt.*

SAVAGE (Richard), an Engliſh poet, was the natural ſon of the counteſs of Macclesfield, by earl Rivers, and born in 1697. This unnatural woman cauſed him to be brought up without a knowledge of his origin, and framed a ſtory of his death to prevent his father from leaving him a proper ſupport. By the death of his nurſe he found ſome papers which diſcloſed the ſecret; but every effort made by him to gain his mother's favour was ineffectual. Having the misfortune to kill another man in a drunken quarrel, his mother deviſed every means ſhe could to get him executed; and when he was condemned ſhe endeavoured to prevent his receiving a royal pardon. However his friends procured him a reprieve; and lord Tyrconnel took him into his family. But the temper and conduct of Savage were moſt unfortunate. He quarrelled with his patron and was diſcarded. Queen Caroline allowed him a penſion of 50l. which he loſt at her death, and was reduced to great diſtreſs. He died in the priſon at Briſtol, where he was confined for a trifling debt, in 1743. Savage had conſiderable genius, but it was uncultivated. The beſt of his poems is entitled, the Baſtard.—*Life by Dr. Johnſon.*

SAVAGE (Samuel Morton), a diſſenting divine, was born at London in 1721. He received his education under Mr. Eames, and afterwards aſſiſted Dr. Jennings as lecturer in mathematics and philoſophy. In 1762, when the academy removed to Hoxton, he filled the divinity chair. In 1785 he quitted the academy. The univerſity of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity in 1767. He died in 1791. Dr. Savage printed ſome ſingle diſcourſes, and a volume of his ſermons has been printed ſince his death, with his life prefixed, from whence this article is taken.

SAVAGE (John), an Engliſh divine, was lecturer of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, and rector of Clothall, Hertfordſhire. He was very fond of attending Weſtminſter ſchool, where he had been bred, and when he died in 1747, the ſcholars erected a monument to his memory in the cloiſters.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SAVARY (James), a French merchant, was born at Douay, in Anjou, in 1622. He made a fortune by commerce, after which he became ſecretary to the king. He wrote the Perfect Negociator, which paſſed through many editions, in 2 vols. 4to. He died in 1690. His ſons, James and Philemon, publiſhed their father's work under the title of a Univerſal Dictionary of Commerce, 3 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

SAVARY (N.), a French traveller, was born at Vitre, in Brittany. In 1776 he went to Egypt, from whence he travelled through Greece and the iſlands of the Archipelago. On his return to France, in 1780, he publiſhed the Koran, tranſlated from the Arabic, 2 vols. 8vo.; Letters on Egypt, 3 vols.; and Letters on Greece. He died in 1788.—*Nouv. Dict.*

SAVERY (Roland), a French painter, was

orn at Cambray in 1576, and died in 1639. e painted landſcapes, with figures, in an xcellent ſtyle.—*De Piles.*

SAVILE (ſir Henry), a learned Engliſhman, was born at Bradley, in Yorkſhire, in 549, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, of which he became fellow and warden. n 1596, queen Elizabeth gave him the rovoſtſhip of Eton college; and James I. on s acceſſion, conferred on him the honour of nighthood. He died in 1621, and was buried at Eton. Sir Henry was a munificent tron of learning. He founded two profeſſorips at Oxford, one of aſtronomy and the other geometry. He publiſhed editions of Chryſtom's works, and of Bradwardin's Treatiſe Cauſa Dei. He alſo tranſlated part of acitus; and wrote a Treatiſe on Military Fairs, or the Roman Warfare, &c.—*Biog. it.*

SAVILE (ſir George), baronet, of Yorkre; a public ſpirited and patriotic Engliſh nator, who died in 1784, aged 59. He inguiſhed himſelf by his oppoſition to American war, and by bringing in the ll for repealing the penal ſtatutes againſt Roman catholics, for which his houſe s deſtroyed in the memorable riots of ne, 1780.—*Gent. Mag.*

SAUL, king of Iſrael, was the ſon of ſh, of the tribe of Benjamin, and anointking 1095 B.C. He obtained ſignal adntages over the Philiſtines and Amalees, but having ſpared the ſpoil, contrary the divine command, the prophet Samuel ormed him the ſceptre ſhould depart from n. Being jealous of David, he endeavoured everal times to take his life. After his eat by the Philiſtines on mount Gilboah, lew himſelf.—*Bible.*

SAUNDERS (Charles), a dramatic writer the reign of Charles II. While king's olar at Weſtminſter he wrote a play, cal. Tamerlane the Great, but the time his death is not known.—*Biog Dram.*

SAUNDERS (Richard), an Engliſh aſtroer and quack, who publiſhed the Aſtrolol Judgment and Practice of Phyſic, 4to. 7; and a folio volume on Phyſiognomy Chiromancy, Moles, Dreams, &c. He in 1680.—*Granger.*

SAUNDERS (ſir Edmund), a perſon who to be a judge from being a common beg. A lawyer of Clement's Inn perceiving genius, took him into his office and made his clerk. He afterwards became an nent counſel, and roſe to be chief juſtice the court of king's bench. He died in 3.—*Life of the Lord Keeper North.*

SAUNDERSON (Nicholas), an eminent hematician, was born in 1682, at Thurlin Yorkſhire. He loſt his ſight when ve months old by the ſmall pox; but ſent to the free ſchool at Penniſton, re he made a great proficiency in claſſical ning. At the age of eighteen he was oduced to Mr. Weſt, a gentleman of for, and a lover of the mathematics, who inſtructed him in algebra and geometry, and he made ſuch a progreſs that his friends ſent him to Cambridge, where he delivered lectures on mathematics to crouded audiences. Having been created maſter of arts by royal mandate, he was appointed Lucaſian profeſſor of mathematics in 1711; and in 1728 he received the degree of doctor of laws when the king viſited the univerſity. He died in 1739. His Elements of Algebra were printed at Cambridge in 1740, in 2 vols. 4to.; and his Treatiſe on Fluxions was alſo printed after his death in one volume octavo.—*Martin. Biog. Phil.*

SAVONAROLA, a Dominican, was born at Ferrara in 1452. He became a celebrated preacher at Florence, where he publicly declaimed againſt the vices of the prieſts, and the corruptions of the Roman church, for which he was excommunicated by the pope, and condemned to the flames, which ſentence was executed in 1498. He wrote Sermons; a treatiſe, entitled, the Triumph of the Croſs, and other works, printed at Leyden in 6 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

SAVOT (Louis), a French antiquary, was born at Saulieu, in Burgundy, in 1579. He was phyſician to Louis XIII. and died in 1640. His works are, 1. Diſcourſe on Ancient Medals, 4to.; 2. Architecture Françoiſe des Batimens Particuliers, 4to.; 3. De Cauſis Colorum, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

SAURIN (James), was the ſon of a proteſtant lawyer at Niſmes, where he was born in 1677, and went with his father into exile to Geneva after the repeal of the edict of Nantz in 1685. In the 17th year of his age he quitted his ſtudies for the army, but ſoon returned to Geneva. On finiſhing his education he came to London, and preached with acceptance among his fellow exiles for about five years. Here he married, and ſoon after went to Holland, where he became miniſter of the French church, at the Hague, and died in 1730. He was an eloquent preacher, and followed by crowds of hearers. His Sermons, in 12 vols. are impaſſioned, and powerfully perſuaſive. They have been tranſlated into Engliſh by Robinſon and Hunter. But Saurin's greateſt work is entitled, Diſcourſes, hiſtorical, critical, and moral, on the moſt memorable Events of the Old and New Teſtament, 6 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

SAURIN (Joſeph), a mathematician, was born in 1659 at Courteſon, in the principality of Orange. He entered into the miniſtry among the proteſtants, but in 1690 he abjured that religion at Paris, and obtained a penſion from the government. He was alſo a member of the academy of ſciences. Rouſſeau having been accuſed of writing ſome libellous verſes againſt perſons of diſtinction, falſely charged Saurin as the author, who was acquitted, and his accuſer baniſhed He died at Paris in 1737. He contributed many valuable papers to the Journal des Savans, and wrote his own Life.—*Ibid.*

SAURIN (Bernard Joſeph), ſon of the laſt mentioned, was an advocate of parliament, and a member of the French academy. He was intimate with Voltaire, Monteſquieu, and Helvetius, the latter of whom allowed him a penſion. He died in 1782. He wrote ſeveral plays of great merit, as Spartacus, and Blanche and Richard, tragedies; and the Anglomania, a comedy. His dramatic works were printed in 1783, in 2 vols. 8vo. —*Ibid.*

SAUSSURE (Horace Benedict de), a naturaliſt, was born at Geneva in 1740. His father, who was a member of the council of two hundred, wrote ſeveral works on agriculture, and died in 1790. The ſon diſplayed ſo early a genius as to be appointed profeſſor of philoſophy at Geneva when he was only twenty-one. He travelled into ſeveral countries, particularly Italy, and when at Naples made ſeveral obſervations on Mount Veſuvius with ſir William Hamilton. He afterwards viſited and meaſured Mount Ætna; and aſcended the higheſt parts of the Alps. This virtuous and ingenious man, after enriching the republic of letters by his enquiries, and rendering his country eſſential benefits, was nearly ruined by the French revolution, and died of chagrin in 1796. He wrote, 1. An Eloge on Bonnet; 2. Diſſertatio Phyſica de Igne; 3. Diſſertatio Phyſica de Electricitate; 4. Project for Reforming the College of Geneva; 5. Eſſays on Hygrometry; 6. Travels in the Alps, 4 vols. 4to. &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SAUVAGES (Francis Boiſſier de), a French phyſician, was born at Alais in 1706. He became royal profeſſor of medicine and botany at Montpellier, member of the royal ſociety of London, and of ſeveral other learned bodies. He was called the Boerhaave of Languedoc, and died in 1767. His works are, 1. Theoria Febris; 2. Noſologia Methodica, 5 vols. 8vo.; 3. Phyſiologiæ Mecanicæ, 12mo.; 4. Methodus Foliorum, 8vo; 5. Tranſlation of Hales's Statiſtical Eſſays from the Engliſh, &c.—*Ibid.*

SAUVEUR (Joſeph), a French mathematician, was born at La Fleche, in 1653. He was dumb till he was ſeven years of age, and then the organs of ſpeech were ſo imperfect that he was never able to ſpeak plain. He ſhewed an early turn for mathematics, which ſtudy he cultivated at the Jeſuits' college, Paris, and at the age of twenty had prince Eugene for a pupil. In 1686 he was appointed mathematical profeſſor of the royal college. He wrote a Treatiſe on Fortification; and another on Muſic; beſides ſeveral papers in the memoirs of the academy of ſciences, of which he was a member. He died in 1716.—*Martin.*

SAWYER (ſir Robert), an eminent lawyer, was a great admirer of lord chief juſtice Hale, whoſe virtues he imitated. He was attorney-general from 1681 to 1687, but was removed by James II. for refuſing to aſſiſt him in his arbitrary deſigns. He died in 1692.—*Granger.*

SAXE (Maurice count), was the natural ſon of Frederic Auguſtus I. elector of Saxony and king of Poland, and of the counteſs of Koningſmark. He was born in 1696, and in his childhood evinced proofs of a martial ſpirit. In 1709 he ſerved with Eugene and Marlborough in the Netherlands. He next diſplayed great valour under his father in the war againſt the Swedes, particularly at the ſiege of Stralſund. In 1717 he was with Eugene in Hungary, where he raiſed the ſiege of Belgrade, and contributed much to the defeat of the Turks. After the peace of Utrecht he went to France, where the duke of Orleans gave him the brevet of field-marſhal. Having obtained a regiment he employed himſelf in improving military tactics, and introducing a new exerciſe. In 1726 the ſtates of Courland elected him their ſovereign, on which Poland and Ruſſia joined againſt him, and after a brave defence the count was obliged to quit the government and the country in 1729. He then returned to France, where he applied to the ſtudy of the mathematics, and in a fit of illneſs wrote his *Reveries*, or Military Memoirs; a work of equal ſervice to the general and common ſoldier. On the death of his father in 1733 war was rekindled, and the elector of Saxony, his brother, offered him the command of his forces, which he declined, giving the preference to the French ſervice. He then joined marſhal Berwick on the Rhine, and diſplayed great ſkill and bravery at the ſiege of Philipſburg, for which he was made lieutenant-general. In 1741 the count took Prague, which was followed by the capture of Agria. In 1744 he was made marſhal of France, and commander-in-chief in Flanders. The next year he gained the battle of Fontenoy, though he was ſo ill as to be carried on a litter. This victory was followed by the fall of ſeveral ſtrong towns, particularly Bruſſels. In 1746 he gained the battle of Rocoux, and the ſame year was appointed marſhal of all the French armies, and governor of all the places conquered in the Low Countries. He died in 1715, and was buried in the Lutheran church of Straſburg.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SAXO, ſurnamed the *Grammarian*, was born in the iſle of Zealand, in Denmark. He went to Paris in 1177, and became a member of the religious order of St. Genevieve. He died in 1204. He wrote the Hiſtory of the Northern Nations, printed at Sora in 1644, folio.—*Moreri.*

SAY (Samuel), an Engliſh poet, and diſſenting miniſter, was born in 1675, and died in 1743. His poems have been printed in one volume 4to.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SCACCHI (Fortunato), a learned Italian, was born at Ancona in 1563. He was the illegitimate ſon of a gentleman at that place, and ſent to the foundling hoſpital, after which he was acknowleged by his father, who placed him in a monaſtery of the Auguſtines, where he took the habit, but was expelled in purſuance of a papal decree excluding baſtards. He

en went to the univerſity of Alcala in Spain, here he greatly improved himſelf. He died Fano in 1638. He wrote on the canoni- ion of ſaints, and Sacrorum Cochriſmatum yrotheſium, printed at Rome in 3 vols. fo- , 1637.—*Moreri.*

SCALA (Bartholomew), an Italian ſtateſ- n, was born at Florence about 1424. He s held in great eſteem by Coſmo, duke of uſcany, and obtained ſeveral honourable ap- ntments in his native country; where he d in 1497. He wrote a Hiſtory of Flo- ace in Latin; Letters; and other works. *Tiraboſchi.*

SCALIGER (Julius Cæſar), a learned iter, was born in 1484, at Ripa, in the ritory of Verona, of a noble family. In youth he ſerved in the army, and after- rds became page to the emperor Maximi- n; but being obliged to leave Italy he nt to France, where he practiſed as a phy- an, and died at Agen, in 1558. His rks are, 1. Treatiſe on the Art of Poetry, io; 2. De Cauſis Linguæ Latinæ, 4to.; Exercitations againſt Cardan, 4to.; 4. mmentaries on Ariſtotle's Hiſtory of Ani- ls, fol.; 5. Animadverſiones Hiſtorium antarum, 8vo.; 6. In Theophraſti libros; De Cauſis Plantarum Commentarii, fol.; Commentarii in Hippocratis librum de in- niis, 8vo.; 9. Epiſtles, 8vo; 10. Latin ems, 8vo.—*Niceron.*

SCALIGER (Joſeph Juſtus), ſon of the ceding, was born at Agen in 1540. He died at Paris, where Turnebus was his or in the Greek language. Becoming a lvinift he removed to Leyden, and obtain- a profeſſorſhip. He died in 1609. Scali- was a man of extenſive learning, but pe- ant and illiberal. His principal works , 1. De Emendatione Temporum, folio; Canones Iſagogici; 3. De Tribus Sectis læorum, 2 vols. 4to.; 4. Latin Poems, o.; 5. Notes on Antient Authors —*Ibid.*

SCAMOZZI (Vincent), a celebrated archi- t, was born at Vicenza in 1552, and died Venice in 1616. His principal works are Venice, and the moſt remarkable is the adel of Palma. He compoſed a treatiſe on art, of great merit. The title is *Idea la Architettura Univerſale*, 2 vols. folio.— *libien. D'Agenville.*

SCANDERBEG, or George Caſtriot, king Albania, a province dependent on the nd ſeignior, was born in 1404, and deli- ed by his father John Caſtriot, with his ee brothers, as hoſtages to Amurath II. o poiſoned the reſt, but ſpared him on ac- nt of his youth. The ſultan cauſed him be circumciſed, and gave him the com- nd of ſome troops, with the title of ſan- k. On the death of his father in 1432, formed the deſign of recovering the throne his anceſtors, and being ſent againſt Hun- y he entered into a ſecret treaty with niades Corvinus, king of that country, ed the ſultan's ſecretary, and compelled n to write and ſeal an order to the gover- of Albania, commanding him to deliver capital to Scanderbeg. He then repaired to that country, and aſcended the throne in 1443. Amurath laid ſiege to Crois, the ca- pital of Albania, but was twice defeated. The war was continued by his ſucceſſor Ma- homet II. till 1461, when the independence of the country was ſettled by treaty. Scan- derbeg after this went to Italy to aſſiſt Ferdi- nand, king of Arragon, who was cloſely be- ſieged in Bari. The Albanian hero relieved the place, and contributed to the defeat of the count of Anjou. He died in the ſtates of Venice in 1467.—*Life by Poncet*, 1709.

SCAPULA (John), a learned lexicographer of the 16th century. He completed his education at Lauſanne, after which he was employed in the printing-houſe of Henry Stephens, and while engaged in correcting his famous *Theſaurus Linguæ Græcæ*, Scapu- la made a ſecret abridgement, which was printed in 1580, under the title of a Greek Lexicon, and proved the ruin of Stephens.

SCARBOROUGH (ſir Charles), firſt phyſi- cian to Charles II. James II. and William III. He ſucceeded Dr. Harvey as lecturer on anatomy and ſurgery, and was the firſt who applied mathematical principles to anatomy and medicine. He died in 1693. Sir Charles wrote Syllabus Muſculorum; and other works —*Granger.*

SCARRON (Paul), a celebrated writer, was born at Paris in 1610. His father, who was a counſellor of the parliament, compelled him to enter into the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and he obtained a canonry at Mans, where he loſt the uſe of his limbs, on which he removed to Paris, and procured a penſion. In 1652 he married mademoiſelle d'Aubigne, after- wards the famous madame de Maintenon. Scarron, who was a man of infinite humour, died in 1660. He wrote a number of come- dies; a traveſty of Virgil's Æneid; and the Comic Romance; beſides ſeveral poems. His works were printed at Paris in 1786, in 7 vols. 8vo.—*Niceron.*

SCHAAF (Charles), profeſſor of the orien- tal languages at Leyden, was born at Nuys in the electorate of Cologne, in 1646, and died of an apoplexy in 1729. His principal works are, 1. Grammatica Chaldaica et Sy- riaca, 8vo.; 2. Novum Teſtamentum Sy- riacum, with a Latin tranſlation, 4to.; 3. Lexicon Syriacum Concordantiale, 4to.; 4. Epitome Grammatices Hebrææ, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

SCHACHT (Chriſtian Paul), a learned phy- ſician, was born at Harderwyk in Holland, where he ſtudied and took his doctor's degree in 1781. In 1791 he became profeſſor of phyſic, botany, chemiſtry and natural hiſ- tory of that place. He enriched ſeveral of the Dutch journals with excellent memoirs, and was member of various learned ſocieties; but died in 1800, aged 32.

SCHAGEN (Giles), a painter, was born at Alkmaar in Holland, in 1616. He re- ſided a conſiderable time at Paris, where he acquired great reputation as a portrait and hiſtorical painter. He died in 1668.—*Houb.*

SCHALCKEN (Godfrey), an eminent pain- ter, was born at Dort in 1643. He was a diſciple of Gerard Douw, and reſided for

ſome time in London, where he painted a remarkable portrait of William III. by candle-light, the king holding the candle himſelf. He died at the Hague in 1706.—*Houbraken.*

SCHATEN (Nicholas), a German jeſuit, who died at the end of the 17th century. He wrote, 1. Hiſtoria Weſtphaliæ, folio; 2. Annales Paderbornenſis, fol.—*Moreri.*

SCHEELE (Charles William), an able chemiſt, was born at Stralſund in 1742, and died in 1786. He was a member of the academy of Stockholm, and of the royal ſociety of medicine at Paris. His treatiſe on Air and Fire, written in the German language, has been tranſlated into French, and is highly eſteemed.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SCHEELSTRATE (Emanuel de), librarian of the Vatican, and canon of St. John de Lateran at Rome, was a native of Antwerp, and died in 1692, aged 43. He wrote, 1. Antiquitates Eccleſiæ Illuſtratæ, 2 vols. fol. 2. Eccleſia Africana ſub Primate Carthaginenſi, 4to.; and other works on eccleſiaſtical hiſtory; but he is very partial to the papal authority.—*Ibid.*

SCHEFFER (John), a learned writer, was born at Straſburgh, in 1621. He became profeſſor of elocution and politics at Upſal, and librarian of that univerſity, where he died in 1679. He wrote, 1. De Militia Navali Veterum; 2. Upſalia Antiqua; 3. Laponia; this has been tranſlated into Engliſh, under the title of the Hiſtory of Lapland, folio; 4. Succia Litterata; 5. De Re Veliculari Veterum.—*Moreri.*

SCHEGKIUS (James), a phyſician, was born in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, and became profeſſor of philoſophy and medicine at Tubingen, where he died in 1587. His works are, 1. De Animæ Principatu; 2. De una Perſona et Duabus Naturis in Chriſto, adverſus Antitrinitarios; 3. Refutatio Errorum Simonii, folio.—*Moreri.*

SCHEINER (Chriſtopher), a jeſuit, and mathematician, was born at Schwaben, in 1573, and died at Nice in 1650. He was mathematician and confeſſor to the archduke of Auſtria; and the firſt who obſerved the ſpots in the ſun, of which diſcovery he publiſhed an account in 1630, under the title of Roſa Urſina, folio.—*Ibid.*

SCHELHAMMER (Gouthier-Chriſtopher), firſt phyſician to the duke of Holſtein, and profeſſor of medicine ſucceſſively at Helmſtadt, Jena, and Kiel. He was born at Jena in 1649, and died in 1716. He wrote, Introductio in artem Medicam, 4to.—*Moreri.*

SCHELLINKS (William), a Dutch painter, was born at Amſterdam in 1631, and died in 1678. He painted hiſtory, landſcapes, and ſea pieces. His principal picture is one of Charles II. embarking for England. His brother *Daniel* was alſo a good painter of landſcapes, and died in 1701, aged 68.—*Houbraken.*

SCHENCK DE GRAFFENBERG (John), a phyſician, was born at Friburg in Switzerland in 1531, and died there in 1598. He wrote, Obſervationum Medicarum, rararum, admirabilium et Monſtroſarum volumen, folio. His ſon, *John George Schenck*, was alſo an able phyſician, and died at Haguenau in 1620. He wrote, De formandis Medicinæ ſtudiis, 12mo.; Hortus Patavinus, 8vo.; Monſtrorum Hiſtoria, 4to.—*Moreri.*

SCHENKIUS (John Theodore), profeſſor of medicine at Jena, died in 1671, aged 52. His works are, 1. Obſervationes Medicinæ, fol.; 2. De Sero Sanguinis, 4to.; 3. Catalogue of Plants in the Medical Garden at Jena, 12mo.—*Ibid.*

SCHEUCHZER (John James), a phyſician and profeſſor of mathematics at Zurich, was born there in 1672, and died in 1733. His principal works are, 1. The Natural Hiſtory of the Bible, 4 vols. in folio; this has been tranſlated into Latin and French, but the German edition is preferred to the others on account of the plates; 2. Itinera Alpina, 4 vols. 4to; 3. Piſcium Querelæ, 4to; 4. Herbarium Diluvianum, fol.; 5. Muſæum Diluvianum, 8vo.; 6. Homo diluvii teſtis, 4to.; 7. Hiſtoriæ Helveticæ naturalis Prolegomena; 8. Sciagraphia Lithologica, 4to.; 9. Nova Litteraria Helvetica; this is a journal of Swiſs literature; 10. Treatiſe on the Mineral Waters of Switzerland. His ſon, *John Gaſpard*, died at London in 1729. He publiſhed Koempfer's Hiſtory of Japan, in 2 vols. fol. *John Scheuchzer*, brother of *John James*, was profeſſor of phyſic at Zurich, where he died in 1738. He wrote Agroſtographia ſeu Graminum, juncorum Hiſtoria, 4to.—*Halleri Bibl. Botan.*

SCHIAVONE (Andrea), a painter, was born in 1522 at Sebenico, in Dalmatia, and died at Venice in 1582. He was deficient in deſign, but his draperies are fine, and his attitudes graceful.—*Pilkington.*

SCHICKARD (William), profeſſor of Hebrew in the univerſity of Tubingen, died of the plague in 1635, aged 43. He is the author of an Hebrew grammar, entitled, "Horologium Schickardi," and of ſome other learned works, as, "De Jure regio Judæorum," 1674, 4to.; and "Series Regium Perſiæ," 1621, 4to.—*Moreri.*

SCHIDONE (Bartholomew), a painter, was born at Modena in 1560, and died at Parma in 1616. The duke of Parma made him his principal painter, but a propenſity to gaming reduced him to poverty. His pictures are rare and valuable.—*De Piles.*

SCHILLER (Frederic), a German dramatic poet, was born at Marbach in Wirtemberg in 1759. He was educated in the military ſchool at Stuttgard, where he wrote his play of the Robbers, which, on account of the dangerous tendency of its ſentiments, gave offence to his ſuperiors: and Schiller, apprehenſive of the conſequences, fled to Manheim, where he became ſurgeon to a regiment. He afterwards quitted that ſtation, and was choſen dramatiſt to the theatre at Manheim. Here he produced ſeveral plays, as the Conſpiracy of Fieſco; Intrigue and Love; the Rheniſh Thalia, &c. From Manheim he went to Mentz, and next to Dreſden, where he wrote

" History of the Revolt of the Netherlands from the Spanish Government." He then went to Leipzig, where he finished his drama of Don Carlos. After a wandering life he settled at Jena as professor of history, and his lectures were greatly admired. From Jena he removed to Weimar, and there wrote the Maid of Orleans, and several other esteemed dramatic pieces. He died at Weimar in 1805.—*Monthly Mag.*

SCHILLING (Diebold), a native of Soleure, in Switzerland, in the 15th century. He wrote a History, in German, of the War of the Swiss against Charles, duke of Burgundy, published at Berne in 1743, in folio.—*Moreri.*

SCHLICTINGIUS (Jonas de Bukowic), a Socinian writer, was born in 1596, in Poland, where he exercised the ministry till he was exiled by the diet of Warsaw in 1647. He died at Zullikaw in Germany in 1661. His works were printed at Amsterdam, in folio, in 1666.—*Ibid.*

SCHMIDT (Erasmus), professor of Greek and mathematics at Wirtemberg, where he died in 1637. He left an edition of Pindar, with a commentary, 1616, 4to.—*Ibid.*

SCHMIDT (Sebastian), professor of the Oriental languages at Strasburg, died in 1697. He is not to be confounded with *John Andrew Schmidt*, Lutheran professor of divinity at Mariendal, where he died in 1726. The latter wrote, 1. Compendium Historicæ Ecclesiasticæ, 8vo.; 2. De Bibliothecis, 4to.; Lexicon Ecclesiasticum minus. 8vo.—*Ib.*

SCHMIDT (George Frederic), an engraver, was born at Berlin in 1712, and died in that city in 1775. He studied at Paris under Parmessin, and was admitted a member of the academy of painting. He excelled chiefly in engraving portraits.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SCHOEPFLIN (John Daniel), professor of history in the university of Strasburg, was born at Sultzburg in the Brisgaw in 1694, and died at Strasburg in 1771. His works are, 1 Historia Zaringo-Badensis Carlsruhe, 3 vols. 4to; 2. Alsatia Diplomatica, 2 vols. fol.; 3. Alsatia Illustrata, 2 vols. folio; Alsaticarum rerum Scriptores, fol.; 5. Indiciæ typographicæ, 4to.—*Ibid.*

SCHOMBERG (Henry de), marshal of France, was descended of a German family. He served in 1617 in Piedmont under marshal d'Estrees, and afterwards against the Huguenots in the civil wars. In 1625 he was made field-marshal, and two years afterwards defeated the English at the isle of Rhe. In 1629 he forced the passage of Susa, in which occasion he was severely wounded. The next year he took Pignerol, and relieved Casal. In 1632 he defeated the rebels in Languedoc at the famous battle of Castelnaudari, for which he was made governor of that province. He died the same year of an apoplexy. He wrote a Relation of the War of Italy, printed first in 1630, and again in 1682.—*Moreri.*

SCHOMBERG (Frederic Armand, duke of), was born of an illustrious family, but different from the preceding. He served first under Frederic Henry, prince of Orange, and his son William, but in 1650 he passed into the French service, and obtained the government of Gravelines and Furnes. In 1661 he was sent to Portugal, where he commanded with such success as to force Spain to make a peace. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he left France and went to Brandenburg, the elector of which, made him minister of state. He accompanied the prince of Orange to England at the revolution, was created a peer, made knight of the garter, and had a large sum voted him by parliament. In 1689 he went with William to Ireland, and was shot by mistake as he was crossing the Boyne, by the French refugees of his own regiment.—*Rapin, Moreri.*

SCHONER (John), a mathematician, was born at Carlstadt, in Germany, in 1477. When very young he was chosen professor of mathematics at Nuremberg, and gained a considerable reputation by his astronomical tables, published after those of Regiomontanus. His other works are, Treatise on Dialling; Organicum Uranicum; Use of the Globes; and a Treatise on the Astronomical Equator. He died in 1547.—*Melch. Adam. Martin.*

SCHOOKIUS (Martin), a Dutch writer, was born at Utrecht in 1614. He was successively professor at Utrecht, Deventer, Groningen, and lastly at Frankfort on the Oder, where he died in 1669. His principal works are, Exercitationes variæ; De Harengis, seu Halecibus; De Signaturis fœtus; De Ciconis; De scepticismo; De Sternutatione; De Statu Reipublicæ fœderati Belgii; De imperio maritimo; De Linguæ Hellenistica.—*Niceron.*

SCHOONFIELD (John Henry), a painter, was born at Bibrach in Germany in 1619. Some fine pictures of his are in the churches and state-house of Augsburg. He died in 1689.—*Pilkington.*

SCHOONJANS (Anthony), a painter of Antwerp, was born in 1665, and died in 1726. He studied in Italy, after which he settled at Vienna, where he received great favours from the emperor. He painted many fine altar-pieces for the churches in Germany.—*Ibid.*

SCHOREL (John), a Dutch painter, was born in 1496, at a village of his name near Alkmaar, and studied under Albert Durer, after which he went to the Holy land, where he drew many views. On his return to Europe he was appointed by Pope Adrian VI. superintendant of the buildings at Belvidere. He died in 1572. He was also a poet and musician.—*De Piles.*

SCHOTT (Andrew), a learned jesuit, was born at Antwerp in 1552. He was professor of elocution at Rome, and afterwards taught Greek at Toledo. He died at Antwerp in 1629. He wrote, Hispania Illustrata, 4 vols. folio; the Lives of Francis Borgia, Fer-

dinand Nunez, and Peter Ciaconius, &c.—*Niceron.*

Schott (Gaſpard), a jeſuit, was born in Franconia in 1608, and died at Wurtzburg in 1666. He reſided many years at Palermo, and at Rome, where he was intimate with Kircher. His works are, Phyſica curioſa, 2 vols. 4to.; Magia naturalis et artificialis, 4 vols. 4to.; Technica curioſa; Machina hydraulico pneumatica; Pantometrum Kircherianum, ſive inſtrumentum geometricum novum; Itinerarium ſtaticum Kircherianum; Encyclopædia; [this is a courſe of mathematics]; Matheſis Cæſarea, 2 vols. 4to.; Anatomia Phyſico-hydroſtatica fontium et fluminum, 8vo.; Arithmetica, 8vo; Organum mathematicum, &c.—*Moreri.*

Schrevelius (Cornelius), a lexicographer, was born at Haerlem in 1615, and died in 1667. He publiſhed editions of Homer and Heſiod, but his principal work is a Lexicon, Greek and Latin, 8vo.—*Bayle.*

Schulembourg (Matthias John, count), was born in 1661. He was firſt in the Poliſh ſervice, and with a ſmall army repelled ſeveral attacks made by the Swedes under Charles XII. In 1708, he was at the battle of Malplaquet, where his conduct gained him the eſteem of prince Eugene. In 1711 he entered into the Venetian ſervice, and compelled the Turks to raiſe the ſiege of Corfu. In 1726, he came to England on a viſit to his ſiſter, the counteſs of Kendal, but he returned again to Venice, where he died in 1743.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Schultens (Albert), a learned German divine, was born at Groningen, and became profeſſor of the Oriental languages, firſt at Franeker and afterwards at Leyden, where he died in 1741, aged 70. His principal works are a Commentary upon Job, 2 vols. 4to.; Commentary on the Proverbs, 4to.; the Life of Saladin, tranſlated from the Arabic, folio; Animadverſiones Philologicæ et Criticæ ad varia loca veteris Teſtamenti; a Hebrew Grammar, &c.—*Ibid.*

Schulze (John Henry), a phyſician, was born at Colbitz, in Germany, in 1687, and died profeſſor of medicine at Hall in 1745. He was well acquainted with the Oriental languages, and wrote, 1. Hiſtoria Medicinæ à rerum initio ad annum urbis Romæ 535 deducta, 4to.; 2. Phyſiologia Medica, 8vo; 3. Pathologia generalis et ſpecialis; 4. De Materia Medica; 5. Diſſertationes Medicæ et Hiſtoricæ, &c.—*Ibid.*

Schurman (Anna Maria de), a learned lady, was born at Cologne in 1607. At the age of ſix years ſhe cut out figures in paper with great exactneſs, and at eight ſhe painted flowers in crayons in a pleaſing manner. She alſo made a ſurpriſing proficiency in learning. She underſtood the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and was acquainted with ſeveral modern. She applied to muſic, painting, and engraving with great ſucceſs, and her writing was remarkable for its beauty. In 1650 ſhe became a diſciple of the enthuſiaſt Labadie, after whoſe death ſhe retired to Weiwart, in Frieſland, where ſhe died in 1678. Her Opuſcula, or Pieces in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, were printed in 1652, 4to. She alſo wrote Latin Poems, and a Defence of Female Study.—*Niceron.*

Schut (Cornelius), a painter, was born at Antwerp in 1600, and died in 1660. He was a diſciple of Rubens, and painted ſome fine pictures for the churches at Antwerp.—*Houbraken.*

Schurtz-fleisch (Conrad Samuel), a learned German, was born at Corbac, in the county of Waldeck, and became profeſſor of Greek at Wittemburg, and counſellor and librarian to the duke of Saxe Weimar. He died in 1708. His works are, 1. Diſputationes Hiſtoricæ Civiles, 3 vols. 4to.; 2. Epiſtles, 3 vols. 8vo; 3. a Continuation of Sleidan's Hiſtory, 4to. 1678; 4. Diſſertations on Miſcellaneous Subjects.—*Ibid.*

Schuur (Theodore Vander), a Dutch painter, was born at the Hague in 1628. He ſtudied at Paris under Sebaſtian Bourdon, after which he viſited Italy. He died in 1705. He enriched his back grounds with repreſentations of ancient ruins.—*Pilkington.*

Schwartz (Berthold), a monk of the order of Cordeliers at the end of the thirteenth century, was a native of Friburg, in Germany, and an able chemiſt. As he was making ſome experiments with nitre, he diſcovered the compoſition of gun-powder, which was firſt applied to warlike purpoſes by the Venetians in 1300.—*Moreri.*

Schyndal (Bernard), a Dutch painter, was born at Haerlem in 1659. He painted ſhepherds, ale-houſes, &c. He died in 1716.—*Pilkington.*

Schwartz (Cornelius), a painter, was born at Ingolſtadt in 1550, and died at Munich in 1594. He painted at Venice under Titian, and gained ſo excellent a ſtyle as to be called the Raphael of Germany.—*Felibien.*

Schwerin (Chriſtopher, count), a general and field-marſhal in the Pruſſian ſervice, was born in 1684. He entered early into the army, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf on many occaſions. In 1741 he gained the battle of Molwitz at the moment when the Pruſſians thought themſelves loſt. He was ſlain at the battle of Prague in 1757. The king of Pruſſia erected a ſtatue to his honour, and the emperor of Germany a monument on the ſpot where he was ſlain.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Scioppius (Gaſpar), a learned grammarian, was born at Neumark, in the Upper Palatinate, in 1576. He turned roman catholic, but his character was bad. He wrote an abuſive ſatire on the family of Joſeph Scaliger, who replied by expoſing that of his adverſary. Scioppius alſo wrote againſt James I. of England, and attacked the jeſuits with great aſperity. At the cloſe of life he employed himſelf in explaining the apocalypſe. He died at Padua in 1649. His principal

ks are, 1. Verisimilium, lib. iv. 8vo.; 2. mmentarius de Arte Critica, 8vo.; 3. De ad Catholicos Migratione; 4. Notationes ticæ in Phædrum, in Priapeia; 5. Suf- tarum Lectionum; 6. Classicum Belli Sa- ; 7. Collyrium Regium; 8. Grammatica iloſophica, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

Scipio (Publius Cornelius), surnamed *ricanus*, a celebrated Roman. He made first campaign, at the age of seventeen, der his father, whose life he saved in the tle of Tesin. After the battle of Cannæ prevented the Roman officers from aban- ning their country as they had intended, t of despair of saving it. Scipio was elected ile at the age of twenty-one. His father uncle having fallen in battle he obtained command in Spain, where he defeated the emy and took New Carthage in one day. put an end to the war in that country by decisive battle, and then crossed over into rica, where he defeated Asdrubal and phax B. C. 203. He afterwards gained the ttle of Zama, which victory produced peace tween Rome and Carthage Scipio ob- ined a triumph, and the appellation of Af- anus for these brilliant services. He was so twice honoured with the consular digni- , but envy of his glory brought upon him a arge of peculation. Scipio appeared before e people and defended himself so effectually at his accusers were left alone, and he en- red the capital with universal acclamations. he affair, however, was brought forward ain before the tribunes, but he had retired his country house, where he died B. C. 0. The virtues and generosity of Scipio, pecially to his female captives, were as stinguished as his valour and prudence.— *ivy.*

Scipio (Lucius Cornelius), surnameed *siaticus*, was brother of the preceding, ith whom he served in Spain and Africa. is services obtained him the consulate B. . 189. He afterwards conducted the war in sia against Antiochus, over whom he gained great victory on the plains of Magnesia. or this he was honoured with a triumph d the appellation of Asiaticus. Cato the nsor, however, preferred a charge against im of peculation, and his goods were sold to y the supposed debt he owed to the repub- c.—*Ibid.*

Scipio-Nasica was the cousin of the receding, whom he defended with great loquence before the people. He was re used the consulship at first, but afterwards btained that dignity, and gained some signal ictories in Spain.—*Ib.*

Scipio (Publius Æmilianus), was the on of Paulus Æmilius, and adopted by the on of Scipio Africanus. He was called Afri- anus the Younger in consequence of his vic- ories over the Carthaginians. He served he office of ædile and afterwards of consul, n which situation he laid siege to, and suc- eeded in taking Carthage B. C. 147. For this he was chosen consul the second time, and took Numantia B. C. 133, whence he acquired the surname of Numantinus. He was assassinated in his bed five years after- wards, as is supposed by the direction of the triumvirs, who suspected him of aspiring to the dictatorship.—*Ibid.*

Scipio (Publius), father-in-law of Pom- pey. He retired to Africa with the remains of the vanquished army after the battle of Pharsalia, and having joined the troops of Juba, king of Mauritania, was for some time successful, but he was defeated by Cæsar at Thapsus, and fell in battle.—*Plutarch.*

Sclater (William), an English divine, was born in Somersetshire and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Brase- nose college, and proceeded doctor in divinity. He obtained the living of Otterden, in Kent, where he died in 1647. He wrote elegies and epitaphs under the title of Threnodia Britannica, 4to.; Palæ-Albion, or the His- tory of Great Britain to the reign of James I. folio, in Latin and English verse; Psalms, or Songs of Sion; Genethliacon, sive stemma Regis Jacobi, fol. This is a genealogy of that monarch from Adam. There was an- other *William Sclater*, doctor in divinity, a member of King's college, Cambridge, and vicar of Pitminster, Somersetshire, where he died in 1626 He wrote a Commentary on the Epistles to the Romans and Thessalonians, folio. His son became minister of Cul- lumpton, in Devon, and prebendary of Exe- ter. He published some sermons —*Wood.*

Scopas, an architect and sculptor of the isle of Paros, flourished B. C. 430. He built the famous mausoleum for Artemisia in ho- nour of her husband, but his chief work was a statue of Venus, which was esteemed su- perior to that of Praxiteles.—*Pliny.*

Scorza (Sinibaldo), a painter and en- graver, was born at Voltaggio in the terri- tory of Genoa, and died in 1631, aged 41. He engraved after the designs of Albert Du- rer, with great exactness, and painted ani- mals, flowers, and landscapes —*De Piles. Fel bien.*

Scot (Reynolde), an English writer, was born in Kent of a genteel family, and edu- cated at Oxford, after which he retired to his paternal estate, where he wrote, 1. A perfect Platform of a Hop Garden, quarto, 1576; 2. The Discovery of Witchcraft, 4to.; 3. Discourse upon Devils and Spirits. In the two last he combats the absurdities of witch- craft and incantations with great success, but he was replied to by many learned men, and also by James I. in his Demonology. Mr. Scot died in 1599.—*Wood.*

Scotland. The ancient inhabitants of this part of the island of Great Britain were called Caledones, and were of Celtic origin. In the fourth century they were named Picts and Scots. The Romans under Agricola con- quered Caledonia, A. D. 85, but in 121 they built a wall to prevent the incursions of the

Picts from the Solway Frith to the Tyne. After the departure of the Romans the Picts extended their territories southward. The first sole king of Scotland was Kenneth II. in 839. In 1296 Edward I. of England subdued the country. In 1602 James VI. succeeded to the crown of England, and thereby became the first king of Great Britain. In 1707 the two countries were united by act of parliament.—*Buchanan. Hume.*

Scott (Michael), a native of Fifeshire in Scotland, was greatly esteemed by Alexander II. and knighted by him after the battle of Largo. He died in 1291. His skill in chemistry and mathematics made him pass for a magician. Fragments of his works on natural history, mathematics, and philosophy remain.—*Life by sir George Mackenzie.*

Scott (Thomas) an English divine, who was bachelor of divinity and preacher to the English company at Utrecht, where he was murdered by a soldier as he was going to church in 1626. He wrote, 1. Vox Populi; 2. Vox Dei; 3. Vox Regis; 4. Digitus Dei; 5. The Belgicke Pismire stinging the slothful Sleeper, 4to.; 6. a Tongue Combat lately happening between two English Soldiers in the Tilt-boat of Gravesend, 4to; 7. Symmachia; or a True Love's Knot tyed betwixt Great Britain and the United Provinces, 4to.; 8. the Highwaies of God and the King, in two sermons, 4to.; 9. the Projector, a Sermon before the Judges at Norwich; 10. News from Parnassus, 4to.—*Europ. Mag.*

Scott (John) a learned divine, was born at Chippenham, in Wiltshire, in 1638, and educated at Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of doctor in divinity. He was successively minister of St. Thomas's, Southwark, rector of St. Peter le-Poor, London, and of St. Giles in the Fields, to which was added a canonry of Windsor. He wrote an esteemed work called the Christian Life, in one vol. folio, and five vols 8vo. He was also the author of several Sermons, Cases of Conscience Resolved, and Tracts against Popery.—*Funeral Serm. by Isham.*

Scott (Daniel), a learned writer, was born in London, and educated for the ministry under Mr. Jones at Tewkesbury, and afterwards at Utrecht, where he took the degree of doctor of laws. While there he joined the society of mennonites or baptists, but never entered on the ministerial function. In 1725 he published an Essay towards a Demonstration of the Scripture Trinity, which passed through three editions. In 1741 he printed a new Version of St. Matthew's Gospel, with critical notes, and in 1745 an Appendix to Stephens's Greek Lexicon, 2 vols. folio. He died in 1759.—*Monthly Mag. Jan.* 1803.

Scott (Thomas), brother of the above, was a dissenting minister first at Hitchin in Hertfordshire, and afterwards at Norwich, where he died in 1746. He published some occasional Sermons and an attempt to prove the Godhead of Christ, by settling the sense of a single text, John xx. 28. He had two sons, viz *Dr. Joseph Nicol Scott*, who was for some time pastor of an independent congregation at Norwich, but quitted the office on turning arian, and became a physician. He published two volumes of Sermons, and revised the folio edition of Bailey's dictionary. His brother, *Thomas Scott*, was minister of a dissenting congregation first at Lowestoff, in Suffolk, and next at Ipswich, from whence he removed to Hapton, in Norfolk, where he died about 1775. He published several single Sermons, and a small volume of Lyric Poems; but he is best known by a translation of the book of Job into English verse, with notes, of which two editions have been printed.—*Monthly Mag. Jan.* 1803.

Scott (John), an English poet, was the son of a tradesman in London, and born in 1730. His father retiring from business to Amwell, in Hertfordshire, our author had his education there. He wrote, when young, Elegies, descriptive and moral, which were admired by some good poets. His poems were printed in one volume octavo, in 1782. Mr. Scott was also the author of Observations on the Poor; a Digest of the Highway and Turnpike Laws; and a pamphlet on the Authenticity of Rowley's Poems. He died in 1783.—*Europe Mag.*

Scott (Samuel), an English painter, whose sea pieces and views rank with those of Vandervelde. He died in 1772.—*Pilk.*

Scott (David), an historian, was born near Haddington, in East Lothian, in 1675, and died in 1742. He was imprisoned several times on account of his attachment to the house of Stuart. He was the author of a History of Scotland.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Scougal (Henry), a Scotch episcopal divine, was born at Saltoun, in East Lothian, and educated at Aberdeen, where he took the degree of master of arts, after which he entered into orders and was made professor of divinity, but died at the age of twenty-eight in 1678. His principal performance is an admirable tract on the Life of God in the Soul of Man.—*Preface to his works*, 8vo.

Scribonius-Largus, a Roman physician in the time of Augustus or Tiberius, some of whose works are extant, and were printed at Basil in 1529.—*Friend's Hist. Phys.*

Scrimzeor (Henry), a Scots writer, who became successively professor of philosophy and law at Geneva, where he died in 1571. He wrote a History of his native country, printed under the name of Henry of Scotland.—*Moreri.*

Scriverius (Peter), a Dutch writer, was born at Haerlem, where he died in 1653. He wrote "Batavia Illustrata," 4to.; and Bataviæ Comitumque Historia. He also published editions of Vegetius, and other writers, on Military Affairs.—*Ibid.*

Scroggs (sir William), an English judge,

born at Deddington, in Oxfordſhire, in 3, and educated for the church, but he red into the royal army, and afterwards ray's Inn, where he was called to the In 1669 he was knighted, and made eant at law, and in 1678 chief juſtice of king's bench. He diſplayed ſo much at the trials of the perſons charged with g concerned in the popiſh conſpiracy that cles of impeachment were preferred nſt him by the Commons, and he was re- ved from his place in 1681. He died in 3. Several of his ſpeeches have been ted in the State Trials.—*Wood.*

SCUDDER (Henry), a preſbyterian divine, miniſter of Colingbourne Ducis in Wilt- e, and bachelor of divinity of Cambridge. wrote a noted book called the "Chriſ- 's Daily Walk," 8vo; and died before reſtoration.—*Granger.*

SCUDERI (George de), was born at vre-de Grace in 1601, and admitted a mber of the French academy in 1650. He d in 1665. His works, which are very ifferent, conſiſt of Plays, Poems, an Apo- y for the Theatre, Political Diſcourſes Harangues.—*Moreri.*

SCUDERI (Magdalen de), ſiſter of the ceding, was born in 1607. She was an hor from neceſſity, and wrote a great mber of romances and other works, as elia, 10 vols. 8vo.; Artamenes, or the and Cyrus, 10 vols.; Ibrahim, or the Il- ſtrious Baſſa, 4 vols.; Converſations and iſcourſes, 10 vols.; a Diſcourſe on Glory, . She was admitted a member of the aca- my of Ricovrati at Padua, and had penſions m cardinal Mazarin and Louis XIV. She d in 1701.—*Niceron.*

SCULTETUS (Abraham), a German di- ne, was born at Grumberg, in Sileſia, in 1566, d died at Embden in 1626. He was pro- ſor of divinity at Heidelberg, and was nt as deputy from that univerſity to the nod of Dordt. He wrote Medulla Patrum, d other learned works.—*Moreri.*

SCYLAX, a geographer and mathemati- an of Caria, who flouriſhed B. C. 522. He as employed by Darius, ſon of Hyſtaſpes, making diſcoveries in India. Some attri- te to him the invention of geographical bles. His Periplus was publiſhed by Gro- vius in 1697 at Leyden.—*Voſſius de Math.*

SEAMAN (Lazarus), a non-conformiſt di- ne, was born at Leiceſter, and bred at E- anuel college, Cambridge. In the civil ars he diſtinguiſhed himſelf with ſo much al on the ſide of parliament as to be ap- inted maſter of Peter-houſe, Cambridge, here he took his doctor's degree. He was ſo a member of the aſſembly of divines at Weſtminſter. He died in 1675. His libra- was the firſt ſold by auction in England. e printed ſeveral ſermons.—*Calamy.*

SEBA (Albert), a native of Etzeel, in aſt Friezland, was the author of a work on atural hiſtory publiſhed at Amſterdam in 1734, in 3 vols. fol. The explanations are in Latin and French.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SEBASTIAN, king of Portugal, was the poſthumous ſon of the Infant John, by a daughter of the emperor Charles V. and ſucceeded John III. in 1557. He engaged in an unſucceſsful war with the Moors in 1574, and in 1578 he went in perſon to aſſiſt Muly Mohammed, ſon of Abdalla, king of Morocco, againſt the king of Fez; but in a battle fought near Tangiers Sebaſtian was ſlain. As his body was not found two falſe Sebaſtians appeared afterwards in Portugal, but one was executed and the other ſent to the gallies.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

SEBASTIAN *del Plombo*, ſo called from a place which was given him by Pope Clement VII., though he is alſo known by the name of Sebaſtian of Venice, was born in that city in 1485, and died in 1547. As a painter he rivalled Raphael, by a beautiful picture of the reſurrection of Lazarus.—*De Piles. Felibien.*

SECKENDORF (Guy Louis de), a German hiſtorian, was born in Franconia in 1626. He became privy-counſellor to the elector of Brandenburgh, and chancellor of the univerſity of Hall, where he died in 1692. He wrote a Hiſtory of Lutheraniſm, in Latin, 2. vols. fol.; State of the Princes of Germany, 8vo.; and a Deſcription of the Germanic Empire, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

SECKER (Thomas), a learned and pious prelate, was born at Sibthorpe, in Nottinghamſhire, in 1693. He was educated at Tewkſbury under the learned Mr. Jones with a view to the miniſtry among the diſſenters; but in 1716 he went to Leyden, where he ſtudied phyſic and took his degree in that faculty. After his return to England he entered himſelf of Exeter college, Oxford, and proceeded to the degree of doctor of laws. On entering into orders he became chaplain to biſhop Talbot, and in 1733 was inſtituted to the rectory of St. James, Weſtminſter. The year following he was conſecrated biſhop of Briſtol, and in 1737 tranſlated to Oxford. In 1750 he obtained the deanry of St. Paul's, and in 1758 was advanced to the archbiſhopric of Canterbury. He died in 1768. The ſermons, charges, and lectures of this excellent prelate are diſtinguiſhed by their perſpicuity and eloquence.—*Life by Biſhop Porteus.*

SECONDUS (John) a Latin poet, was born at the Hague in 1511. He ſtudied law under Alciatus, and afterwards became ſecretary to the archbiſhop of Toledo. He died at Utrecht in 1536. His poems are various and excellent. The moſt celebrated are the Baſia, or the Kiſſes, which have been tranſlated into ſeveral languages.—*Moreri.*

SECONDAT DE MONTESQUIEU (John Baptiſt), ſon of the celebrated author of the Spirit of Laws, died in 1796, aged 79. He was a counſellor in the parliament of Bourdeaux. His works are, 1. Memoir on Elec-

tricity, 8vo.; 2. Obſervations on the Mineral Waters of the Pyrenees, 12mo,; 3. Conſiderations on the Conſtitution of the French Marine 8vo.; 4. Natural Hiſtory of the Oak, folio.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Secousse (Denis Francis), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1691, and educated under Rollin, after which he became an advocate, but quitted the law for literature. He was employed by the chancellor D'Agueſſean as cenſor-royal, and in other public ſervices. He became blind, and died in 1754. He publiſhed, a Collection of Royal Ordonnances; Memoirs for a Hiſtory of Charles the Bad, 2 vols. 4to.; and ſeveral Diſſertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inſcriptions.—*Ibid.*

Securis (John), a phyſician, was born in Wiltſhire, and educated at New college, Oxford. He practiſed with reputation at Saliſbury, where he died about 1570. He publiſhed an Almanack; alſo a piece entitled, A Detection and Querimony of the daily Enormities and Abuſes committed in the three Branches of Phyſic.—*Wood.*

Sedaine (Michael John), a French dramatic writer, was born at Paris in 1719. He was a maſon, but a taſte for the theatre induced him to quit his buſineſs, and to write comic operas, which poſſeſs conſiderable merit, and ſome of them have been tranſlated into Engliſh, as Richard Cœur de Lion, and Blue Beard. He was a member of the French academy, and ſecretary of that of architecture. He died in 1797.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Sedgwick (Obadiah), a non-conformiſt divine, was born at Marlborough, in Wiltſhire, in 1600, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. On entering into orders he became chaplain to ſir Horatio Vere, whom he accompanied in his expedition to the Low Countries. In the rebellion he was a frequent preacher before the parliament, and a member of the aſſembly of divines. He died at Marlborough in 1657. He wrote religious treatiſes and ſermons. One William Sedgwick predicted the day of judgment, for which he was nick-named *Doom's day Sedgwick.*—*Wood.*

Sedley (ſir Charles), a poet, was born at Aylesford, in Kent, about 1639. He was one of the wits of the court of Charles II., who had a great regard for him. His daughter became miſtreſs to James II., who created her counteſs of Dorcheſter; but ſir Charles was zealous for the revolution, and being aſked the reaſon anſwered, "from a principle of gratitude; for ſince his majeſty has made my daughter a counteſs it is fit I ſhould do all I can to make his daughter a queen." He died in 1701. His poems are looſe and indifferent. He alſo wrote ſome plays.—*Ibid.*

Sedulius (Cæcilius), an eccleſiaſtic and poet of the fifth century, who wrote a Poem on the life of Chriſt, entitled, *Paſchale Carmen.* It was publiſhed by Aldus in 1502, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

See-ma-Koang, a Chineſe mandarin and philoſopher of the eleventh century. He enjoyed the favour of the emperor, and had ſeveral important places, which he reſigned and retired to a ſolitary place, where he wrote a Hiſtory of China, commencing at the 403d year before the chriſtian era. He was alſo the author of ſome moral treatiſes.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Seed (Jeremiah), a learned divine, was born at Cliſton, in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts and obtained a fellowſhip. He was afterwards preſented to the rectory of Enham, in Hampſhire, where he died in 1747. His Sermons, in four vols. 8vo., are excellent.—*Preface to his Sermons.*

Segar (ſir William), garter king at arms, was author of "Honour Civil and Military," folio, 1602. He was impriſoned for granting the royal arms of Arragon, with a canton of Brabant, to George Brandon, the common hangman; but it appearing that he was impoſed upon he was releaſed. He died in 1633. Edmonſon's Baronage is principally taken from Segar's MSS.—*Granger.*

Seghers (Gerard), a painter, was born at Antwerp in 1592, and died there in 1651. He ſtudied under Janſſens, and improved himſelf in Italy after the beſt maſters. He painted religious ſubjects, alſo muſical aſſemblies and feaſts. His brother *Daniel* was a diſciple of Velvet Breughel, and entered among the jeſuits, but ſtill continued his profeſſion. He excelled in painting flowers and inſects, and died in 1660.—*Felibien.*

Segneri (Paul), an Italian jeſuit, was born at Nettuno in 1624. His celebrity as a preacher occaſioned him to be called to Rome by pope Innocent XII. to whom he became chaplain. He died in 1694. His works are, Sermons, 7 vols.; the Unbeliever without Excuſe; the Paſtor Inſtructed; the Illuſions of the Quietiſts, &c., collected in 3 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

Segrais (John Regnault de), a French poet, was born at Caen in 1624, of a noble family, and educated at the jeſuits' college for the prieſthood, which profeſſion he declined. Madame de Montpenſier appointed him her gentleman in ordinary, and he was afterwards patronized by madame de la Fayette. In 1676 he retired to his native place, where he married a lady of fortune. He was a member of the French academy, and died in 1701. Segrais wrote ſome elegant Eclogues; and tranſlated the Georgics and Æneid of Virgil into French verſe. His proſe works are, a Collection of Novels; and Segraiſiana, or a Miſcellany of Hiſtory and Literature.—*Moreri.*

Segui (Joſeph), a French divine, was born at Rodez in 1689. He obtained a poetical prize of the French academy in 1732, and was alſo admitted a member of that body. He died at Meaux, where he had a canonry, in 1761. His works are; Panegyrics, 2 vols. 12mo.; Sermons, 2 vols.; and Academical

ourſes, 1 vol. His panegyric on St. is is his maſter-piece.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

EGUIER (John Francis), an eminent bo- ſt, was born at Niſmes in 1703. He bred to the law, but renounced that pro- on to follow his favourite purſuits. He mpanied the marquis Scipio Maffei on travels in France, England, Holland, and many; and on his return to his own ntry became principal of the academy of mes. He died in 1784. His works are; liotheca Botanica, 4to; Plantæ Vero- ſes, 3 vol 8vo.; and a Tranſlation of the ks of Maffei.—*Ibid.*

EJANUS (Ælius), a celebrated Roman, the ſon of Seius Strabo, a Roman ght, and captain of the prætorian guards. anus firſt introduced himſelf into the fa- r of Caius Cæſar, the grandſon of Auguſ- and afterwards to that of Tiberius, who le him his confident. He alſo contrived, his pliability of temper and inſinuating reſs, to gain the affections of the people, ſoldiers, and the ſenate. He was ap- nted commander of the prætorian guards, had the diſpoſal of all places of truſt and our, which he gave to his own creatures. amed by ambition, he aſpired to the im- al throne, and to gain his end murdered ſus, the ſon of the emperor, after which declared his intention of marrying Livia, widow of Druſus, but this was oppoſed by erius. The emperor at length perceiv- the real views of his favourite cauſed to be accuſed before the ſenate, on which was deſerted by his friends and ſent to pri- where he was ſtrangled A. D. 31. His y, after being dragged about the ſtreets, thrown into the Tiber.—*Tacitus.*

ELDEN (John), a learned writer, was at Salvington, in Suſſex, in 1584. m Chicheſter ſchool he removed to Hart ., and from thence to the Inner Temple, ere he was called to the bar, and became nguiſhed as a profound lawyer and anti- ry. He drew up a Treatiſe on the Civil vernment of England before the Conqueſt, he age of twenty-two, which gained him t reputation. In 1614 he publiſhed his les of Honour, and in 1618 his Hiſtory of hes, which gave great alarm to the clergy, was anſwered by ſeveral writers. Being ecuted in the high commiſſion court, he cribed an acknowlegement of his fault. 1621 he was committed to cuſtody as the cipal promoter of the proteſt made by the mons reſpecting their privileges. In 3 he was choſen member of parliament Lancaſter, and in the following one he for Great Bedwin, in Wiltſhire. He af- rards ſat again for Lancaſter, and was a nuous oppoſer of the duke of Bucking- , and had alſo a principal ſhare in draw- up the petition of right. For his oppo- n to the court he was ſent to the Tower 628, from whence he was removed to the g's bench, and in 1631 admitted to bail. 1636 he publiſhed his Defence of the King's Dominion over the Britiſh Seas, in an- ſwer to Grotius. In 1642 he was offered the great ſeal, which he refuſed. Though he took the covenant, and was appointed keeper of the records, as alſo a member of the aſſembly of divines, he refuſed to write in defence of the parliament. He died in 1654, and was buried in the Temple-church. His works were publiſhed in 6 vols. folio, 1726.—*Biog. Brit.*

SELEUCUS NICANOR, king of Syria, was one of the generals of Alexander the Great, after whoſe death he ſeized upon Babylon, but was expelled by Antigonus, on which he fled to Ptolemy, with whoſe aſſiſtance he formed an army and defeated Antigonus, who was ſlain B.C. 301. Seleucus began the Syrian race of kings called *Seleucides*, but was aſſaſſinated by Ptolemy Ceraunus, B.C. 280

SELIM I. emperor of the Turks, was the ſecond ſon of Bajazet II. whom he dethroned and murdered, as he did his two brothers in 1512. Having ſecured the throne by theſe crimes, he turned his arms with ſucceſs againſt Egypt and Perſia. The former country he completely conquered, and put an end to the dominion of the Mamelukes, which had laſted above 260 years. He died in 1520.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

SELIM II. grandſon of the above, ſucceeded his father Solyman II. in 1566. In 1570 he broke the treaty which his father had made with the Venetians, and took the iſland of Cyprus, but the year following he loſt the battle of Lepanto, which obliged him to ſue for peace. He died in 1574.—*Ibid.*

SELIS (Nicolas Joſeph), a French poet, was born at Paris in 1737. He became profeſſor of the belles-lettres in the central ſchool of the Pantheon, and a member of the national inſtitute. He died in 1802. His works are, a Tranſlation of Perſius, with notes, 8vo.; Relation of the Diſorder, Confeſſion, and Death, of M. de Voltaire; Epiſtles in Verſe; Letter to la Harpe on the College of France; Diſcourſe on Central Schools, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SELKIRK (Alexander), an adventurer, was born at Largo in Scotland about 1680. He was a good navigator, and made ſeveral voyages to the South Sea, in one of which, having a quarrel with his commander, he was put aſhore on the iſland of Juan Fernandez, with a few neceſſaries, a fowling piece, gunpowder, and ſhot. Here he lived alone near three years, and was then taken off by captain Woods Rogers. During the time of his remaining on the iſland he had nearly forgotten his native language. De Foe is ſuppoſed to have worked up his narrative into the romance of Robinſon Cruſoe.—*Dampier's Voyages. Rogers's ditto.*

SELLER (Abednego), a divine of the church of England, was born at Plymouth in 1647, and educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, which he left without taking a degree. After entering into orders he became rector

of Combeintine-head, in his native county, and afterwards had a living in London, but was deprived at the revolution for not taking the oaths. He died about 1720. His works are, 1. Remarks relating to the State of the Church in the three firſt Centuries, 8vo.; 2. The Devout Communicant, frequently reprinted under the title of the Week's Preparation for the Sacrament, 12mo; 3. Tracts againſt Popery.—*Wood.*

SELLIUS (Godfrey), a native of Dantzic, who was a member of the royal ſociety of London. He reſided chiefly in France, and died at Charenton in 1767. His works are principally tranſlations, as a Voyage to Hudſon's Bay; the Natural Hiſtory of Ireland; Hiſtory of the United Provinces; Hiſtory of the Antient Revolutions of the Globe, &c. —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SEMIRAMIS, queen of Aſſyria, was the wife of Ninus, on whoſe death ſhe aſſumed the government during the minority of her ſon Ninias. She built the famous city of Babylon, which ſhe adorned with works of great magnificence. She alſo diſtinguiſhed herſelf as a warrior, and marched with a large army towards India, but was defeated and compelled to retreat with a prodigious loſs. B.C. 2108 ſhe relinquiſhed the throne to her ſon, and died ſoon after.—*Bayle.*

SENAC (John), a French phyſician, who died at Paris in 1770. He was firſt phyſician to the king, and ſuperintendant-general of the mineral waters of the kingdom. His principal works are, a Tranſlation of Heiſter's Anatomy, with Phyſical Eſſays on the Uſe of the Parts of the Human Body, 3 vols. 12mo.; Treatiſe on the Plague, 4to.; On the Structure of the Heart, 2 vols. quarto; de recondita Febrium natura et curatione, 8vo.; Reflections on drowned Perſons, &c. —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SENAULT (John Francis), a Roman Catholic divine, was born at Antwerp in 1599, and died at Paris in 1672. He was a member of the congregation of the oratory, and a celebrated preacher. He wrote a Treatiſe on the Uſe of the Paſſions, which has been tranſlated into Engliſh; a Paraphraſe on Job, 8vo.; the Chriſtian Man, and the Criminal Man, 4to.; the Duties of a Sovereign, 12mo; Lives of Religious Perſons; and Sermons.—*Moreri.*

SENECA (Lucius Annæus), a celebrated orator, was born at Corduba in Spain. He ſettled at Rome, where he was greatly diſtinguiſhed as a pleader. His declamations are printed with the works of his ſon.—*Quintilian.*

SENECA (Lucius Annæus), a philoſopher, ſon of the preceding, was born at Corduba, A.D. 8. He received a liberal education at Rome, where he applied himſelf to elocution, and diſplayed great abilities as an orator, but being afraid of exciting the jealouſy of Caligula, who aſpired to the glory of eloquence, he relinquiſhed that profeſſion and obtained the office of quæſtor. But a charge being brought againſt him of having an amour with Julia Livilla, he was baniſhed to Corſica, where he wrote his Epiſtles, and Books of Conſolation. After an exile of ſome years he was recalled by Agrippina, wife of the emperor Claudius, and appointed tutor to her ſon Nero. This office Seneca diſcharged with great honour, and was bountifully rewarded; but when his pupil came to the throne, Seneca, who knew his diſpoſition, ſolicited him to accept of the villas and riches which he had received for his attendance on him, and that he might retire to a life of ſtudy and ſolitude. This the emperor refuſed, but ſoon found an opportunity of deſtroying his preceptor. When the conſpiracy of Piſo was diſcovered, the name of Seneca was implicated, and orders were ſent to him to put an end to himſelf. The philoſopher, without expreſſing any concern, took poiſon, which had no effect; he then had his veins opened, but the blood flowed ſo ſlowly, that he was removed into a hot bath, and from thence to a ſtove, where he was ſuffocated A.D. 65. His wife, Paulina, reſolving to die with him, had alſo her veins opened; but Nero being fearful that this would excite a general indignation againſt him, commanded that the blood ſhould be ſtopped and her life preſerved. The moral treatiſes of Seneca are excellent, and have induced many to believe that he was ſecretly a Chriſtian. Some attribute the tragedies which paſs under his name to the father. The beſt edition of this writer is that of Gronovius, at Amſterdam, 1672, 3 vols.—*Tacitus.*

SENECAI, or SENÉCÉ (Antony Bauderon de), a French poet, was born at Maçon in 1643. He was valet-de-chambre to Maria Thereſa, wife of Louis XIV. and on her death was taken into the ſervice of the duchеſs of Angouleme. He died in 1737. His works are, epigrams, novels in verſe, ſatires, and fugitive poems, which poſſeſs merit —*Moreri.*

SENNACHERIB, king of Syria, ſucceeded his father Salmanaſar, B.C. 714. Hezekiah, king of Judah, having refuſed to pay him tribute, he entered that country, where he took ſeveral fortreſſes, and laid ſiege to Jeruſalem. But his army being ſmitten with a peſtilence in the night, he was obliged to return to his own country, where he was ſlain in the temple by his two ſons, B.C. 710. —*Bible.*

SENNERTUS (Daniel), a phyſician, was born at Breſlaw in 1572. He was at firſt a ſhoemaker, but having a great turn for medical ſtudies, he applied with ſuch diligence as to become profeſſor of phyſic at Wirtemberg. He applied chemiſtry to practice, and by decrying the antients procured enemies among his brethren. He died in 1637. His works were printed at Venice in 1640, in 3 vols. folio, and at Lyons in 1676, in 6 vols. folio. His ſon, *Andrew Sennertus*, became profeſſor of the Oriental languages at Wir-

nberg, where he died in 1689, aged 84. : wrote treatiſes on the Hebrew language. *Moreri.*

SEPULVEDA (John de), a Spaniſh writer, s born at Cordova in 1491. He became aplain and hiſtoriographer to Charles V. d wrote "A Vindication of the Cruelties the Spaniards in America," againſt Las- ſas; and other works. He died in 1572. *Nicb. Antonio de Scrip. Hiſp.*

SERAPION (John), an Arabian phyſician, o flouriſhed about A.D. 890. His works re printed at Venice, in folio, 1497. He not to be confounded with Serapion of exandria, a medical author, who lived in : fifth century.—*Friend.*

SERENUS SAMMONICUS, a phyſician in : third century, who was preceptor to rdian the younger. A Latin poem on me- ine by him, is in Maittair's "Corpus Poe- um." He was put to death by Caracalla. ere was another *Serenus*, a mathema- an, who wrote a Treatiſe on Conic Sec- s, publiſhed by Halley.—*Moreri. Voſ-* ..

SERGARDI (Louis), a Roman prelate, ious for his ſatyrical works, was born at nna in 1640. His ſatires were publiſhed elegant Latin under the title of *Quinti ſec- i Satyræ*, and met with uncommon ſucceſs. wrote, however, with too great aſperity inſt Gravina. He died in 1726.—*Tira- bi.*

SERGIUS, patriarch of Conſtantinople in), was a native of Syria, and the chief of ſect of Monothelites, the principle of ch was, that there are only one will, and operation in Chriſt. This hereſy was demned in the council of Conſtantinople. gius died in 639.—*Dupin. Cave.*

SERLIO (Sebaſtian), a celebrated archi- of Bologna, in the 16th century. Francis nvited him to France, where he improved ornamented the royal palaces, particular- Fontainbleau. He died about 1552. He te a Treatiſe on Architecture, printed at nice in 1584, 4to.—*Felibien.*

SERRES or SERRANUS (John de), a French eſtant divine, who eſcaped with difficulty n the maſſacre of St. Bartholomew, and me miniſter at Niſmes in 1582. He in the confidence of Henry IV. who loyed him in ſeveral affairs. He wrote eatiſe, entitled De Fide Catholica, the ct of which was to reconcile Catholics Proteſtants, and the conſequence was the author was diſliked by both. He in 1598. His other works are, an Edi- of Plato in Greek and Latin, 3 vols. fo- Treatiſe on the Immortality of the , 8vo.; Catalogue of the Hiſtory of ce, 2 vols. folio; De Statu Religionis cip. in Francia; Memoirs of the Third l War, 3 vols. 8vo.; Hiſtory of five gs of France, &c.—*Moreri.*

SERRES (Oliver de), a French agricultu- was born in 1539, near Viviers. Henry who delighted in his converſation, em- ployed him in the improvement of his plan- tations. He died in 1619. He was the firſt who introduced the culture of the white mulberry tree into France, on which he wrote a treatiſe, reprinted in 1785. His Theatre of Agriculture, printed in 4to. is an eſteem- ed book.—*Moreri. Haller's Bibl. Botan.*

SERTORIUS (Quintus), a Roman general, was born at Nurſia. He made his firſt cam- paign under Marius, againſt the Cimbri, but loſt his eye in the firſt battle. He after- wards accompanied Marius, and Cinna when they entered Rome, and ſlew their enemies. On being proſcribed by Sylla, he fled to Spain, where he put himſelf at the head of the other exiles, and was regarded as a prince in that country, which he governed with great wiſ- dom and moderation. He repulſed ſeveral armies that were ſent againſt him, but being defeated by Pompey and Metellus, he was aſſaſſinated by one of his officers, B.C. 73 — *Livy.*

SERVANDONI (John Nicolas), an archi- tect and painter, was born at Florence in 1695. He reſided the greateſt part of his life at Paris, where he had the management of the ſcenery belonging to the theatre. In 1749 he came to London to deſign the edi- fice on Tower-hill, erected for the diſplay of fireworks to celebrate the peace of Aix-la- Chapelle. His "Deſcent of Æneas into Hell" is his beſt performance as a painter, and the portal of St. Sulpice at Paris is his maſter-piece in architecture. He died in 1766.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SERVETUS (Michael), a phyſician, was born in 1509 at Villaneuva, where his fa- ther was a notary. He was brought up an advocate at Toulouſe, but afterwards ſtudied phyſic at Paris, where he took his doctor's degree. Having embraced the Arian doc- trine he held a correſpondence with Calvin on the ſubject, and many letters paſſed be- tween them which only irritated them againſt each other. Servetus, who was ſet- tled at Vienne, in Dauphiny, publiſhed a book in favour of his notions entitled, Chriſ- tianiſmi reſtitutio, but he avoided putting his name to it. The author, however, was diſ- covered by Calvin, who gave information of it to the magiſtrates of Vienne, by whom Servetus was baniſhed, and his effigy and book burnt at the gallows. He then formed the deſign of going to Naples to practice as a phyſician, but imprudently paſſing through Geneva, in diſguiſe, he was diſcovered by Calvin, by whoſe means he was apprehended, and having refuſed to recant his opinions was burnt alive in 1553. He wrote ſeveral books on the trinity, a tranſlation of Ptolemy's Geography, and ſome medical treatiſes. In one of them he ſays, "that the maſs of blood paſſes through the lungs by means of the pulmonic veins and arteries," from which general aſſertion ſome writers have aſcribed to him the diſcovery of the circulation of the blood.—*Moſheim. Moreri.*

SERVIUS (Honoratus Maurus), a Latin

grammarian of the fourth century, who left learned commentaries upon Virgil, printed by Stephens in 1532.—*Voſſius.*

SERVIUS TULLIUS, king of the Romans, was the ſon of a female ſlave. He married the daughter of Tarquin the elder, whom he ſucceeded B.C. 577. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a warrior and legiſlator, introduced the diſtinction of ranks among the citizens, and aſcertained the population of Rome, to amount to 84,000. He was murdered by his ſon-in-law, Tarquin the ſuperb, B.C. 534.—*Livy.*

SESTO (Cæſare de), a painter of Milan, was the beſt of the diſciples of Leonardo de Vinci, and died at the beginning of the ſixteenth century. His pictures are diſtinguiſhed by the ſpirit of the compoſition, and the grace of the figures.—*De Piles.*

SESOSTRIS, king of Egypt, who lived ſome ages before the ſiege of Troy. His father cauſed all the children who were born on the ſame day with him to be liberally educated, that they might become his companions, by which means Seſoſtris obtained a number of faithful warriors and able miniſters. He extended his conqueſts through various countries, and this inſcription was found in many places after his death—*Seſoſtris, the king of kings, has conquered this territory by his arms.* He greatly enriched his country, and cultivated the ſciences. At a very advanced age, and having loſt his ſight, he put an end to himſelf.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

SESSA, an Indian philoſopher or mathematician, and the inventor of the game of cheſs, which he communicated to his king, Scheram, who was ſo pleaſed with it that he ordered him to demand what he pleaſed for a reward. Seſſa aſked only for a ſingle grain of wheat to be laid on the firſt ſquare, two for the ſecond, and ſo on in progreſſion through the ſixty-four ſquares. The king offended that he ſhould demand ſo mean a gift, directed that he ſhould have juſt what he aſked and no more. But before a quarter of the number were gone through it was found that all the granaries in the kingdom would not ſupply the demand. Scheram aſtoniſhed at Seſſa's ingenuity, crowned him with honours. He lived about the eleventh century.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SETTLE (Elkanah), an Engliſh poet, was born at Dunſtable, in Bedfordſhire, in 1648, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. He wrote the tragedies of Cambyſes King of Perſia, the Empreſs of Morocco, Fatal Love, &c. alſo poems, particularly the Medal Reverſed, and Azariah and Huſhai, both againſt Dryden, and with ſuch ſucceſs, ſays Dr. Johnſon, that he left the palm doubtful, and divided the ſuffrages of the nation. Settle was likewiſe the author of political pamphlets in favour of the whigs. He died in the Charterhouſe in 1724.—*Johnſon's Poets. Biog. Dram.*

SEVERUS (Lucius Septimus), a Roman emperor, was born in Africa, of a noble family. He paſſed through various offices of the ſtate, and was diſtinguiſhed for his ambition, activity, and avarice. After the murder of Pertinax he cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed emperor on the borders of Illyricum, and took as his aſſociate Albinus, who commanded the army in Britain. His reception at Rome was gratifying to his vanity, but he was oppoſed by Peſcennius Niger, who had a numerous army in the Eaſt. Many battles were fought between them, but at length Niger was deſtroyed and his head ſent to Severus, who behaved cruelly to all the partiſans of his unfortunate rival. Elated with this ſucceſs he pillaged Byzantium, and attempted to put away Albinus by aſſaſſination, but being foiled he had recourſe to arms. Albinus was defeated and ſlain in Gaul, and his family and adherents ſhared his fate. Severus, on his return to Rome, put to death the wealthieſt citizens that he might poſſeſs himſelf of their property. Tired of an inactive life he marched into the Eaſt, where he made numerous conqueſts. The revolt of Britain recalled him from Aſia; and having reduced the iſland he built a wall acroſs the northern part to defend the Roman poſſeſſions from the invaſions of the Caledonians. While in Britain an attempt was made upon his life by his ſon Caracalla, but it failed; and Severus calling him into his preſence preſented to him his ſword, ſaying, "If you are ambitious of reigning murder me in ſecret, but let not the world be witneſſes of your guilt." This remonſtrance checked Caracalla, who withdrew in ſilence. Severus, worn out with a complication of diſorders, died at York A.D. 211. There were two others of this name who aſſumed the imperial title, both of whom were put to death; the firſt by Maximian in 307, and the laſt in 461.—*Crevier.*

SEVERUS (Caſſius), an orator, who was baniſhed into Crete by Auguſtus for his ſatyrical language. He was diſtinguiſhed for his eloquence, but it was more zealous than prudent. His declamations were ordered to be deſtroyed by the ſenate.—*Quintilian.*

SEVERUS (Sulpitius), an eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian, and ſurnamed the Chriſtian Salluſt, who died A.D. 420. The beſt of his works is his *Hiſtoria Sacra*, which is very elegant, and extends from the creation to A.D. 400. The beſt edition is that of Padua, 1741, two vols. 4to.—*Dupin.*

SEVERUS (Lucius Cornelius), a Latin poet in the reign of Auguſtus. His poems were printed at Amſterdam in 12mo. 1715.—*Voſſius de Poet. Lat.*

SEVERUS, a heretic of the ſecond century, who maintained that there are two oppoſite principles, the one *good* and the other *evil*, by which man was originally made, and by which he continues to be governed.—*Pluquet Dict. des Hereſies.*

SEVIGNE (Marie de Rabutin, marchioneſs de), an ingenious French lady, was the daughter of the baron de Chantal, and born

1696. She eſpouſed at the age of eighteen, the marquis de Sevigné, who fell in a duel in 1651, leaving her with one ſon and a daughter, to whoſe education ſhe paid ſtrict attention. The daughter married in 1669 the count de Grignan, commandant in Provence, and it was on a viſit to her that the marchioneſs caught a fever, of which ſhe died 1696. Her letters are models of the epiſtolary ſtyle, being elegant, familiar, and animated. They have been publiſhed often in 4 vols. and in 10 vols. 12mo. In 1756 appeared a work entitled, *Sevigniana*, or a Collection of Thoughts, Anecdotes, &c. extracted from theſe letters. Her ſon *Charles*, marquis de Sevigné, was one of the admirers of Ninon de l'Enclos, and had a diſpute with madame Dacier reſpecting the ſenſe of a paſſage in Horace. He died in 1713.—*Moreri.*

SEVIN (Francis), a member of the academy of the belles-lettres, and keeper of the manuſcripts in the library of the king of France. He undertook, by order of Louis XV. a voyage to Conſtantinople with the abbé Fourmont in ſearch of manuſcripts, of which they procured about 600. Sevin wrote an account of his travels in Letters, which have been publiſhed in one vol. 8vo. He alſo wrote a Diſſertation on *Menes* the firſt king of Egypt, and ſeveral other curious diſcourſes. He died in 1741.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SEWARD (Thomas), an Engliſh divine, was born in 1708. He became rector of Eyam, in Derbyſhire, and prebendary of Litchfield, where he died in 1790. Mr. Seward was father of Miſs Seward, ſo well known by her poetical pieces. He publiſhed an edition of Beaumont and Fletcher's dramatic works, and was the author of a Treatiſe on the Conformity between Popery and Paganiſm. Some of his poems are in Dodſley's collection.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SEWARD (William), an ingenious gentleman, was the ſon of a brewer in London, and born in 1747. He received his education firſt at the Charter-houſe and afterwards at Oxford which he left without taking a degree. Having a good fortune he devoted his life to literary eaſe, and was admitted a fellow of the royal and antiquarian ſocieties. He publiſhed five volumes of Anecdotes of diſtinguiſhed perſons, extracted from curious old books; to which he afterwards added a ſupplement under the title of Biographiana, 2 vols. Mr. Seward died in 1799.—*Europ. Mag.*

SEWELL (William), the author of the hiſtory of Quakers, in one vol. folio, and of a Dictionary, Dutch and Engliſh, 1 vol. 4to was born at Amſterdam of Engliſh parents, and practiſed as a ſurgeon in that city. He died in 1720.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SEWELL (George), an Engliſh poet and phyſician, was born at Windſor, and educated firſt at Eton and next at Peter houſe, Cambridge. He wrote the Tragedy of Sir Walter Raleigh, acted at the theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; a Vindication of the Engliſh Stage; the Life of John Philips; and ſome Poems. He died at Hampſtead in 1726.—*Biog. Dram.*

SEXTUS-EMPYRICUS a philoſopher of the Pyrrhonian ſect, and a phyſician of that of the empyrics, or thoſe who guided their practice wholly upon experience. He is ſaid to have been one of the preceptors of Antoninus the philoſopher. We have of his three books called Pyrrhonian inſtitutions; and a large work againſt Mathematicians. The beſt edition of this author is that of Fabricius, Greek and Latin, folio, Leipſic, 1718.—*Voſſius de Philoſoph.*

SEXTUS, a ſtoic philoſopher, was a native of Cheronea, and the nephew of Plutarch. He was of the ſtoic ſect, and preceptor to the emperors Lucius Verus, and Marcus Aurelius.—*Ibid.*

SEYMOUR (Edward), brother of lady Jane Seymour, wife of Henry VIII., and uncle of Edward VI., was created viſcount Beauchamp and duke of Somerſet. On the acceſſion of his nephew to the throne Seymour became his guardian, and protector of the kingdom. He had a brother *Thomas Seymour*, admiral of England, whom the protector brought to the ſcaffold, on a pretended charge of treaſon in 1549, but he was himſelf accuſed of abuſing his high truſt by the earl of Warwick and other courtiers, and was beheaded in 1552.—*Rapin. Hume.*

SEYMOUR (Anne, Margaret, and Jane), daughters of the duke of Somerſet, were diſtinguiſhed for their poetical talents. They compoſed Latin diſtichs on the death of Margaret de Valois, queen of France, which were tranſlated into French, Greek, and Italian, and printed at Paris in 1551. *Anne*, the eldeſt of theſe ladies, married firſt the earl of Warwick, and afterwards ſir Edward Hunton. The other two died ſingle. Jane was maid of honor to queen Elizabeth.—*Bayle. Ballard.*

SEYMOUR (Arabella), better known by the name of the lady *Arabella*, was daughter of Charles Stuart, earl of Lennox, youngeſt brother of Henry Darnley, huſband of Mary, queen of Scots. Her mother was daughter of ſir William Cavendiſh of Chatſworth, in Derbyſhire. Her affinity to the crown was the cauſe of her misfortunes. Several projects were formed for placing her on the Engliſh throne, ſo that ſhe was kept under confinement in the reign of queen Elizabeth. At the beginning of that of James ſhe was ſecretly married to William Seymour, ſecond ſon to the earl of Hertford; which being diſcovered they were ſent to the Tower, but after a confinement of a year they effected their eſcape. Seymour got on board a veſſel, but lady Arabella was taken and conveyed back to the Tower, where ſhe died four years afterwards in 1615.—*Ballard. Rapin.*

SFONDRATI (Francis), a ſenator of Milan, and counſellor of ſtate to the emperor

Charles V. On the death of his wife he entered into orders, and was elevated to the cardinalſhip. He died in 1550, aged 56. A poem of his on the Rape of Helen was printed at Venice in 1559. His ſon Nicolas became pope by the name of Gregory XIV. There was another cardinal of this name and family, who wrote ſeveral works againſt the liberties of the Gallican church. He died in 1696.—*Moreri.*

Sforza (James), ſurnamed the *great*, was born at Cotignola in Romana, in 1369. His father, according to ſome accounts, was a labourer, and to others a ſhoemaker. A company of ſoldiers happening to paſs through his village, young Sforza joined them, and after paſſing through the inferior military ranks became a general. He was a long time in the ſervice of Joan, queen of Naples, who made him conſtable of the kingdom. Pope John XXIII. appointed him gonfalonier of the holy church, and created him count de Cotignola, to which was added a large penſion. He obliged Alphonſus, king of Arragon, to raiſe the ſiege of Naples, and he retook ſeveral important places which had revolted. But being too eager in purſuing the flying enemy he was drowned in the river Aterno, now Peſcara, in 1424.—*Ibid.*

Sforza (Francis), natural ſon of the preceding was brought up to the profeſſion of arms under his father, and was with him at the time of his unfortunate end. He afterwards commanded with glory againſt the king of Arragon, and on the death of Joan he attached himſelf to the duke of Anjou, whom ſhe had made her heir. The pope, the Venetians, and Florentines, elected him their general againſt the duke of Milan, whoſe daughter he married. On the duke's death in 1447 the Milaneſe choſe him for their general againſt the Venetians, but after ſome actions he turned his arms againſt themſelves, beſieged Milan and compelled the inhabitants to elect him their duke. He alſo made himſelf maſter of Genoa, and died in 1466.—*Ib.*

Sforza (Catherine,) an heroine of the ſame family, was the natural daughter of Galeazzo Sforza, duke of Milan, who was aſſaſſinated in 1476. She married Jerom Riario, lord of Forli and of Imola, which was her own dowry; but ſhe was left a widow at the age of twenty-two, with ſeveral children. In 1500 Forli was beſieged by the duke of Valentinois, ſon of Pope Alexander VI. but ſhe defended the fortreſs with the greateſt bravery, though the beſiegers threatened to put to death her children, who were in their hands. At length the place was taken, and Catherine ſent priſoner to Rome, but ſhe ſoon recovered her liberty, and was married to John de Medicis, to whoſe family ſhe rendered eminent ſervices.—*Ibid.*

Sforza (Iſabella), an ingenious lady of the ſame family in the 16th century. Her Letters, which are very ingenious, were printed at Venice in 1549 by Hortenſio Landi.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

Shadwell (Thomas), a dramatic poet, was born in 1640, and bred at Cambridge. When Dryden was removed from the offices of laureat and hiſtoriographer royal. Shadwell was appointed his ſucceſſor, which expoſed him to the ſeverity of that poet's ſatire, who ridiculed him under the appellation of *Mac-flecknoe*. Shadwell, however, was a man of genius, and many of his dramatic pieces poſſeſs merit. He died in London in 1692. His principal pieces are, Epſom Wells, Timon the Miſanthrope, the Virtuoſo, the Gentleman of Alſace, and the Lancaſhire Witches, comedies. *Charles Shadwell*, ſuppoſed to have been the ſon or nephew of the preceding, wrote ſome plays, the beſt of which is entitled, the Fair Quaker of Deal. He died in 1726.—*Biog. Dram.*

Shakspeare (William), father of the Engliſh drama, was born of a good family at Stratford-upon-Avon in 1564. His father, who was a conſiderable dealer in wool, had ſo large a family that he could give him but a ſcanty education. He was indeed for ſome time at the grammar ſchool at Stratford, where he learnt the rudiments of the Latin language, but was prevented from making any further progreſs by being taken home to follow his father's buſineſs. While he was yet very young he married the daughter of one Hathaway, a ſubſtantial farmer in the neighbourhood. In this kind of ſettlement he continued till, by an act of folly and diſſipation, he was obliged to leave the country and his family. He had, by a misfortune common to young fellows, fallen into bad company, and amongſt them ſome who were in the practice of deer-ſtealing. By them he was prevailed upon, more than once, to engage in robbing the park of ſir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, near Stratford. For this he was proſecuted by that gentleman, and out of revenge he made a ballad upon ſir Thomas, which is ſaid to have been ſo bitter that the proſecution was redoubled, and he was obliged to ſhelter himſelf in London. Here he formed an acquaintance with the players, and was enrolled among them, as his name is in the liſt of performers prefixed to ſeveral old plays, though what ſort of characters he performed does not appear. Mr. Rowe obſerves that he never could meet with any further account of him as an actor than that his higheſt part was the *Ghoſt* in his own Hamlet. We are equally ignorant which was the firſt play he wrote, though the dates of many of his pieces are eaſily fixed by particular paſſages. Queen Elizabeth had ſeveral of his plays acted before her, and without doubt gave him many marks of her favour. She was ſo pleaſed with the character of Falſtaff in the two parts of Henry IV. that ſhe commanded him to exhibit him in love, on which occaſion Shakſpeare wrote his rich and admirable comedy of the "Merry Wives of Windſor." The earl of Southampton was his particular friend, and hearing that he had an inclination to make a purchaſe but

wanted the means, he generouſly ſent him one thouſand pounds. Shakſpeare was alſo very intimate with Ben Jonſon, who gives him a high character in his Diſcoveries. After conducting the theatre many years with great reputation, he retired to his native place, where his wit and good nature introduced him to the acquaintance of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. Amongſt others was one Mr. Combe, an old gentleman noted for his wealth and uſury. In a converſation one day Mr. Combe told Shakſpeare that he ſuppoſed if he outlived him he would write his epitaph, and ſince he could not tell what might be ſaid of him he deſired it might be done immediately, on which our poet produced theſe lines:

Ten in the hundred lies here ingrav'd,
'Tis a hundred to ten his ſoul is not ſav'd;
If any man aſk, who lies in this tomb?
Oh! oh! quoth the devil, 'tis my John-a-Combe.

But the ſharpneſs of the ſatire ſo ſtung the man that he never forgave it.

Shakſpeare died in 1616, and was buried in the church of Stratford, where a monument is placed to his memory. On the grave-ſtone underneath is the following inſcription:

Good friend, for Jeſus' ſake forbear
To dig the duſt incloſed here.
Bleſt be the man that ſpares theſe ſtones,
And curſt be he that moves my bones.

He had three daughters: two lived to be married, Judith to Mr. Thomas Quincy, and Suſanna to Dr. Hall, a phyſician.

The beſt editions of Shakſpeare are Johnſon and Stevens's united in 15 vols. 8vo., and Reed's in 18 vols.—*Life by Rowe.*

SHARP (James), a Scotch prelate, who ſoon after the reſtoration was advanced to the archbiſhopric of St. Andrews, and had the management of eccleſiaſtical affairs in Scotland; but his conduct gave ſuch offence to the bigoted covenanters and preſbyterians that he was dragged from his coach and murdered by nine aſſaſſins in 1679, after he had ſat in that ſee ſeventeen years.—*Gen. Hiſt. Dict.*

SHARP (Dr John), an Engliſh prelate, was born at Bradford, in Yorkſhire, in 1644, and admitted of Chriſt's college, Cambridge, in 1660. On entering into orders he became chaplain to ſir Heneage Finch, attorney-general, by whoſe recommendation he obtained the archdeaconry of Berks, and in 1675 was inſtalled prebendary of Norwich. The ſame year he was preſented to the rectory of St. Giles's in the Fields, and in 1681, to the deanry of Norwich. In 1686 he was ſilenced for preaching againſt popery, and upon the biſhop of London's refuſal to ſuſpend him he was himſelf ſuſpended. Soon afterwards Dr. Sharp was reſtored, and in 1689 was advanced to the deanry of Canterbury. In 1691 he was made archbiſhop of York, and in 1702 he preached the ſermon at the coronation of queen Anne. He died at Bath in 1713. The archbiſhop's ſermons, in 7 vols. 8vo, are excellent.—*Le Neve's Lives of the Archbiſhops*, 8vo.

SHARP (Thomas), younger ſon of the above, was born in Yorkſhire, and admitted of Trinity college, Cambridge, about 1708, aged 15. He obtained a fellowſhip in 1729, and took his doctor's degree the ſame year. Archbiſhop Dawes appointed him his chaplain, and in 1720 he was collated to the rectory of Rothbury, in Northumberland. He was afterwards preferred to a prebend in Durham cathedral, and the archdeaconry of Northumberland. He died in 1758. Dr. Sharp wrote two Diſſertations concerning the Etymology of the Hebrew Words Elohim and Berith, 8vo; Diſcourſes touching the Antiquity of the Hebrew Tongue and Character, 8vo. His ſon, Granville Sharp, eſq. is well known by ſeveral excellent performances, particularly by his Remarks on the Definitive Article in the Greek Teſtament, 12mo.—*Hutchinſon's Hiſtory of Durham.*

SHARPE (Gregory), a learned divine, but of a different family from the above, was born in Yorkſhire in 1713. He received his education firſt at Weſtminſter ſchool and afterwards at Aberdeen under the learned Blackwell. On entering into orders he became miniſter of St. Margaret's chapel, Weſtminſter, was afterwards appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king, and maſter of the Temple. He was alſo a fellow of the royal and antiquarian ſocieties, and died in 1771. Dr. Sharpe united to great learning a taſte for the fine arts, and etched ſeveral plates in the edition of Dr. Hyde's Syntagma. His own works are, 1. Review of the Controverſy about the Meaning of Demoniacs in the New Teſtament, 8vo; 2. Defence of Dr. S. Clarke againſt Leibnitz, 8vo.; 3. Two Diſſertations upon the Origin of Languages, and on the Power of Letters, &c. with a Hebrew Lexicon, 8vo.; 4. Diſſertation on the Origin and Structure of the Latin Tongue, 8vo.; 5. Two Arguments in Defence of Chriſtianity; 6. Tranſlation of Holberg's Introduction to Univerſal Hiſtory, 8vo.; 7. Sermons, 8vo.—*Pref. to his Serm.*

SHARROCK (Robert), an Engliſh divine, was born at Adſtock, in Buckinghamſhire, educated firſt at Wykeham's ſchool in Hampſhire, and admitted fellow of New college, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree in civil law 1661. He obtained the rectory of Horewood, in Buckinghamſhire, and of Biſhop's Waltham, in Hampſhire, to which was added the archdeaconry of Wincheſter. He died in 1684. Dr. Sharrock wrote, 1. the Hiſtory of the Propagating and Improvement of Vegetables, 8vo.; 2. Hypotheſis de Officiis ſecundum humanæ rationis dictata, ſue natura jus, unde caſus omnes Conſcientiæ, &c. 8vo. This book was againſt Hobbes. 3. Judicia (ſeu Legum cenſuræ) de variis incontinentiæ ſpeciebus, &c. 8vo.; 4. De Finibus virtutis Chriſtianæ, or the Ends of the Chriſtian Religion juſtified, 4to.—*Wood.*

SHAW (John), a divine of the church of

England, was born in the county of Durham and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Brasenose, and in 1645 he obtained the rectory of Walton, in Northumberland. After the restoration he had the chapelry of St. John, in Newcastle, and was a member of the convocation. He died in 1689. He wrote No Reformation of the established Religion, 8vo., and tracts against popery.—*Ibid.*

Shaw (Samuel), a non-conformist minister, was born at Repton, in Derbyshire, in 1635. He took his degrees in arts at St. John's college, Cambridge, and became master of the grammar school at Tamworth, in Warwickshire, from whence he removed to Moseley, and lastly to Long-Whatton, in Leicestershire, but was ejected for non-conformity in 1662. In 1666 he became master of the school at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, which he raised to considerable reputation He died in 1696. His works are, the Voice of one Crying in the Wilderness, 8vo.; Immanuel, 8vo.; a Latin Grammar; the true Christian's Test, or Meditations; Words made Visible, or Grammar and Rhetoric, a Comedy; the different Humours of Men, a Comedy. These were acted by his scholars. —*Calamy.*

Shaw (Thomas), an English divine and celebrated traveller, was born at Kendal, in Westmoreland, about 1692, and educated first at the grammar-school of his native town, and next at Queen's college, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degrees in arts On taking orders he was appointed chaplain to the factory at Algiers, and resided there some years. In his absence he was elected fellow of his college, and on his return to England in 1733 took his doctor's degree. He published his Travels in Barbary and the Levant, in one volume, folio, at Oxford in 1738. It is a work of universal esteem, and has been several times printed. Dr Shaw was appointed principal of Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1740, and died in 1751.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Shaw (Peter), an English physician of considerable merit, was a member of the college of physicians in London and of the royal society. He published the Practice of Physic, 2 vols. 8vo.; a Course of Chemistry, 4to.; and an edition of Bacon's works, five vols. 4to. He died in 1763.

Shaw (Cuthbert), a poet, was born at Ravensworth in Yorkshire, in 1739. He received his education at Scorton school, where he became usher, and afterwards filled the same station in the grammar school at Darlington. While there he published in 1756 a work, called, Liberty, 4to. He did not remain long at Darlington, but removed to London, and from thence to Bury, where he entered into the Norwich company of players. He published in 1760, under the name of Seymour, "Odes on the four Seasons," 4to. In that year he joined Foote's troop at the Haymarket, and performed Sir George Wealthy in the Minor. In 1761 he appeared at Covent Garden, but without success. In 1762 he attacked Messrs. Lloyd, Churchill, Colman, and Shirley, in a poem entitled, "The Four Farthing Candles." In 1766 he published "The Race, a poem," in which he satirized the chief poets of that period. About this time he wrote an account of the Virtues of a medicine called, The Beaume de Vie, of which he was a proprietor. He soon afterwards married, but lost his wife in 1768; on which occasion he published a Monody. He died in miserable circumstances in 1771.—*Europ. Mag. ix.*

Shaw (Stebbing), a divine and antiquary, was born at Stowe, in Staffordshire, in 1762, and educated first at Repton school and afterwards at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. In 1787 he made a tour in the Highlands of Scotland, of which he published an account but anonymously. The following year he made another tour in the West of England, of which he also printed an account in one volume, octavo, these performances are trifling. In 1789 he commenced, in conjunction with a friend, a periodical publication called, The Topographer, chiefly consisting of extracts made from curious books and manuscripts in the British museum. This work continued only two years. He next undertook the History of Staffordshire, of which one volume in folio was published in 1798, and in 1801 the first part of the second volume. In 1799 he succeeded his father in the rectory of Hartshorn, in Derbyshire. He died in 1803.—*Gent. Mag.*

Shebbeare (John), an English physician, and political writer, was born at Bideford, in Devonshire, in 1709, and educated under Mr. Mudge, master of the grammar-school in that town, after which he served his time to an apothecary. He carried on business for some time at Bristol, but about 1740 he removed to London. Being attached to the Stuarts, he went to Paris, where he took his doctor's degree, and was admitted member of the academy of sciences. On his return to London he published a satirical novel, called, the Marriage Act; and another, called, Lydia, or Filial Piety. In 1759 he was pilloried for writing the Seventh Letter to the People of England; but in the succeeding reign he obtained a pension. He wrote some pamphlets on the side of government in the American war, and died in 1788. His other works are, Letters on the English Nation, under the name of Angeloni, 2 vols.; History of the Sumatrans, 2 vols; Chrysal, or the adventures of a Guinea, 4 vols.; and a Practice of Physic, two vols. octavo.—*Europ. Mag. Hist. Bideford.*

Sheffield (John), duke of Buckingham, was born in 1648. He served in the fleet during the Dutch war, and afterwards made a campaign in France with Turenne. Charles II. with whom he was a favourite, gave him

command of the fleet which was ſent againſt ngier. The duke wrote Eſſays on Poetry Satire; and ſeveral poetical pieces pub- ed in two vols. 4to. 1723. He was a nd to the revolution, and died in 1721.— n. Biog. Dict. Biog. Dram.

SHELDON (Gilbert), an eminent prelate, s born at Stanton, in Staffordſhire, in 98, admitted of Trinity college, Oxford, 1613, and elected fellow of All Souls, in 22. About this time he entered into or- s, and obtained a prebend of Glouceſter. 1635 he was elected warden of his col- e, and appointed clerk of the cloſet to the g, whom he attended in the Iſle of Wight, for his loyalty was deprived of the war- ſhip, and impriſoned. At the reſtoration was made dean of the chapel royal, and hop of London. On the death of archbi- p Juxon he was raiſed to the primacy, in ich ſituation he conducted himſelf with at zeal for the church, and expended ove 66,000l. in charitable uſes. But the ateſt of his works was building the theatre Oxford. He died in 1677, and lies in oydon church under a fine monument.— *Neve's Lives of Abps.*

SHELLY (George), a writing maſter, was rn about 1666, and died in 1736. His rformances were, the Penman's Magazine; bliſhed in 1708, and Natural Writing, 1714. The firſt was engraved by Nut- g, and the other by Bickham. Shelly s alſo the compiler of a ſmall volume of oral ſentences for ſchools. He was writing- aſter of Chriſt's Hoſpital.—*Gen. Biog. ict.*

SHENSTONE (William), an ingenious et, was born in 1714, at Hales-Owen, in ropſhire, and educated firſt at the ſchool Solihull, in Warwickſhire, and next at mbroke college, Oxford, on leaving which retired to his paternal eſtate at Hales- wen, which he greatly improved and orna- ented. He died in 1763. His works, hich conſiſt of ſongs, elegies, paſtorals, a em in Spenſer's manner, entitled, the hool Miſtreſs, letters, and miſcellaneous ays, were printed in 3 vols. 8vo. by Dodſ- y, and afterwards Mr. Hull publiſhed two lumes of the epiſtolary correſpondence of enſtone.—*Ibid.*

SHEPREVE (John), an Engliſh poet, was rn in Berkſhire, and bred at Corpus Chriſti llege, Oxford, where he took his degrees arts, and became Hebrew profeſſor about 38. He had a ſurprizing memory, and s one of the moſt learned men of his time. e died in 1542. His works are, Summa Synopſis Novi Teſt. diſtichs ducentis ſex- inta comprehenſa, 8vo.; Hippolytus Ovi- anæ Phædræ reſpondens, &c. His nephew, illiam Shepreve, was a zealous catholic, d went to Rome, where he died in 1598. e wrote ſome religious pieces.—*Wood.*

SHERARD (William), or *Sherwood*, an gliſh botaniſt, was born it Leiceſterſhire, 1659, and educated at merchant-taylors' ſchool, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Oxford, where he became fellow, and took his degree of bachelor of law in 1677. He then went abroad with ſome young noblemen, and on his travels formed an intimacy with Boerhaave, Tournefort, and other eminent men. About 1702 he was appointed conſul at Smyrna, and during his reſidence in the Eaſt he collected ſpecimens of all the plants of Natolia and Greece, and made obſervations on ſubjects of natural hiſtory and antiquities. In 1718 he returned to England, and was admitted to his degree of doctor of laws at Oxford. He afterwards went again on the continent, and viſited the Alps, where, as he was lying down, examining ſome plants, he narrowly eſcaped being ſhot by a peaſant, who miſtook him for a wolf. On his return he brought over the celebrated Dillenius, who reſided with him at his ſeat at Eltham, where he formed a botanic garden. Dr. Sherard died in 1728, and by his will gave 3000l. to provide a ſalary for a profeſſor of botany at Oxford. He publiſhed Herman's Paradiſus Batavus, 4to.; and a work entitled, Schola Botanica, under the name of Wharton, 12mo. He alſo communicated ſeveral papers in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. His brother, *James Sherard*, was originally an apothecary, and afterwards a phyſician. He was alſo a good botaniſt, and died in 1741.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

SHERBURNE (Edward), an ingenious writer, was born in London in 1618, and educated under Farnaby, after which he went abroad, but returned in 1641, and ſucceeded on his father's death to the office of clerk of the ordnance. He was impriſoned for ſome time by the parliament, and on recovering his liberty joined the king, whom he ſerved with great bravery, by which he ſuffered conſiderably in his eſtate. After the battle of Edgehill he went to Oxford, where he was created maſter of arts. At the reſtoration he recovered his place, was knighted, and made commiſſary-general of the artillery. He died in 1702. He tranſlated Seneca's tragedies, the Sphere of Marcus Manilius, and other works, into Engliſh, and wrote a volume of poems.—*Wood's Faſti.*

SHEREBATOF (Prince), a learned Ruſſian nobleman, who publiſhed ſeveral works in his own language, the principal of which is the Hiſtory of Ruſſia from the Earlieſt Times, which is well arranged, and faithfully written.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SHERIDAN (Thomas), a divine and poet, was born in the county of Cavan, in Ireland, in 1684, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he proceeded to his doctor's degree, and entered into orders. He kept a reſpectable ſchool in Dublin ſeveral years, and afterwards was maſter of that at Cavan, which he ſold, as he alſo did a living procured for him by dean Swift, with whom he was in habits of cloſe intimacy. He was an improvident man, and died poor in 1738.

Several of his letters and fugitive pieces are in Swift's works.—*Ibid.*

SHERIDAN (Thomas), ſon of the above, was born at Quilca, in Ireland, in 1721, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and next at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took one degree in arts. In 1743 he appeared on the ſtage at Smock-alley, in the character of Richard III. The year following he viſited London, and performed at Covent-garden. On his return to Ireland he became manager of the Dublin theatre, but on account of ſome attempts to reform the abuſes that had long prevailed there, riots enſued, for which the leaders were proſecuted. In the end, his theatre was ruined, and he entered on a new career as an itinerant lecturer on elocution, and with ſuch reputation as to receive the degree of maſter of arts from the univerſities of Dublin and Cambridge. In 1760 he engaged at Drury-lane, and ſoon after obtained a penſion from the king. In 1767 he exhibited at the Haymarket an entertainment of reading, ſinging, and muſic, called an Attic Evening. He alſo performed at the ſame theatre and at Covent-garden, but quitted the profeſſion of an actor in 1776. The ſame year he ſucceeded Garrick as manager of Drury-lane theatre, which ſituation he reſigned in 1779. He now returned to his literary labours, and to reading occaſional lectures. He died at Margate in 1788. His principal works are, 1. a Dictionary of the Engliſh Language, one main object of which is to eſtabliſh a plain and permanent ſtandard of pronunciation, 1 vol. 4to. and 2 vols. 8vo.; 2. Lectures on the Art of Reading, 8vo.; 3. Britiſh Education, or the Source of the Diſorders of Great Britain, 8vo.; 4. a Diſſertation on the Cauſes of the Difficulties which occur in Learning the Engliſh Tongue, 4to.; 5. a Courſe of Lectures on Elocution, &c. 4to.; 6. Life of Swift, prefixed to his works, 8vo; 7. Elements of Engliſh, 12mo. His wife, *Frances*, whoſe maiden name was Chamberlaine, was a very ingenious woman, and wrote Sidney Biddulph, a novel; a moral romance entitled, Nourjahad; and the Diſcovery, a comedy. She died at Blois in 1767. —*Europ. Mag.* vol xiv.

SHERLOCK (Richard), a pious divine, was born at Oxton, in Cheſhire, and educated firſt at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, and afterwards at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took his degree of M.A. and entered into orders. On the breaking out of the rebellion he came to England, became chaplain in the king's army, and frequently preached before the court at Oxford, where he was created bachelor of divinity. After the reſtoration he was preſented to the rectory of Winwick in Lancaſhire, and received his doctor's degree from Dublin. He died in 1689. His principal works are, the Practical Chriſtian, 8vo., Confeſſions, Meditations, and Prayers for the Sacrament; on the Four Laſt Things, 8vo.; Pieces againſt the Quakers.—*Wood.*

SHERLOCK (William), a learned divine, was born in 1641, and educated at Eton, from whence he removed to Peter-houſe, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders, after which he obtained a living in London, and the maſterſhip of the Temple. He diſplayed great zeal and abilities againſt popery in the reign of James II. but for ſome time ſcrupled taking the oaths to king William. He at laſt complied, and publiſhed an apology for his conduct, which was ſeverely animadverted on by the nonjurors. He was preferred to the deanry of St. Paul's, and had a long controverſy with Dr. South on the doctrine of the trinity. He died in 1707. He publiſhed ſeveral ſermons, and two excellent practical books on death and the laſt judgment.—*Gen. Hiſt. Dict.*

SHERLOCK (Thomas), ſon of the above, was born in London in 1678. He was educated at Catherine-hall, Cambridge, of which he was choſen fellow, and afterwards became maſter. He took his degree of doctor in divinity, and ſucceeded his father in the maſterſhip of the Temple. In the controverſy excited by biſhop Hoadley on the conſtitution of the church, Dr. Sherlock bore a conſpicuous part, and attacked the biſhop in an able pamphlet in vindication of the corporation and teſt acts. He alſo anſwered Collins in ſix excellent diſcourſes on the uſe and intent of prophecy, and wrote with equal ſtrength a defence of the miracle of Chriſt's reſurrection, againſt Woolſton, in a work entitled, the Trial of the Witneſſes. He was ſucceſſively dean of Chicheſter, biſhop of Bangor, Saliſbury, and London. On the death of archbiſhop Potter he was offered the ſee of Canterbury, which he declined. He died in 1761. His Sermons, in four volumes 8vo. rank among the firſt in the Engliſh language —*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SHERRINGHAM (Robert), a learned divine, was a fellow of Gonvil and Caius college, Cambridge, from whence he was ejected in the civil wars for his loyalty. He then went to Holland, and at the reſtoration was reſtored to his fellowſhip. He died in 1677. His works are, De Anglorum gentis origine diſceptatio, 8vo.; a Tranſlation of a Hebrew book called *Joma*, into Latin, with an Illuſtration, 4to.; the King's Supremacy Aſſerted; and ſome Sermons, 4to.—*Wood.*

SHERWIN (John Keyſe), an eminent engraver, was originally a wood-cutter in Suſſex. Being one day at Mr. Mitford's houſe, the attention with which he obſerved ſome of the family who were drawing, attracted the notice of that gentleman, who aſked him if he could do any thing in that way? Sherwin anſwered he could not tell, but he ſhould like to try. On this a portcrayon was put into his hand, and he produced ſuch a drawing as aſtoniſhed all preſent, and the ſociety of arts, to whom it was preſented, voted him the ſilver medal. He was then placed under Bartolozzi, and became his favourite pupil. His engravings are in a ſtyle of the firſt ex-

lence. The principal is one of Moſes in e bulruſhes. He died in 1790.—*Europ. ag.*

SHIPLEY (Jonathan), an Engliſh prelate, as born in 1714, and bred at Chriſt church, xford, where he wrote ſome verſes on the ath of queen Caroline, and in 1738 took s degree of M.A. He ſoon afterwards en- red into orders, and obtained a living. In 43 he was inſtalled prebendary of Win- eſter, and in 1745 appointed chaplain to e duke of Cumberland, whom he accom- nied abroad. In 1749 he became canon Chriſt church, and in 1760 dean of Win- eſter. In 1769 he was advanced to the e of St. Aſaph. He died in 1788. The iſhop wrote ſome poems, and publiſhed ſer- ons on public occaſions.—*Ibid.*

SHIRLEY (ſir Anthony), an Engliſh gen- eman, was born at Wiſton, in Suſſex, in 65, and educated at Oxford, where he be- ame fellow of All Souls college. After udying ſome time in the inns of court he ent to the Low Countries, under ſir Philip idney. In 1596 he made a voyage to Ame- ca, and was afterwards with the earl of Eſ- ex in Ireland, where he was knighted. On oing abroad he was received at ſeveral ourts, particularly that of Spain, where he as made admiral of the fleet, and a grandee. ames I. ordered him to return, but he re- uſed, and died in Spain about 1640. He rote, a Voyage to America, in Hackluyt's ollections; Account of Muley Hamet's iſing in the Kingdom of Morocco, &c. 4to; iſtory of his Travels into Perſia, 4to.; oyage over the Caſpian Sea and through uſſia, in Purchas's Pilgrims; Hiſtory of is Ambaſſages, fol. His brother, *Robert hirley*, ſettled in Perſia, where he was in uch high eſteem with the emperor that he as ſent by his ambaſſador to Poland, and fterwards to England. He alſo gave him is niece in marriage, and conferred on him reat honour and wealth.—*Wood.*

SHIRLEY (Thomas), a phyſician, was de- ſcended of the above family, born in Weſt- minſter, and bred at Magdalen college, Ox- ford, but took his doctor's degree in France. He became phyſician to Charles II. and died n 1678. He wrote a philoſophical eſſay, declaring the probable cauſes whence ſtones are produced in the greater world, &c. 8vo. —*Ibid.*

SHIRLEY (James), a dramatic writer, was born in London in 1594, and educated at Merchant Taylors' ſchool, and next at St. John's college, Oxford; but completed his degrees in arts at Cambridge, and entered into orders. He afterwards turned Roman Catholic, and became a ſchoolmaſter in Lon- don. He and his wife both died the ſame day of a fright, occaſioned by the fire of Lon- don in 1666. He wrote thirty-nine plays, a volume of poems, and ſome ſchool-books.— *Ibid.*

SHORE (Jane), miſtreſs of Edward IV. was the wife of a goldſmith in Lombard- ſtreet, but the king being enamoured of her charms, drew her from her huſband. On the death of Edward ſhe lived with lord Haſt- ings, who was beheaded by order of Richard, duke of Glouceſter, and that miſcreant cauſed Jane Shore to be tried for witchcraft. She was accordingly ſentenced to do public penance, and was robbed by the uſurper of all her property. She died in the reign of Henry VIII. in the extremity of poverty.

SHOVEL (ſir Cloudeſley), a brave Engliſh admiral, was born in 1650, of mean paren- tage. He went early to ſea, and from being a cabin boy, roſe to the firſt honours of his profeſſion. In 1674 he ſerved in the Medi- terranean, under ſir John Narborough, and did ſuch ſervice by burning the ſhips in the harbour of Tripoly, that he received a cap- tain's commiſſion. For his gallant conduct againſt the French on the coaſt of Ireland, he was knighted by king William, and made an admiral. He had a conſiderable ſhare in the victory of La Hogue, and in that off Ma- laga in 1704. The year following he had the command of the fleet in the Mediterra- nean, and contributed to the taking of Bar- celona. In 1707 he proceeded for England, but in the night of October 22, the admiral's ſhip, called the Aſſociation, and ſeveral others, ſtruck upon the rocks of Scilly, and were loſt. The body of ſir Cloudeſley was diſcovered and conveyed to Portſmouth, from whence it was removed to London, and buried in Weſtminſter abbey, where a mo- nument was erected to his memory.—*Camp- bell's Admirals.*

SHOWER (John), a nonconformiſt divine, was born in London in 1660. In 1687 he became paſtor of a congregation in Jewin- ſtreet, and died at Hoxton in 1718. He wrote Sacramental Sermons, and Reflections on Time and Eternity, two books of great uſefulneſs.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SHUCKFORD (Samuel), a learned Engliſh divine, was rector of Shelton, in Norfolk, canon of Canterbury, and chaplain to the king. He wrote a Hiſtory of the World, Sacred and Profane, introductory to Pri- deaux's Connections, and died in 1754.— *Mortimer.*

SHUTE (Joſias), a pious divine, who was archdeacon of Colcheſter, and rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, where he was greatly followed as an eloquent preacher. He ſuffered much in the civil wars, and died in 1643. He wrote a folio volume of Ser- mons on the 16th Chapter of Geneſis.— *Granger.*

SHUTER (Edward), an Engliſh comedian, was the ſon of a chairman in London, and employed for ſome time as a tapſter in a public-houſe, and marker to a billiard table. Having a great turn for the ſtage, and conſi- derable humour, he was engaged at Covent- garden, where by his eminence in low co- medy, he became a great favourite with the public. He died in 1776.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SIBBALD (ſir Robert), a learned phyſi-

cian, was born in Fifeſhire in 1643, and educated at the univerſity of St. Andrew. He projected a royal college of phyſicians at Edinburgh, and formed the botanical garden. He was the firſt medical profeſſor inſtituted in that univerſity, and was knighted by Charles II. He died in 1720. His works are, Scotia Illuſtrata, folio; Miſcellanea quædam eruditæ Antiquitatis, 1710; Hiſtory of the Sheriffdom of Fife and Kinroſs; Phalainologia nova, 4to.; Papers in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.—*Pulteney's Sketches.*

SIBRECHTS (John), a painter, was born at Antwerp in 1625, and died in 1703. He lived in London ſome years, and was employed by the nobility. He excelled in painting landſcapes with cattle.—*Pilkington.*

SIBTHORPE (Robert), a divine, was born in Lincolnſhire, and bred at Oxford. On entering into orders he obtained the rectory of Water Stratford, in Buckinghamſhire, and afterwards the vicarage of Brackley in Northamptonſhire. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by preaching up the king's prerogative in the beginning of the reign of Charles I. for which he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Peterborough, and the rectory of Burton Latimers, in Northamptonſhire, which he loſt in the rebellion. His Sermons were cenſured by the houſe of commons. He died in 1662.—*Wood.*

SIBTHORPE (John), a learned botaniſt and phyſician, was born in Lincolnſhire. His father, Dr. Humphrey Sibthorpe, was profeſſor of botany at Oxford, in which ſituation he was ſucceeded by his ſon, who made two voyages to Greece and the neighbouring countries to collect rare plants. His collections are about to be publiſhed in the moſt magnificent form, under the title of Flora Græca. Dr. Sibthorpe printed a Flora Oxonienſis, and died in 1796.—*Gent. Mag.*

SICINIUS (Dentatus), a Roman tribune, who carried arms with great reputation forty years, gained one hundred and twenty one battles, and was rewarded with fourteen civic and three mural crowns. He had received forty-five wounds, but none on the back, a proof that he never turned from an enemy. He had the name of the Roman Achilles, and was murdered by Appius Claudius, B.C. 405.—*Livy.*

SICIOLANTE (Girolamo), an Italian painter of hiſtorical ſubjects and landſcapes; born at Sermoneta in 1504, and died in 1550. —*Pilkington.*

SIDNEY (Henry), an eminent ſtateſman, was born of a noble family in Surry, and became a ſtudent of New college, Oxford, in 1543. He afterwards went to court, where he was a great favourite with Edward VI. who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and ſent him ambaſſador to France. In the ſucceeding reign he was appointed collector of the revenues in Ireland, and in that of Elizabeth, lord-preſident of the marſhes of Wales, and knight of the garter. In 1568 he was conſtituted lord deputy of Ireland. He died in 1586, and was buried at Penſhurſt in Kent, the manor of which he had obtained ſome years before. He cauſed the Iriſh Statutes to be printed; and ſome of his letters to his ſon have been publiſhed. —*Wood.*

SIDNEY (ſir Philip), ſon of the above, was born at Penſhurſt in 1554. When young he was ſent to Chriſt Church college, Oxford, and at the age of ſeventeen went on his travels. In 1576 queen Elizabeth appointed him ambaſſador to the emperor Rodolphus, and at that court he contracted an intimacy with the famous don John of Auſtria. On account of his declaring his ſentiments freely againſt the queen's marriage with the duke of Anjou in 1580, he retired from court, and in his retreat wrote his celebrated romance, called Arcadia. In 1582 he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1585 he was appointed governor of Fluſhing, and general of the horſe ſent to the aſſiſtance of the United Provinces. About this time, his reputation for wiſdom and valour ſtood ſo high, that he was thought a fit perſon to be a candidate for the crown of Poland, but the queen would not conſent that England ſhould looſe ſo great a jewel. In September 1586 ſir Philip diſplayed uncommon bravery at the battle of Zutphen, but received a mortal wound in the thigh as he was mounting his third horſe, having had two ſlain under him before. While he was in the arms of his attendants, who had procured for him a bottle of wine to allay his thirſt, a wounded ſoldier was carried paſt him and caſt a wiſhful eye on the bottle, on which ſir Philip ordered it to be taken to him, ſaying, "Poor fellow, thy neceſſity is greater than mine!" This honour of the Engliſh nation died of his wound twenty-five days afterwards. His body was brought home and buried in St. Paul's cathedral. His Arcadia has been ſeveral times printed in 4to. and folio. He alſo wrote an Apology for Poetry, 4to.; Sonnets; Urania, a poem; and ſeveral other pieces.—*Biog. Brit.*

SIDNEY (Algernon), a political writer, was the ſon of Robert, earl of Leiceſter, and born about 1617. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the beginning of the civil wars by his oppoſition to Charles I. became a colonel in the parliament army, and avowed himſelf a republican. He was nominated one of the king's judges, but did not ſit in the high court of juſtice on that occaſion. When Cromwell aſſumed the ſovereignty, under the title of protector, Sidney retired to private life. At the reſtoration he went abroad, but returned in 1667, on obtaining a pardon, the condition of which was that he ſhould conduct himſelf as a peaceable ſubject. In 1683 he was apprehended, on a charge of being concerned in the Rye houſe plot, tried before judge Jefferies, and ſentenced to death, which was executed on Tower-hill the ſame year. The ſentence againſt him was declared illegal in the firſt parliament of

liam and Mary. Sidney wrote Dis-rſes on Government, in which he places origin and right of power in the people, l lays down very bold and paradoxical xims deducible from that poſition. They re printed in 1689, and again by Hollis. *Great Hiſt. Dict. State Trials.*

SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS, a primitive late, was born of an illuſtrious Roman fa-y at Lyons in 430. After diſcharging eral high civil offices, he was choſen hop of Auvergne, againſt his own deſire, 472, which ſituation he diſcharged ſo well as e accounted the oracle of France. He died 488. His epiſtles, poems, and other works, re printed by father Sirdmond, with notes, 1652, 4to.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

SIGEBERT, king of the Eaſt Angles, is ebrated by Bede as a man of learning and ty. He founded ſeveral churches, monaſ-ies, and ſchools. After abdicating the one, he became a monk at Burgh-caſtle, Suffolk, where he was aſſaſſinated in 642. *Bedæ Eccl. Hiſt.*

SIGISMUND, emperor of Germany, was e ſon of Charles IV. and born in 1368. was elected king of Hungary in 1386, l emperor in 1410. After eſtabliſhing eral conſtitutional regulations for reſtor-g the peace of the empire, he ſet him-f about effecting the tranquillity of the urch, for which purpoſe he prevailed with pe John XXIII. to convene the council of nſtance in 1414, but he tarniſhed his cha-ter by granting a ſafe conduct to John s to attend that council, and afterwards fering him to be executed in violation of The Huſſites, irritated at this want of th, aroſe under the famous Ziſca, and gain-many advantages over the German forces, d they were not reduced till ſixteen years erwards. Sigiſmund died in 1437.—*Univ. ſt.*

SIGISMUND I. king of Poland, ſurnamed e Great, was the ſon of Caſimir IV. and ected to the throne in 1507. He employ-the firſt years of his reign in reforming blic abuſes, and reſtored the ſtate to its an-nt glory. He drove the Muſcovites out Lithuania, recovered ſeveral places from e Teutonic knights, and expelled the allachians who had invaded his eſtates. e died in 1548, and was ſucceeded by his n, *Sigiſmund* II. ſurnamed the Auguſt, be-uſe he was born in that month. He cauſed e honours of queen to be paid to his iſtreſs, and thereby gave great diſſatisfaction his ſubjects. The Socinians having made eat progreſs in his dominions, he iſſued a cree againſt them. He died in 1572. *giſmund* III. was the ſon of John III. ng of Sweden, and aſcended the throne of oland in 1587, to the excluſion of Maximi-an of Auſtria, who had been elected by the obility. On the death of his father he ſuc-eeded to the Swediſh crown in 1594, but be-g a zealous catholic, the Swedes acknow-dged his uncle, Charles, duke of Suderma-nia, who was crowned in 1604. A long war enſued, in which Sigiſmund was unſuc-ceſsful. His reign was alſo diſturbed by the Tartars and the Muſcovites. He died in 1632.—*Ibid.*

SIGNORELLI (Luca), a painter, was a na-tive of Cortona, born in 1439, and died in 1521. He excelled in deſigning human figures, and diſplayed great fire and genius in his compoſitions. Michael Angelo did not diſdain to copy after him.—*De Piles.*

SIGONIUS (Charles), an Italian writer, was born at Modena, and deſigned for the medical profeſſion, which he renounced for literature, and became a profeſſor of lan-guages at Padua. He died in 1584, aged 60. His works are, 1. De Republica He-bræorum, a ſmall treatiſe, but of great merit; 2. De Republica Athenienſium; 3. Hiſtoria de Occidentis Imperio; 4. De Regno Italiæ; 5. An Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, printed at Milan in 1734, in 2 vols. 4to.—*Tiraboſchi.*

SILHOUETTE (Stephen de), a French writer, was born at Limoges in 1709. Af-ter being maſter of requeſts to the duke of Orleans, he became comptroller-general and miniſter of ſtate in 1759, but continued in office only nine months, owing to the failure of his ſchemes of reform and economy, which were turned into ridicule. He died in 1767. His works are, General Idea of the Chineſe Government, 4to.; Political Reflections, tranſlated from the Spaniſh of Gracian, 4to.; a Tranſlation of Pope's Eſſay on Man, 12mo.; Warburton's Alliance of Church and State, 2 vols. &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SILIUS ITALICUS (Caius), a Latin poet, was a native of Rome, and made conſul by Domitian. The Tomb of Virgil was on his eſtate, and he reſpected it as a temple. Si-lius wrote a poem upon the ſecond Punic war, which was diſcovered by Poggio in the monaſtery of St. Gal. The beſt edition is that of Drakenborch at Utrecht, 1717, 4to. Silius died A.D. 74, aged 75.—*Voſſius de Poet. Lat.*

SILVA (John Baptiſt), a phyſician, was born at Bourdeaux in 1684, of Jewiſh pa-rents, but he renounced his religion, and a ter taking his degree at Montpellier, went and ſettled at Paris, where he gained a great reputation by his cures. He died in 1744. He wrote a Treatiſe on the Uſe of Bleeding, 2 vols.; and Diſſertations and Conſultations of M. Chirac and Silva, 3 vols.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SILVESTER I. pope, was elected to that dignity in 314. The arian hereſy commenced in his pontificate, and he diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt the Donatiſts. He died in 335. SIL-VESTER II. was born in Auvergne of an ob-ſcure family, and bred up in a monaſtery, but his ſuperior talents exciting the envy and hatred of his companions, he withdrew from the ſociety, and went to Spain. The duke of Barcelona took him to Italy, where he was noticed by the emperor Otho, who gave him an abbey, which he afterwards

quitted, and went to Germany, and became preceptor to Otho III. He was afterwards tutor to the ſon of Hugh Capet, by whom he was made archbiſhop of Rheims. By the intereſt of Otho he gained the papacy in 999, and died in 1003. He was a man of conſiderable learning, particularly in the mathematics.—*Bower. Platina.*

Silvester (Iſrael), an engraver was born at Nancy in 1621, and died at Paris in 1691. His landſcapes are very fine. Louis XIV. employed him in his palace, and Silveſter had the honour of inſtructing the dauphin in drawing.—*Moreri.*

Silvester (Louis), a painter, was a native of Paris, and the pupil of Le Brun and Boullogne. His principal pictures are at Dreſden, to which place he was invited by the king, of Poland, who conferred on him the rank of nobility, and appointed him director of the royal academy of painting. After reſiding there twenty-four years he returned to France, and died in 1760, aged 85.—*D'Argenville.*

Simeon Stylites, the founder of a ſect, was a native of Cilicia, and a ſhepherd till the age of 13, when he entered into a monaſtery, after which he practiſed a ſingular kind of auſterity, placing himſelf upon a ſtone pillar, whence he acquired the name of Stylites, and his example was followed by many other devoutees, who ſeated themſelves upon pillars of different heights on a mountain in Syria, where they pretended to ſee viſions. Simeon died about 461.—*Moreri.*

Simeon Metaphrastes, an eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian, was born at Conſtantinople in the tenth century. He was ſecretary of ſtate under Conſtantine Porphyrogenitus, who engaged him to write the Lives of the Saints, which he performed. This work, which is a kind of religious romance, has been tranſlated into Latin.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

Simler (Joſias), a proteſtant divine of Zurich, in Switzerland, where he died in 1576, aged 45. He publiſhed an abridgement of Geſner's Bibliotheca, folio; De Helvetiorum Republica, 12mo; Valleſiæ Deſcriptio; and other works. *John Simler*, an able portrait painter, was a native of Zurich, and died at Stein upon the Rhine, in 1748.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Simon-Maccabæus, prince, and high-prieſt of the Jews, B.C. 143. He diſplayed great valour under the government of his brothers Judas and Jonathan, and defeated the enemy in many battles, for which he was placed at the head of the nation by the public voice. He repaired the fortifications of Jeruſalem, put the other cities of Judæa in a ſtate of defence, and reſtored the independence of his country. He was aſſaſſinated with his two ſons at a feaſt, by Ptolemy, his ſon-in-law, B.C. 135.—*Apocrypha.*

Simon, called the brother of our Lord, was the ſon of Cleophas, and elected biſhop of Jeruſalem, after the death of St. James, A.D. 62. In the reign of Trajan he was put to death by being crucified, in 107.—*Cave. Euſebius.*

Simon (St.), an apoſtle of Jeſus Chriſt, was called Zealotes. He preached the Goſpel in Egypt, Libya, and Mauritania, and ſuffered martyrdom in Perſia.—*Ibid.*

Simon Magus, or the *Magician*, an hereſiarch, who is ſuppoſed to have been the firſt of the Gnoſtics. He was a native of Samaria, and perceiving the miracles wrought by St. Philip he was baptized; but on offering money to the apoſtles, that he might receive the Holy Ghoſt, or the gift of tongues, and of working miracles, he was rejected or excommunicated by St. Peter. It is from this circumſtance that the term Simoniac is applied to ſuch as purchaſe ſpiritual things. He afterwards fell into the groſſeſt errors, and maintained that God has left the world to be governed by certain beings called Æons. The ſtory of his acquiring a great reputation at Rome by his pretended miracles, and falling from a great height in the air, in conſequence of the prayer of St. Peter, is a mere fable.—*Cave. Dupin.*

Simon (of Durham), a monk in the reign of Edward III. A chronicle by him is in the library at Durham, and was publiſhed at Oxford by Hearne. He is ſuppoſed to have died about 1357.—*Nicholſon's Hiſt. Lib.*

Simon (Richard), a learned French divine, was born at Dieppe in 1638. He entered into the congregation of the oratory, which he quitted for ſome time, but returned in 1662, and left it again in 1678. He died in 1712. Father Simon had vaſt learning, and a great judgment, but he entertained very free opinions, and had many antagoniſts. His principal works are, 1. the Ceremonies and Cuſtoms of the Jews, 12mo.; 2. Critical Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament, 4to.; 3. Critical Hiſtory of the Text of the New Teſtament, 4to.; 4. Critical Hiſtory of the Verſions of the New Teſtament, and of the principal Commentaries thereon, 4to.; 5. on the Inſpiration of the Sacred Books, 4to.; 6. New Obſervations on the Text and Verſions of the New Teſtament, 4to.; 7. Critical Letters, 4 vols. 12mo.; 8. a French Tranſlation of the Naw Teſtament, with literal and critical notes, 2 vols. 8vo.; 9. Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of Eccleſiaſtical Revenues, 2 vols. 12mo.; 10. Bibliotheque Critique, 4 vols. This was ſuppreſſed by the council.—*Niceron.*

Simon (Claude-Francis), a printer of Paris, who died there in 1767. He wrote a little volume on mythology, the firſt editions of which were very indecent. He was alſo the author of Memoirs of Du Guay Trouin, 4to; Memoirs of Count de Hornville, a romance, 2 vols 12mo.; and two comedies.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Simon (Thomas), an Engliſh engraver of medals, was inſtructed by Briot, a Frenchman, who was in the ſervice of Charles I. Moſt of Simon's works were executed during Cromwell's protectorate, whoſe great ſeal

that of the commonwealth were exqui-
cut by him. His brother, *Abraham*
, was a celebrated modeller in wax, and
ed him in moſt of his capital works.
was educated for the church, but declined
profeſſion to purſue the bent of his ge-
He was ſome time in the ſervice of
ſtina, queen of Sweden, and was after-
s employed by Charles II. He died
after the revolution.—*Vertue. Granger.*

SIMONEAU (Charles), a French engraver,
born at Orleans about 1639. He was
diſciple of Noel Coypel, and died at Paris,
728. He completed the Medallic Hiſ-
of Louis XIV. He is not to be miſtaken
Louis Simoneau, who publiſhed a ſeries of
s on the hiſtory of printing, engraving,
other arts, in 2 vols. folio, 1710.—*Nouv.*
. *Hiſt.*

SIMONET (Edmund), a Jeſuit, was born
angres in 1662. He became profeſſor of
oſophy at Rheims and Pont-a-Mouſſon,
re alſo he taught divinity. He died in
3. He is the author of Inſtitutiones
ologicæ ad uſum Seminariorum, 11 vols.
o.—*Ibid.*

SIMONIDES, a philoſopher and poet, was
in the iſland of Ceos, in the Ægean ſea,
flouriſhed B.C. 480. His compoſitions
e principally elegiac, and he gained a po-
al prize at the age of eighty. He diſ-
ced his great qualities by exceſſive avarice.
gments of his poems are in the Corpus
arum Græcorum, Geneva, 2 vols folio,
1.—*Moreri.*

SIMPLICIUS, a peripatetic philoſopher of
fifth century, was a native of Phrygia.
Commentaries upon Ariſtotle and Epic-
s were publiſhed at Leyden in 1640, 4to.
bid.

SIMPSON (Edward), a learned divine, was
n at Tottenham in Middleſex, and edu-
d at Trinity college, Cambridge, where
ook his degree of D D. He became rec-
of Eaſtling, in Kent, where he died in
2. His Univerſal Chronology, publiſhed
atin, in the year he died, was reprinted
eyden in 1739, and at Amſterdam in
2.—*Granger.*

SIMPSON (Chriſtopher), a writer on mu-
was patronized by ſir Robert Bolles, in
oſe houſe he died about 1662. He wrote
mpendium of Practical Muſic, 8vo. which
very uſeful book.—*Granger. Hawkins.*

SIMPSON (John), a Scotch divine, was
n at Dumfries in 1677, and educated at
ſgow, where he took his degrees in arts,
became profeſſor of divinity, but having
raced notions repugnant to the ſtandard
feſſion of faith, he was perſecuted with
it rigour, and excommunicated. Queen
oline, however, procured him a penſion.
died in 1744.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SIMPSON (Robert), an eminent mathema-
an, was born at Hamilton in Scotland, in
5, and bred at Glaſgow, where he took
doctor's degree in Phyſic, but renounced
t profeſſion, and was choſen profeſſor of mathematics in that univerſity. He died in 1768. Dr. Simpſon publiſhed a valuable edition of Euclid, and his poſthumous works were printed at Glaſgow in 1776, 4to.—*Hutton. Encycl. Brit.*

SIMPSON (Thomas), a mathematician, was born at Market Boſworth in Leiceſterſhire, in 1710. His parents were too poor to give him an education, and he was, when very young, placed at the loom as a weaver of ſtuffs. By means of a travelling pedlar he gained ſome knowledge of arithmetic and aſtrology, and being anxious for farther improvement he viſited London in 1732, and worked for ſome time in Spital-fields, employing his leiſure hours in ſtudy, and alſo in teaching others. So great was his progreſs that in 1737 he publiſhed his excellent Treatiſe on Fluxions, which brought him into conſiderable notice. In 1740 appeared his book on annuities and chances, which occaſioned a diſpute between him and Le Moivre. In 1743 he was appointed profeſſor of mathematics at the military ſchool of Woolwich. He was alſo elected a fellow of the royal ſociety, and a member of the academy of ſciences at Paris. He died in 1761, and a penſion was granted to his widow from the crown. Beſides the above works he wrote the Elements of Algebra and Geometry, and ſome papers in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.—*Ibid.*

SIRANI (John Andrew), a painter of Bologna, was born in 1610, and died in 1670. He was one of the beſt diſciples of Guido; and his daughter Elizabeth was alſo a good artiſt in hiſtorical painting. She died in 1661.—*Pilkington.*

SIRI (Vittoro), an Italian monk, who ſettled at Paris, where he became hiſtoriographer to the king, and abbot of Vallemague. He publiſhed an hiſtorical journal, or a Mercury, from 1635 to 1649, and continued under another title to 1670. He died in 1685.—*Moreri.*

SIRIES (Violante Beatrice), an ingenious lady of Florence, was born in 1710. She was the diſciple of John Fratellini, and equalled him in portrait-painting. Her principal performance is a picture of the grand duke of Tuſcany, and of all the imperial family at Florence. She died about 1760.—*Pilkington.*

SIRLET (Flavius), an engraver on precious ſtones, died at Rome in 1737. His works are little, if at all, inferior to ſome of the fineſt remains of antiquity. One of his beſt performances is the famous groupe of Laocoon upon anamethyſt.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SIRMOND (James), a French Jeſuit, was born at Rome in 1559. He became ſecretary to Aquaviva, general of his order at Rome, where he aſſiſted Baronius in compiling his annals. In 1613 he returned to France, and was appointed confeſſor to Louis XIII. which office he diſcharged with great reputation. He died in 1651. Father Sirmond publiſhed an edition of the councils of France, 3 vols. folio; editions of the works

of Marcellinus Theodret and Hincmar; and a great number of miſcellaneous pieces on theological ſubjects. His nephew, *John Sirmond*, was a member of the French academy, and hiſtoriographer of France. He died in 1649. His works are, 1. Life of Cardinal d'Amboiſe, 8vo.; 2. Latin Poems.—*Moreri.*

SIXTUS IV. pope, was the ſon of a fiſherman on the coaſt of Genoa, and entered among the cordeliers. His abilities procured him the chair of divinity at Padua, and other univerſities of Italy. He alſo became general of his order, and Paul II. honoured him with the cardinalſhip. He ſucceeded that pontiff in 1471. He endeavoured to raiſe a new cruſade againſt the infidels, but without ſucceſs. Sixtus iſſued a bull, granting indulgences to thoſe who celebrated the feaſt of the immaculate conception of the Virgin. He died in 1484. He wrote ſome theological works.—*Bower. Ryeaut.*

SIXTUS V. pope, was the ſon of a gardener in Ancona, and born in 1521. When very young he was put to keep ſwine, from which ſituation he was taken by a cordelier who was pleaſed with his quickneſs, and placed him in a convent of the order in a menial capacity. He made ſo great a progreſs in learning as to be admitted into orders, after which he became doctor and profeſſor of divinity at Sienna, when he took the name of Montalto. His talents as a preacher procured him the appointment of commiſſary-general at Bologna, and inquiſitor at Venice, but his conduct in the latter city gave ſo much offence to the ſenate that he was compelled to quit their territory. After obtaining ſeveral marks of diſtinction he was made cardinal in 1570. In this ſituation he affected uncommon humility and devotion, and counterfeited the weakneſſes of ſickneſs and age with ſo much art as to dupe the whole conclave. After the death of Gregory XIII. the cardinals were divided about the election, when conſidering that Montalto was an infirm old man who could not live long, they united in chuſing him to the vacant chair. The election was no ſooner declared, than, to the aſtoniſhment of all preſent, he jumped into the midſt of the chapel, threw away his crutch, and began to ſing the *Te Deum* with a loud voice. He commenced his pontificate by clearing the eccleſiaſtical ſtate of the numerous robbers which infeſted it. He alſo puniſhed with great ſeverity all kinds of vice, and was inflexible in the adminiſtration of juſtice. He limited the number of cardinals to ſeventy, raiſed the famous obeliſk which Caligula had cauſed to be brought from Spain [See FONTANA], and reformed many abuſes which prevailed in the government. He died in 1590. By his orders a new verſion of the Bible in Latin was publiſhed in 3 vols. folio.—*Life by Leti.*

SKELTON (John), an Engliſh poet, is ſuppoſed to have been born in Cumberland. He had his education at Oxford, and on entering into orders obtained the living of Diſs in Norfolk, but his conduct was very irregular. Having reflected ſeverely on cardinal Wolſey in his writings he was obliged to take refuge with Iſlip, abbot of Weſtminſter, where he continued till his death in 1529. He was poet laureat to Henry VIII. and wrote Satires, Sonnets, and an Invective againſt Lily the grammarian, who anſwered him in his own way.—*Wood.*

SKELTON (Philip), an eminent divine, was born near Liſburn, in Ireland, in 1707, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took his degrees in arts. He was for many years curate of Monaghan, and in 1750 was preſented to the living of Peltigo in the county of Donegal, where his conduct was very exemplary and charitable, particularly in a time of ſcarcity, when he ſold his library to provide bread for the poor. In 1759 the biſhop of Clogher gave him the living of Deocniſh, in the county of Fermanagh, and in 1766 that of Fintona, in Tyrone, where he brought over by his preaching, moſt of the diſſenters to the church. He died at Dublin in 1787. Mr. Skelton wrote an excellent work entitled, Deiſm Revealed, in 2 vols. 8vo.; three volumes of admirable ſermons; alſo fugitive pieces and tracts; the whole collected in 7 vols. 8vo. —*Life by Burdy.*

SKINNER (Stephen), a learned writer, was born in London, and educated at Chriſt church college, Oxford, from whence he went abroad in the civil wars, and took his degree of doctor of Phyſic at Heidelberg, in which he was confirmed at Oxford, in 1664. He died at Lincoln in 1667. His works are, Etymologicon linguæ Anglicanum; Etymologicon Onomaſticon, &c. folio.—*Wood. A. O.*

SLEIDAN (John), a German hiſtorian, was born at a village of the ſame name near Cologne, in 1506. He was for ſome time in the family of the cardinal Du Bellay, who allowed him a penſion. Afterwards he obtained a ſituation at Straſburgh. He was a zealous proteſtant, and died of grief, occaſioned by the loſs of his wife, in 1556. His works are, 1. De ſtatu Religionis et Reipublicæ Germanorum ſub Carolo V. 1555. 2. De quatuor ſummis Imperiis, 8vo. This is a univerſal hiſtory, of which Voltaire made conſiderable uſe. 3. Tranſlation of the Memoirs of Philip de Commines.—*Bayle.*

SLINGLAND (John Peter), a painter, was born at Leyden in 1640. He was a diſciple of Gerard Douw, whoſe manner he imitated. His pictures are admirably finiſhed. He died in 1691.—*Houbraken.*

SLOANE (Hans), an eminent phyſician and naturaliſt, was born at Killileagh, in Ireland, in 1660. He ſtudied in London, where he contracted an intimacy with Boyle and Ray, and afterwards went to Paris and attended the lectures of Tournefort and Du Verney. He returned to London in 1684, and became a favourite with Dr. Sydenham, who took him into his houſe. The ſame year he was choſen a fellow of the royal ſo-

ty, and in 1687 admitted of the college of ysicians. About this time he went to Ja-ica with the duke of Albemarle, governor that iſland, and though Dr. Sloane reſided ere only fifteen months he made a collec-n of not leſs than eight hundred different nts. On his return in 1689 he ſettled in ndon, and in 1694 was choſen phyſician Chriſt's hoſpital. The preceding year he s elected ſecretary to the royal ſociety, en he revived the publication of the Phi-ſophical Tranſactions. He was alſo active in omoting the plan of a diſpenſary for the or. In 1707 he publiſhed the firſt volume his Hiſtory of Jamaica, but the ſecond did t appear till 1725. In 1708 he was elect-a member of the academy of ſciences Paris, and on the acceſſion of George I. ated a baronet. In 1719 he was elected eſident of the college of phyſicians, as he s of the royal ſociety, on the death of ewton. Sir Hans died at Cheliſea in 1752. is magnificent cabinet of curioſities was rchaſed by parliament for 20,000l. and aced in the Britiſh muſeum. Several of his pers are in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. *alteney. Biog. Brit.*

SLODTZ (Réné Michael), ſurnamed Mi-ael Angelo, a ſculptor, was born at Paris 1705. He ſtudied under his father, who s a native of Antwerp, after which he ent to Rome, and on his return was ad-itted a member of the academy of Paris, here he died in 1764. One of his greateſt orks is the monument of Languet in the hurch of St. Sulpice.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SLUYS (James Vander), a painter, was rn at Leyden in 1660, and died in 1736. is pictures are finely coloured, but the de-gns are not exact.—*Pilkington.*

SMALBROKE (Richard), an Engliſh pre-te, was fellow of Magdalen college, Ox-rd, and in 1723 advanced to the biſhopric St David's, from whence he was tranſ-ted in 1730 to Lichfield and Coventry. e died in 1749. His lordſhip diſtinguiſhed mſelf by a Vindication of the Miracles of ur Saviour againſt Woolſton, 8vo.—*Todd's eans of Canterbury.*

SMALCIUS (Valentine), a celebrated ſo-nian, was born in Thuringia, and died at racow, in Poland, in 1622. He wrote a reatiſe againſt the Divinity of Chriſt in atin, printed in 1608, 4to.—*Moreri.*

SMALRIDGE (George), a learned prelate, as born at Lichfield about 1666, and edu-ated at Weſtminſter ſchool, from whence e was elected to Chriſt church, Oxford. e became prebendary of Lichfield, and ean of Chriſt church, and in 1714 was con-ecrated biſhop of Briſtol. He died in 1719. e wrote an Anſwer to Obadiah Walker on hurch Government; a Latin Poem on the ale of Books of Richard Davis, an Oxford ookſeller; and he was one of the editors of ord Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion. His ſermons were publiſhed in 1726, folio.—*ien. Biog. Dict.*

SMART (Peter), a divine, was born in Warwickſhire, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, from whence he removed to Oxford, and became ſtudent of Chriſt church. After entering into orders, he obtained a prebend in Durham cathedral, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his puritanical oppoſition to the ceremonies, and the removal of the altar from the middle of the choir to the eaſt end of the church. Smart preached and printed two Sermons on the Vanity and Downfal of Superſtition and Popiſh Ceremonies, for which he was degraded from the miniſtry and impriſoned. He died in 1642. Beſides the above, he wrote ſome Poems, Latin and Engliſh.

SMART (Chriſtopher), a divine and poet, was born at Shipbourne, in Kent, in 1722, and educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he obtained the Seatonian prize for the beſt poem ſeveral times. He took his maſter's degree in 1747, and in 1753 ſettled in London, but being imprudent he became poor and diſordered in his mind. He died in 1771. His poems, which poſſeſs great merit, were publiſhed in 1791, in 2 vols. 12mo. —*Ibid.*

SMEATON (John), an eminent mechanic and engineer, was born at Auſthorpe, in Yorkſhire, in 1724. He was intended for the law by his father, who was an attorney, but at his own requeſt he was placed under a mathematical inſtrument maker. In 1753 he became a fellow of the royal ſociety, and in 1759 he obtained the gold medal for his paper on "The Natural Powers of Wind and Water to turn Mills and other Machines depending on a Circular Motion." Being appointed to rebuild the Edyſtone light-houſe he completed it in a manner beyond expectation, and it may be juſtly pronounced a work unparalleled in its kind. He publiſhed a curious account of this ſtructure and its hiſtory in one volume folio. He was alſo the author of an Account of the Improvements in Ramſgate Harbour, which were conducted by him. Mr. Smeaton died in 1792.—*Europ. Mag.*

SMELLIE (William), a Scotch ſurgeon and phyſician, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a lecturer and practitioner in Midwifery in London, and was the firſt who conſidered the ſhape and ſize of the female pelvis, as adapted to the head of the fœtus. He died at an advanced age in 1763. He wrote a Complete Syſtem of Midwifery, and publiſhed a ſet of Anatomical Tables, with Explanations. There was another of the ſame name, who was a printer at Edinburgh, and ſecretary to the ſociety of antiquaries in that city. He wrote a work entitled, the Philoſophy of Natural Hiſtory, 4to. and publiſhed a tranſlation of Buffon's great work. He died in 1795.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SMITH (Thomas), an eminent ſtateſman, was born at Walden, in Eſſex, in 1512. He received his education at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow, and

appointed Greek lecturer, in which capacity he introduced a new method of pronouncing that language which became general in the univerſity, though oppoſed by the chancellor. In 1539 he went abroad, and took his doctor's degree of law at Padua. In 1542 he was made regius profeſſor of that faculty at Cambridge. By the intereſt of the duke of Somerſet he was knighted, and made ſecretary of ſtate by Edward VI., but in the ſucceeding reign he loſt his preferments. Queen Elizabeth employed him in ſeveral embaſſies to France, made him ſecretary of ſtate, and chancellor of the garter. He died in 1577. Sir Thomas wrote a Treatiſe on the Right Pronunciation of Greek, printed at Paris by Stephens, in 1568; and ſome other works.—*Life by Strype.*

Smith (Miles), a learned biſhop, was born at Hereford, and educated firſt at Corpus Chriſti college, and afterwards at Braſenoſe college, Oxford. He became canon reſidentiary of Hereford, and in 1612 biſhop of Glouceſter. He was well acquainted with the Oriental languages, and was one of the principal perſons engaged in the tranſlation of the Bible, to which he wrote the preface. His Sermons were printed in 1 vol. folio, 1630. He died in 1624.—*Wood.*

Smith (John), a divine of the church of England, was born at Achurch, in Northamptonſhire, in 1618. He was educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, and was afterwards choſen fellow of Queen's college in that univerſity. He died in 1652. His Select Diſcourſes were publiſhed in 1660, in 1 vol. 4to.—*Fun. Ser. by P.t.*

Smith (John), a learned phyſician, was born in Buckinghamſhire, and educated at Braſenoſe college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and afterwards became fellow of the college of phyſicians in London. He died in 1679. Dr. Smith wrote a curious and ingenious book, entitled, the Portrait of Old Age, or a Paraphraſe on Eccleſiaſtes XII. London, 8vo., 1660.—*Wood.*

Smith (Thomas), a learned divine, was born in London in 1638, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Magdalen college. In 1668 he went chaplain to the Engliſh embaſſy at Conſtantinople. In 1688 he was deprived of his fellowſhip by the popiſh preſident, Dr. Giffard, and loſt it again in 1692, for refuſing to take the oaths to William and Mary. He died in 1710. Dr. Smith wrote Diatriba de Chaldaicis paraphraſtis, 8vo; Syntagma de Druidum Moribus ac Inſtitutis, 8vo.; four Epiſtles on the Manners, &c. of the Turks, in Latin and Engliſh; an Account of the Greek Church, 8vo; Life of Camden; Miſcellanies; Papers in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and Sermons.—*Ibid.*

Smith (John), a learned divine, was born at Lowther, in Weſtmoreland, in 1659, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of doctor in divinity. In 1695 he was inſtalled prebendary of Durham, and in 1707 he obtained the rectory of Biſhop Wearmouth. At the time of his death, in 1725, he was printing a correct edition of the works of the venerable Bede, which was publiſhed by his ſon in 1722, folio.—*General Dictionary.*

Smith (Edmund), an Engliſh poet, was the ſon of Mr. Neale, an eminent merchant in London, and born in 1668. He took the name of Smith out of gratitude to his maternal uncle and guardian. Smith wrote Phædra and Hippolitus, a tragedy, and ſome other works. He died poor in 1710.—*Biog. Dram.*

Smith (John), an excellent mezzotinto engraver, at the beginning of the 18th century. He engraved many portraits after Kneller, but his principal performances were night pieces after Schalken.—*Strutt's Dict of Engravers.*

Smith (George), a landſcape painter, was born at Chicheſter in 1714. He obtained ſome prizes of the academy of arts, and his pictures are highly valued. He died in 1776. His two brothers, William and John, were alſo good painters, the firſt in portrait, and the latter in landſcape. They both died in 1764.—*Pilkington.*

Smith (Adam), an eminent writer, was born in Kirkaldy, in Scotland, in 1723. He received his education firſt at Kirkaldy ſchool, and afterwards at the univerſity of Glaſgow, where he became profeſſor of logic and moral philoſophy, and took his degree of doctor of laws. In 1759, by the publication of his Theory of Moral Sentiments, 8vo., he acquired reputation, which was greatly heightened and extended by his Enquiry into the Nature and Cauſes of the Wealth of Nations, printed in 1766, 4to., and ſeveral times ſince in 3 vols. 8vo. Not long after the publication of this work he was appointed a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms in Scotland. Dr. Smith was the intimate friend of Hume, and publiſhed an Apology for his Life, which was ſeverely but juſtly animadverted on by Dr. Horne for its atheiſtical ſentiments. He died in 1790. A volume of his poſthumous eſſays has been printed.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Smith (William), a learned divine, was born at Worceſter in 1711, and educated at New college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and on taking orders was preſented to the rectory of Trinity church, Cheſter. In 1748 he was appointed maſter of Brentwood ſchool, Eſſex, where he continued only a year. In 1758 he was made dean of Cheſter, and in 1766 he obtained the rectory of Handley in that county. He died in 1787. Dr. Smith publiſhed excellent tranſlations of Longinus and Thucydides, and a volume of Sermons on the Beatitudes.—*Europ. Mag. vol. xiv.*

Smits (Lodowick), a Dutch painter, was born at Dort in 1635, and died in 1675. His fruit-pieces were painted with aſtoniſhing exactneſs, and ſold at a high price; but the colours did not ſtand.—*Houbraken.*

SMITZS (Gaſpar), an eminent Dutch nter, who died at Dublin in 1689. He nted portraits, but he excelled in repre- ting Magdalens, which he executed in an airable ſtyle.—*Pilkington.*

SMOLLET (Tobias), an eminent writer, s born on the banks of the Leven, in Scot- d, in 1720, of a good family. He was d a ſurgeon, and ſerved on board of a ſhip the unſucceſsful bombardment of Cartha- a. He afterwards took his degree of doc- of phyſic, but not meeting with encourage- nt in that line, he became a writer by pro- ion. His firſt performance was the novel Roderick Random, publiſhed in 1749, and ich ſoon ran through ſeveral editions. The r following appeared the Regicide, a trage- of little merit. This was followed by the el of Peregrine Pickle, in which were in- ed Lady Vane's Apology, under the title of moirs of a Lady of Quality. In 1754 he liſhed the Adventures of Ferdinand Count hom. He next inſtituted the Critical view, which was chiefly conducted by him 1763. For an article in this journal he s proſecuted by Admiral Knowles, on ich he was confined in the King's-bench e time, and wrote there the Adventures ir Lancelot Greaves, a feeble imitation of n Quixote. In 1757 he publiſhed the tory of England, in 4 vols 4to., afterwards ted in numbers in octavo. This work, ugh inaccurate and partial, gained him t profit and reputation. In 1762 he be- a periodical paper, called The Briton, in ence of lord Bute's adminiſtration. The r following he went abroad, and in 1766 publiſhed an Account of his Travels, in ols. 12mo. In 1771 appeared his novel Humphry Clinker, which poſſeſſes merit, ugh it is not equal to his former perform- es in that kind. Dr. Smollet wrote ſome ms, compiled a Collection of Voyages and vels, and tranſlated Gil Blas and Don xote into Engliſh. He died in Italy in 1.—*Life by Dr. Moore.*

SNELL (Rodolph), or *Snellius*, a Dutch loſopher, was born at Oudewater in 1546. was profeſſor of Hebrew and mathematics Leyden, where he died in 1613. He te ſome eſteemed works on philoſophy mathematics. His ſon, *Willebrord Snell*, ceeded him in the mathematical chair, died in 1626. He diſcovered the true of the refraction of the rays of light. principal of his works is entitled, Cyclo- ricum, or the Meaſurement of a Circle, —*Moreri.*

SNORRO (Sturleſonius), a native of Ice- d, who became miniſter of ſtate to one g of Sweden and three kings of Norway. ſedition he retired to his native country, ther he was followed and put to death in 1. He wrote 1. "Chronicum Regum vigorum;" 2. "Edda Iſlandica," or a tory of Iſlandic Philoſophy.—*Ibid.*

SNYDERS (Francis), a painter and en- ver, was born at Antwerp in 1587, and died there in 1657. He excelled in hunting ſcenes, the animals and landſcapes of which are very fine. The human figures were frequently painted by Rubens. He engraved a book of animals.—*Houbraken.*

SOBIESKI. See JOHN III. of POLAND.

SOCINUS (Lælius), was born at Sienna in 1525, and deſigned by his father for the profeſſion of the law, but having embraced the principles of the reformation, he deemed it expedient to quit Italy in 1547. After paſſing through ſeveral countries he ſettled at Zurich, where he was ſuſpected of arianiſm, and received a remonſtrance from Calvin on the ſubject. Socinus profited by the hint, but more by the fate of Servetus, and retired to Poland, from whence he went to Venice, and afterwards returned to Zurich, where he died in 1562. He was the author of the ſect of Socinians, having gathered many followers who embraced his opinions, which were, that Chriſt was only a man, that the holy ſpirit is nothing more than an attribute, and that the doctrines of original ſin, atonement, and divine grace, have no foundation in Scripture.—*Bayle.*

SOCINUS (Fauſtus), nephew of the above, was born at Sienna in 1539. He inherited his uncle's property, papers, and principles; but did not openly avow the latter for ſeveral years. In the mean time he was entertained at the court of the duke of Tuſcany, but in 1574 he went to Germany, from whence he removed to Poland, where the unitarians were eſtabliſhed in great numbers. He died there in 1604. Socinus publiſhed ſeveral books, which are in the Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonorum, 9 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

SOCRATES, a celebrated philoſopher of Athens, was the ſon of a ſculptor, and followed the ſame profeſſion for ſome years. Crito obſerving his genius, and admiring his diſcourſes, called him from this employment to the ſtudy of philoſophy. He alſo joined his countrymen in arms, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral actions, in which he ſaved the lives of Xenophon and Alcibiades, with whom he contracted a cloſe friendſhip. On his return to Athens he diſplayed in his manners a remarkable contraſt to his cotemporaries, by the plainneſs of his dreſs and the frugality of his living. In his philoſophical lectures he endeavoured to effect a general reformation by recommending virtue. He was followed by a number of illuſtrious diſciples, whom he inſtructed ſometimes in the groves of Academus, and at others in the Lyceum, or on the banks of the Ilyſſus. The independence of his mind, and the powerful eloquence of his diſcourſes, excited againſt him many enemies, particularly Melitus and Anitus, at whoſe inſtigation Ariſtophanes ridiculed him in a comedy called the *Clouds*. Socrates was next accuſed before the council of five hundred of corrupting the Athenian youth, of introducing innovations in religion, and of ridiculing the gods. Theſe abſurd charges were ſupported by the perjury

of witneſſes, and the judges being moſtly envious of his reputation condemned him to death. The ſolemn celebration of the Delian feſtival hindered the execution for a month, which time he employed in diſcourſing with his friends on the immortality of the ſoul and other ſublime ſubjects. He was urged to make his eſcape, which he eaſily might have done, as the gaoler's permiſſion had been obtained, but he nobly refuſed, ſaying, "Where am I to go to avoid death?" When the term of the feſtival was ended, he drank off the poiſon with perfect compoſure, after making a libation to the gods, and in a few moments he expired. Thus periſhed, 400 years B. C. and in the 70th year of his age, Socrates, whom the oracle had pronounced the wiſeſt man in Greece. The Athenians repented of their ingratitude, and his enemies were univerſally hated and died miſerably. The life and ſayings of Socrates have been faithfully tranſmitted to us by his two moſt eminent diſciples, Xenophon and Plato. By his wife Xantippe, rendered proverbial by the violence of her temper, he had ſeveral children.—*Stanley.*

Socrates, called the *Scholaſtic*, was a native of Conſtantinople. He wrote an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory from the period where Euſebius ends to the year 440. Being a layman, and not exactly acquainted with the ſubjects he treated, his work is frequently inaccurate. It was publiſhed with Euſebius, &c. at Cambridge in 1720, 3 vols. folio. He flouriſhed in the 5th century.—*Moreri.*

Solander (Daniel Charles), an eminent naturaliſt, and the pupil of Linnæus, was born in the province of Norland in Sweden in 1736. He took his doctor's degree in phyſic at Upſal, and in 1760 viſited England. At the requeſt of ſir Joſeph Banks he accompanied him in the voyage round the world with captain Cook. In 1773 Dr. Solander was appointed one of the librarians of the Britiſh Muſeum. He died in 1782. He wrote a Deſcription of the Collection of Petrifactions found in Hampſhire, and given to the Britiſh Muſeum by Mr. Brander; alſo Obſervations on Natural Hiſtory in Cook's Voyage.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Sole (Antonio), a landſcape painter, was born at Bologna in 1597, and died there in 1677. His pictures are very fine and valuable. *Joſeph del Sole*, his ſon, born in 1654, was eminent in hiſtorical ſubjects and landſcapes. He died in 1719.—*Pilkington.*

Solignac (Peter Joſeph, chevalier de), was born at Montpellier in 1687. He was ſecretary to Staniſlaus, king of Poland, and wrote a hiſtory of that country, 5 vols. 12mo. He died in 1773. His other works are, an Eloge upon Staniſlaus; the Amours of Horace; and a Piece on Education.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Soliman I. emperor of the Turks, ſucceeded his father Bajazet in 1402. After relieving the Ottoman empire by his courage, he fell into a debauched courſe of life, and was aſſaſſinated by his brother Muſa in 1410. —*Un. Hiſt.*

Soliman II. ſurnamed the Magnificent, ſucceeded his father Selim I. in 1520. Having concluded a truce with Iſmael, ſophy of Perſia, and quelled a rebellion in Syria, he turned his arms againſt Europe. In 1521 he took Belgrade, and in the following year Rhodes fell into his hands, after an obſtinate defence. In 1529 he made himſelf maſter of Buda, and then laid ſiege to Vienna, from whence he was obliged to retreat with the loſs of 80,000 men. In 1534 he marched into the Eaſt, and took Tauris from the Perſians, but was ſoon afterwards defeated by the Schah. His forces were alſo repulſed before Malta; but he took the iſle of Chios in 1566. The ſame year he died at the ſiege of Sigeth in Hungary.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

Solimene (Francis), a painter, was born near Naples in 1657. His reputation was ſo great that many princes of Europe invited him to their courts, which he declined, and died at Naples in 1747. The emperor Charles VI. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. His pictures are painted in a fine ſtile, and the figures are very expreſſive. He was alſo a good poet.—*Tiraboſchi.*

Solinus (Caius Julius), a grammarian, was born at Rome, and lived about the middle of the third century. His "Polyhiſtor," a compilation of Hiſtorical and Geographical Remarks, was publiſhed by Salmaſius at Paris in 1629; and printed again at Utrecht, with commentaries, in 2 vols. folio, 1689. Solinus has been called Pliny's Ape, from his ſervile imitation of that writer.—*Moreri.*

Solis (Antonio de), a Spaniſh writer, was born at Placenza, in Old Caſtile, in 1610. He was ſecretary to Philip IV. and hiſtoriographer of the Indies. He afterwards entered into orders, and died in 1686. He wrote many comedies and poems, but his great work is the Hiſtory of the Conqueſt of Mexico, folio. It has been tranſlated into Engliſh by Townſhend.—*Nic. Antonio, de Scrip. Hiſp.*

Solomon, king of Iſrael, was the ſon of David and Bathſheba. His reign was glorious, and the fame of his wiſdom ſpread into diſtant regions, ſo that the moſt illuſtrious perſons viſited Jeruſalem to ſee him, and the ſurrounding ſtates courted his alliance. He built a magnificent palace for himſelf and a famous temple to the Lord, which he dedicated with great ſolemnity. In his latter years he tarniſhed his glory by falling into idolatrous and licentious practices by marrying the daughter of the king of Egypt. He died B. C. 975, aged 58. We have in the ſacred canon three of his books, the Proverbs, a miſcellaneous body of ethical ſentences; the Eccleſiaſtes, a treatiſe on human vanity; and the Canticles, ſuppoſed to have been compoſed on his marriage. In the Apocrypha there is a book called the Wiſdom of Solomon, though it is of more modern date.—*Gray's Key, O. T.*

OLOMON BEN VIRGA, a Spaniſh rabbi physician in the 16th century. He wrote story of the Jews, from the deſtruction the Temple to his own time, a Latin ver- of which was printed at Amſterdam, in , 4to.—*Moreri.*

OLOMON (Ben Job Jalla), an African ce, who being ſent by his father, in 1731, he ſea-coaſt to ſell ſlaves, was taken pri- r, and ſold to an Engliſh captain, who ed him to America, and diſpoſed of him planter, from whom he was purchaſed eneral Oglethorpe, and brought to Eng- . While here he was employed by ſir Sloane in tranſlating Arabic manuſcripts s library. He was afterwards ſent back s own country with many valuable pre- .—*Gent. Mag.*

OLON, one of the ſeven wiſe men of ce, was born at Salamis. He was de- ded from Codrus, and the relation of ratus. After ſtudying philoſophy at ens, he travelled for improvement. On eturn home he found his countrymen di- l into factions, and the ſtate reduced to diſtreſs. All eyes were turned upon , and he was unanimouſly elected archon ſovereign legiſlator. He diſcharged his office with great wiſdom and integrity, ducing a reform in every department, liorating the condition of the poor, and ding the rigorous code of Draco. Solon g made the Athenians take an oath to ve his laws, laid down the ſovereignty, etired to Egypt. He died in Cyprus, . 558, aged 80. None of his writings been preſerved.—*Plutarch in vit. Sol.*

MERS (John, lord), chancellor of Eng- was born at Worceſter in 1652, and ated at Trinity college, Oxford, from ce he removed to the Middle Temple. iſtinguiſhed himſelf at the bar, and in was concerned in writing a piece en- , "A Juſt and Modeſt Vindication of roceedings of the two laſt Parliaments." was one of the counſel for the ſeven ps, and in the convention parliament he ſented the city of Worceſter, and was f the managers for the houſe of com- at a conference with the lords, upon ord "Abdicated." Soon after he was nted ſolicitor-general, and in 1692 at- y-general, and lord keeper. In 1697 as made chancellor with the title of lord rs, but in 1700 the ſeals were taken him, and he was impeached of high s and miſdemeanours, but he was ac- ed by the lords. He died in 1710. Somers was a great conſtitutional law- virtuous patriot, and a patron of learn- —*Gen. Dict.*

MERVILLE (William), a poet, was born arwickſhire, in 1692, and educated at heſter-ſchool, from whence he was ſent ew college, Oxford, where he obtained owſhip. He afterwards ſettled upon his nal eſtate, and became a uſeful juſtice e peace. He died in 1743. Mr. Somerville wrote the Chace, a poem, which is a very lively and ingenious performance. It has been often printed with a few other pieces by him.—*Johnſon's Lives of the Poets.*

SOMNER (William), a learned antiquary, was born at Canterbury in 1606. He was the author of "The Antiquities of Canterbury," and a "Saxon Dictionary." He died in 1669.—*Gen. Dict.*

SOPHOCLES, a tragic poet of Athens, was educated under Æſchylus, after which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a ſtateſman and a general. He ſhared the command with Pericles, and bore a honourable part in ſeveral battles. The Athenians having taken the iſle of Scyros, appointed an annual conteſt for the beſt tragedy to commemorate that event. It was on this occaſion that Sophocles firſt diſplayed his poetical talents. His performance gained the prize, though he had his old maſter among his competitors. This ſucceſs encouraged him to continue in the ſame courſe, and he gained the prize twenty times. Euripides was his powerful rival, and they divided the public applauſe. Seven only of the plays of Sophocles are extant. He died, aged 91, B. C. 406, of joy at having gained a prize at the olympic games. The beſt editions of Sophocles are that of Capperonier at Paris, 2 vols. 4to. 1780, and that of Brunck, 4 vols. 8vo. 1786. This author has been tranſlated into Engliſh by Porter.—*Biog. Claſſica.*

SOPHONISBA, the daughter of Aſdrubal, general of the Carthaginian forces, and the wife of Syphax, king of Numidia. When her huſband was defeated by Maſſiniſſa, ſhe fell into the hands of the victor, who married her. This union, however, was ſoon interrupted by Scipio Africanus, who obliged Maſſiniſſa to quit his new ſpouſe, on which ſhe poiſoned herſelf, B. C. 208.—*Livy. Salluſt.*

SORANUS, a phyſician of Epheſus, who practiſed at Rome under Trajan and Adrian. Some pieces of his are extant, and were publiſhed in Greek, at Paris, in 1554, and at Baſil in 1528. There was another of the ſame name, who wrote on the diſeaſes of women.—*Moreri.*

SORBAIT (Paul), a native of Hainault, was phyſician to the imperial court, and profeſſor of medicine at Vienna. He died in 1691. He wrote, "Commentaries on the Aphoriſms of Hippocrates," 4to; "Medicina Univerſalis, theoretica et practica," folio, &c.—*Moreri.*

SORBIERE (Samuel), a French writer, was born in the dioceſe of Uſez, in 1615. He quitted the ſtudy of divinity for that of phyſic, and in 1653 he renounced the proteſtant religion, on which he obtained a conſiderable penſion from the king. He died at Rome in 1670. Sorbiere was in the habit of correſpondence with Hobbes, whoſe letters he uſed to ſend to Gaſſendi as his own, and having tranſcribed the anſwers, ſent them to Hobbes, who from thence conceived a high opinion of

his abilities. His Journey to England is full of groſs falſehoods, and his other works are trifling.—*Moreri.*

Sorbonne (Robert de), founder of the college of that name at Paris, was born in 1201. He was confeſſor and chaplain to St. Louis, who had a great eſteem for him, and gave him the canonry of Cambray. He founded the college of the Sorbonne in 1253, and died in 1274.—*Ibid.*

Sorgh (Hendrick), a painter, was born at Rotterdam in 1621. He was the diſciple of Teniers, and his favourite ſubjects were fairs and markets. He died in 1682—*Houbraken.*

Sorri (Peter), an Italian painter, was born at Sienna in 1556. He excelled in landſcape, portrait, and hiſtorical painting. He died in 1622.—*Pilkington*

Sosigenes, an aſtronomer of Egypt, who was invited to Rome by Julius Cæſar, for the reformation of the calendar. He fixed the year at 365 days, called the Julian year, which commenced B. C. 45. His works are loſt.—*Pliny.*

Soſtrates, a celebrated architect of Cnidos, who conſtructed the tower of Pharos, in the bay of Alexandria, on which he placed this inſcription, "Soſtrates, of Cnidos, ſon of Lexiphanes, to the gods who protect navigation." He flouriſhed B. C. 273.—*Strabo. Pliny.*

Sotades, a Grecian poet, was a native of Maronæa in Thrace. He invented a kind of irregular iambics, which were called by his name. Having written a ſatire againſt Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, he was thrown into the ſea in a cheſt of lead.—*Suidas. Strabo.*

Soto (Dominic), a Spaniſh divine, was born at Segovia in 1494. He ſtudied at Alcala and at Paris, after which he entered among the dominicans. He became profeſſor of divinity at Salamanca, and was appointed confeſſor to Charles V. who ſent him to the council of Trent. He refuſed the biſhopric of Segovia, and died in 1560. His works are, Commentary on the Epiſtle to the Romans; de Juſtitia et Jure; de Pauperum Cauſa; de Cavendo juramentorum abuſu, &c. There was another dominican of this name, who came to England with Philip II. huſband of Mary, for the purpoſe of reſtoring the roman catholic religion in the two univerſities. He alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the council of Trent, and died in 1563. He wrote ſome theological works.—*Nic. Anton. Script. Hiſp.*

Soubise (John de Parthenai, lord of), one of the principal leaders of the proteſtants in France, was born of an illuſtrious houſe in Poitou. He was brought up at the court of the duke of Ferrara, and on his return to France he attached himſelf to the prince of Condé, who ſent him to Lyons to defend that place. He diſcharged his truſt with great ſucceſs, and obliged the duke de Nemours to raiſe the ſiege. He died in 1566.—*Moreri.*

Soubise (Benjamin de Rohan, duke of), grandſon of the preceding, was the ſon of Renatus de Rohan, the ſecond of that name, and of Catherine de Parthenai. He ſupported his brother, the duke of Rohan, in his defence of Rochelle, and in 1621 he maintained St. John d'Angeli againſt Louis XIII. and when he ſurrendered the place, obtained a free pardon: in 1622 he took Oleron, and made himſelf maſter of Lower Poitou, but he was ſoon after defeated, on which he retired to England, where he died in 1640.—*Ibid.*

Souchai (John Baptiſt), a French writer, was born at Saint-Amand, near Vendôme, in 1687. He became canon of the cathedral of Rodez, counſellor to the king, and profeſſor of eloquence in the royal college. He died in 1746. He publiſhed a Tranſlation of Sir Thomas Browne's Vulgar Errors, 2 vols.; an edition of Auſonius, 4to.; and diſſertations in the memoirs of the academy of belles lettres.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Souciet (Stephen), a jeſuit, was born at Bourges in 1671. He was librarian in the college of Louis the Great, and died in 1744. His works are, Aſtronomical Obſervations made in China, 3 vols. 4to.; Diſſertations on Difficult Paſſages of Scripture, 4to.; Diſſertations againſt the Chronology of ſir Iſaac Newton, &c. His brother, *Stephen Auguſtin*, was profeſſor of divinity in the ſame college, and died in 1744. He wrote a poem on comets, and another on agriculture.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Soufflot (James Germain), a French architect, was born in 1713. He improved himſelf in Italy, and on his return to France became ſuperintendant of the royal buildings. His greateſt work is the church of St. Genevieve, at Paris. He died in 1780.—*Ibid.*

South (Robert), an eminent divine, was born at Hackney, in Middleſex, in 1633, and educated at Weſtminſter-ſchool, from whence he was elected to Chriſt church, Oxford. In 1660 he was choſen public orator of the univerſity, and the year following appointed chaplain to lord Clarendon. In 1670 he obtained a canonry of Chriſt church, and a prebend of Weſtminſter. In 1676 he accompanied the Engliſh ambaſſador to Poland, of which country he wrote an account. After his return he was preſented to the rectory of Iſlip, in Oxfordſhire. Though he concurred in the revolution, he refuſed a biſhopric, and died in 1716. His ſermons have been publiſhed in 11 vols. 8vo. They are remarkable for their wit. Dr. South had a ſharp controverſy with Dr. Sherlock on the doctrine of the Trinity.—*Wood.*

Southern (Thomas), a dramatic writer, was born, according to ſome, in Ireland, but Wood ſays at Stratford upon Avon. He became a ſervitor in Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took one degree in arts, and then ſettled in London. He wrote, the Perſian Prince; Iſabella, or the Fatal Marriage; and Oroonoko, tragedies; the Diſappointment;

ambling Lady; and the Wives' Excuſe, dies. He died in 1746, aged 83.—*Biog. Wood.*

ZOMEN (Hermias), an eccleſiaſtical ian of the fifth century, was born in ine, from whence he paſſed to Conſtan- le, where he practiſed as an advocate. ed about 450. His Eccleſiaſtical Hiſ- from 324 to 439 was printed at Cam- with Euſebius, Socrates, &c. in 3 vols. 1720.—*Moreri.*

AGNOLETTO (Joſeph Ribera), a paint- as born in 1589, at Xativa, in Spain. ſtudying the works of the greateſt maſ- e ſettled at Naples, where he was em- d by the viceroy and other great per- His ſubjects were moſtly tragical , which he painted with uncommon and expreſſion. He died in 1636.— *rland's Anecd. of Spaniſh Painters.*

AIN. This country was poſſeſſed chief- the Carthaginians, till they were ex- B. C. 206 by the Romans, who made ſelves maſters of the whole B. C. 16. 409 the Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, l in Spain, but in 428 the Vandals to Africa. In 585 the Suevi were out by the Goths, here called Viſi- who in 586 expelled the Romans. the Saracens invaded the country, ept poſſeſſion till 718, when Don Pela- covered part of it from them. He d in Biſcay and the Aſturias. In 984 do II. of this race was acknowleged of Leon, but in 1037 this kingdom ited to that of Caſtile. In 1080 the ſh kingdom of Toledo was conquered, at city became the capital of the king- f Caſtile. That kingdom was united agon by the marriage of Ferdinand of on to Iſabella of Caſtile, in 1479. *See* INAND V.—*Mariana. Univ. Hiſt.*

LLANZANI (Lazarus), an eminent liſt, was born in 1729 at Scandiano, y. He became profeſſor of philoſophy ia, where he made numerous experi- in phyſiology. In 1785 he went to y, and made many obſervations on geo- nd extinct volcanoes. He next paſſed ermany, and received particular marks ention from the emperor Joſeph II. d at Pavia in 1799. His works are, on the Origin of Fountains; Experi- on the Reproductions of Animals; pon Animalcula in Fluids; Microſco- xperiments; Memoirs on the Circu- of the Blood; Travels in the Two and the Apennines, 6 vols.; Obſer- on the Tranſpiration of Plants; Cor- ence with eminent Men.—*Nouv. Hiſt.*

NHEIM (Frederick), a learned divine, nat Amberg, in the Upper Palatinate, 0. He ſtudied at Heidelberg, and ob- the profeſſorſhip of philoſophy at Ge- which he left in 1642, and was elect- eſſor of divinity at Leyden, where he 1649. His works are, the Life of the Count Dhona, 4to.; Dubia Evangelica, two tomes, 4to.; Exercitationes de Gratia Univerſali, 3 volumes, 8vo.; the Swiſs Mercury, &c.—*Moreri.*

SPANHEIM (Ezekiel), a learned writer and ſtateſman, was the eldeſt ſon of the preceding, and born in 1629 at Geneva, where he was appointed profeſſor of eloquence at the age of twenty. He ſoon after became tutor to the ſon of Charles Louis, elector palatine, who employed him in ſeveral important miſſions. From his ſervice he paſſed into that of the elector of Brandenburg, who made him a baron and miniſter of ſtate. After the peace of Ryſwick he was ſent to France and from thence to England, where he died in 1710. His principal works are, De Præſtantia et uſu Numiſmatum antiquorum, 2 vols. folio; Letters and Diſſertations on Medals; an edition of the works of Julian, with notes, folio.—*Ibid.*

SPANHEIM (Frederick), brother of the above, was born at Geneva in 1632. He was educated at Leyden, where he took his degree of doctor in divinity, after which he became profeſſor in that faculty at Heidelberg, and next at Leyden. He died in 1701. His principal work is an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, 3 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

SPARROW (Anthony), a learned prelate, was born at Depden, in Suffolk, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, from whence he was ejected in 1643 for refuſing to take the covenant. After the reſtoration he was made maſter of that college, archdeacon of Sudbury, and in 1667 conſecrated biſhop of Exeter, from whence he was tranſlated to Norwich, where he died in 1685. Biſhop Sparrow wrote, Rationale upon the Book of Common Prayer, 1657, 8vo. This book was greatly improved, and publiſhed with additions in 1722. He alſo compiled a collection of Articles, Injunctions, Canons, &c. 4to.—*Wood.*

SPARTA. In 1069 B. C. Eurotas, the ſon of Lelex, and Lacedæmon, (who married Sparta, the daughter of Eurotas) reigned in Laconia, and built Sparta. In 708 Lycurgus new-modelled this ſtate, after which it became famous, particularly by the conqueſt of Athens. It became a Roman province A.D. 71. The Venetians conquered the country in 1686, but it was retaken by the Turks in 1715. [*See* LYCURGUS.]—*Univ. Hiſt.*

SPARTACUS, a Thracian ſhepherd, famous for his victories over the Romans. He was one of the gladiators of Lentulus, but eſcaping with thirty others he placed himſelf at the head of a numerous army, with which he defeated the Romans in ſeveral battles. At laſt Craſſus was ſent againſt him, and after a bloody conteſt Spartacus was ſlain B. C. 71.—*Livy. Florus.*

SPARTIANUS (Ælius), a Latin hiſtorian, who wrote the Lives of the Emperors from Julius Cæſar to Diocleſian, of which only a few are extant among the Scriptores Hiſtoriæ Auguſtæ.—*Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

SPEED (John), an Engliſh hiſtorian and antiquary, was born at Farrington, in Cheſhire, about 1555. He was a taylor, but having a great inclination to ſtudy he was enabled to purſue it by the bounty of ſir Fulk Greville. He was the author of the Theatre of Great Britain, fol. 1596; the Hiſtory of Great Britain, folio; and Tables of Scripture Genealogies, formerly bound up with the Bible. This induſtrious compiler died in 1629.—*Gen. Dict.*

SPELMAN (ſir Henry), a learned antiquary, was born in Norfolk about 1561. He was employed by king James in ſome public buſineſs in Ireland, and was one of the commiſſioners for reforming the abuſes with regard to fees in the different courts and offices, for which he received the honour of knighthood. Sir Henry was one of the old ſociety of antiquaries, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſeveral learned works, as, 1. a Book againſt Sacrilege, or alienating the Church Lands, under the title of De Non Temerandis Eccleſiæ; 2. Gloſſarium Archæologicum, folio.; 3. an edition of the Engliſh Councils, 2 vols. folio; 4. the Life of Alfred, folio; 5. Villare Anglicanum, folio; 6. Reliquiæ Spelmaniæ, fol. His ſon, *ſir John Spelman*, was alſo a learned man. He was maſter of the Charterhouſe, and died in 1643. *Clement Spelman*, another ſon of ſir Henry, wrote a Diſcourſe on the Time of obſerving Eaſter; Tracts on Aſtrology, Rules for Judging the Weather, &c. He died in 1679.—*Biog. Brit.*

SPENCE (Joſeph), an ingenious divine, was born in Northamptonſhire, and educated at Wincheſter ſchool, from whence he was elected to New college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowſhip in 1727. The year following he was preſented to the rectory of Birchanger, in Eſſex, which he afterwards reſigned for that of Harwood-Magna, in Buckinghamſhire. In 1742 he was made profeſſor of modern hiſtory, and in 1754 prebendary of Durham. He was drowned in a pond at Byfleet, in Surry, in 1768, aged 65. Mr. Spence wrote, 1. an Eſſay on Pope's Odyſſey, 12mo.; 2. a work entitled Polymetis, folio.—*Hutchinſon's Hiſt. Durham.*

SPENCER (John), a learned divine, was born in Kent in 1630, and educated at Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and maſter. In 1677 he was made dean of Ely. He died in 1693. His principal works are, 1. De Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus & earum Rationibus, folio; 2. a Diſcourſe concerning Prodigies and Vulgar Prophecies, 8vo. He is not to be confounded with *William Spencer* of Trinity college, in the ſame univerſity, who printed in 1658 an edition of Origen's books againſt Celſus, with notes.—*Gen. Dict.*

SPENER (Philip James), a Lutheran divine, was born in Alſace, in 1635. He became counſellor in eccleſiaſtical affairs to the elector of Brandenburg, but he is rendered remarkable by being the founder of a ſect called *Pietiſts*, who held that the word of God cannot be underſtood without the illumination of the Holy Ghoſt. He died at Berlin in 1705.—*Moreri.*

SPENSER (Edmund), an eminent poet, was born in London in 1553, and educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, but not obtaining a fellowſhip he quitted the univerſity. His firſt performance was the "Shepherd's Calendar," which he dedicated to ſir Philip Sidney, who became his patron, and introduced him at court. It is ſaid that Elizabeth, being pleaſed with ſome of his verſes, ordered the treaſurer Burleigh to give him one hundred pounds, on which the old ſtateſman, who had little eſteem for poets, exclaimed, "what ſo much for a ſong?" to which the queen anſwered, "then give him what is reaſon." Spenſer however obtained nothing, in conſequence of which he preſented her majeſty the following addreſs:

I was promiſed on a time,
To have reaſon for my rhime,
But from that time to this ſeaſon
I have had nor *rhime* nor *reaſon*.

This ſo pleaſed the queen that ſhe ſeverely reprimanded the treaſurer, and ordered that the poet ſhould be inſtantly paid. In 1579 he was ſent abroad on ſome miſſion by the earl of Leiceſter, and afterwards he accompanied lord Grey, viceroy of Ireland, as his ſecretary, and obtained a grant of lands in that kingdom, where he built a houſe, and finiſhed his celebrated poem entituled, "The Faery Queen." In the rebellion begun by the earl of Deſmond our poet loſt his eſtate, and was plundered. In 1591 he obtained a penſion from the queen of 50l. a year, which has led ſome to ſuppoſe that he was poet laureate. He died in Weſtminſter in 1598, and was buried in Weſtminſter-abbey. The beſt edition of his works is that of Todd, with notes, 1805, 8 volumes, 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

SPERLING (Otto), a phyſician and botaniſt, was born at Hamburgh in 1602. He was appointed phyſician to the king of Denmark, but being concerned with the count Ulfeld, he was ſent to priſon, where he died in 1681. He publiſhed a Catalogue of Plants in Denmark, 1642, 12mo. There was another phyſician of this name, who died at Wittemberg in 1658. He wrote, 1. Inſtitutiones Phyſicæ; 2. Anthropologiæ Phyſicæ.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SPERONE (Speroni), an Italian writer, was born at Padua in 1500, and died in 1588. His works are, 1. Dialogues in Italian, 8vo.; 2. Canace, a tragedy; 3. Letters, &c.—*Tiraboſchi.*

SPIELMAN (James Reinhold), was born at Straſburg in 1722. He was a phyſician and profeſſor of chemiſtry at his native place, where, by his means, a botanic garden was eſtabliſhed. He died in 1782. His works are, 1. Elementa Chimiæ, 8vo.; 2. Prodromus Floræ Argentinenſis, 8vo.; 3. Inſtitu-

nes Materiæ Medicæ; 4. Syllabus Medi-nentorum; 5. Pharmacopœia generalis, .—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SPIERINGS (Henry), a landscape painter, s born at Antwerp in 1633. His pictures well designed, and the trees are remark-y beautiful.—*Houbraken.*

SPIERS (Albert Van), an historical pain-, was born at Amsterdam in 1666. After dying in Italy he returned to his native y, where he painted several beautiful pic-es. He died in 1718.—*Pilkington.*

SPIGELIUS (Adrian), professor of anato- and surgery at Padua, was born at Brus-s in 1578, and died in 1625. His works re printed at Amsterdam in 3 vols, folio, 45.

SPILBERG (John), an historical and por-it painter, was born at Dusseldorf in 1619. was principal painter to the count Pala-e, and painted several fine altar pieces in native country. He died in 1691. His ughter *Adriana* painted portraits in cray-. She was the wife of Vander Neer.—*ubraken.*

SPINCKES (Nathaniel), a pious divine, s born at Castor, in Northamptonshire, in 54, and educated at Jesus college, Cam-dge, where he took his degrees in arts. lost his church preferments at the revo-ion for refusing the oaths. In 1713 he s consecrated one of the bishops among non-jurors. He died in 1727. Mr. nckes published a collection of Devotions, mo.; the Sick Man visited; and several er pious books —*Gen. Dict.*

SPINELLO (Aretino), a painter, was n at Arezzo, in Tuscany, in 1328. He nted portrait and history in an admirable le, and his pieces are finely finished. He d in 1420. His son was also an eminent ist. He died in 1422.—*De Piles. Felibien.*

SPINOLA (Ambrose), a celebrated gene-, was born in Spain of a family originally m Genoa. He bore arms early in life, d in 1604 took Ostend, after which he s named commander in chief of the Spanish ces in the Low Countries, where he op-sed Maurice, prince of Nassau, with great ill and bravery. He afterwards signalized mself in Italy, where he took Casal. He d in 1630.—*Moreri.*

SPINOSA (Benedict), was the son of a rtuguese Jew, and was born at Amsterdam 1632. He studied under a physician, and erwards applied to theology, but having owed some free opinions respecting the saic law he was excommunicated, on ich he was baptised and professed the ristian religion. A love of study induced m to retire from Amsterdam into the coun-y, where he employed himself in making icroscopes and telescopes. He died in 1677. inosa invented a system called by his me, the basis of which is that matter is ernal, and that the universe is God. This e published in a piece entitled, Tractatus heologico-Politicus, 4to.; and the same is refined upon in a mathematical form in his posthumous works, printed in quarto.—*Moreri.*

SPIRA (Francis), a lawyer of eminence in the Venetian state at the beginning of the sixteenth century. He imbibed the principles of the reformation, of which being accused before the pope's nuncio, he was obliged to make a public recantation to save his life. Shortly after he fell into a deep melancholy, and notwithstanding all the advice of medical men he died of the mere agonies of his mind in 1548.—*Collier's Dict.*

SPON (Charles), a learned Frenchman, was born at Lyons in 1609. He had a good turn for Latin poetry; and Bayle says, that he had an extemporary piece in iambics, composed by him at fourteen, which would have done honour to an adult, even if written in the hours of leisure. After studying medicine three or four years he went to Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree in 1632. He afterwards settled at Lyons, where he practised with great success. He died in 1684. He published the Prognostics of Hippocrates in hexameter verse.—*Bayle.*

SPON (James), son of the preceding, was born at Lyons in 1647. He was admitted doctor of physic at Montpellier in 1667, and a member of the college of physicians at Lyons in 1669. In 1675 he made a voyage to Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant; of which he printed an account. He died in 1686. He was the author of many valuable and curious works, 1. Recherches des Antiquités de Lyons, 1674, 8vo.; 2. Ignotorum at que obscurorum Deorum aræ, 1677, 8vo.; 3. Voyage de la Grèce & du Levant, 1677, 3 vols. 12mo.; 4. Histoire de la Ville & de l'Etat de Geneve, 1680, two volumes, 12mo. &c. &c.—*Ibid.*

SPONDANUS (John), or de Sponde, was born in 1557. At the age of twenty he began a commentary on Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, which was printed at Basil in 1538, folio, with a dedication to the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France. The same year he caused Aristotle's Logic to be printed at Basil, in Greek and Latin, with marginal notes. He died in 1595.—*Ibid.*

SPONDANUS (Henry), younger brother of the above, was born in 1568, and educated in the reformed college at Ortez, where he was early distinguished by his facility in acquiring the Latin and Greek languages. He studied the civil and canon law, and his learning and eloquence attracting the notice of Henry IV. then prince of Bearn, he was made by him master of the requests at Navarre. In 1595 he abjured the protestant religion, and on taking orders was preferred to a bishopric in 1643. Spondanus published an abridgment of Baronius's Annals, entitled, Annales Sacra Mundi Creatione ad ejusdem Redemptionem, folio.—*Ibid.*

SPOTSWOOD (John), a learned Scotch prelate, was born in 1565. In 1603, upon the acceſſion of James to the throne of England, he was appointed to attend the king, and in the ſame year was advanced to the archbiſhopric of Glaſgow, and made one of the privy council in Scotland. In 1615 he was tranſlated to the ſee of St. Andrew's. He was as much the favourite of Charles I., who in 1635 made him chancellor of Scotland; but the troubles obliging him to leave that country he retired to London, where he died in 1639. His Hiſtory of the Church of Scotland was publiſhed in 1655, folio.—*Collier.*

SPOTSWOOD (ſir Robert), ſecond ſon of the preceding, was eminent for his abilities and knowlege in the laws. He was preferred by king James, and afterwards by king Charles; but was put to death by the covenanters for adhering to the marquis of Montroſe.—*Ibid.*

SPRAGG (Edward), a brave Engliſh admiral, was a captain in the firſt engagement with the Dutch in 1665, when, for his gallant conduct, he was knighted by the king on board the Royal Charles. He attracted the particular notice of the duke of Albemarle in the four days battle in 1666, and the year following he burnt a number of Dutch fire-ſhips when they came up the Thames, which threw their whole fleet into confuſion. In 1671 he deſtroyed in the Mediterranean ſeven Algerine men of war. He was ſunk in his boat in an engagement with Van Tromp in 1673, as he was going from his ſinking ſhip to another.—*Campbell.*

SPRANGHER (Bartholomew), a famous painter of Antwerp, was born in 1546. After ſtudying under various maſters he went to Italy, where he was patroniſed by cardinal Farneſe, who recommended him to pope Pius V. On his return to Germany he became chief painter to the emperor Maximilian II. whoſe ſucceſſor, Rodolphus, gave him a patent of nobility, and a penſion. He died in 1623.—*De Piles.*

SPRAT (Thomas), a learned biſhop, was born at Tallaton, in Devonſhire, in 1636. He was admitted a commoner of Wadham college, Oxford, in 1651, and on taking his degrees in arts obtained a fellowſhip. After the reſtoration he entered into orders, and was one of the firſt members of the royal ſociety, of which he wrote the hiſtory. He became chaplain to the king, prebendary of Weſtminſter, miniſter of St. Margaret's, canon of Windſor, and laſtly dean of Weſtminſter, and biſhop of Rocheſter. He was alſo dean of the chapel royal, and was one of the commiſſioners for eccleſiaſtical affairs in the reign of James II. However, he complied at the revolution, and died in 1713. He wrote, the Plague of Athens, a poem; a poem on the Death of Cromwell; Obſervations on Sorbiere's Voyage to England, 8vo.; the Life of Cowley; Hiſtory of the Rye-houſe Plot; Relation of the wicked Conſpiracy of Stephen Blackhead and Robert Young, folio; ſeveral Sermons, octavo.—*Wood.*

SPURSTOW (William), a non-conformiſt divine, was maſter of Catharine hall, Cambridge, from whence he was ejected in the rebellion for refuſing the engagement. He afterwards had the living of Hackney, of which he was deprived for non-conformity. Dr. Spurſtow was one of the aſſembly of divines, and a commiſſioner at the Savoy conference. The two firſt letters of his name are the laſt of the word *Smectymnuus*, the title of a book againſt epiſcopacy. [See NEWCOMEN.] He died in 1666. His works are, a Treatiſe on the Promiſes, 8vo.; the Spiritual Chemiſt, 8vo.; the Wiles of Satan; and ſome Sermons.—*Calamy.*

SQUARCIONE (Francis), an Italian painter, was born in 1394, and died in 1474. He travelled into Greece to make deſigns after the remains of antiquity, and on his return to Italy he gained ſo great a reputation as to be called the father of painters.—*De Piles.*

SQUIRE (Samuel), a learned biſhop, was born at Warmiſter, in Wiltſhire, in 1714, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1760 he was promoted to the deanry of Briſtol, and the year following was made biſhop of St. David's. He died in 1766. His works are, 1. a Defence of the Antient Greek Chronology, and an Enquiry into the Origin of the Greek Language, 8vo.; 2. an Enquiry into the Nature of the Engliſh Conſtitution, 8vo.; 3. Indifference to Religion inexcuſable, 12mo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

STAAL (Madame de), a French lady, was the daughter of a painter named De Launai, who being obliged to quit the kingdom left his child in great diſtreſs, in which ſtate ſhe found a friend in the abbeſs of a convent, who brought her up. She afterwards became ſervant to the ducheſs of Maine, and being noticed by Fontenelle for her ingenuity, ſhe acquired the friendſhip of many perſons of diſtinction. She married an officer named de Staal, who became a captain in the Swiſs guards. She died in 1750. Her Memoirs were publiſhed after her death, in 4 vols. 12mo. In the laſt are two comedies.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

STAEEN (Henry), a painter, was born in Flanders in 1578, and died in 1658. He was the diſciple of Tintoret, and acquired great excellence in painting hiſtorical ſubjects and views in perſpective.—*De Piles.*

STACKHOUSE (Thomas), a divine of the church of England, who was many years curate of Finchley, in Middleſex, and vicar of Beenham in Berkſhire. He wrote a Review of the Controverſy concerning Miracles, 8vo.; on the Miſeries of the inferior Clergy, 8vo.; a Syſtem or Body of Practical Divinity, 1 vol. folio; and a Hiſtory of the Bible, 2 vols. folio. This laſt is a work of conſiderable merit, and has gone through

any editions. Mr. Stackhouse died in 1752.—*Nichols's Anecd. of Bowyer.*

STADIUS (John), a mathematician, was born near Antwerp in 1527. He became professor of History at Louvain, and afterwards of mathematics and history at Paris, where he died in 1579. His works are, 1. Ephemerides; 2. Tabula æquabilis & apparentis motus cœlestium corporum; 3. a Latin commentary on Florus.—*Moreri.*

STAFFORD (Anthony), an English writer, was born of a noble family in Northamptonshire, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford, and in 1623 was created master of arts. He wrote, Niobe Dissolved into a Nilus, or his Age Drowned in her own Tears, 12mo.; Meditations and Resolutions, 12mo.; Life and Death of Diogenes; the Pride of Honour; the Female Glory, or the Life of the Virgin Mary, 8vo. This book gave great offence to the puritans. Honour and Virtue triumphing over the Grave exemplified in the Life and Death of Henry Lord Stafford, 4to. He died about 1641.—*Wood.*

STAHL (George Ernest), an able chemist, was born at Anspach in 1660. When the university of Hall was founded in 1694 he was appointed medical professor, in which office he gained great reputation. In 1716 he was invited to Berlin, and made counsellor of the court and physician to the king. He died there in 1734. It was his opinion that a physician does not practice well unless he minutely observes the effects of the soul upon the body. But Stahl was more eminent in chemistry than in medicine, because he was less fanciful. He made many important discoveries, and his works are valuable. The principal are, 1. Experimenta et Observationes Chemicæ et Physicæ, 8vo.; 2. Theoria Medica vera, 4to.; 3. Opusculum Chymico-Physico Medicum, 8vo.; 4. Treatise on Sulphur, in German, 8vo.; 5. Fundamenta Chymiæ Dogmaticæ et Experimentalis, 3 vols. 4to.; 6. Negotium Olivosum, 4to.; 7. Commentarium in Metallurgicum Beccheri.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

STAHREMBERG (Conrad Balthasar, count de), governor of Vienna during the time it was besieged by the Turks in 1683. He acquired great glory by the gallant defence which he made of that place. He died at Rome in 1687.—*Moreri.*

STAHREMBERG (Guido-Balde, count de), another Austrian general, was born in 1657, and died in 1737. He displayed great skill and bravery at the battle of Zenta, and in 1710 he gained that of Saragossa.—*Ibid.*

STALBENT (Adrian), a landscape painter, was born at Antwerp in 1580, and died in 1660. His pictures are faithful representations of nature, and the figures are pleasingly disposed.—*Houbraken.*

STAMPART (Francis), a portrait painter, was born at Antwerp in 1675, and died in 1750. He settled at Vienna, where he was patronized by the emperor, who made him his cabinet painter.—*Pilkington.*

STANHOPE (George), an eminent divine, was born at Hertilhorn, in Derbyshire, in 1660, and educated at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded through all his degrees. In 1688 he was presented to the rectory of Tewing, in Hertfordshire, and the year following to the vicarage of Lewisham, in Kent. He was soon after appointed chaplain to William and Mary, and in 1701 he preached the Boyle's lecture. In 1703 he was presented to the rectory of Deptford, and in the same year promoted to the deanry of Canterbury. His life and labours were exemplary, and he united in an eminent degree the scholar, the christian, and the gentleman. He died in 1728. His works are, 1. a Paraphrase and Comment upon the Epistles and Gospels, 4 vols. 8vo.; 2. Sermons at Boyle's Lecture, 8vo.; 3. Miscellaneous Sermons, 2 vols.; 4. Translations of Thomas à Kempis, Rochefoucault's Maxims, St. Augustine's Meditations, Bishop Andrews's Devotions, Charron on Wisdom, Parsons's Christian Directory, Epictetus's Morals, &c. —*Todd's Deans of Canterbury.*

STANHOPE (James earl of), a celebrated English nobleman, was descended from an ancient family of that name in Nottinghamshire, and was born in 1673. He entered early into the army, and distinguished himself with so much bravery at the siege of Namur in 1695 that king William gave him a company and the rank of colonel. In 1705 he served as a brigadier-general under the earl of Peterborough at the siege of Barcelona. He afterwards contributed to the victories of Almanza and Saragossa, but being intrusted with the defence of Briheuga he was obliged to surrender it after a gallant resistance to the duke de Vendome. George I. appointed him secretary of state, and in 1714 sent him ambassador to Vienna. In 1717 he was appointed first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, and afterwards created a peer. He died in 1721.—*English Peerage.*

STANHOPE (Philip Dormer), earl of Chesterfield, was born in 1694. He received his education at Trinity hall, Cambridge, after which he went abroad, and on his return to England became member of the house of commons. On the death of his father in 1726 he succeeded to the title, and became a particular favourite of George II., who made him high steward of the household and knight of the garter. In 1745 he was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, from whence he returned in 1748. He died in 1773. His lordship was a man of brilliant accomplishments, but tainted with vanity and infidelity. He wrote some papers in the World, and several poetical pieces, but he is principally known as the author of Letters to his Son, published with his other works, in 2 vols. 4to. and 3 vols. 8vo.—*Life prefixed to his works.*

STANISLAUS I. (Leozinski), king of Po-

land, was the ſon of the grand treaſurer of that kingdom, and born in 1677. In 1704 he was deputed by the aſſembly at Warſaw to Charles XII. of Sweden, who had juſt conquered Poland. That monarch cauſed him to be crowned king at Warſaw in 1705, but when Charles was defeated in 1709 Staniſlaus was obliged to leave his kingdom. On the death of Auguſtus in 1733 he returned in hopes of being acknowleged, but the power of the emperor of Germany and the empreſs of Ruſſia prevailed againſt him, and he was obliged again to fly. He died in conſequence of his night gown taking fire in 1766. He was the author of different pieces printed in 4 vols. 8vo. under the title of The Works of a Beneficent Philoſopher.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS PONIATOWSKY, king of Poland, was the ſon of a gentleman in Lithuania, and born in 1732. After receiving a liberal education he went on his travels and reſided a conſiderable time in England, where he became intimate with ſir Charles Hanbury Williams, whom he accompanied in his embaſſy to Peterſburg. At this court the elegance of his perſon and accompliſhments recommended him to the favour of the grand ducheſs, afterwards Catharine II., which gave ſuch offence to the empreſs Elizabeth that ſhe complained to Auguſtus III. king of Poland, by whom he was recalled. On the death of that monarch in 1763 Catharine interpoſed her influence ſo effectually in behalf of her favourite that he was elected king of Poland, to the great diſlike of the nobility of that kingdom. He began his reign with moderation, but having given his ſanction to the meaſure of allowing the *diſſidents* or proteſtants a ſhare in the legiſlature, he incurred the hatred of the catholics, who conſpired againſt him, and he was carried off from Warſaw in 1771 by forty perſons in diſguiſe. On the road the party loſt their way, and the king being left alone with a ſingle ſoldier, the man was prevailed upon to conduct him back ſafe to his palace. In 1787 he had an interview with Catharine, and accompanied her in a tour on the borders of Perſia. But in 1791 her armies and thoſe of Pruſſia entered Poland, and made themſelves maſters of Wilna and Warſaw. Staniſlaus was forced to reſign his crown, and Poland was divided between Ruſſia, Auſtria, and Pruſſia. The unfortunate monarch retired firſt to Grodno, from whence he was called to Peterſburg, where he died in 1798.—*Tooke's Hiſt. of Catharine.*

STANLEY (Thomas), a learned writer, was the ſon of ſir Thomas Stanley, knight, author of two volumes of poems, and born in Hertfordſhire in 1644. He received his education at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and then went on his travels. After his return he entered of the Middle Temple, but did not follow the law. He died in 1678. His works are, 1. the Hiſtory of Philoſophy and Lives of Philoſophers, folio. This has been tranſlated into Latin and French. 2. An edition of Ælian's Various Hiſtory, 8vo.; 3. an edition of Æſchylus, with a Latin Verſion, fol.—*Gen. Dict.*

STANLEY (John), an eminent muſician, was born in London in 1713. He became blind at the age of two years, and at ſeven he began to learn muſic, in which he made ſuch a proficiency that he was placed under Dr. Green, and at the early age of eleven he obtained the place of organiſt of Allhallows, Bread-ſtreet. In 1723 he was choſen organiſt of St. Andrew, Holborn, and in 1734 was elected by the benchers of the Temple their organiſt. In 1779, he was appointed maſter of the king's band of muſicians. He died in 1786. His compoſitions are in the firſt ſtyle of taſte and judgment.—*Europ. Mag.*

STANNINA (Gerard), an hiſtorical painter, was born at Florence in 1354. He was the diſciple of Venetiano, and employed by the king of Spain. He died in 1403.—*Pilk.*

STANYHURST (Richard), a Roman catholic divine, was born at Dublin in 1545, and educated at Univerſity college, Oxford, after which he went abroad, and entered into orders, and became chaplain to the archduke Albert, governor of the Low Countries. He died at Bruſſels in 1618. He wrote, 1. De Rebus in Hibernia geſtis; 2. Vita St. Patricii; 3. Harmonia ſeu Catena dialectica in Porphyrium; 4. Tranſlation of the four firſt Books of the Æneis into Engliſh. He was uncle to archbiſhop Uſher.—*Wood.*

STAPLEDON (Walter), an Engliſh prelate, was a native of Devonſhire, and bred at Oxford, after which his merits recommended him to the court, and he was made biſhop of Exeter and treaſurer of England. He founded Exeter college, Oxford, and was beheaded by the inſurgents of London at the Croſs, in Cheapſide, in 1326.—*Prince.*

STAPLETON (Thomas), an Engliſh divine of the Roman church, was born at Henfield, in Suſſex, and educated at New college, Oxford. In the reign of Mary he obtained a canonry in Chicheſter cathedral, but in that of Elizabeth he went abroad and ſettled at Louvain, where he was appointed profeſſor in divinity, and dean of Hilverbeck. He died in 1598. His works were publiſhed at Paris in 4 vols. folio, in 1620.—*Wood.*

STAPYLTON (ſir Robert), a poet, was born at Carleton, in Yorkſhire, of a catholic family. After his return from Douay he turned proteſtant, and became gentleman uſher to the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. He received the honour of knighthood from Charles I., and was with him at the battle of Edgehill. After the reſtoration his ſervices were rewarded. He died in 1669. He publiſhed a tranſlation of Juvenal, and ſome Plays.—*Ibid.*

STATIRA, daughter of Darius Codomanus, was taken by Alexander the Great after the battle of Iſſus, and became the wife of that

conqueror, on whose decease she was put to death by Roxana, B. C. 323.—*Plutarch.*

STATIUS (Publius Papinius), a Latin poet, was a native of Naples, and lived at Rome in the reign of Domitian, whose favour he obtained by flattery. He died about A.D. 100. There remain of Statius two heroic poems, Thebais in 12 books, and the Achilles. The best editions of them are that of Barthius, 3 vols. 4to. 1664; that of Leyden, 8vo. 1671; and the Delphin, 1685, 2 vols. 4to.—*Biog. Classica.*

STAVELEY (Thomas), a learned lawyer and antiquary, was born at Cassington, in Leicestershire, and educated at Peter-house, Cambridge, after which he entered of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. He was the author of the Romish Horse-Leech, or a Discovery of the enormous Exactions of the Court of Rome, 8vo. and of the History of Churches, 8vo. This last is a curious book, and was reprinted by Davies. The author died in 1683.—*Gen. Dict.*

STAUNTON (sir George Leonard), was born in Galway, in Ireland. He studied medicine at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree; after which he settled in London, and translated some of the Medical Essays of Dr. Storck of Vienna. About 1762 he went to Grenada, where he acquired a good fortune. He also became secretary to lord Macartney, governor of the island, and having studied the law he discharged the office of attorney-general. On the capture of Grenada by the French he returned to England, and when lord Macartney was appointed governor of Madras he accompanied him as secretary, in which capacity he displayed great abilities in the treaty with Tippoo Sultaun. On his return to England he received a pension from the India company, besides which he was created a baronet, and received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the university of Oxford. When lord Macartney went out ambassador to China he was accompanied by sir George as secretary of legation. Of this voyage he published an elaborate and highly interesting account in 2 vols. 4to. and 3 vols. 8vo. Sir George died in London in 1801.—*Monthly Mag. Pub. Characters, vol. i.*

STEBBING (Henry), a learned English divine. He distinguished himself in the Bangorian controversy against Hoadley, and afterwards attacked Warburton's Divine Legation. He had also a dispute with Dr. James Foster on the subject of heresy. Dr. Stebbing became chancellor of the diocese of Salisbury, and died in 1763. His other works are Sermons on Practical Christianity, 2 vols.; Sermons at Boyle's Lecture, 8vo.; Collection of Tracts, 8vo.—*Mortimer.*

STEDMAN (John Gabriel), was born in Scotland in 1745. He was the author of an interesting "Narrative of an Expedition against the revolted Negroes of Surinam," in 2 vols. 4to., being an account of military transactions in which he was himself concerned. He died at Tiverton, in Devonshire, in 1797.—*Gent. Mag.*

STEELE (sir Richard), a celebrated writer, was a native of Dublin, where his father, who was a barrister, acted in the capacity of secretary to the duke of Ormond. Our author received his education at the Charter-house, in London, after which he obtained an ensigncy in the guards, and while in that service wrote a little book called "the Christian Hero," which he dedicated to lord Cutts, who appointed him his secretary, and procured him a captain's commission in the fusileers. In 1702 he commenced dramatic writer, in his comedy of the "Funeral, or Grief à la Mode," which had great success. This play was followed by the Tender Husband, and the Lying Lovers; but his best performance in this line was the Conscious Lovers, acted in 1722. In 1709 he began The Tatler, a periodical paper, under the name of Isaac Bickerstaff, and in which he had the able assistance of Addison, as he also had in the Spectator and Guardian: the first commenced in 1711 and the last in 1713. His reputation as a writer procured him the place of commissioner of the stamp office, which he resigned on being chosen member for Stockbridge, but was expelled the house soon after for writing a paper called the Englishman and the Crisis. On the accession of George I. he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed surveyor of the stables at Hampton-court and governor of the royal company of comedians. He was also returned to parliament for Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, and made one of the commissioners of the forfeited estates in Scotland. He died at Llangunnor, in Caermarthenshire, in 1729. Sir Richard was a gay thoughtless character, and frequently embarrassed in difficulties from which he was extricated by Addison and other friends.—*Biog. Brit.*

STEEN (John), a painter, was born at Leyden in 1636. He was the disciple of Brouwer and Van Goyen, and painted burlesque subjects with admirable humour. He died in 1689.—*Houbraken.*

STEENWICK (Henry), a Flemish painter, was born in 1550. He was the pupil of John de Vries; and excelled in painting architectural subjects, or the insides of churches and gothic buildings. He died in 1603. His son was a good painter of portraits, and died at London in 1640.—*De Piles.*

STEEVENS (George), an ingenious gentleman, was born in London, and educated at Kingston school, and afterwards at King's college, Cambridge. In 1766 he published twenty of the Plays of Shakespeare, with notes, 4 vols. 8vo. This work produced an intimacy between Mr. Steevens and Dr. Johnson, the result of which was a union of their labours as commentators on Shakespeare. Their united edition appeared in 1773, in 10 vols. 8vo. Twenty years afterwards Mr. Steevens published a still more elegant and accurate edition of the great English

dramatiſt, in 15 vols. 8vo. He alſo reviſed the proofs of Boydell's magnificent text of Shakeſpeare. Mr. Steevens had a noble library, and a fine collection of pictures and prints. He died at Hampſtead in 1800.—*Gent. Mag.*

Stefaneschi (John Baptiſt), an hiſtorical painter, was born at Florence in 1582. He painted ſacred ſubjects in miniature for the grand duke of Tuſcany, and died in 1659.—*Pilkington.*

Stella (James), a painter, was born at Lyons in 1596, and died at Paris in 1647. He was employed firſt by Coſmo de Medicis, grand duke of Florence, and afterwards by Louis XIII., king of France, who honoured him with the order of St. Michael, and a penſion. His pictures are moſtly paſtoral ſubjects, and the ſports of children. His brother Francis was a good artiſt, but did not equal James. He died in 1661.—*Ibid.*

Stellini (James), an Italian eccleſiaſtic, was born at Forly in 1699, and died a profeſſor at Padua in 1770. His works, which are wholly on ethics, were printed in Latin at Padua in 1778, 4 vols. 4to.

Steno (Nicholas), an anatomiſt, was born at Copenhagen in 1638. He ſtudied under Bartholin, and afterwards travelled into Germany, France, Holland, and Italy. Ferdinand II., grand duke of Tuſcany, appointed him his principal phyſician, and in 1669 he renounced the proteſtant religion. He alſo became tutor to the young prince Coſmo, and embracing the eccleſiaſtical ſtate was made a biſhop by the pope, who ſent him with the title of vicar-apoſtolic to Germany. He died in 1686. An account of his Anatomical Obſervations and Diſcoveries was printed at Leyden in 1680, 12mo. His other works are, Elementorum Myologiæ Specimen; Diſcourſe on the Anatomy of the Brain, in Latin, 12mo.—*Haller Bibl. Anat.*

Stephen (St.), the firſt martyr of Chriſtianity, was one of the ſeventy deacons, and had been the diſciple of Gamaliel. He was ſtoned to death by the Jews, A.D. 33, on a pretended charge of blaſphemy.—*Acts of the Apoſt.*

Stephen *of Byzantium*, a grammarian and lexicographer of the 6th century, who wrote a Geographical Dictionary, of which there remains a bad abridgment, made by Hermolaus in the reign of Juſtinian. This was printed at Leyden in Greek and Latin, in 1694, folio.—*Moreri.*

Stephen, king of England, was born in 1105, and crowned in 1135. He was the third ſon of Stephen, earl of Blois, by Adela, daughter of William the conqueror. Maud, daughter of Henry I. and wife of Henry IV. emperor of Germany, was the legitimate heir to the throne, but Stephen taking advantage of her abſence, obtained poſſeſſion of it. In 1139 Maud landed in England, and in 1141 took Stephen priſoner at the battle of Lincoln; but he was exchanged the ſame year for Robert, earl of Glouceſter, illegitimate brother to the empreſs. Maud, after many unſucceſsful engagements, quitted the kingdom in 1147, and two years afterwards her ſon Henry, by Jeffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, claimed the crown, but in 1153 a peace was concluded between the rivals, by which it was ſettled that Stephen ſhould enjoy the crown for his life, and that Henry ſhould be his ſucceſſor. Stephen died the year following, aged 50.—*Rapin.*

Stephen (St.), king of Hungary, ſucceeded his father Geiſa in 947, and died at Buda in 1038. He reformed the manners of his ſubjects, enacted excellent laws, and introduced Chriſtianity among them. His queen Giſela aided him in all his good works.—*Moreri.*

Stephen I. pope aſcended the pontifical chair after Lucius in 253. He had a difference with St. Cyprian and Firmilian about rebaptizing repenting heretics, which practice the pope condemned. He died a martyr in the reign of Valerian in 257.—*Platina.*

Stephen II. was a native of Rome, and elected pope in 752. Aſtolphus, king of the Lombards, having menaced the city of Rome, Stephen implored the aid of Conſtantine Copronymus, emperor of the eaſt, but he being engaged in a war, recommended his cauſe to Pepin, king of France, who marched into Italy, and deprived Aſtolphus of the exarchate of Ravenna and ſeveral cities, which he gave to the pope, and thus laid the foundation of the temporal ſovereignty of the church of Rome. Stephen died in 757. There were ſome other popes of this name, but not worth recording.—*Ibid.*

Stephens (Henry), the father of the celebrated family of printers, was born at Paris, and died at Lyons in 1520. He printed ſeveral books, the moſt remarkable of which was a Pſalter, in five columns, publiſhed in 1509. His widow married Simon de Colinæus, the celebrated printer, who carried on the buſineſs till his death in 1547.

Stephens (Robert), ſon of the above, was born at Paris in 1503. He received a learned education, and conducted the concern with Colinæus. In 1539 he was appointed printer to the king, on whoſe death he retired to Geneva, where he died in 1559. He had given offence to the Sorbonne, by printing a Latin Bible with the notes of Calvin, and therefore did not conclude himſelf ſafe in France. He was ſo exact in printing the works which iſſued from his preſs, as to expoſe the ſheets in public for examination, offering rewards for the detection of errors. His Hebrew Bible, 8 vols. in 16mo. 1544; and his Greek Teſtament, 1546, 2 vols. 16mo, are very ſcarce and valuable. The laſt is commonly called *O Miriſicam*, from the firſt words of the preface. Stephens compiled a great work, entitled, *Theſaurus Linguæ Latinæ*, 4 vols. folio, and he wrote an Apology in Latin for his Bible which had been cenſured by the Sorbonne. His brother *Charles* ſtudied medicine, and took his doctor's degree in that

hitect, who erected a great number of bridges. culty. He accompanied Lazarus de Baif n his embaſſy into Germany; but he con- nued the family profeſſion, and became rinter to the king. He died in 1564. He rinted, 1 De Re Ruſtica, 2 vols. 4to.; 2. e Vaſculis, 8vo.; 3. An Hiſtorical, Geo- raphical, and Poetical Dictionary, &c.

STEPHENS (Henry), the moſt learned of his ingenious family, was the ſon of Robert, nd born at Paris in 1528. He was account- d the beſt Grecian of his time, and he pub- iſhed beautiful and correct editions of the eſt Greek writers. He alſo compiled a heſaurus of the Greek language, 4 vols. fo- o, the printing of which proved his ruin by is aſſiſtant Scapula's publiſhing an abridg- ment of it. Stephens having written a ſatire gainſt the monks, was obliged to fly from aris. He died in a hoſpital at Lyons in 598. Beſides the above works he was the uthor of a Verſion of Anacreon, in Latin erſe; Corrections of Cicero; De Origine mendorum; Juris civilis fontes et rivi; Apology for Herodotus, 3 vols. 8vo. &c. His ſon, Paul Stephens, carried on the print- ng buſineſs at Geneva, where he died in 627, leaving a ſon, Anthony, who was the aſt printer of his name. He turned Roman atholic, and went to Paris, where he became rinter to the king; but managing his affairs ill, he was reduced to poverty, and died in a oſpital in 1674, aged 80.—*Hiſt. of the family f Stephens, by Maittaire.*

STEPHENS (John), an Engliſh gentleman f talents. He received his education at Douay, and being zealouſly attached to the houſe of Stuart, followed king James, and had captain's commiſſion when that prince in- aded Ireland. He afterwards ſettled in Lon- on, and publiſhed ſome works, the principal of which are, a Continuation of Dugdale's Monaſticon; and a Dictionary, Engliſh and Spaniſh, folio. He died in 1726.—*Gen. Dict.*

STEPHENS (Robert), a learned antiquary, was born at Eaſtington, in Glouceſterſhire. He was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, in 1631, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. He died in 1732. He publiſhed lord Bacon's Letters, with curious notes.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

STEPNEY (George), an Engliſh poet and ſtateſman, was born in Weſtminſter in 1663. He received his education at Weſtminſter ſchool, and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he contracted a friendſhip with Charles Montague, afterwards earl of Halifax, by which means he was employed on ſeveral embaſſies, and laſtly appointed a commiſſion- er of trade. He died in 1707. He tranſlat- ed part of Juvenal, and wrote ſome poetical pieces of moderate merit.—*Johnſon's Poets.*

STERNE (Laurence), was born at Clon- mell, in Ireland, in 1713. He received his education at Halifax, in Yorkſhire, from whence he was ſent to Jeſus college, Cam- bridge, and having taken his degrees entered into orders. His uncle, Dr. Jacques Sterne, prebendary of Durham, procured him the living of Sutton, and about 1741 a prebend in York cathedral. He afterwards obtained the rectory of Stillington in the ſame county. He died of a decline at London in 1768, and was buried in the church-yard belonging to St. George, Hanover-ſquare. He is known as the author of a ſtrange kind of romance called Triſtram Shandy; a Sentimental Jour- ney in France; Sermons under the name of Yorick, and Letters. There are ſome pathe- tic tales in his works, and a conſiderable por- tion of eccentricity and obſcenity. Dr. Fer- riar has produced a great number of plagi- ariſms by this author, from Burton's Anato- my of Melancholy, biſhop Hall's works, and other old books.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

STERNHOLD (Thomas), an Engliſh poet, was born in Hampſhire, and educated firſt at Wincheſter ſchool, and next at Oxford. He became groom of the robes to Henry VIII. who at his death bequeathed him one hun- dred marks. He continued in the ſame of- fice under Edward VI. and was in ſome eſteem at court for his poetical abilities. He turn- ed into Engliſh metre fifty-one of David's Pſalms, the remainder were done by Hop- kins, Norton, and others. Though never received by authority, they continued to be univerſally ſung in churches, till ſuperſeded by the verſion of Tate and Brady. Stern- hold died in 1549.—*Wood.*

STESICHORUS, was a native of Himera, in Sicily. His name was originally Tyſias, which he changed to Steſichorus, on account of his being the firſt who taught the chorus to dance to the lyre. He was a man of the firſt rank among his fellow-citizens; and was diſtinguiſhed as a ſtateſman. He died at Catana, in Sicily, aged 80.

STEUART (ſir James), a Scotch baronet and political writer, who was born in 1713, and died in 1789. He publiſhed a work en- titled, Apologie du Sentimens de Monſ. le Chevalier Newton ſur l'ancienne Chrono- logie; and another on Political Economy, 2 vols. 4to. This laſt is a performance of profound and curious enquiry; and contains much valuable information, but written in a perplexed and tedious ſtyle.—*Life prefixed to the laſt mentioned work.*

STEVENS (George Alexander), a dramatic writer and performer, was born in London, and bred to a mechanical buſineſs, which he quitted for the ſtage, but his acting was very indifferent. At length he compoſed a ſtrange medley of humour and ribaldry, called a Lecture on Heads, which produced him a ſum ſufficient for the remainder of his life. Af- ter travelling over the three kingdoms and America, he diſpoſed of his lectures to Lee Lewes, and died a lunatic in 1784. He wrote ſome farces, ſongs, a novel called Tom Fool, 2 vols. 12mo.; and the Dramatic Hiſtory of Maſter Edward. This laſt was intended to ridicule his old friend Shuter.—*Europ. Mag. vol. vi.*

STEVENS (Alexander), an Engliſh ar-

That over the Liffey, in Dublin, the locks on the grand canal in Ireland, and the aqueduct over the Lune at Lancaſter, are monuments of his ſkill. He died at an advanced age in 1796.—*Gent. Mag.*

STEVENS (William Bagſhaw), a divine and poet, was born at Abingdon about 1755, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowſhip and took his degree of D. D. He was at firſt uſher and afterwards maſter of Repton ſchool in Derbyſhire; and he alſo obtained the rectory of Seckindon, in Warwickſhire, with the vicarage of Kingſbury. He died in 1800. Dr. Stevens publiſhed a poem in blank verſe, entitled, Retirement, 1782, 4to.; Indian Odes, 4to.; Idylls in the Topographer, and ſome pieces in the Gentleman's Magazine.

STEVERS (Palamedes), an eminent painter, was born at London in 1607, but his father was a Fleming. He ſtudied painting at Delft, and acquired great excellence in the repreſentation of battles and encampments. He died in 1638. His brother Anthony was a good painter of converſations and portraits. He died in 1680.—*Vertue.*

STEVIN (Simon), or *Stevinus*, a mathematician of Bruges, who died in 1633. He was maſter of mathematics to prince Maurice of Naſſau, and inſpector of the dykes in Holland. He was the inventor of the ſailing chariots made uſe of in that country. He wrote ſeveral mathematical books in Dutch, which were tranſlated into Latin by Snellius, in 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

STEWART (Matthew), an eminent mathematician, was born at Rothſay, in the iſle of Bute, in 1717. After receiving an education under his father, who was miniſter of that pariſh, he was ſent to Glaſgow, where he became ſtudent of divinity. He afterwards ſtudied mathematics at Edinburgh under Maclaurin, whom he ſucceeded in his profeſſorſhip; on which occaſion he publiſhed his General Theorems. In 1761 appeared his Tracts, Phyſical and Mathematical, in which he propoſed to deduce a theory of the moon, and to determine the ſun's diſtance from the earth. He was alſo the author of a Treatiſe on the Sun's Diſtance, and one entitled "Propoſitiones more veterum demonſtratæ." He died in 1785.—*Encyclop. Brit.*

STIFELIUS (Michael), a proteſtant divine and mathematician, was born at Eſtingen, in Germany. He publiſhed in his native language a Treatiſe on Algebra, and another on the Calendar. He died at Jena in 1567, aged 58.—*Moreri.*

STILLINGFLEET (Edward), a learned prelate, was born at Cranbourn, in Dorſetſhire, in 1635. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he was choſen fellow in 1653. In 1657 he was preſented to the rectory of Sutton, by his friend ſir Roger Burgoyne, to whom he dedicated, in 1662, his great work, entitled, "Origines Sacræ, or a Rational Account of the Grounds of Natural and Revealed Religion," 4to. It was afterwards publiſhed in folio, and has ſince appeared from the Oxford preſs, in 2 vols. 8vo. He was ſoon after choſen preacher of the Rolls chapel, and in 1665 was preſented to the rectory of St Andrew's, Holborn. In 1670 he was made canon-reſidentiary of St. Paul's, and on the promotion of Dr. Sancroft ſucceeded him in the deanry of that cathedral. He wrote and preached with great ability againſt popery in the reign of James II. and in 1689 was made biſhop of Worceſter. He died in 1699. He was a man of profound learning, a cloſe and energetic writer, and an excellent divine. All his works have been collected in 6 vols. folio.—*Wood. Gen. Dict.*

STILLINGFLEET (Benjamin), a naturaliſt and poet, was grandſon of the preceding, and educated at Norwich ſchool, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. He afterwards travelled into Italy, and on his return to England obtained the place of barrack maſter at Kenſington. He died in 1771, aged 69. Mr. Stillingfleet wrote, 1. The Calendar of Flora, 1761; 2. Miſcellaneous Travels, 8vo.; 3. The Principles and Powers of Harmony, 4to.; 4. Poems in Dodſley's Collection, &c.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

STOBÆUS (John), a Greek author of the fifth century. He made a collection of extracts from antient poets and philoſophers; which was publiſhed at Paris in 1623, 4to. and tranſlated into Latin by Conrad Geſner, in folio, Geneva, 1608.—*Moreri.*

STOCK (Chriſtian), a learned German, was born at Camburg in 1672. He became a profeſſor at Jena, where he died in 1733. His works are, 1. Diſputationes de pœnis Hebræorum capitalibus; 2. Clavis Linguæ Sanctæ veteris Teſtamentis; 3. Clavis Linguæ Sanctæ Novi Teſtamenti.—*Ibid.*

STOCKADE (Nicholas de Helt), a painter, was born at Nimeguen in 1614. He ſtudied under Ryccaert, and painted hiſtorical ſubjects and portraits in a good taſte.—*Houbraken.*

STOFLER (John), a mathematician, was born in Swabia in 1452. He was profeſſor at Tubingen, where he was greatly reſpected for ſome years, but at laſt loſt his reputation by foretelling a deluge to happen in 1524, and which ſpread a terror over all Europe. He wrote ſeveral books on mathematics and aſtrology, and died in 1531.—*Moreri.*

STONE (Nicholas), an eminent ſtatuary in the reigns of James and Charles I. He executed a number of monuments, the moſt conſiderable of which is one of the Bedford family, for which he received 1120l. He was employed as maſter maſon in building the Banqueting-houſe, Whitehall. The great gate and front of St. Mary's, Oxford, were alſo built by him. He died in 1647, aged 61. His ſons, Nicholas and Henry, were excellent ſtatuaries. The latter was alſo a good painter, and copied ſome fine pictures after

ndyck. He died in 1653.—*Granger.*
rtue.

STONE (Edmund), an eminent mathema-
ian, was a native of Scotland. His father
as gardener to the duke of Argyle, and
mund's education was of courſe confined
thin very narrow limits. His own ap-
ication, however, made up the deficiency,
d at the age of eighteen, with no other
ſiſtance than a little received from the duke's
tler, he made himſelf maſter of arithme-
, algebra, and geometry. He afterwards
plied to the French and Latin languages,
which he made ſuch a progreſs as aſto-
hed the duke, who drew him from his
ſcurity and placed him in a reſpectable
uation. He died about 1750. He pub-
hed a Mathematical Dictionary; a Trea-
e on Fluxions; and ſome other works.

STONEHOUSE (ſir James), a pious phy-
ian and divine, was born at Tubney, near
bingdon, in Berkſhire, in 1716. He re-
ived his education firſt at Wincheſter
hool, and next at St. John's college, Ox-
rd. Having ſtudied medicine under Dr.
cholls, he went abroad, and on his return
ttled at Coventry, from whence he remov-
to Northampton, where he founded the
unty infirmary. After practiſing twenty
ars, he entered into orders, and obtained
e lectureſhip of All Saints, Briſtol, to
hich were afterwards added the livings of
reat and Little Cheverel, in Wiltſhire.
e was for ſeveral years of his life an infidel,
d even wrote a pamphlet againſt revealed
ligion, which reached three editions; but
reading Dr. Doddridge's Riſe and Progreſs
Religion, he was converted. He was a
oſt exemplary divine, and an eloquent
eacher. He ſucceeded to the title of baro-
t in 1791, and died at Briſtol in 1795.
e wrote Friendly Advice to a Patient, and
veral religious pamphlets. — *Stonehouſe's*
tters, publiſhed by Stedman, 1800, 12*mo*.

STORACE (Stephen), a favourite muſician
d compoſer for the Engliſh theatre. His
uſic in "The Haunted Tower," "Siege
Belgrade," "No Song no Supper," as
ell as ſeveral pieces compoſed for the Ita-
n opera, have been well received by the
blic. He was born in 1763, and died in
96.—*Gent. Mag.*

STORCK (Abraham), a Dutch painter,
ho died in 1708. He painted marine pieces,
d views of ſhipping in harbours, with great
mbers of figures, in an excellent ſtyle.
is brother was a good landſcape painter,
d drew ſeveral views on the Rhine.—*Hou-*
aken.

STOW (John), an eminent antiquary, was
rn in 1525. He is ſuppoſed to have been
ought up a taylor, which was his father's
ſineſs. About 1560 he began to collect
aterials for his Chronicle, in which he was
ſiſted by archbiſhop Parker. The firſt edi-
on of this book appeared in 1573, 8vo.
1598 he publiſhed his Survey of London,
o.; and in 1600 his Flores Hiſtoriarum,
or Annals of England, which is an enlarge-
ment of his Chronicle. He was reduced to
great poverty, and had two briefs from James
I. to collect charity for ſupport in his old
age. He died in 1604.—*Life prefixed to*
Strype's edition of his Survey.

STRABO, a philoſopher and hiſtorian of
antiquity, was born at Amaſia, a city of
Cappadocia, and flouriſhed in the reigns of
Auguſtus and Tiberius. He was educated
under Xenarchus, the peripatetic, but after-
wards he embraced the ſtoical opinions. Of
all his works only his Geography is extant,
the firſt edition of which is that of 1574,
folio; and the beſt by Xylander, Paris, 1620,
and of Amſterdam, 1707, 2 vols. folio.—
Voſſius.

STRADA (Famianus), a famous jeſuit,
who was a native of Rome, and died there in
1649, aged 78. He was profeſſor of the
belles-lettres a long time in his ſociety, and
wrote the Hiſtory of the Wars in the Low
Countries, folio; the Latin of which is re-
markable for its purity. He was alſo the
author of *Prolufiones Academicæ* —*Moreri.*

STRADA (John or Stradanus), a Flemiſh
painter, was born at Bruges in 1536, and
died at Florence in 1604. He painted hiſ-
torical ſubjects taken from the ſcriptures,
alſo hunting ſcenes.—*De Piles.*

STRAETEN (N. Vander), a Dutch paint-
er, was born in 1680. He travelled through
a great part of Europe, and was conſidered one
of the beſt landſcape painters of his time.
He led, however, a diſſipated life, and fell a
victim to his intemperance.—*Houbraken.*

STRAFFORD (earl of). See WENTWORTH.

STRAHAN (William), an eminent printer,
was born at Edinburgh in 1715. After ſerv-
ing his apprenticeſhip in his native city, he
came to London, where, by his application
and integrity, he raiſed himſelf to affluence.
In 1770 he purchaſed a ſhare of the patent
office of king's printer, and in 1775 was
elected member of parliament for Malmeſ-
bury, in Wiltſhire; but in the ſucceeding
parliament he was returned for Wotton Baſ-
ſet. At his death in 1785 he bequeathed
1000l. to the company of ſtationers; the in-
tereſt to be divided, in annuities of 5l each,
amongſt infirm old printers.—*Gent. Mag.*

STRAIGHT (John), reſtor of Findon, in
Suſſex, to which he was preſented by Mag-
dalen college, Oxford, of which ſociety he
was fellow. He was author of ſome poems
in Dodſley's Collection; and 2 vols. of his
Sermons were publiſhed after his death,
which happened about 1740.—*Gen. Biog.*
D.A.

STRANGE (ſir Robert), an eminent en-
graver, was born in one of the Orkney
iſlands, in 1721. He ſerved his time under
Mr. Cooper at Edinburgh, and in 1751 viſited
London, where he applied to hiſtorical en-
graving, in which he arrived at great excel-
lence. In 1760 he went to Italy, where he
was choſen a member of the academies of
Rome, Florence, and Bologna, and appointed

professor of the royal academy at Parma; and at Paris he was made a member of the royal academy of painting. In 1787 he received the honour of knighthood. He died in 1792.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

STRAUCHIUS (Giles), a German divine and mathematician, was born at Wittemberg in 1632. He studied at Leipsic, and afterwards became professor and doctor in divinity at his native place. He next accepted an invitation from Dantzic to be rector of the college and professor of theology; but owing to the disputes between the catholics and protestants he went for Hamburgh, but was arrested on the road by order of the elector of Brandenburg, for something said in his preaching. He at last recovered his liberty, and died in 1682. His principal works are, 1. Breviarium Chronologicum; this has been translated into English by Sault; Breviarium Historicum; Geographia Mathematica; Doctrina Astrorum Mathematica, &c. —*Moreri.*

STREATER (Robert), an English painter, was born in 1624. At the restoration he was made serjeant painter to the king. He died of the stone in 1680.—*Granger.*

STREEK (Jurian Van), a Dutch painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1632, and died in 1678. He excelled in painting portraits and still life. His son Henry was a good historical painter. He died in 1713, aged 54.—*Houbraken.*

STRIGELIUS (Victorinus), a protestant divine, was born at Kaufbier, in Suabia, in 1524. He was one of the first disciples of Luther, and taught divinity and logic at Leipsic, but having opposed some of the lutheran tenets, he was deposed and imprisoned. On recovering his liberty, he went to Heidelberg, where he obtained a professorship, and died in 1569. He wrote Notes on the Old and New Testament, and some other works.—*Moreri.*

STROBELBERGER (John Stephen), a physician, was born at Gratz in Styria, and took his doctor's degree in medicine at Montpellier in 1615. He became physician at the baths of Carlsbad, where he died in 1630. He wrote, 1. Galliæ Politica-Medica Descriptio, 12mo.; 2. Historia Montpelienſis, 12mo.—*Ibid.*

STRONG (Joseph), a singular genius, was a native of Carlisle, and though blind from his infancy he obtained a great skill in mechanics. When young, he constructed an organ for himself, and was a good performer on that instrument. He made all his own wearing apparel, and a number of curious mechanical figures and machines. He died at Carlisle in 1798.—*Monthly Mag.*

STROZZI (Titus and Hercules), two Latin poets of Ferrara, were father and son. Their poems, which were printed in 1 vol. 8vo. at Venice in 1513, consist of elegies and other pieces. Titus died about 1502, at the age of 80. Hercules was killed by a rival in 1506.—*Moreri.*

STROZZI (Cyriaco), a peripatetic philosopher, was born at Florence in 1504. He was successively professor of Greek and philosophy at Florence, Bologna, and Pisa. He died in 1565. He added two Books in Greek and Latin to Aristotle's Treatise de Republica. His sister, *Laurentia Strozzi*, became a nun, and died in 1591. She understood the Greek and Latin languages, and wrote hymns in Latin on the feasts of the church. —*Moreri.*

STROZZI (Julius), an Italian poet, who died about 1636. He wrote a poem on the origin of Venice, under the title of Venitia Ædificata, 1624, folio. There was another of this name, who died in 1654. He wrote Idyls and Sonnets.—*Tiraboschi.*

STRUENSEE (Count), a physician, who by his abilities and address gained the favour of the king of Denmark, and was ennobled and made minister of state. The young queen, Caroline Matilda, placed particular confidence in Struensee; whose ruin being determined on by the queen-mother, a party was formed, and he was arrested with his friend Brandt, and beheaded at Copenhagen in 1772. The queen was confined in a prison till demanded by the English court, on which she was delivered up and removed to Zell, in Hanover, where she died in 1776.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

STRUDEL (Peter), an historical painter, was born in the Tyrol in 1680. He resided at Vienna, where he adorned the churches and palaces with a number of fine pictures. He died in 1717.—*Pilkington.*

STRUTT (Joseph), an English antiquary, who died in 1787. He compiled a Dictionary of Engravers, 4to.; and an Historical Treatise on the Manners and Customs of the Antient Inhabitants of England, 2 vols. 4to. —*Gent. Mag.*

STRUVIUS (George Adam), a learned German, was born at Magdeburg in 1619. He became professor of jurisprudence at Jena, and counsellor to the duke of Saxony. He died in 1692. The principal of his works is his Syntagma Juris Civilis.—*Moreri.*

STRUVIUS (Burcard Gotthelf), son of the preceding, was born at Weimar in 1671. He settled at Jena, where he followed the profession of his father, and died in 1738. His works are, 1. Antiquitatum Romanorum Syntagma, 4to.; 2. Bibliotheca Historica Selecta, 8vo.; 3. Syntagma Juris Publici, 4to.; 4. Syntagma Historiæ Germanicæ, 2 vols. fol.; 5. A History of Germany, in that language; 6. Historia Misnensis, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

STRUYS (John), a Dutch traveller, who went to Muscovy, Tartary, Persia, and the Indies, of which an account has been published in 4to. He died about 1680.—*Ibid.*

STRYPE (John), an English divine and historian, was born at London, and educated at Catherine hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. In 1669 he was presented to the rectory of Theydonboys, in

ſſex, which he reſigned the ſame year for he rectory of Low Layton. He was alſo ecturer of Hackney, where he died in 1737. He publiſhed the Lives of archbiſhops Cranmer, Parker, Grindal, and Whitgift, folio; iſhop Aylmer, ſir Thomas Smith, and ſir ohn Cheke, 8vo.; alſo Eccleſiaſtical Memorials, 3 vols.; and Annals of the Reformation, 4 vols. folio. He was the editor of ightfoot's works.—*Gen Dict.*

STUART (Arabella), ſee *Seymour*.

STUART (James), a celebrated architect, ommonly called *Athenian Stuart*, was born London in 1713. His mother was left a idow in poor circumſtances, with four ildren, of whom James was the eldeſt, ho when very young maintained the reſt of e family by painting fans. Having loſt s mother, and placed his brother and ſiſrs in good ſituations, he went to Italy, and rming an intimacy with Mr. Revett, the chitect, they went to Athens, where they ade a number of drawings of the remains of cient architecture. In 1762 the firſt voume appeared of The Antiquities of Athens, which 2 volumes more were added after e death of Stuart. This ingenious man, his return to England, was appointed ſurvor to Greenwich hoſpital. He died in 88.—*Europ. Mag.*

STUART (Gilbert), an hiſtorical writer, s born at Edinburgh in 1742. He received education at that univerſity, where his ther was profeſſor. At the age of little re than twenty he wrote a Diſſertation cerning the Antiquity of the Britiſh Conution; for which he was complimented h the degree of doctor of laws. His next k was A View of Society in Europe, . Being diſappointed of the profeſſorof law at Edinburgh, he removed to don, and became a writer in the Monthly iew. In 1774 he returned to Edinburgh, began a Magazine and Review, which d, and he again came to London, where ngaged in the Political Herald and the liſh Review. He died in 1786. His r works are, 1. Obſervations concerning Public Law and Conſtitutional Hiſtory cotland; 2. The Hiſtory of the Reformon in Scotland; 3. The Hiſtory of Scotfrom the Reformation to the Death of en Mary, whom he defends with ability ainſt Dr. Robertſon and others.—*Europ. Gent. Mag.*

STUBBE (Henry), an Engliſh phyſician, born in Lincolnſhire in 1631. He reed his education at Weſtminſter ſchool, whence he was elected to Chriſt church, d. In 1657 he was appointed underer of the Bodleian library, but was deed at the reſtoration for non-conformity, hich he ſettled at Stratford in Warwick-. He was a zealous defender of the telian philoſophy, and a bitter enemy royal ſociety, which brought him into ute with Mr. Glanville. He was ed near Bath in 1676, and was buried in the abbey church there by his old antagoniſt, who preached his funeral ſermon. His writings are numerous, but inſignificant and abuſive.—*Wood.*

STUBBS (George), an ingenious Engliſh writer, though but little known, was rector of Gunville, in Dorſetſhire. He wrote ſeveral papers in the Freethinker, 1718; a New Adventure of Telemachus, 8vo; and ſeveral other pieces in proſe and verſe.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

STUCKIUS (John William), a learned antiquary, was a native of Zurich, and died in 1607. He wrote an elaborate work on the Feſtivals of the Antients and their Sacrifices, folio; alſo a Commentary on Arrian; and a treatiſe, entitled Carolus Magnus redivivus, 4to.—*Melch. Adam. Vit. Theol.*

STUDLY (John), a poet in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He received his education firſt at Weſtminſter ſchool, and afterwards at Trinity college, Cambridge. He was killed in 1587 at the ſiege of Breda, where he had a command under prince Maurice. He tranſlated ſeveral of the tragedies of Seneca.—*Theat. Poet.*

STUKELY (William), a learned antiquary, was born at Holbeach, in Lincolnſhire, in 1687. He received his education at Benet college, Cambridge, where he ſtudied phyſic and botany. After taking his doctor's degree he ſettled at Boſton in Lincolnſhire, from whence he removed to London, and was choſen member of the royal ſociety, and alſo of the ſociety of antiquaries on its revival. In 1730 he entered into orders, and was preſented to the living of All Saints, Stamford, and in 1747 to the rectory of St. George, Queen-ſquare, London. He died in 1765. His principal works are, 1. Itinerarium Curioſum; or, An Account of the Antiquities and Curioſities in Great Britain, folio; 2. An Account of Stonehenge and Abury, folio; 3. Palæographia Sacra; or, Diſcourſes on the Monuments of Antiquity that relate to ſacred Hiſtory, 4to; 4. Palæographia Britannica, 4to; 5. Hiſtory of Carauſius, 2 vols. 4to.; Diſſertation on the Spleen, folio. He was called, on account of his knowlege of Britiſh antiquities, the Arch Druid.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

STUNICA (James Lopez), a Spaniſh divine of the univerſity of Alcala, who wrote againſt Eraſmus and againſt the notes of James le Fevre on St. Paul's Epiſtles. He publiſhed alſo an account of a journey from Alcala to Rome, entitled, Itinerarium, dum Compluto Romam profiſciceretur. He died at Naples in 1530.—*Nic. Antonio de Hiſp. Script.*

STURMIUS (James), a German ſtateſman, was born at Straſburg in 1489. He went ambaſſador to foreign countries, and was deputy to the diets of the empire. He contributed to the reformation of religion at Straſburg and to the erecting of a college, and he aſſiſted Sleidan in his Hiſtory of the Reformation. He died at Straſburg in 1553.—*Melch. Adam. in vit. Germ.*

Sturmius (John), was born near Cologne in 1507. He ſtudied at Liege, after which he ſet up a printing-preſs, and printed ſeveral Greek authors. In 1529 he viſited Paris, where he read lectures upon Greek and Latin authors, and alſo on logic. But being a proteſtant he was obliged to remove to Straſburg, where he became the firſt principal of the univerſity. He died in 1589. His principal works are, 1. Linguæ Latinæ reſolvendæ Ratio, 8vo.; 2. Excellent Notes on Ariſtotle's Rhetoric, and other authors.—*Ibid.*

Sturmius (John Chriſtopher), a mathematician, was born at Hippolſtein in 1635. He became profeſſor of philoſophy and mathematics at Altorf, where he died in 1703. He publiſhed, 1. a Tranſlation of Archimedes into German; 2. A Courſe of Mathematics, which has been tranſlated into Engliſh, in 3 vols. 8vo.; 3. Collegium Experimentale curioſum, 4to.; 4. Phyſica Electrica ſive hypothetica, 2 vols. 4to. 5. Phyſicæ conciliatricis conamina, 12mo.; 6. Prælectiones contra Aſtrologiæ divinitracis vanitatem, 2 vols. 4to —*Moreri.*

Sturmius (Leonard Chriſtopher), an architect, was born at Altorf in 1669, and died in 1719. He publiſhed a Complete Courſe of Architecture, 16 vols. Augſburg.—*Ibid.*

Stuvel (Erneſt), a painter of fruits and flowers, was born at Hamburg in 1567, and died in 1712.—*Pilkington.*

Suarez (Francis), a Spaniſh jeſuit, was born at Grenada in 1548. He was profeſſor of divinity at Alcala, Salamanca, and Rome, and laſtly at Coimbra in Portugal. He died at Liſbon in 1617. His Treatiſe on Laws has been highly eſteemed. All his works have been printed in 23 vols. folio. They have a great deal of learning, and much trifling ſophiſtry.—*Nic. Anton. Hiſp. Script.*

Subleyras (Peter), a French painter, was born in Languedoc in 1699, and died in 1759. He excelled in hiſtory and portrait. —*D'Argenville.*

Subtermans (Juſtus), a portrait and hiſtorical painter of Antwerp, who died in 1681, aged 84. There is a celebrated picture by him in the palace at Florence, repreſenting the homage of the Florentines to Ferdinand II.—*Pilkington.*

Suckling (ſir John), an Engliſh poet, was born at Witham, in Eſſex, in 1613. After receiving a liberal education he went abroad, and made a campaign under Guſtavus Adolphus. On his return to England he raiſed a troop of horſe for the king's ſervice, but they behaved ſo ill in the engagement with the Scots on the Engliſh borders as to haſten his end. He died in 1641. His works conſiſt of poems and letters; An Account of Religion by Reaſon; A Diſcourſe upon Occaſion, preſented to the earl of Dorſet; and four plays.—*Biog. Dram. Granger.*

Sue (John), an eminent French ſurgeon, was born at Cotte St. Pol. He ſtudied under Devaux at Paris; and learnt Latin at the age of forty-five, that he might be able to examine ſtudents in that language. He died in 1782. He wrote ſome Memoirs on medical ſubjects.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Sue (John Joſeph), brother of the preceding, was born in 1710, and died in 1792. He was the diſciple of the celebrated anatomiſt Verdier, whom he ſucceeded in his profeſſorſhip. He wrote an Abridgment of Anatomy, 2 vols. 12mo.; Treatiſe on Bandages, 12mo.; Elements of Surgery, 8vo.; Anthropolomia, or a Treatiſe on the Art of Injecting, Diſſecting, and Embalming, 8vo.; Oſteology, 2 vols. folio. This is a tranſlation of Monro's elegant work.—*Ibid.*

Suetonius (Caius Suetonius Tranquillus), an hiſtorian, was born at Rome. He was bred to the bar, and was the intimate friend of Pliny the younger, by whoſe means he was made tribune. Suetonius was afterwards ſecretary to the emperor Adrian. Of his works, his Lives of the firſt twelve Emperors, and part of his treatiſe concerning illuſtrous Grammarians, only have been preſerved. The beſt editions are that of Oudendorp, 2 vols. 8vo. L. Bat. 1751; and that of Erneſti, 8vo. Lipſ. 1775.—*Biog. Claſſica.*

Sueur (Nicholas le), or *Sudorius*, a counſellor, and afterwards preſident of the parliament of Paris, was aſſaſſinated by robbers in 1594, aged 55. He tranſlated Pindar with great fidelity and elegance into Latin, publiſhed at Paris in 1582, 8vo. and at Oxford in 1677, folio.—*Moreri.*

Sueur (Thomas le), a friar of the order of Minims, was born in Champagne in 1703. He taught theology, philoſophy, and mathematics, with great reputation at Rome, where he died in 1770. He formed a cloſe friendſhip with the father Jacquier, and theſe learned men publiſhed in conjunction a Commentary on Newton's Principia: a work on the Integral Calculus, 2 vols. 4to.; and Inſtitutiones Philoſophicæ, 5 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Sueur (Euſtache le), a French painter, was born at Paris in 1617, and ſtudied under Simon Vouet. His works are in a fine ſtyle, formed upon antiquity, and after the beſt maſters. He died in 1655.—*D'Argenville.*

Suger (the abbé), a miniſter of ſtate, and abbot of St. Dennis, in the 11th century. He was miniſter of foreign affairs as well as of war under *Louis le Gros*; and Louis VII. appointed him regent of the kingdom in his abſence. He was a man of great integrity and piety, and died at St. Dennis in 1152, aged 70.—*Moreri.*

Suicer (John Gaſpard), a learned divine, was born at Zurich in 1620. He became profeſſor of Greek and Hebrew at his native place, where he died in 1683. He compiled a great work entitled, Lexicon ſive Theſaurus Eccleſiaſticus Patrum Græcorum, 2 vols. folio. His ſon, *John Henry Suicer*, became profeſſor at Heidelberg, where

e died in 1705. He wrote several learned orks, particularly a Chronology of Switzerand in Latin.—*Ibid.*

SUIDAS, a Greek writer, who is supposed have flourished in the reign of Alexis mnenus. We have by him a Greek exicon, historical and geographical, which ntains much valuable information. The ist edition is that of Kuster, at Cambridge, 05, 3 vols. folio.

SULLY (Maximilian de Bethune, duke), was born at Rosni in 1559, of a noble mily. At an early age he became the mpanion of Henry of Navarre, afterwards enry IV. of France, whom he accompanied Paris, and fortunately escaped in the hor- massacre of St. Bartholomew by the kindss of the principal of the college of Burndy, who kept him concealed three days. e displayed great valour on many occasions, rticularly at the siege of Marmande, and e battles of Coutras, Arques, and Ivry. e also manifested equal abilities as a statesan. In 1586 he concluded a treaty with e Swiss; and by his persuasions Henry was duced to change his religion, for the purse of gaining the throne of France, though arguments could prevail upon Sully himf to turn Roman catholic. Being sent ambassador to the court of queen Elizabeth, he played uncommon talents amidst the deep- politicians in Europe. On her death he turned to France, where he obtained the ghest offices in the state. After the mur- r of the king, Sully retired from court. e died at his castle of Villebon in 1641. e his Memoirs written by himself; the st edition of which is that of Paris, 1745, vols. 4to.

SULPICIA, a Roman lady who lived in e reign of Domitian, and was called the oman Sappho. She wrote a satyrical poem ainst Domitian, printed in the Corpus Poerum of Maittaire.

SULPICIUS SEVERUS, an ecclesiastical storian, of the fifth century, was born of a ble family in Aquitaine, and distinguished mself by his eloquence and piety. He rote the Life of St. Martin of Tours; and abridgment of Ecclesiastical History, inted by Le Clerc in 1709, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

SULZER (John George), a philosophical riter, was born at Winterthurn, in the nton of Zurich, in 1720. He became profor of mathematics at Berlin, and member the royal academy in that city, where he d in 1779. His works are, Moral Conmplations on the Works of Nature; Treae on Education; Universal Theory of the ne Arts, 2 vols. 4to. &c.—*Nouv. Dict. ist.*

SUMOROKOF (Alexander), the father of e Russian stage, was born at Moscow in 27. His tragedy of Koref laid the foun- tion of the Russian theatre, and being per- rmed with applause before the empress, imated him to proceed in the dramatic ca- er, which he did with great success, and was appointed to the rank of brigadier, and director of the theatre. He also received a pension, was nominated counsellor of state, and knighted. He wrote several poems and some historical works. He died in 1777.—*Ibid.*

SURENHUSIUS (William), a German author of the eighteenth century, who was professor of Hebrew at Amsterdam, and distinguished himself by a fine edition of the *Mischna*, with the Commentaries of Maimonides and Bartenora, printed in 3 vols. folio, 1705.—*Ibid.*

SUTCLIFFE (Mathew), a learned English divine, and the founder of Chelsea college, was dean of Exeter, and died about 1610. He wrote a curious treatise on the Conformity of Popery and Mahometism, 4to. 1604; this work was anonymous. Under his name we have, 1. De vera Christi Ecclesia, 1600, 4to.; 2. De Purgatorio, 8vo.; 3. De Missa Papistica, 4to.—*Collier's Hist. Dict.*

SUTTON (Thomas), the founder of the Charter-house, was born in Lincolnshire, in 1532. He was educated at Eton college, and studied the law in Lincoln's-inn, but never followed that profession. Having made some valuable purchases in the bishopric of Durham, he discovered coal-mines there which produced him immense property. He also gained a large fortune by commerce and marriage. On the death of his wife, in 1602, he led a retired life; and having no issue he purchased the Charter-house, which he erected into a hospital and seminary of learning. He died at Hackney in 1611.—*Life of Sutton*, 8vo.

SUTTON (Samuel), a mechanic, was born at Alfretton, in Derbyshire. He served under the duke of Marlborough in queen Anne's wars, and afterwards kept a coffee-house in Aldersgate street. About 1704 he invented a method for extracting foul air from the wells of ships, by pipes communicating with the fire-places of the coppers. His plan, however, was superseded by Dr. Hales's invention of ventilators. Sutton died in 1752.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SUWARROFF (Alexander), a celebrated Russian general, was born of an antient family in 1730, and entered into the army at the age of twelve. After passing through the inferior stations he became a colonel in 1762. He displayed uncommon bravery when serving under Romanzoff against the Turks, and having slain several janissaries with his own hands, he put their heads into a sack, which he laid at the feet of his general. In 1783 he compelled the Tartars of Kuban and Budziack to submit and swear allegiance to the empress, for which he was named general in chief. In 1787 he defeated the Turkish fleet near Oczakow, which place was taken by storm. In 1789 he attacked the Turks with a very inferior force, and defeated them near the river Rimnisk, for which he was created a count of the Roman empire, and obtained the surname of

Rimniſki. By this victory he ſaved the prince of Saxe Cobourg and the imperial army. In the following year he ſtormed Iſmailow, wherein periſhed above thirty thouſand Turks who refuſed quarter. On this occaſion Suwarroff in his letter to prince Potemkin wrote only theſe words: "The Ruſſian colours wave on the ramparts of Iſmailow." Indeed he was always laconic in his diſpatches, obſerving that the pen was not a fit inſtrument for a ſoldier. In December 1791 peace was concluded, and Suwarroff was covered with honours. His talents were again called into action in the war of Poland, when he took Prague, where thirty thouſand Poles fell dead in the field of battle. This was followed by the fall of Warſaw and the partition of Poland. For this ſervice he was made field-marſhal, and obtained the grant of a large eſtate. When the emperor Paul entered into the war againſt France in 1799, Suwarroff had the command of the army, with which he marched into Italy, where he was oppoſed by Moreau. Overpowered by numbers, the Ruſſian hero effected perhaps the moſt brilliant retreat ever known over the heights of Swiſſerland, and entering Germany, marched to Ruſſia by order of his ſovereign. For his ſervice in this campaign he was created a prince by the title of Italiſky. But he was treated by Paul with great ingratitude, which is ſuppoſed to have deeply affected his ſpirits. He died at Peterſburg in 1800.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Suze (Henrietta counteſs de la), an ingenious French lady, was born at Paris in 1618. She was the daughter of the count de Coligni, ſon of the admiral of that name; and was married firſt to a noble Scotchman of the name of Hamilton, and afterwards to the count de la Suze, who uſed her very cruelly. She however obtained a divorce, but loſt the greateſt part of her fortune. She died in 1673. Her poems were printed with thoſe of Peliſſon and madame de Scudery, in 4 vols. 12mo —*Ibid.*

Swammerdam (John), a celebrated naturaliſt, was born at Amſterdam in 1637, and educated at Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree in medicine in 1667. He applied with great aſſiduity to the ſtudy of the human body, and of inſects. He invented a method of injecting the veſſels with a liquified matter which afterwards became ſolid; alſo a thermometer to aſcertain the degree of heat in animals. At the end of life he embraced the myſterious dogmas of madame Bourignon. He died in 1680. His works are, 1. Treatiſe on Reſpiration, 4to.; 2. De Fabrica Uteri Muliebris, 4to.; 3. General Hiſtory of Inſects, 2 vols. folio. They have been tranſlated into Engliſh.—*Moreri.*

Swanefeld (Herman), a Flemiſh painter, was born in 1620. He was the diſciple of Gerard Douw, and afterwards of Claude Lorraine, at Rome, where he led ſo retired a life as to be called the hermit of Italy. He died in 1680. His landſcapes are very beautiful and ſcarce.—*De Piles.*

Sweden. Of this country we have no certain account till 714, when it was converted to chriſtianity. In 1387, Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, was choſen queen of Sweden in the room of king Albert, who was conſidered as unfit to reign. In 1411, Eric, duke of Pomerania, ſucceeded to the three kingdoms, and Sweden remained ſubject to Denmark till 1523, when Guſtavus Vaſa reſtored the independence of his country. The monarchy became abſolute in 1772. See Gustavus—*Univ. Hiſt.*

Swedenborg (Emmanuel), was born at Stockholm in 1689. His father was a biſhop of the Lutheran perſuaſion, and preſident of the Swediſh churches. The ſubject of the preſent article went on his travels in 1710, and at his return to Sweden was appointed aſſeſſor of the metallic college, which office he held till 1747, and then reſigned it. He was ennobled in 1719. His ſcientific purſuits were highly honourable to him, and he publiſhed ſeveral excellent works, the principal of which was the Regnum Minerale, printed at Leipſic in 1734, 3 vols. folio. He alſo wrote a Treatiſe on the Poſition and Courſe of the Planets, and another on the Tides. At length he abſtracted himſelf from thoſe ſtudies, imagining "that he belonged to the Society of Angels, in which things ſpiritual and heavenly are the only ſubjects of diſcourſe and entertainment." Filled with this notion, he ſent into the world a number of myſtical books on the New Jeruſalem; on Heaven and Hell; Spiritual Influx; the White Horſe in the Revelations, &c. The baron died in London in 1772. His opinions obtained little notice in his lifetime, but ſince his death they have produced a ſect; and ſeveral conventicles have been erected in London and elſewhere, called New Jeruſalem Temples, in which the memory of Swedenborg is reſpected as that of a prophet. —*Europ. Mag.*

Swift (Jonathan), a celebrated divine, was born at Dublin, of Engliſh parents, in 1667. His father died a few months before the birth of this child, leaving his widow in narrow circumſtances. At the age of ſix years Jonathan was ſent to Kilkenny ſchool, from whence, in 1682, he was removed to the univerſity of Dublin, the expenſe of his education being defrayed by his uncle. While at college he paid more attention to books of hiſtory and poetry than logic and the claſſics, ſo that he was denied his degree on his firſt application, and obtained it with difficulty on the ſecond. On the death of his uncle, in 1688, he came to England, where he was hoſpitably entertained by ſir William Temple, who had married a relation of his mother's. During his reſidence with ſir William, who employed him in reviſing his works, he formed the reſolution of embracing the eccleſiaſtical life; and having taken his maſter's degree he was ordained, and ob-

ined the prebend of Kilroot, in the diocefe Connor, worth about one hundred pounds year. Being diſappointed of preferment in gland, he accompanied the earl of Berke-y, one of the lords juſtices of Ireland, as s chaplain and private ſecretary; but he as again diſappointed, and diſmiſſed with e livings of Laracor and Rathbeggin, and e rectory of Augher, inſtead of the deanry Derry, which had been promiſed him. e then ſettled at Laracor, where he rebuilt e parſonage houſe, repaired the church, d diſcharged his parochial duties in an ex-mplary manner. About this time he was ſited by Mrs. Johnſon, the celebrated Stella, hom he afterwards ſecretly married, but ould never own it, in conſequence of which e broke her heart. This amiable woman as the daughter of ſir William Temple's eward, and had an independent property left r by that gentleman. At the acceſſion of een Anne, Swift embarked in politics in pes of preferment in England, which he ain miſſed, and in 1713 was promoted to e deanry of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The ath of queen Anne cloſed all his proſpects, d completely embittered his temper. He as for ſome time very unpopular in Dublin, t came at laſt to be revered as an oracle. ne Wood projected a coinage of 180,000l. Iriſh halfpence, for which he obtained a tent. Swift immediately addreſſed a ſeries letters to the people, under the ſignature a Drapier, urging them not to receive this ſe coin; and ſo ſucceſsful was he that the tent was withdrawn. After the death of ella, in 1727, he led a very retired life, d waſted his time in literary trifles which re unworthy of public notice. In 1736 entirely loſt his memory, and almoſt to his ath he was ſecluded from the viſits of angers, as his paſſions ſtill continued to be tremely violent. He died in 1745, and as buried in the cathedral of St. Patrick. is ill-treatment of Stella having been men-oned, it is neceſſary to notice his conduct to e lady celebrated in his works under the ppellation of Vaneſſa. She was the daugh-r of Mr. Vanhomrigh, a Dutch merchant Dublin, and conceived a ſtrong inclination the dean, which he ſeems to have encou-ged; but when at laſt ſhe declared her mind, told her he was married, which had ſuch effect upon her that ſhe died a few weeks erwards. He left the greateſt part of his operty for the purpoſe of building a hoſpi-for lunatics at Dublin. The poetical eces of Swift are moſtly of the humourous nd, and ſome of them very coarſe and li-ntious. His proſe ſtyle is remarkably clear d forcible. The principal of his works , a ſatirical romance, called Gulliver's ravels; the allegory of a Tale of a Tub, which he ridicules popery and puritaniſm; d Political Tracts againſt the Whigs. All works have been collected into 22 vols. o.—*Life by Sheridan.*

SWIFT (Deane), a near relation of the above, publiſhed in 1755 "An Eſſay upon the Life, Writings, and Character, of Dr. Jonathan Swift;" and two volumes of his "Letters." He died at Worceſter in 1783. —*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SWINBURNE (Henry), a law writer, was born at York, and educated at Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in civil law, after which he became proctor to the archbiſhop and judge of the prerogative court at York, where he died in 1620. He wrote, Brief Treatiſe on Teſtaments and Laſt Wills, 4to.: Treatiſe of Spouſals, or Matrimonial Contracts, 4to.—*Wood.*

SWINDEN (Tobias), a divine of the church of England, who was vicar of Cuxton in Kent, and died about 1720. He wrote a curious book, entitled "An Enquiry into the Nature and Place of Hell, 8vo. 1714. In this work he endeavours to prove that the ſun is the real Tartarus; a ſecond edition, with an appendix, was publiſhed in 1727, at which time the author was dead. The book was tranſlated into French by Bion.

SWINNOCK (George), a non-conformiſt miniſter, was born at Maidſtone in Kent, and educated firſt at Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford, where he took his maſter's degree in arts. In 1662 he was deprived of the living of Great Kymbels, in Buckinghamſhire, for non-conformity. He died at Maidſtone in 1673. He wrote a uſeful book, called the Chriſtian Man's Calling, 3 vols. 4to.; Heaven and Hell Epitomized, 4to.; the Door of Salvation Opened, 8vo.; and ſome other works —*Calamy.*

SWINTON (John), a learned divine and antiquary, was born in 1703. He received his education at Wadham college, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of B. D. He was for ſome time chaplain to the Engliſh factory at Legkorn, and on his return to England ſettled at Oxford, where he was appointed keeper of the univerſity records. He died in 1767. Mr. Swinton had a concern in writing the Univerſal Hiſtory; and was the author of ſome ſermons and tracts on antiquarian ſubjects.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SWITZERLAND. The ancient inhabitants of this country were the Helvetii, who were ſubdued by Cæſar, B. C. 57. A. D. 395 it was conquered by the Alemani, a German nation who were expelled by Clovis, king of France, in 496. In 888 it became part of the kingdom of Burgundy, and was given by Rodolphus, the laſt king of that country, to Conrad II. emperor of Germany, in 1032, from which time it was a part of the empire; but in 1307 the inhabitants revolted and ſet up the republic of the thirteen cantons, who in 1315 made their league perpetual. In 1649 their liberty was confirmed by treaty. See TELL.—*Planta's Hiſt. of Switzerland.*

SYBRECHT (John), a landſcape painter, was a native of Antwerp. He drew ſeveral fine views on the banks of the Rhine, and ſome in Derbyſhire. He was invited to England by the duke of Buckingham, and

died here in 1703, aged 73.—*Walpole. Granger.*

SYDENHAM (Thomas), an eminent phyſician, was born at Woodford, in Dorſetſhire, in 1624. In 1642 he entered of Magdalen hall, Oxford, but left that place when it became a garriſon for Charles I. He afterwards returned to the univerſity, and after taking his doctor's degree ſettled in Weſtminſter, and became the moſt noted phyſician of his time. He died in 1689. Dr. Sydenham guided his practice by experience, and rejected theory. He was the firſt who introduced the cool regimen in the ſmall pox; and his writings on conſumption, fevers, and nervous diſeaſes, though brief, are univerſally eſteemed. The beſt edition is that of Swan, in one volume 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

SYDENHAM (Flower), a learned critic, was born in 1710, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1734, after which he ſettled in London. He tranſlated ſome of the works of Plato into Engliſh; and was diſtinguiſhed as much by his modeſty and the gentleneſs of his manners, as his erudition. He died under arreſt for a trifling debt due to a victualler in 1788, and this circumſtance gave riſe to that excellent inſtitution the literary fund for the benefit of authors in diſtreſs —*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SYLBURGIUS (Frederic), a learned German, was born at Marpurg in 1546, and died in 1596 He had a concern in compiling the Greek Theſaurus of Stephens, and wrote ſome poems in that language. His Greek Grammar and Etymologicon Magnum, folio, 1594, are highly eſteemed.—*Melch. Adam.*

SYLLA (Lucius Cornelius), a famous Roman, was born of a reduced but noble family. In his younger years he was maintained by the courtezan Nicopolis, who left him her fortune. He entered the army under Marius, and accompanied him to Numidia as quæſtor: but his military talents exciting the jealouſy of that general, he went and ſerved under Catullus. Being choſen prætor he was appointed to place Ariobarzanes on the throne of Cappadocia, which he effected. He afterwards terminated the war with the Marſi, for which he was rewarded with the conſular dignity. He now aſpired to the title of perpetual dictator, but met with a powerful opponent in Marius. However, after putting an end to the war with Mithridates, and conquering Greece, he entered Rome in triumph, and murdered all whom he conſidered as inimical to his ambitious views. The ſtreets of Rome were filled with dead bodies, and thoſe to whom he had promiſed pardon were inhumanly maſſacred. After reigning in terror, and altering the laws according to his own humour, Sylla voluntarily reſigned the dictatorſhip, and retired to his eſtate at Puteoli, where he ſpent the remainder of his days in debauchery with ſome of the moſt vicious of the common people. He died miſerably B.C. 78, and in the 60th year of his age.—*Plutarch.*

SYLVESTER (Joſhua), an Engliſh poet, was born in 1563. He became a merchant adventurer, and was in great eſteem with queen Elizabeth and king James. Prince Henry, ſon of the laſt monarch, appointed him his poet penſioner. He was acquainted with ſeveral languages, and died in Holland in 1618. He tranſlated into Engliſh verſe Du Bartas's Divine Weeks and Works, 4to.; and ſome pieces from Fracaſtorius —*Wood.*

SYLVESTER (Matthew), a non-conformiſt divine, was educated at Cambridge, and ejected in 1662 from the living of Gunnerby in Lincolnſhire. He afterwards officiated to a congregation of diſſenters in London, where he died in 1708. He publiſhed the Hiſtory of the Life and Times of Mr. Baxter, folio, and ſeveral ſermons —*Calamy.*

SYLVIUS (Francis), profeſſor of eloquence, and principal of the college of Tournay at Paris, was born near Amiens. His family name was Du Bois, which he latiniſed according to the cuſtom of the age. He corrected the barbarous method of reading Latin, and recommended Cicero as a model for ſtyle. He publiſhed many learned commentaries, and a work on oratory. He died in 1530.—*Bayle.*

SYLVIUS (James), a celebrated phyſician, was brother of the above, and born at Amiens in 1478. He became profeſſor of medicine in the royal college at Paris, and was a man of great learning, but miſerably avaricious. He died in 1555. His works were printed at Cologne in 1630 with the title of Opera Medica.—*Bayle.*

SYLVIUS (Lambert), or *Vanden Boſch*, a Dutch writer, who died about 1688. He wrote in the German language, 1. Theatre of illuſtrious Men, 2 vols. 4to.; 2. Hiſtory of our Times; 3. Lives of Naval Heroes, 4to.; 4. Tragedies —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

SYLVIUS (Francis de la Boe), a phyſician, was born at Hanau in 1614. He became profeſſor at Leyden, where he was a zealous advocate for Harvey's diſcovery of the circulation of the blood, and died in 1672. His works were printed by Elzevir in 4to and at Venice in 1708 in folio.—*Halleri Bibl. Anat.*

SYMMACHUS (Quintus Aurelius Avianus), prefect of Rome, and conſul in 391. He diſplayed great zeal for the re-eſtabliſhment of paganiſm, but was oppoſed by St. Ambroſe, and baniſhed by Theodoſius. His epiſtles were printed in 1653, 12mo.—*Mercri.*

SYNESIUS, a primitive biſhop, was a native of Africa, and the diſciple of the celebrated Hypatia, at Alexandria, where he became a convert to Chriſtianity. In 410 he was choſen biſhop of Ptolemais, in which ſtation he conducted himſelf in an apoſtolical manner, but the period of his death is unknown. His epiſtles and homilies were printed at Paris in Greek and Latin in 1633, folio. Before he became a biſhop he advanced ſome

notions againſt the generally received doctrine of the reſurrection and laſt judgment, but he afterwards retracted his errors. There was a platonic philoſopher of this name, who wrote a Treatiſe on Natural Philoſophy, and one on Dreams; the firſt printed at Paris in 1612, 4to. and the laſt in the edition of Iamblicus, Venice, 1497, folio.—*Ibid.*

Syncellus (George), a monk of Conſtantinople, who flouriſhed about A.D. 792. There remains of his a Chronography, publiſhed in Greek and Latin in 1652, folio. It is valuable as furniſhing a knowlege of the dynaſties of Egypt.—*Ibid.*

Synge (Edward), a pious prelate, was the ſon of Dr. Synge, biſhop of Cork, and born there in 1659. He received his education partly at Chriſt church, Oxford, and afterwards at Dublin. In 1714 he was made biſhop of Raphoe, from whence in 1716 he was tranſlated to the archbiſhopric of Tuam, where he died in 1741. He wrote ſeveral pious tracts on practical religion, which have been printed by the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowlege, in 4 vols. 12mo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Syphax, king of part of Numidia, who took the ſide of the Romans againſt the Carthaginians at the beginning of the ſecond punic war. But having eſpouſed the daughter of Aſdrubal, he joined Carthage. He was defeated by Maſſiniſſa and Lælius, and conducted in triumph to Rome, where he died in priſon, B. C. 201.—*Livy.*

Syria. In 901 B. C. the inhabitants of this country began to be powerful under Benhadad, but in 740 it was reduced by the king of Aſſyria. Alexander the Great conquered Syria, B. C. 322, and after his death Seleucus erected it into an independent kingdom. The Romans laid it under tribute B. C. 65. It was ſubdued by the Saracens A. D. 640, and by the Turks in 1517, in whoſe poſſeſſion it remains.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

T.

Tabor (John Otho), a German lawyer, was born at Bautzen, in Luſatia, in 1604. He became counſellor to the landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, and died at Frankfort in 1674. His works upon law were printed in 1688, in 2 vols. folio.—*Life by Paſchius.*

Tacca (Peter James), a celebrated ſculptor, was born at Carara, and died at Florence in 1640. He was a pupil of John Bologna. One of his greateſt works is the ſtatue of Ferdinand III. grand duke of Tuſcany, with four ſlaves chained at the foot. This fine piece of art is at Leghorn.

Tachard (Guy), a French jeſuit, who went as a miſſionary with Chaumont and Choiſi, ambaſſadors to Siam. In 1688 he returned to Europe after an abſence of two years, but went again to India ſome time afterwards, and died in Bengal about 1694. His two Voyages to Siam were printed at Paris in 1689, in 2 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Tacitus (Caius Cornelius), a Roman hiſtorian, of whoſe family or early life nothing is known. His firſt employ is ſaid to have been as procurator to Veſpaſian in Gallia Belgica. In the reign of Domitian he ſerved the office of prætor, and that of conſul under Nerva, A. D. 97. He diſplayed great elocution at the bar in pleading the cauſe of the oppreſſed Africans, who had been cruelly uſed by Marius Priſcus, but it is in the character of an hiſtorian that he has acquired immortality. Of his lives of the emperors only a part remains. His annals were the moſt important of his works, but of theſe we have to lament the loſs of a valuable portion. The treatiſe on the manners of the Germans, and the life of his father-in-law Agricola, are perfect, and cannot be too highly admired, but his hiſtory of the reign of Tiberius may be conſidered as his maſter-piece. His Latin is remarkable for its purity and elegance, and his greateſt ſtrength lay in drawing biographical characters. His friendſhip with Pliny is proverbial. The beſt editions of Tacitus are that of Amſterdam, 2 vols. 8vo. 1685, and that of Paris, 4 vols. 4to. 1771. Tranſlations of this author have been publiſhed in Engliſh by Gordon in 12mo.; and Murphy in 4 vols. 4to.—*Biog. Claſſica.*

Tacitus (Marcus Claudius), emperor of Rome, was elected by the ſenate after the death of Aurelian in 275. He diſplayed great wiſdom in the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the government of the ſtate. He alſo inſtituted ſome excellent regulations for the reformation of the public morals, and he reſtored the ſenate to their antient dignity. Tacitus was likewiſe diſtinguiſhed as a warrior: he repelled the barbarians who had invaded the Roman territories; and he was preparing for a war againſt Perſia, when he died at Cilicia of a violent diſorder, though according to ſome he was aſſaſſinated, A. D. 276, aged 70.—*Crevier.*

Tacquet (Andrew), a jeſuit and mathematician, was born at Antwerp, and died in 1660. He wrote a Treatiſe on Aſtronomy, an Explanation of Euclid, &c. His works were printed at Antwerp in 1 vol. folio, 1707. —*Moreri.*

Taffi (Andrew), a painter, was born at Florence in 1213, and died in 1294. He introduced into Italy the art of deſigning in moſaic, which he acquired from ſome Greek painters. He executed in this way ſeveral pieces at Florence.—*Felibien.*

Talbert (Francis Xavier), a French writer, was born at Beſançon in 1725. He was bred to the law, which he renounce for the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and obtained a canonry at his native place. He died at Lemberg

in Gallicia in 1803. His works are, 1. Diſcourſe on the inequality among Men; this was crowned by the academy of Dijon in 1755. 2. Panegyric on St. Louis; 3. The Elogies of Bonnet, Montaigne, cardinal d'Amboiſe, chancellor de l'Hopital, Philip, regent of France, and Boileau. He alſo wrote ſome poems.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

TALBOT (John), earl of Shrewſbury, was born of a noble family in Herefordſhire. He diſplayed great valour in the reduction of Ireland, where he was commander-in-chief for Henry V. Afterwards he went to France, and ſerved under the duke of Bedford. At the battle of Patay he was made priſoner, but recovered his liberty not long after. He was for ſome time again in Ireland; and on his return to France he gained ſeveral victories, and took ſome ſtrong places, ſo that his name became a terror to the French. He was ſlain at the ſiege of Caſtillon in 1453.—*Rapin.*

TALBOT (Charles), earl, afterwards duke of Shrewſbury, was deſcended from the above, and born in 1660. He was one of the firſt promoters of the revolution, for which he was created a duke, and made lord chamberlain, viceroy of Ireland, and high treaſurer. He died at London without iſſue in 1717.—*Eng. Peerage.*

TALBOT (William), an Engliſh prelate, was born at Litchfield, and admitted a commoner of Oriel college, Oxford, in 1674. By the intereſt of his relation the earl of Shrewſbury he was preferred to the deanry of Worceſter in 1691, and in 1699 to the biſhopric of Oxford. In 1715 he was tranſlated to Saliſbury, and in 1721 to Durham. He died in 1730. His ſermons have been publiſhed in one volume octavo.—*Hutchinſon's Hiſt. Durham.*

TALBOT (Charles lord), chancellor of Great Britain, was the ſon of the laſt mentioned. He was an excellent lawyer, and a man of high virtue and public integrity. He died in 1737, aged 51.—*Birch's Illuſt. Characters.*

TALHAIARN, a celebrated Welſh bard, who flouriſhed in the ſixth century. He compoſed a prayer, which became the general formulary of the bardic circles. He became a hermit, and was regarded as a ſaint. —*Owen's Cambr. Biog.*

TALIACOTIUS (Gaſpar,) or Tagliacocci, profeſſor in medicine and ſurgery at Bologna, his native place, where he died in 1553, at the age of 64. He became famous by his book "De Curtorum chirurgia per inſitionem;" in which he pretends to teach the art of repairing the loſs of the noſe, ears, and lips, in caſes of mutilation, diſeaſe, or deformity. He is ſaid alſo to have practiſed what he has taught, and his ſtatue in the lecture room at Bologna repreſents him with a noſe in his hand. Butler in his Hudibras has a whimſical alluſion to this phyſician:

'So learned Taliacotius from,' &c.—*Moreri.*

TALIESIN, the moſt celebrated of the Welſh bards who flouriſhed in the ſixth century. Many of his compoſitions are printed in the Archaiology of Wales.—*Owen's Cambr. Biog.*

TALLARD (Camille d'Hoſtun count de), marſhal of France, was born in 1652, in Dauphiny. He ſerved under Louis XIV. in Holland, in 1672, and diſplayed ſuch talents and bravery that Turenne gave him a diſtinguiſhed command at the battles of Mulhauſen and Turkheim. In 1693, he was made lieutenant-general, and in 1697 he was ſent ambaſſador to England, to treat about the ſucceſſion of Charles II. to the crown of Spain. The war being renewed, he aſſumed the command on the Rhine in 1702, and the year following was made marſhal of France. At this time he laid ſiege to Landau, and having gained a great victory over the prince of Heſſe, who endeavoured to raiſe the ſiege, the place was ſoon taken. On that occaſion he wrote to Louis, ſaying that "he had taken more colours and ſtandards than his majeſty had loſt ſoldiers." In 1704 he was defeated at Hochſtet by the duke of Marlborough, taken priſoner, and conveyed to England, where he remained ſeven years. On his return to France in 1712 he was created a duke, and in 1726 was nominated ſecretary of ſtate. He died in 1728.—*Moreri.*

TALLIS (Thomas), an Engliſh muſician, in the 16th century. He was gentleman of the chapel to Edward VI. and queen Mary, and his ſalary is ſaid to have been ſevenpence-halfpenny a day. In the reign of Elizabeth he was appointed organiſt in conjunction with Bird, with whom he publiſhed a collection of hymns for church ſervice.—He died in 1585. —*Hawkins. Burney.*

TAMERLANE, called by his relations Timur-bec, or Timur-the-lame, was, according to ſome hiſtorians, the ſon of a ſhepherd, and to others, of royal deſcent. He was born in 1335, at Kelch, in the territory of the ancient Sogdiana, and early in life teſtified uncommon courage and an enterprizing diſpoſition. Having gained a number of followers of a ſimilar diſpoſition, he made himſelf maſter of Balk, the capital of Khoraſan, after which he made an eaſy conqueſt of the province of Candahar. He next ſubdued the whole of antient Perſia, and then took Bagdad. Flaſhed with his ſucceſs he marched into India, where he took Delhi the capital, and thus gained poſſeſſion of immenſe treaſures. But while he was engaged in this expedition Bagdad revolted, on which he haſtened back, delivered the city up to pillage, and put to death above 80,000 perſons. He alſo invaded Syria, and took Damaſcus. In this ſplendid career the Greek emperor and ſome inferior princes implored his aſſiſtance againſt Bajazet, emperor of the Turks. Tamerlane ſent to him to withdraw from before Conſtantinople, and to replace the princes whom he had depoſed. Bajazet returned a fierce anſwer, on which Tamerlane marched againſt him, and after a battle of three days the Turkiſh emperor was defeated and taken priſoner. Different and very irreconcileable accounts are given of the conqueror's treatment of his captive: ſome aſſert that he was confined in an iron cage, and expoſed to ſcorn

and contempt, while others relate that Tamerlane behaved to him and his family with the greateſt liberality. The laſt ſeems to be the moſt likely. Tamerlane fixed the ſeat of his vaſt empire at Samarcand, where he received the homage of numerous ſovereigns, and among the reſt the ambaſſadors of the emperor Manuel Paleologus, and Henry III. king of Caſtille. He died in 1405, while engaged in preparing for an expedition againſt China.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

TANAQUIL, or *Caia Cæcilia*, wife of Tarquin, fifth king of Rome. She was a native of Tarquinia; and ſo well ſkilled in augury that ſhe perſuaded her huſband to go to Rome, where he was elected king. After he was murdered ſhe raiſed her ſon Servius Tullius to the throne. She was a woman of ſuch liberality that the Romans preſerved her girdle with great veneration.—*Livy.*

TANNER (Thomas), a learned prelate, was born at Market Lavington, in Wiltſhire, in 1674. He received his education at Queen's college, Oxford. In 1695 he was elected fellow of All-ſouls, and conſecrated biſhop of St. Aſaph in 1732. He died in 1735, and was buried in the cathedral of Chriſt-church, Oxford. He wrote, Notitia Monaſtica, or an Account of all the Religious Houſes in England and Wales, folio; Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica. He alſo contributed to the laſt edition of Wood's Athenæ Oxonienſes.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

TANSILLO (Lewis), an Italian poet, was born at Nola, about 1510. He ſpent a great part of his life in the family of the marquis de Villafranca, viceroy of Naples, and is ſaid to have died judge of Gayeta, in 1570. He wrote in his youth a poem entitled *il Vindemiatore* (or the Vintager), printed at Naples in 1534. On account of its indecency all his works were laid under an interdict, but having afterwards preſented another to the pope on the Tears of St. Peter, his holineſs took off the prohibition from all his poems except the culpable one.—*Tiraboſchi.*

TARIN (Peter), a French phyſician, was born at Courtenai, and died in 1761. His works are, 1. Adverſaria Anatomica, 4to.; 2. Anatomical Dictionary, 4to.; 3. Oſteographia, 4to.; 4. the Art of Diſſecting, 2 vols. 12mo; 5. Treatiſe on Ligaments; 6. Obſervations on Medicine and Surgery, 3 vols. 12mo.; 7. Deſcription of the Muſcles, 4to. —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

TARLETON (Richard), a celebrated actor and jeſter, was born at Condover, in Salop. He performed at the Bull, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, the Judge's character in a play called Henry V. which was prior to that of Shakſpeare. Stowe ſays, he was conſtituted one of the queen's players in 1583. He died about 1589. He was the author of a dramatic performance, called, the Seven Deadly Sins. Many of his jeſts have been printed in different books.—*Biog. Dram.*

TARPA (Spurius Mætius), a Roman critic in the time of Auguſtus. He was appointed with four others in the temple of Apollo, to examine the merit of poetical pieces and plays. Cicero and Horace mention him with honour.—*Bayle.*

TARPEIA, the daughter of Tarpeius, governor of the capitol under Romulus. She betrayed that place to the Sabinian general Tatius, on condition of receiving what his ſoldiers wore on their left arms, meaning their bracelets of gold. When Tatius entered the place he threw his bracelet and ſhield on Tarpeia, in which he was imitated by all his followers, ſo that ſhe periſhed under the weight. She was buried on the mount which was afterwards called by her name, and from whence perſons convicted of treaſon were precipitated.—*Livy.*

TARQUIN the elder, 5th king of Rome, was the ſon of Greek parents, and born in the town of Tarquinii, in Etruria. His name was Lucumon, which he changed on going to Rome by the advice of his wife Tanaquil. He ſo endeared himſelf to the Romans by the liberality of his manners, that Ancus Martius nominated him guardian of his children. The people on the death of that monarch placed the crown on the head of Tarquin, who reigned with great moderation and popularity. He defeated the Latins and Sabines, and conquered Etruria. He encreaſed the number of the ſenate, repaired the capitol, which he ornamented with ſeveral elegant buildings, and formed aqueducts and ſubterraneous ſewers. He alſo introduced regulations for the magiſtrates, and ordered that the axes carried before them ſhould be ſurrounded by bundles of ſticks. He was aſſaſſinated by the ſons of his predeceſſor, B.C. 578, and in the 80th year of his age.—*Livy.*

TARQUIN the ſecond, called the *Superb*, was grandſon of the preceding. He married Tullia, daughter of Servius Tullius, and at her inſtigation murdered his father-in-law, and ſeized on the kingdom. His reign was tyrannical and extravagant, ſo that his ſubjects were about to revolt, when, to divert their attention, he engaged in a foreign war. But while he was at the ſiege of Ardea, the infamous conduct of his ſon proved the ruin of his family. [See LUCRETIA and BRUTUS.] The Romans roſe and ſhut the gates againſt Tarquin, who retired to Etruria, where he died in the 90th year of his age. He purchaſed the famous Sybilline books, and finiſhed the capitol.—*Ibid.*

TARTINI (Joſeph), a celebrated muſician, was born in 1692, at Piſano, in Iſtria. He became ſo excellent a performer on the violin, that he was appointed maſter of the band in the church of St. Anthony at Padua. He died in 1770. His works are Sonatas, and a Treatiſe on Muſic, 1754.—*Burney.*

TARUFFI (Emilio), an Italian painter, was born at Bologna in 1632, and died in 1694. His landſcapes are beautiful, and the ſcenes and figures are very animated.—*Pilkington.*

TARRANTIUS (Lucius), an ancient aſ-

trologer, who was the intimate friend of Cicero. He made two famous horoſcopes, one of Romulus, the other of Rome. He has been called the Prince of Aſtrologers.—*Moreri.*

TARTAGLIA (Nicholas), a mathematician, was born at Breſcia, and died about 1558. He publiſhed an Italian verſion of Euclid, with a Commentary, printed at Venice in 1543, folio. He was alſo the author of a Treatiſe on Numbers and Meaſures, in Italian, fol. 1556.—*Ibid.*

TASKER (William), an Engliſh divine and poet, was born in Devonſhire. He took a bachelor's degree at Exeter college, Oxford, entered into orders, and had the living of Iddeſleigh in his native county. He died in 1800. His principal works are, Odes of Pindar and Horace, tranſlated into Engliſh verſe, 3 vols. 8vo; Ode to the Warlike Genius of Britain; Letters on Phyſiognomy. —*Gent. Mag.*

TASSO (Torquato), an Italian poet, was born at Sorrento, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1544. His father was ſecretary to the prince of Salerno, who, being charged to repreſent to Charles V. the injuſtice of the viceroy of Naples, was obliged to fly to Rome, and was accompanied by Bernard Taſſo and his ſon, who, though he was but nine years old, wrote verſes on their misfortune, in which he compared himſelf to young Aſcanius eſcaping with Æneas. Young Taſſo was ſent to Padua to ſtudy the law, and while there he wrote his poem of Rinaldo, at the age of ſeventeen. In 1565 he was taken into the ſervice of the duke of Ferrara, with whoſe ſiſter the princeſs Eleanora he fell in love, and this fatal paſſion proved the ſource of that melancholy humour which preyed upon him twenty years. Quitting Ferrara he went to his ſiſter at Sorrento, and was joyfully received by her; but his flame becoming ſtronger by abſence, he returned to the court of Ferrara, where, in the preſence of the duke, he had the imprudence to embrace the princeſs with tranſport. Alphonſo with great coolneſs ordered him to be taken to a hoſpital, as a man deprived of his reaſon. At the deſire of the duke de Gonzaga he obtained his liberty in 1586, on which he retired to Naples, where for ſome time he enjoyed repoſe. Pope Clement VIII. who was a great admirer of his talents, called him to Rome, where he was received with honourable marks of diſtinction, and great preparations were made for ſolemnly crowning him in the capitol as the prince of poets, when he fell ſick, and died on the evening before the intended ceremony, April 15, 1595. The work which has immortalized his memory is the epic poem of Jeruſalem Delivered, tranſlated into Engliſh by Hoole. All the works of Taſſo were printed at Florence, in 6 vols. folio, in 1724.—*Life by Manzo in Italian.*

TASSO (Bernardo), the father of the above, wrote a poem called Amadis, printed at Venice in 1560, 4to. His Letters were printed at Padua in 1733, in 3 vols. 8vo. He died at Rome in 1575.—*Tiraboſchi.*

TASSONI (Alexander), an Italian poet, was born at Modena in 1565, and died in 1635. His Secchia Rapita, or, Rape of the Bucket, a mock-heroic poem, was written on the occaſion of the war between Modena and Bologna. Beſides this he wrote, Obſervations on Petrarch; an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, &c.—*Life by Muratori.*

TATE (Nahum), a poet, was a native of Dublin, and intimate with Dryden. He was appointed laureat in 1692. He died in 1715. Tate wrote ſeveral poems, the beſt of which is that on the death of queen Anne. In conjunction with Brady he tranſlated the Pſalms into metre.—*Cibber.*

TATIAN, a diſciple of Juſtin Martyr, was a native of Syria, and educated among the Greeks in the pagan religion, which he renounced for chriſtianity. He ſtill however retained the Platonic ideas. He fell into dangerous errors, particularly that of Marcion, reſpecting two ſupreme principles. He rejected ſome of St. Paul's Epiſtles, and formed a ſect called the Encratites, or continent. Tatian was the author of a Harmony of the four Goſpels, but nothing remains of his except an Apology for the Chriſtian Religion, printed at Oxford in 1700, 8vo.—*Dupin.*

TATISCHEF (Vaſſili), the compiler of an unfiniſhed Hiſtory of Ruſſia, who died in 1750. His work is an unconnected ſeries of chronicles.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

TATIUS, king of the Sabines, who made war againſt the Romans, and by treachery obtained poſſeſſion of the capitol. [See TARPEIA.] The mediation of the Sabine women effected a reconciliation, and Tatius brought his ſubjects to reſide at Rome, where he ſhared the government with Romulus, who cauſed him to be murdered at Lavinium, B. C. 742.—*Livy.*

TATIUS (Achilles), a native of Alexandria, who embraced the chriſtian religion, and wrote a Commentary on the Phænomena of Aratus, which is extant; alſo a Greek romance, called the Amours of Leucippus and Clitophon, printed in 1540, 12mo.—*Voſſius.*

TAVARONE (Lazarus), an hiſtorical and portrait painter, was born at Genoa in 1556, and died in 1631. He was the diſciple of Luca Cangiagio, and ſucceeded him as painter to the king of Spain.—*Pilkington.*

TAUBMAN (Frederic), a German critic, was born in Franconia, about 1565. He was profeſſor of poetry and the belles-lettres at Wirtemberg, and died in 1613. He wrote Latin Poems and commentaries on Plautus and Virgil.—*Moreri.*

TAVERNIER (John Baptiſt), a traveller, was born at Paris in 1605. He went through Turkey, Perſia, and the Eaſt Indies, ſix times, and died at Moſcow in 1689. He

gained a great fortune by trading in jewels, with which he purchaſed an eſtate, and was ennobled by Louis XIV. His Collection of Travels in 6 vols. 12mo. is greatly eſteemed, and has been tranſlated into Engliſh.—*Moreri.*

TAYLOR (Jeremiah), a learned prelate, was the ſon of a barber at Cambridge, where he received his education in Caius college, after which he entered into orders, and became ſo eminent a preacher that archbiſhop Laud procured him a fellowſhip of All Souls college, Oxford. He was alſo appointed chaplain to that prelate, and rector of Uppingham, in the county of Rutland. In 1642 he received the degree of doctor in divinity by mandate. On the decline of the royal cauſe, in which he was a ſufferer, he retired into Caermarthenſhire, where he taught ſchool for a livelihood. He afterwards went with lord Conway to Ireland, where he wrote his Caſes of Conſcience, a work of ſterling value. In 1661 he was made biſhop of Down and Connor, privy counſellor, and vice chancellor of Trinity college, Dublin. He died in 1667. Biſhop Taylor wrote, the Great Exemplar, or the Life and Death of Jeſus Chriſt, folio; an excellent practical book called Holy Living and Dying, 8vo.; and ſeveral ſermons and controverſial and pious treatiſes.—*Fun. Serm. by Ruſt. Wood.*

TAYLOR (John), commonly called the water-poet, was born at Glouceſter, and after going through his Accidence at the ſchool there was bound apprentice to a waterman in London; but notwithſtanding the laborioufneſs of his employment he wrote ſeveral books, which were collected into one volume folio. On the breaking out of the rebellion he went to Oxford, where he kept a victualling houſe, which was much reſorted to by the ſtudents, and Taylor did ſome ſervice to the royal cauſe by his ſatires and ſongs. When Oxford ſurrendered he retired to Weſtminſter, and ſet up the ſign of the *Mourning Crown*. This, however, he was obliged to remove, on which he hung up his own picture, with the following verſes:

There's many a head ſtands for a ſign;
Then, gentle reader, why not mine?

On the other ſide,

Though I deſerve not I deſire,
The laurel wreath, the poet's hire.

He died in 1654, aged 74.—*Wood*

TAYLOR (John), a learned diſſenting miniſter, was born near Lancaſter. He was paſtor of a congregation at Norwich many years, and removed from thence to Warrington, where he ſuperintended the academy. He died in 1761. His greateſt work was an Hebrew and Engliſh Concordance, in 2 vols. folio. He alſo wrote a book on Original Sin, and other theological treatiſes.—*Gen. B. D.*

TAYLOR (John), a learned critic, was born in 1703 at Shrewſbury, where his father was a barber. He received his education at the grammar-ſchool of his native town, after which he was ſent to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowſhip. He took his doctor's degree in the civil law, became librarian and regiſtrar of the univerſity, and a member of doctors' commons. But afterwards he entered into orders, and was preferred to a canon-reſidentiaryſhip of St. Paul's, and the archdeaconry of Buckingham. He died in 1766. Dr. Taylor publiſhed excellent editions of Lyſias and Demoſthenes, and wrote a work entitled, Elements of the Civil Law.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

TAYLOR (Brook), a mathematician, was born at Edmonton, in Middleſex, in 1685. In 1701 he entered of St. John's college, Cambridge, and in 1708 wrote his Treatiſe on the Centre of Oſcillation. In 1709 he took the degree of bachelor of laws. In 1714 he was choſen ſecretary to the royal ſociety, and in the ſame year took his degree of doctor of laws. He publiſhed ſeveral elaborate works on mathematical ſubjects, the principal of which is his Treatiſe on Linear Perſpective. He died in 1731.—*Gen Biog. Dict.*

TAYLOR (Henry), a divine, who was for many years rector of Cranley and vicar of Portſmouth. He was an Arian, and wrote ſeveral learned works as; 1. An Eſſay on the Beauty of the Divine Economy, 8vo. 2. Ben Mordecai's Apology for embracing Chriſtianity, 4to. and 8vo. 3. Farther Thoughts on the Nature of the Grand Apoſtacy of the Chriſtian Churches, 8vo.; and 4. Ruin upon Ruin! Rout upon Rout! Confuſion worſe confounded! 8vo. He died in 1785.—*Gent. Mag.*

TEILO, a Britiſh ſaint. He founded a college at Landaff, which was afterwards erected into a biſhopric. There are ſeveral churches dedicated to him in Wales. He lived in the fifth century.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

TEISSIER (Anthony), a French proteſtant writer, was born at Montpellier in 1632. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he went to Pruſſia, and was appointed hiſtoriographer, and obtained a penſion. He died at Berlin in 1715. His works are, 1. Panegyrics on great Men, 4 vols. 12mo.; 2. Catalogus Auctorum qui Librorum Catalogos, Indices, Bibliothecas, Virorum Litteratorum Elogia, Vitam, aut Orationes Funebres, ſcriptis conſignarunt, 8vo; 3. Lives of Illuſtrous Princes, &c.—*Moreri.*

TELL (William), one of the principal confederates who reſtored the independence of Swiſſerland in 1307. Geiſler, the Auſtrian governor for the emperor Albert, put his cap on a pike which was fixed on a public place at Altorf, and all who paſſed were required to pay their obeiſance to it. This was refuſed by Tell, who was ſentenced to ſhoot an arrow at an apple placed on the head of his own ſon. He fortunately ſucceeded in cleaving the apple without injur-

ing the child. Geiſler, obſerving another arrow in his girdle, aſked what it was for, to which Tell boldly replied, "to have ſlain thee if I had killed my ſon." The governor on this ordered him to be bound, and put into a boat in order to convey him to a dungeon in his own caſtle. But a ſtorm coming on the boatmen declared they ſhould be loſt if Tell, who was accounted the beſt navigator on the lake, was not entruſted with the helm. On this Geiſler ordered him to be releaſed, and Tell ſteering for a point of land, ſince called the *rock of Tell*, jumped aſhore, and gained the mountains. Shortly after he ſhot the governor, and the confederates having taking arms effected the deliverance of their country. This ſtory, however, is conſidered as partly romantic by ſome writers. —*Glareanus Deſcript. Helvit. Moreri.*

TELLIER (Michael le), a French lawyer and ſtateſman, was born at Paris in 1603. After paſſing through different offices, cardinal Mazarine propoſed him to Louis XIII. for the place of ſecretary of ſtate, which he filled with conſiderable reputation till 1666, when he reſigned it to his ſon. In 1677 he was made chancellor, and diſgraced himſelf by propoſing the revocation of the edict of Nantes, on ſigning which he profanely exclaimed, *Nunc dimittis ſervum tuum, Domine!* He died in 1685.—*Moreri.*

TELLIER (Francis Michael le), marquis de Louvois, ſon of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1641. At the age of twenty-three he became miniſter of war, in which office he diſplayed great activity, and was crowned with favours by the king. After the death of Colbert in 1683 he had the charge of ſuperintendant of the buildings, arts, and manufactures, of France. Louvois had great abilities, but he was arbitrary, mercenary, and oppreſſive. He gained a complete aſcendancy over Louis XIV., and even went ſo far as to remove the guards whom the king had appointed. But being one day received with ſeverity by Louis at the council-board, he retired to his apartment, and died of chagrin in 1691 —*Ibid.*

TEMPESTA (Antonio), a painter, was born at Florence in 1555, and died in 1630. He was the diſciple of Strada, and excelled in landſcapes with figures. He was alſo an engraver —*Felibien.*

TEMPLE (William), a celebrated Engliſh ſtateſman, was the ſon of ſir John Temple, maſter of the rolls in Ireland, and was born in London in 1629. He received part of his education under his maternal uncle, Dr. Henry Hammond, and next at the ſchool of Biſhop Stortford, from whence he removed to Emanuel college, Cambridge. At the reſtoration he became a member of the parliament of Ireland, but ſoon left that kingdom and ſettled in England. He rendered his country important ſervices as ambaſſador to the United States; particularly in effecting the league between England, Holland, and Sweden, in 1668, and in bringing about the marriage of the prince of Orange with Mary, daughter of the duke of York. In 1680 he retired from public affairs, and divided his time between his books and his gardens, but he was often conſulted by the miniſters, and by king William in perſon. He died at his ſeat of Moor Park, in Surrey, in 1700. His works conſiſt of Memoirs of what paſſed in his public employments; Letters; Miſcellanies; and Obſervations on the United Provinces of the Netherlands, in 2 vols. folio. His ſon *John Temple* was appointed ſecretary at war immediately after the revolution, but drowned himſelf the ſame year —*Biog. Brit.*

TEMPLEMAN (Peter), a phyſician, was born at Dorcheſter in 1711. He was educated at the Charter-houſe, next at Trinity college, Cambridge, and laſtly at Leyden under Boerhaave. Having taken his doctor's degree he ſettled in practice at London, and on the eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh muſeum was appointed keeper of the reading room, which place he reſigned on being elected ſecretary to the ſociety of arts. He died in 1769. Dr. Templeman wrote ſome poetical pieces, and tranſlated Norden's Travels in Egypt. He is not to be confounded with *Thomas Templeman*, a ſchool-maſter at Bury, in Suffolk, who publiſhed Tables of the Size and Population of the different kingdoms of the World, folio —*Aneca. of Bowyer.*

TENCIN (Claudine-Alexandrine-Guerin de), was the ſiſter of the cardinal de Tencin, who died in 1758. She was born at Grenoble, and took the veil in the monaſtery of Montfleury; but with the conſent of the pope ſhe threw off the religious habit, and entered into the gay world at Paris, where ſhe led the faſhion for ſome time, and was celebrated for her intrigues, for which ſhe was once confined in the Chatelet, and afterwards in the Baſtile. She died in 1749. Madame de Tencin wrote the Siege of Calais, or the Misfortunes of Love, and ſome other romances.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

TENIERS (David), called the *old*, a painter, was born at Antwerp in 1582. He was the diſciple of Rubens, after which he went to Rome, where he imitated the manner of Elſheimer. He returned to Antwerp, and died in 1649. His ſubjects are chemiſts, country fairs, ale-houſes, and merry meetings, painted in an admirable ſtyle. His ſon *David*, called the *young*, was born at Antwerp in 1610, and died there in 1694. He ſurpaſſed his father. He painted night ſcenes, feaſts, the temptation of St. Anthony, &c. His pieces are numerous, and valuable. *Abraham*, another ſon of old Teniers, was alſo a good painter, and particularly excelled in a knowlege of the chiaro obſcuro —*De Piles. Felibien.*

TENISON (Thomas), an eminent prelate, was born at Cottenham, in Cambridgeſhire, in 1636, and educated at the free ſchool of

Norwich, from whence he removed to Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees. In 1680 he was preſented to the rectory of St. Martin in the Fields, and in 1689 to the archdeaconry of London. He was ſo ſtrenuous an advocate for the proteſtant cauſe in the reign of James II. that king William advanced him to the biſhopric of Lincoln in 1691, and to the ſee of Canterbury in 1694. He died in 1715. He wrote ſome ſermons, tracts againſt popery, and publiſhed the Remains of Lord Chancellor Bacon, in one volume, octavo. He founded a library and ſchool in St. Martin's pariſh.—*Le Neve's Lives of the Abps.*

TENTZELIUS (William Erneſt), a learned German, was born at Armſtadt, in Thuringia, in 1659, and died in 1707. His works are, 1. Saxonia Numiſmatica, 4 vols.; 2. Supplementum Hiſtoriæ Gothanæ, 3 vols. to.—*Moreri.*

TERBURG (Gerard), a Dutch painter, was born at Zwol, in Holland, in 1608. He was employed at the court of Spain, where he gained great wealth, and was made a chevalier. On his return to his own country he ſettled at Daventer, and was choſen one of the magiſtrates. He died in 1681. He painted portraits, converſations, and humorous ſcenes —*Houbraken.*

TERENCE (Publius Terentius), a dramatic poet, was a native of Africa, and ſold as a ſlave to Terentius Lucanus, a Roman ſenator, who gave him his liberty on account of his genius. He ſtudied Greek with ſuch aſſiduity as to tranſfuſe the beſt comedies from that language into the Latin: of which, however, only ſix remain, the ſtyle of which is elegant and the ſentiments delicate. He is ſaid to have been drowned in a voyage from Greece, B. C. 159. The beſt editions of Terence are thoſe of Weſterhovius, 2 vols. 4to., Amſt. 1726; Edinb. 12mo. 1758; Cambridge 4to., 1723; and that of Zeunius, 8vo. Lipſ. 1774.—*Biog. Claſſica.*

TERRASSON (Andrew), a French divine and prieſt of the oratory, was born at Lyons, and died at Paris in 1723. His Sermons in 4 vols. 12mo are diſtinguiſhed by their eloquence.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

TERRASSON (John), brother of the above, was alſo of the congregation of the oratory, which he quitted contrary to the wiſh of his father, who was ſo religious that he deſtined all his ſons for the monaſtic order. In 1707 the abbé Terraſſon was admitted a member of the academy of ſciences, and in 1721 he obtained the profeſſorſhip of philoſophy, Greek, and Latin. He died at Paris in 1750. His works are, 1. Critical Diſſertation on the Iliad, 2 vols. 12mo. This has been tranſlated into Engliſh. 2. Reflections in Favour of Law's Syſtem. This was a defence of the Miſſiſippi project 3. Sethos, a moral romance. This has alſo been tranſlated into Engliſh, in 2 vols. 8vo. 4. A tranſlation of Diodorus Siculus, in 7 vols. 12mo. *Gaſpard Terraſſon*, another brother of John, became a member of the oratory, which he afterwards quitted. He died in 1752. His ſermons have been printed.—*Ibid.*

TERRASSON (Anthony), of the ſame family as the above, was born at Paris in 1705. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an advocate, and compoſed, by order of the chancellor D'Agueſſeau, the Hiſtory of Roman Juriſprudence, folio; for which he was named cenſor royal, and profeſſor in the royal college. He died in 1782. Beſides the above work he wrote Miſcellanies of Hiſtory, Literature, &c. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

TERTRE (John Baptiſt), a dominican, was born at Calais in 1610. He had been both a ſoldier and ſailor before he entered into the monaſtic ſtate. He afterwards became a zealous miſſionary in America, from whence he returned in 1658, and died at Paris in 1687. He wrote a General Hiſtory of the Weſt India Iſlands belonging to the French, 4 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

TERTRE (Francis Joachim Duport du), a French jeſuit, was born at St. Malo in 1715, and died in 1759. He wrote, An Abridgment of the Hiſtory of England, 3 vols. 12mo.; a Hiſtory of Conſpiracies, 10 vols. 12mo.; Abridgment of the Hiſtory of Spain, 5 vols. 12mo.; and ſome other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

TERPANDER, a lyric poet and muſician of Leſbos, 675 B. C. He is ſaid to have appeaſed a tumult at Sparta, by the melody and ſweetneſs of his notes. He added three ſtrings to the lyre, which before had only four.

TERTULLIAN (Quintus Septimius Florens), one of the fathers of the church, was a native of Carthage, and bred to the bar. The conſtancy of the martyrs converted him to chriſtianity, which he defended with great zeal and eloquence. From Carthage he went to Rome, and in the perſecution under Severus he drew up a famous apology for the chriſtians. In the latter part of his life he fell into the errors of montaniſm. He died about 216. The beſt editions of Tertullian's works are, that of Rigaltius, Paris, folio; and of Venice 1746, folio; and that of Semler, 4 vols. 8vo., Halli 1770.—*Cave. Dupin.*

TERWESTEN (Auguſtin), a painter, was born at the Hague in 1649. He improved himſelf in Italy, where he ſtudied the works of the beſt maſters. By his means the academy at the Hague was revived, and that at Berlin inſtituted. He died in 1711. He had two brothers, Elias and Matthew. The firſt excelled in painting fruits and flowers, and died in 1724; the other painted hiſtorical ſubjects, and died in 1735.—*Pilkington.*

TESTA (Peter), an Italian painter and engraver, was born at Lucca. He was drowned in the Tiber in 1650, endavouring to recover his hat, which had been blown into the river while he was ſitting on the bank ſketching a deſign.—*Ibid.*

TESTI (Fulvio), an eminent lyric poet, and accounted the Horace of modern Italy. He was born at Ferrara in 1593 of a noble family. He became miniſter of ſtate to the duke of Modena; but being accuſed of treaſon he was beheaded in 1646.—*Tiraboſchi.*

THAIS, a famous courtezan, who corrupted the youth of Athens. She accompanied Alexander, who was perſuaded by her to deſtroy the city of Perſepolis. After the death of the Macedonian conqueror ſhe became the wife of Ptolemy, king of Egypt.—*Bayle.*

THALES, a philoſopher of antiquity, was born B.C. 640, at Miletus. After travelling many years, particularly into Egypt, where he ſtudied the mathematics, he returned to his native place, and opened ſchool. Among his diſciples were Anaximander, Anaximenes, and Pythagoras, and he was often viſited by Solon and Thraſybulus. He is generally allowed to have been the father of the Greek philoſophy, and ſtands firſt on the liſt of the ſeven wiſe men. His doctrine was, that water is the firſt principle of all bodies; and that God is the mind which pervades the univerſe. He made ſome inventions in geometry, and firſt obſerved the apparent diameter of the ſun. He likewiſe obſerved the nature and courſe of eclipſes, and divided the year into 365 days. Thales died B.C. 545. —*Diog. Laert. Stanley.*

THELLUSSON (Peter Iſaac), a native of Geneva, who ſettled as a merchant in London, where he acquired a prodigious fortune, and died in 1798. He left about 100,000l. to his family, and the remainder of his property, conſiderably above half a million, is to accumulate to a certain period, when, if there are none of his deſcendants and name exiſting, the whole is to be applied by parliament towards paying off the national debt. In about one hundred years the amount will be about one hundred and forty-three millions. The family have endeavoured to ſet aſide the will in chancery, but without ſucceſs.—*Gent. Mag.*

THEMISON, a celebrated phyſician of antiquity, who lived before the chriſtian æra, and was the diſciple of Aſclepiades. He departed from the old ſyſtem, and formed a medical ſect called *Methodiſts.*—*Juvenal.*

THEMISIUS, an orator and philoſopher, was born in Paphlagonia in the fourth century. He acquired ſo great a reputation that Theodoſius the Great made him prefect of Conſtantinople, though a pagan. He was very intimate with St. Gregory Nazianzen. He died about A. D. 410. He wrote, Commentaries on the Philoſophy of Plato and Ariſtotle; the laſt only is extant. There remain ſome of his Diſcourſes, printed at Paris in 1684, folio.—*Voſſius.*

THEMISTOCLES, a celebrated Athenian general, was the ſon of Neocles, who diſinherited him for his profligacy. This diſgrace rouſed the ambition of Themiſtocles, who courted the favour of the people, and with ſuch ſucceſs, that when Xerxes invaded Greece he was at the head of the republic of Athens, and by his determined ſpirit and addreſs occaſioned the defeat of the Perſian fleet near Salamis. He afterwards, by a ſtratagem, prevailed on Xerxes to abandon Greece, and for thus ſaving his country he received diſtinguiſhed honours. He then turned his attention to the ſtrengthening of the fortifications, improving the harbours, and increaſing the navy; but in the midſt of his glory he was accuſed of intereſted deſigns to aggrandize himſelf, and was baniſhed. Themiſtocles then threw himſelf upon the generoſity of Artaxerxes, who received him with kindneſs, though he had formerly ſet a price upon his head. He died at Magneſia, in the Perſian dominions, B. C. 449, aged 65.—*Plutarch. Corn. Nepos.*

THEOBALD (Lewis), a dramatic writer, was born at Sittingbourn, in Kent, and died in 1742. He wrote ſeveral dramatic pieces of little merit. He is chiefly known by his edition of Shakeſpeare in 8 vols., 12mo., which, though depreciated by Warburton, poſſeſſes conſiderable merit, and ſhews no want of judgment.—*Biog. Dram.*

THEOCRITUS, a Greek poet, who flouriſhed at Syracuſe B. C. 282. Little is known of him, only that his friend and patron was Ptolemy Philadelphus. He is ſaid to have been ſtrangled by order of Hiero, king of Syracuſe, for having written a ſatire againſt him. Of his various works we have only the Idylls, which are remarkable for their pleaſing ſimplicity and ſweetneſs, and Epigrams. The beſt editions are, Warton's, Oxon. 1770, 2 vols. 4to.; Reiſke, Lipſ. 2 vols. 4to. 1760. Theocritus has been tranſlated into Engliſh by Polwhele, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Claſſica.*

THEODORE. See NEWHOFF.

THEODATUS, king of the Goths in Italy, was placed on the throne in 534 by his aunt, Amalaſonta, who married him; but ſome time afterwards he cauſed her to be ſtrangled. The emperor Juſtinian declared war againſt him, and Beliſarius, his general, marched into Italy, on which the ſoldiers of Theodatus depoſed him and placed Vitiges on the throne, who put him to death in 536.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

THEODORUS of *Mopſueſtes*, ſo named from the place of which he was biſhop, a city in Cilicia. He died in 428. His works, which favour neſtorianiſm and ſocinianiſm, were condemned in the fifth general council. What remains are a commentary on the Pſalms; another on the Twelve Minor Prophets; and ſome Fragments.—*Lupin.*

THEODORET, a father of the church, was born in 386. About 420 he was made biſhop, which office he diſcharged with great reputation. He was depoſed in a ſynod at Epheſus for eſpouſing the cauſe of Neſtorius, but was reſtored in the general council of Chalcedon. He died about 460. He wrote an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; Commentaries on the Scriptures; Lives of Saints, and other works,

published by Sirmond in Greek and Latin, 4 vols. folio, 1642, and a fifth volume was added in 1684.—*Ibid.*

THEODORIC, the firſt king of the Goths in Italy, was the natural ſon of Theodomir, ſecond king of the Oſtrogoths, and given as an hoſtage to Leo I. in 461. He rendered great ſervices to the emperor Zeno, who honoured him with the conſulate in 484. He was afterwards ſent againſt Odoacer, whom he put to death, and made himſelf maſter of all Italy. In 509 he eſpouſed a ſiſter of Clovis, king of France. Theodoric diſplayed the qualities of a great prince. He regulated the adminiſtration of juſtice, allayed religious diſputes, reviſed the laws, and encouraged commerce. He died in 526. —*Moreri.*

THEODOSIUS, a Roman emperor, was born in 346 at Cauca, a city in Spain, of a noble family. His father, count Theodoſius, was beheaded by order of Valens in 376. The ſon was called to court by Cratian, who aſſociated him in the empire, and appointed him to govern Thrace and thoſe provinces which Valentinian had poſſeſſed in the Eaſt. He defeated the Goths in ſeveral actions, and compelled them to ſue for peace. His fame ſpread into Perſia, and Sapor III. ſolicited his alliance. In 385 a conſpiracy was formed againſt him, but it was diſcovered, and Theodoſius diſplayed the magnanimity of his diſpoſition by pardoning the criminals. But in 390 he committed a cruel action in cauſing the inhabitants of Theſſalonica to be put to the ſword, on account of a ſedition and riot in their city. St. Ambroſe was ſo ſtruck with horror by this tranſaction that he refuſed to admit Theodoſius into the church till he had given proofs of repentance. The emperor having defeated Maximus marched to Rome, where he received the honours of a triumph, after which he returned to Conſtantinople and defeated the barbarians who had ravaged Macedonia and Thrace. He then turned his arms againſt the uſurper Eugenius, who had been placed on the throne after the murder of Valentinian. Having defeated him at Aquileia, he cauſed him to be beheaded in 394. Theodoſius died the year following at Milan.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

THEODOSIUS II. ſucceeded his father Arcadius, ſon of the preceding, in 408, under the guardianſhip of his ſiſter Pulcheria. She cauſed him to marry Athenais, daughter of Leontius the philoſopher, who being baptized took the name of Eudocia, [ſee EUDOCIA]. Theodoſius defeated the Perſians with great ſlaughter near the Euphrates; but he was leſs fortunate againſt the Huns, who overran the empire, ſo that the emperor was obliged to purchaſe a peace. Theodoſius was a good natured prince, but weak and timid. He died in 450.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

THEODOTUS of Byzantium, ſurnamed the *Tanner* from his occupation. In the perſecution under Marcus Aurelius he was arreſted, and, to ſave his life, renounced the chriſtian religion. The faithful having reproached him for his apoſtacy, he invented the heretical notion that Chriſt was only a man. He was excommunicated, but obtained many followers, who were called *Theodotians*. He is not to be confounded with *Theodotus* the *banker*, who inſtituted the ſect of Melchiſedecians, becauſe they held that Chriſt is inferior to Melchiſedeck.—*Dupin. Moſheim.*

THEOGNIS, a Greek poet, was a native of Megara, and flouriſhed B. C. 544. There remain of his ſome fragments printed in the Corpus Poetarum Græcorum, and other collections.—*Voſſius.*

THEON, a Greek ſophiſt, who wrote a treatiſe of rhetoric entitled, Progymnaſtmata, written with elegance. It was printed at Leyden in 1726, 8vo. in Greek and Latin. —*Ibid.*

THEON of Alexandria, a philoſopher and mathematician in the time of Theodoſius the Great, was father of the celebrated Hypatia. His Commentary on Euclid was printed in Greek at Baſle in 1533, folio; and that on Aratus at Oxford in 1672, quarto.—*Ibid.*

THEOPHANES (George), a Greek hiſtorian, was born at Conſtantinople of a noble family. He entered into the monaſtic ſtate, and was received with diſtinction at the ſeventh general council; but the emperor, Leo the Armenian, exiled him to Samothrace, where he died in 818. He wrote a Chronicle beginning where Syncellus ends, and reaching to the reign of Michael Curopalatus. It was printed at the Louvre in 1655, folio.—*Moreri.*

THEOPHANES (Prokopovitch), a Ruſſian hiſtorian, was born in 1681. He was archbiſhop of Novogorod, and died in 1786. He wrote the Life of Peter the Great, and ſome theological treatiſes.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

THEOPHILUS, biſhop of Antioch, flouriſhed in the ſecond century. He was the firſt who uſed the term Trinity to expreſs the three perſons in the Godhead. His Defence of Chriſtianity was edited by Geſner at Zurich in 1546, and is appended to the works of Juſtin, 1742, folio.—*Dupin.*

THEOPHRASTUS, a Greek philoſopher, was born at Ereſus, in Leſbos. Plato was his firſt maſter, and he afterwards became a diſciple of Ariſtotle, who had a great eſteem for him. He ſucceeded that philoſopher in his ſchool at Athens, and his name became ſo celebrated that he was attended by two thouſand pupils. He died at the advanced age of 107. His works are, Hiſtory of Stones, of which Hill has given an Engliſh tranſlation; Treatiſe of Plants, printed at Amſterdam, folio; Moral Characters; there have alſo been tranſlated into Engliſh. All his works were publiſhed in folio, by Heinſius at Leyden in 1613.—*Voſſius.*

THEOPHYLACT archbiſhop of Achridia, and metropolitan of Bulgaria in the eleventh century, was a native of Conſtantinople, and wrote Commentaries on the Gotpels and Acts of the Apoſtles; alſo on ſome of the

Minor Prophets and Epiſtles, printed at Paris in folio. He was alſo the author of Letters and Inſtitutio Regia, 4to.—*Dupin.*

Theramenes, an Athenian philoſopher and general, was one of the thirty tyrants who aſſumed the government of Athens, but he oppoſed their cruelties, on which Critias, one of his colleagues, accuſed him of troubling the ſtate, and Theramenes was condemned to take poiſon B. C. 403. It is remarkable that as he took the fatal bowl he ſaid, "here's to the health of Critias," which proves that drinking healths was a cuſtom among the ancient Greeks.—*Plutarch.*

Thespis, a Greek poet of Attica, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the inventor of tragedy, 536 B. C. He went from town to town in a cart, on which was erected a temporary ſtage, where two actors, with faces daubed by the lees of wine, entertained the audience with choral ſongs and ſpeeches.—*Laert.*

Thevenot (Melchiſedeck), librarian to the king of France, was born at Paris in 1621. He was ambaſſador at Conſtantinople and at Genoa, and aſſiſted at a conclave held after the death of pope Innocent X. He died in 1692. His Travels in the Levant, 2 vols. folio, are highly eſteemed. He alſo wrote the Art of Swimming, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Thevenot (John), another traveller, who died in 1667. He introduced coffee into France, and was the author of Travels in Aſia, 3 vols, 4to. and 5 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri.*

Thiers (John Baptiſt), a learned divine of the Sorbonne, was born at Chartres about 1636. After being a profeſſor in the univerſity of Paris he obtained the benefice of Champrond, in the dioceſe of Chartres, where he embroiled himſelf in diſputes with his ſuperiors reſpecting eccleſiaſtical dues. He died in 1703. He wrote a Treatiſe on Superſtitions reſpecting the Sacraments; a Hiſtory of Perukes; De Feſtorum Dierum Immunitione liber, and ſeveral other curious works.—*Ibid.*

Thirlby (Styan), an ingenious and learned Engliſh critic, was born about 1692, and died in 1753. He was a doctor of laws of the univerſity of Cambridge, and wrote a Tract againſt Whiſton on the Trinity; but he is principally known by his capital edition of Juſtin's works, folio, 1723.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

Thielin (John Philip), a painter, was born at Mechlin in 1618. He was a nobleman of conſiderable fortune, and was employed by the king of Spain. He excelled in painting flowers, and died in 1667. His three daughters painted in the ſame ſtyle as the father.—*Pilkington.*

Thomas, ſurnamed Didymus, an apoſtle of Jeſus Chriſt, was a native of Galilee. He is diſtinguiſhed in the ſacred hiſtory by his diſbelief of the reſurrection of his maſter, on which Jeſus vouchſafed to permit him to put his fingers into his wounds, and Thomas exclaimed, "my Lord and my God." He ſuffered martyrdom in India, where there are ſtill Chriſtians who are called by his name.—*Cave.*

Thomas (James Erneſt), a landſcape painter, was born at Hagleſtein in 1588, and died in 1653. He reſided a long time in Italy, where he cultivated the friendſhip of Elſheimer, whoſe ſtyle he adopted.—*Felibien.*

Thomas (William), a learned prelate, was born at Briſtol in 1613, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford, after which he entered into orders. In 1665 he obtained the deanry of Worceſter, and in 1677 was conſecrated biſhop of St. David's, from whence he was tranſlated to Worceſter, where he died in 1689. He wrote an Apology for the Church of England; Roman Oracles ſilenced; and ſeveral Sermons. His grandſon, *William Thomas*, was alſo a divine of the church of England, and an eminent antiquary. He publiſhed an improved edition of Dugdale's Hiſtory of Warwickſhire, 2 vols. folio, and a Survey of the Cathedral of Worceſter. He died in 1738.—*Wood Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Thomas (Elizabeth), commonly called Corinna, an ingenious Engliſh lady, was born in 1675. She loſt her lover, Mr. Gwynet, as they were about to be married in 1711, which proved the ſource of her misfortunes. The remainder of her life was a ſcene of trouble and ſickneſs. Being intimate with Mr. Henry Cromwel, his Letters, with ſome of Mr. Pope's, came into her hands, and Curll, the bookſeller, having obtained them, ſent them to the preſs, which ſo provoked the poet that he gave Corinna no honourable place in his Dunciad. She died in 1730. Her Poems and Letters were publiſhed in 2 vols. after her death.—*Gen. Dict.*

Thomas (Anthony Leonard), a member of the French academy, was born at Clermont, in Auvergne, in 1732, and died in 1785. He wrote in 1756 Reflections, hiſtorical and literary, on Voltaire's poem of Natural Religion, in which he defends chriſtianity with great energy. In 1759 his Eloge of the Marſhal Saxe was crowned by the French academy. He afterwards celebrated the memories of D'Agueſſeau, Du Guay Trouin, Sully, Des Cartes, and Marcus Aurelius. He alſo wrote an Eſſay on the Character, Manners, and Minds of Females, 8vo.; an Eſſay upon Elogies, 2 volumes 8vo. He was likewiſe a good poet. A complete edition of his works appeared at Paris in 1802, 7 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Thomasius (James), profeſſor of eloquence at Leipſic, was born there of a good family. Leibnitz was his diſciple, and had a great opinion of his philoſophical talents. He died in 1684. His principal works are, the Origin of Philoſophical and Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and ſeveral learned Diſſertations, 11 vols. 8vo. His ſon, *Chriſtian Thomaſius*, publiſhed a German Literary Journal at Leipſic, for ſome articles of which he was obliged to quit his country and go to Berlin. The

king of Prussia made him professor of law in the university of Halle, where he died in 1728. He wrote in Defence of Concubinage; the History of Wisdom and Folly; and some other books.—*Ibid.*

Thompson (Edward), a poet, was born at Hull in Yorkshire. He received his education at Hampstead, under Dr. Cox, and at an early age went to the East Indies. He was afterwards pressed on board a man of war, and rose to the rank of lieutenant in 1757. At the end of the war he retired on half-pay, and amused himself in writing. His first publication was a very licentious poem called the Meretriciad. In 1764 appeared the Soldier, a poem in 4to. About this time he circulated proposals for a work entitled "Maritime Observations, collected from the Years 1753 to 1763 inclusive." But this work never was published. In 1765 he produced the Courtezan, a poem, which was followed by another of the same description, entitled the Demirep. In 1767 he published Sailor's Letters, 2 vols. 12mo. In 1769 he produced a laughable account of the Jubilee at Stratford upon Avon, under the title of Trinculo's Trip to the Jubilee: and about this time he collected his most licentious performances into two volumes, called The Court of Cupid. In 1773 he brought forwards at Drury-lane Theatre The Fair Quaker, a comedy altered from Shadwell. In 1777 he edited Paul Whitehead's works, and published also an edition of the works of Andrew Marvell, in 3 vols. 4to. By the friendship of Mr Garrick he obtained a captain's commission, and was appointed to the command of the Hyæna, in which he had the good fortune to take a French East Indiaman. In 1785 he had the command of the Grampus, on board of which he died on the coast of Africa in 1786.—*Europ. Mag. vol. ix.*

Thomson (James), an eminent poet, was born at Ednam, in the shire of Roxburgh, in 1700. He was educated at Jedburgh, and afterwards at Edinburgh, with a view to the ministry in the church of Scotland, which profession he declined. Having written his poem of Winter, he brought it to London, where it was published, but lay unnoticed for a considerable time. Afterwards its great merit brought him into notice and popularity, and the author added the three other seasons. Mr. Thomson accompanied the Hon. Mr. Talbot in his travels, and on his return settled at Richmond, in narrow circumstances. He produced some dramatic pieces of considerable merit; Liberty, a poem, and the Castle of Indolence, in the manner of Spenser. But his fame rests upon the poem of the Seasons, to which even Dr. Johnson has borne the testimony of approbation. In descriptive scenery, and pathetic expression, few poets will be found to excel Thomson. His manners were gentle and inoffensive, and his piety rational and unassuming. About two years before his death he obtained the place of surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands. He died in 1748. His works have been printed in four volumes 12mo.—*Life prefixed to his works.*

Thoresby (Ralph), a topographer and antiquary, was born at Leeds, in Yorkshire, in 1658. He was fellow of the royal society, and wrote the Topography of Leeds and the parts adjacent. He died in 1725.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Thorius (Raphael), a physician in the reign of James I. who was distinguished by his learning, and his love of wine. He was a French protestant, and died in London, of the plague, in 1625. He wrote a poem on Tobacco, in Latin, and some other works.—*Wood.*

Thorndike (Herbert), a learned divine, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of bachelor in divinity. In 1643 he was elected master of Sidney college, of which he was soon after deprived for his loyalty. At the Restoration he obtained a prebend in Westminster abbey. He died in 1672. He wrote a folio volume, entitled Epilogus, in which he defends the church of England with great learning and ability. He was also the author of a Treatise on Weights and Measures; another on Church Censures; and he assisted Walton in the Polyglot.—*Collier.*

Thornhill (sir James), an eminent painter, was born in Dorsetshire in 1676. His uncle, the famous Dr. Sydenham, enabled him to pursue his inclination for painting, and he greatly improved himself abroad. The dome of St. Paul's, the hospital at Greenwich, and Hampton-court palace, exhibit fine specimens of his great talent in composition. He was appointed principal painter to queen Anne, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He acquired considerable wealth by his profession, and became a member of the house of commons. He died in 1732. Hogarth married his daughter.—*Pilkington.*

Thornton (Bonnel), an English poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born in London in 1724, and educated at Westminster-school, from whence he was elected to Christ church, Oxford, where he engaged with Colman, and others, in a periodical work entitled the Student; and afterwards in another called the Connoisseur. In 1766 he published a translation of Plautus, 2 vols. 8vo. and the year following a burlesque poem, called the Battle of the Wigs, against the physicians. He died in 1768.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Thou (James Augustus de), or *Thuanus*, a celebrated historian, was the son of Christopher de Thou, first president of the parliament of Paris, and was born in that city in 1553. He was intended for the ecclesiastical state, and his uncle, the bishop of Chartres, resigned some of his benefices in his favour; but the death of his elder brother altered the plan, and he became a counsellor

to the parliament, and afterwards preſident. Henry III. employed him in an embaſſy firſt to Vienna and next to Venice. Henry IV. admitted him into his councils, and engaged him in ſeveral important negociations. He died univerſally reſpected in 1617. The hiſtory of his own time from 1545 to 1607, is written in pure Latin, and with great fidelity. The beſt edition is that of London in 7 vols. folio. His Latin poems were printed in 1611, 4to. His ſon, *Francis Auguſtus de Thou*, was librarian to the king, but having attached himſelf to Cinq-Mars, he was beheaded at Lyons in 1642.—*Moreri.*

Thrasybulus, a celebrated Athenian, who, in the time of the thirty tyrants, took refuge at Thebes. Having gained ſome followers, he marched againſt the uſurpers and expelled them. There was inſtituted a yearly feaſt at Athens in commemoration of this triumph. Thraſybulus wiſely procured a general amneſty to be paſſed, which decreed that no one ſhould be puniſhed for the diſorders which had occurred but the principals. He diſplayed his valour in Thrace, and ſlew the Lacedemonian general with his own hand. Thraſybulus fell in a battle with the Aſpendians, who were the allies of Sparta, B. C. 394.—*Plutarch.*

Thucydides, a Greek hiſtorian, was born at Athens 469 years B. C. He was of noble birth, and on arriving at maturity entered into the army, but failing in an expedition with which he had been entruſted, he was baniſhed, and in his exile he wrote the Hiſtory of his Times; a work which far exceeds that of Herodotus. He was afterwards recalled, and died at Athens B. C. 391. The beſt editions of Thucydides are that of Stephens, Paris, 1588; that of Oxford, by Hudſon, 1696; and that of Duker, Amſt. 1732; all in folio.—*Biog. Claſſica.*

Thuillier (Dom Vincent), a member of the congregation of St. Maur, was born at Coucy in 1685, and died in 1736. He tranſlated Polybius into French, 6 vols. 4to.; and wrote a Letter of an antient Profeſſor of Theology on the Bull Unigenitus.—*Moreri.*

Thunberg (Charles Peter), a celebrated Swediſh botaniſt, was the diſciple of Linnæus. The government of Holland ſent him to their ſettlements in Japan, where he made great collections. After this he went to Ceylon, and on his return to Europe became profeſſor of botany at Upſal. He died at the end of the eighteenth century. His Flora Japonica was publiſhed at Leipſic in 1784, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Thurloe (John), a political writer, was born in Eſſex in 1616, and bred to the law. He became confidential ſecretary to Cromwell, and continued in the ſame ſituation to his ſon. At the Reſtoration he was committed into cuſtody, but was ſoon releaſed. He died at Great Milton, in Oxfordſhire, in 1668. His ſtate papers have been printed in 7 vols. folio.—*Gen. Dict.*

Thysius (Anthony), a learned writer, was born at Harderwick in Holland about 1603. He was profeſſor of poetry and eloquence at Leyden, and librarian of the univerſity. He died in 1670. His works are, Compendium Hiſtoriæ Batavicæ; Exercitationes Miſcellaneæ; and ſeveral of the variorum editions of the Claſſics.—*Moreri.*

Tiarini (Alexander), a painter, was born at Bologna in 1577, and died in 1668. He painted portraits and hiſtorical ſubjects in a fine ſtyle.—*Pilkington.*

Tiberius (Claudius Nero), emperor of Rome, ſucceeded Auguſtus. The beginning of his reign was popular, and he affected to be called the father of the people; but he afterwards diſplayed his real character in his cruelty to his mother Livia and his wife Julia, and in the murder of many of the ſenators. He alſo cauſed Germanicus to be poiſoned, and committed numerous exceſſes. He died in the midſt of debauchery at Miſenum, A. D. 37, aged 78.—*Suetonius. Tacitus.*

Tiberius (Conſtantine), emperor of the Eaſt, was originally a Thracian, and by his merit roſe to the firſt offices in the ſtate. Juſtin the younger appointed him his colleague in 574. On the death of Juſtin, in 578, he became ſole emperor. His armies defeated the Perſians, and he reigned with great wiſdom and moderation. He died in 582.—*Un. Hiſt.*

Tibullus (Aulus Albius), a Roman poet in the reign of Auguſtus. He ſerved in the army, which he quitted for a life of pleaſure and indolence. Four books of his Elegies remain, which are diſtinguiſhed for their elegance. They are uſually publiſhed with Catullus and Propertius.—*Biog. Claſſica.*

Tickell (Thomas), a poet and miſcellaneous writer, was born in Cumberland in 1686, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He tranſlated the firſt book of the Iliad, which Addiſon preferred to that of Pope. He alſo wrote ſome papers in the Spectator, and became private ſecretary to Mr. Addiſon, when he was ſecretary of ſtate. He wrote a beautiful poem on the death of that great man, and publiſhed a collection of his works. He died in 1740.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Tickell (Richard), a poet and political writer, who died in 1793. He publiſhed "The Project," and the "Wreath of Faſhion," poems which had ſome popularity. But his principal piece was a pamphlet, called Anticipation, in which he imitated the manner and ſtyle of the leading members of the houſe of commons in 1779. He alſo adapted the Gentle Shepherd to the ſtage, and wrote the Carnival of Venice, a comic opera.—*Ibid.*

Tideman (Philip), a painter, was born at Hamburgh in 1657, and died in 1705. He was the diſciple of Laireſſe, and painted ſubjects of fabulous hiſtory and allegory.—*Pilkington.*

TIEDEMANN (Dietrich), a learned writer, was born in 1748, at Bremervorde in the duchy of Bremen. He completed his education at the univerſity of Gottingen, where he was greatly eſteemed by profeſſor Heyne. By the recommendation of that learned man he obtained in 1766 the ſituation of profeſſor of the Latin and Greek languages at Caſſel: from whence he removed in 1786 to Marburg, where he became profeſſor of philoſophy. He died in 1803. His principal works are, 1. Eſſay on an Explanation of the Origin of Language. 2. Syſtem of the Stoic Philoſophy. 3. Inveſtigation of Man. 4. The firſt Philoſophers of Greece. 5. Spirit of ſpeculative Philoſophy. 6. Argumenta Platonis.—*Monthly Mag.*

TIGRANES, king of Armenia, maintained a war againſt the Romans, but was defeated by Lucullus and Pompey. By a bribe of 60,000 talents, he was ſuffered to keep poſſeſſion of his throne. His ſon, of the ſame name, revolted againſt him, but was defeated. The Romans, however, made him king of Sophene. He was afterwards ſent in chains to Rome, by Pompey.

TILINGIUS (Mathias), a learned phyſician, was born in Weſtphalia, became profeſſor at Rintheln, phyſician to the court of Heſſe-caſſel, and died in 1615. His works are, 1. Curioſa Rhabarbari diſquiſitio, 4to; 2. Lilii Albi deſcriptio, 8vo.; De Laudano opiate, 8vo.; 4. Opiologia Nova, 4to.; 5. De Febribus, 8vo.; 6. Cinnabaris Mineralis, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

TILLEMANS (Peter), a landſcape painter, was a native of Antwerp; he came to England in 1708, and was employed by ſeveral noblemen in taking views of their ſeats, huntings, races, and horſes. He died in 1734.—*Vertue.*

TILLEMONT (Sebaſtian Le Nain de), a French hiſtorian and critic, was born at Paris in 1637. He was educated in the ſchool at Port Royal, and became one of the beſt writers of that inſtitution. His Hiſtory of the Emperors, and Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, are written with great fidelity and clearneſs. He died in 1698.—*Moreri.*

TILLI (John, count), an illuſtrious general, was born at Bruſſels, and was for ſome time a member of the order of Jeſuits, which he quitted for a military life. He diſplayed great courage in Hungary againſt the Turks, and in 1620 had the command of the troops under duke Maximilian, at the battle of Prague. He ſhewed ſuperior talents in numerous actions in the German wars, and was no leſs diſtinguiſhed by his humanity. He was at laſt defeated by Guſtavus Adolphus, of Sweden, and received a mortal wound in defending the paſſage of the Lech in 1632.—*Moreri.*

TILLI (Michael Angelo), a botaniſt and phyſician, was born at Florence in 1655, and educated at Piſa. He was appointed phyſician to the great duke, and was ſucceſſively profeſſor in the univerſity of Piſa, ſuperintendant of the botanic garden, and fellow of the royal ſociety of London. His greateſt work is the *Catalogus Horti Piſani*, in fol. printed at Florence, 1723. He died in 1740.—*Halleri Bibl. Bot.*

TILLOTSON (John), an eminent prelate, was the ſon of a clothier at Sowerby, in Yorkſhire, and born in 1630. He received his education at Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he was choſen fellow in 1651. Though bred among the Puritans, he conformed at the Reſtoration to the church of England, and became curate of Cheſhunt, in Hertfordſhire. In 1663 he was choſen preacher to the ſociety of Lincoln's-inn, and the year after, lecturer of St. Lawrence Jewry. In 1666 he took his degree of D. D.; in 1670 he was made prebendary and two years after dean of Canterbury. He attended lord Ruſſell on the ſcaffold, and endeavoured to prevail on him to acknowledge the doctrine of non-reſiſtance, a principle which the doctor himſelf had afterwards occaſion to renounce. He was very zealous againſt popery in the reign of James II. and immediately after the Revolution he became the confidential friend of William and Mary, who beſtowed on him the archbiſhopric of Canterbury after the deprivation of Dr. Sancroft. This drew upon him the hatred of the non-jurors, who publiſhed many ſevere animadverſions upon him. He alſo received numerous letters of abuſe, a large bundle of which was found in his ſtudy, with this inſcription in his handwriting on the back, "Theſe are libels; I pray God forgive the authors of them; I do." This excellent prelate died in the arms of his pious friend Mr. Nelſon, in 1694. His Sermons were publiſhed after his death, for the benefit of his widow, in 10 vols. 8vo. and 3 vols folio. They are diſtinguiſhed by their perſpicuity and cloſeneſs of reaſoning.—*Life by Birch.*

TIMAGENES, an hiſtorian, who was a native of Alexandria, and became a ſlave at Rome, to the ſon of Sylla. His maſter gave him his liberty on account of his abilities. He was afterwards in the ſervice of Auguſtus, but loſt his favour, on which he burnt the hiſtory of his reign which he had written.—*Voſſius.*

TIMÆUS of Locria, a philoſopher, who was a diſciple of Pythagoras. He held that there is a univerſal motion throughout nature. A little treatiſe by him on the Nature of the Soul, and of the World, is in the works of Plato, and gave to that philoſopher the idea of his Timæus.—*Diog. Laert. Suidas.*

TIMOLEON, a celebrated Corinthian. His brother Timophanes aiming at the ſovereign power, was ſlain by Timoleon, aſſiſted by his brother Satyrus. Timoleon went afterwards to relieve the Syracuſans from the ty-

ranny of Dionyſius, whom he compelled to fly. Timoleon ſpent the reſt of his life at Syracuſe, and died B. C. 337.—*Plutarch.*

Timon, *the Miſanthrope*, was born near Athens B. C. 420. He declared himſelf the enemy of the human race, and had a companion named Apemantus, who poſſeſſed a ſimilar diſpoſition. The latter aſking him one day why he paid ſuch reſpect to Alcibiades, "It is," ſaid the churl, "becauſe I foreſee that he will prove the ruin of the Athenians."—*Plutarch.*

Timoteo (da Urbino), an eminent painter, was born at Urbino in 1470, and died in 1524. He painted hiſtorical ſubjects, portraits, and landſcapes in a fine ſtyle.—*Pilkington.*

Timotheus, a poet and muſician of Miletus. He was the friend of Euripides, and received an immenſe ſum from the Epheſians, for a poem in honour of Diana. He died B. C. 557.—*Pliny.*

Timothy, the diſciple of St. Paul, was a native of Lyſtra, a city of Lycaonia. His father was a Pagan, but his mother a Jewеſs. He became biſhop of Epheſus, where, it is ſaid, he was ſtoned to death, A. D. 97. —*Acts Apoſt. Cave.*

Tindal (Matthew), a deiſtical writer, was born at Beer-ferris, in Devonſhire, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of All-ſouls college, and took his degree of doctor of laws. He turned papiſt in the reign of James II. but profeſſed himſelf a proteſtant and took the oaths at the Revolution to keep his fellowſhip. He died in 1733. His works are, 1. The Rights of the Chriſtian Church, 8vo. 1706. The deſign of this work, which was anonymous, was to ſhew the inutility of the clergy. 2 Chriſtianity as Old as the Creation, 4to. 1730. In this he endeavoured to undermine revelation. It was anſwered by ſeveral able writers, particularly Conybeare, Leland, and Foſter.—*Gen. Dict.*

Tindal (Nicholas), nephew of the preceding, was educated at Exeter-college, Oxford, and became fellow of Trinity-college, rector of Colbourn, in the Iſle of Wight, and chaplain to Greenwich hoſpital, where he died in 1774. He publiſhed a tranſlation and continuation of Rapin's Hiſtory of England, and an Abridgment of Spence's Polymetis, 12mo.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

Tindall (William), a divine and antiquary, was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M. A. in 1778. He publiſhed Juvenile Excurſions in Literature and Criticiſm, 1 vol. 12mo.; The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Abbey and Borough of Eveſham, 4to.; Plain Truth in a Plain Dreſs, a pamphlet; and The Evils and Advantages of Genius contraſted, a poem. Mr. Tindall was a member of the ſociety of antiquaries, and chaplain of the Tower, where he ſhot himſelf in 1804, aged 50.—*Gent. Mag.*

Tinelli (Tiberio), an hiſtorical and portrait painter, was born at Venice in 1586, and died in 1638. Louis XII. conferred on him the order of St. Michael.—*De Piles.*

Tintoretto (James Robuſti), a famous painter, was born at Venice in 1512. He was a diſciple of Titian, who, fearing that he would become a powerful rival, diſmiſſed him. He was called the furious Tintoretto, from the bold manner of his painting, and the rapidity of his genius. He died in 1594. His ſon and daughter were alſo good artiſts. —*De Piles.*

Tippoo-Saib, ſovereign of Myſore and the Mahrattas, was the ſon of Hyder Ally, whom he ſucceeded in the government of his eſtates, which he defended with ſucceſs againſt the Great Mogul. In 1790 he engaged in a war with the Engliſh, and was defeated in a number of actions. In 1792 lord Cornwallis obliged him to ſue for peace, when Tippoo delivered his two ſons as hoſtages. The war was reſumed in 1799, and terminated with the entire conqueſt of Myſore and the death of Tippoo, who fell bravely fighting on the ramparts of his capital. His library was ſtored with valuable MSS. which are now in the college of Calcutta.—*Hiſt. of War in India.*

Tiraboschi (Jerome), a celebrated Italian writer, was born at Bergamo in 1731. He was a Jeſuit, and profeſſor of rhetoric at Milan. The duke of Modena appointed him his librarian, and he was enrolled among the nobility of that city. He died in 1794. His works are, 1. Memoirs on the Antient Order of Homilies, 3 vols. 4to. 2. Hiſtory of the Writers of Modena, 6 vols. 4to. 3. Hiſtory of Italian Literature from the age of Auguſtus, 13 vols. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Tiraqueau (Andrew), or Tiraquellus, a French lawyer of the 16th century. He was a counſellor in the parliament of Paris, and laboured much to drive chicanery from the bar. He was employed by Francis I. and Henry II. in affairs of conſequence, and approved himſelf a man of ſingular integrity. His works amount to 7 vols. in folio. He died in 1574.—*Moreri.*

Tissot, an eminent Swiſs phyſician, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in favour of inoculation, and alſo in recommending an experimental practice of phyſic. His medical works, particularly his advice to people concerning their health, are excellent. He died in 1797.—*Nouv. Dict.*

Titiano, or Vecelli, an Italian painter, was born at Cador, in Friuli, in 1480. His maſter was Giovanni Bellini, whoſe ſtiff and laboured ſtile Titian adopted; but on perceiving the works of Giorgione he altered his manner, and contracted an intimacy with that great artiſt. The reputation of Titian roſe rapidly, and the emperor Charles V. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and a penſion. He painted hiſtory, portraits, and landſcape. His principal pictures are, A Laſt Supper, in the Eſcurial in Spain, and

one at Milan, repreſenting Chriſt crowned with Thorns. He died in 1576. His brother Francis was alſo a good artiſt in hiſtory and portrait, and Horatio, the ſon of Titian, painted ſome excellent portraits. He died in 1579.—*De Piles.*

TITUS VESPASIAN, a Roman emperor, was the ſon of Veſpaſian, and born in A. D. 40. He ſerved under his father, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly at the ſiege of Jeruſalem. In the year 79 he obtained the imperial dignity. In his youth he was diſſipated and extravagant, which gave room to fear that he would prove another Tiberius or Nero, but his ſubſequent conduct ſhewed theſe apprehenſions were groundleſs. He became the pattern of virtue, and the father of his people. He reformed the courts of law, and ſeverely puniſhed informers. Regarding his time as precious only for the public good, he once ſaid, on the recollection of not having done any act of utility, "My friends, I have loſt a day." He died A. D. 81.—*Crevier.*

TITUS, a diſciple of St. Paul, was a Greek and a Gentile, but on his converſion he became amanuenſis to the apoſtle, who conſecrated him biſhop of Crete, where he died at an advanced age.—*Cave.*

TIXIER (John), or *Raviſius Textor*, was lord of Raviſy, in the diſtrict of Nivernois. He taught the belles lettres in the college of Navarre, at Paris, with conſiderable ſucceſs, and died in 1522. He wrote letters, dialogues, epigrams, and a work entitled Officinæ Epitome, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

TODD (Hugh), an Engliſh divine, was born in Cumberland, about 1660, and educated at Queen's-college, Oxford. His publications were, The Deſcription of Sweden, The Life of Phocion, &c. He left in MS. Notitia Eccleſia Cathedralis Carliolenſis, &c. Notitia Prioratus de Wedderhall, &c. A Hiſtory of the Dioceſe of Carliſle, &c. He died after 1708.—*Gen. Dict.*

TOLAND (John), a deiſtical writer, was born in Ireland in 1669, and brought up a papiſt. But at the age of fifteen he turned proteſtant, and afterwards went to the univerſity of Glaſgow, from whence he removed to Edinburgh. After viſiting Leyden and Oxford, he returned to Ireland, which country he was obliged to leave to avoid a proſecution for writing a book called Chriſtianity not Myſterious. In 1698 he publiſhed the Life of Milton; which was followed by his deiſtical book entitled Nazarenus, and ſeveral other pieces of a like tendency. He died in 1722. His poſthumous works were printed in 2 vols. 8vo. 1726.—*Gen. Dict.*

TOLLIUS (Jacob), a learned phyſician, was born at Ingra, in the territory of Utrecht, and became profeſſor of eloquence and Greek, at Brandenburg. He publiſhed editions of Auſonius and Longinus with notes. He died in 1696. His brother Cornelius became amanuenſis to Iſaac Voſſius, and afterwards profeſſor of Greek and rhetoric at Harderwyck. He publiſhed a piece entituled De Infelicitate Literatorum. Another brother called Alexander is known by a good edition of Appian.—*Moreri.*

TOLLET (Elizabeth), an ingenious Engliſh lady, was born in 1694, and died unmarried in 1754. She was ſkilled in Latin, French, and Italian, and was acquainted with hiſtory and mathematics. She wrote ſome poems, and a drama called Suſanna, or Innocence Preſerved.—*Biog. Dram.*

TOLOMMEI (Claudio), a poet and orator, was born at Siena in 1494. He became biſhop of Corſola, and died in 1557. He wrote ſeveral eſteemed works, the principal of which is a Speech delivered before pope Clement VII. on the peace with the emperor Charles V. in 1529.—*Tiraboſchi.*

TOMPION (Thomas), an Engliſh watch and clock-maker of extraordinary merit, who died in 1696.

TONSTALL (Cuthbert), a learned prelate, was born in 1476. He ſtudied at Oxford, Cambridge, and at Padua, and was accounted the beſt mathematician of his time. He was conſecrated biſhop of London in 1522; the year following made lord privy-ſeal; and in 1530 tranſlated to Durham, of which he was deprived in the reign of Elizabeth for denying her ſupremacy. He died in confinement in 1559. He wrote a treatiſe, De Arte Supputandi, Lond. 1522, 4to.—*Gen. Dict.*

TOOKE (George), an Engliſh poet, was born about 1595. He ſerved in the expedition againſt Cadiz, in 1625, as captain of a band of volunteers, the particulars of which he has deſcribed in a poem. He died in 1675. He wrote canzonets to the memory of his wife.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

TOOKE (Thomas), an Engliſh divine, was born in Kent, and educated at St. Paul's ſchool, from whence he removed to Corpus Chriſti-college, Cambridge. He became maſter of the ſchool at Biſhop Stortford, which he raiſed from a ruinous ſtate, and by his means a new ſchool was built by ſubſcription. He died in 1721.—*Ibid.*

TOOKE (Andrew), a divine and ſchool-maſter, was born in London in 1673. He was educated at the Charter-houſe, from whence he removed to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. He became ſucceſſively uſher and maſter of the Charter-houſe ſchool, and alſo profeſſor of geometry at Greſham College. He died in 1731. Mr. Tooke publiſhed Father Pomey's Pantheon in Engliſh, without acknowleging the real author.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

TOPHAM (Thomas), a remarkable inſtance of muſcular ſtrength. He kept a public houſe at Iſlington, and uſed to perform ſurpriſing feats, ſuch as breaking a broom-ſtick of the firſt magnitude by ſtriking it againſt his bare arm; lifting two hogſheads of water; heaving his horſe over the turnpike gate; carrying the beam of a houſe as a ſoldier would his firelock, &c. He alſo

could roll up a pewter dish of seven pounds as a man rolls up a sheet of paper; squeeze a pewter quart together at arms' length; and lift two hundred weight with his little finger over his head. At Derby he broke a rope fastened to the floor that would sustain twenty hundred weight; and lifted an oak table six feet long with his teeth, though half a hundred weight was hung at the extremity. He took Mr. Chambers, vicar of All Saints, who weighed twenty-seven stone, and raised him with one hand. He stabbed himself, after quarrelling with and wounding his wife, in 1749.—*Hutton's Hist. Derby.*

Toplady (Augustus Montague), an English divine, was born at Farnham, in Surrey, in 1737, and educated first at Westminster-school, and afterwards at the university of Dublin. In 1768 he obtained the vicarage of Broadhembury in Devonshire, but the air not agreeing with his constitution, he removed to London and officiated in a chapel in Orange-street, Leicester-fields. He died in 1778. He wrote Historic Proofs of the doctrinal Calvinism of the Church of England; and several other works, making 6 vols. 8vo. with his life prefixed.

Torfæus (Thermodus), a native of Iceland, who was historiographer to the king of Denmark. He wrote the History of Norway, containing also the annals of the northern parts of Scotland, from the year 850 to 1206. He died in 1720, aged 81.—*Cordiner's Antiq. of Scotland.*

Torrentius (John), a Dutch painter, was born at Amsterdam. He founded a sect of Adamites, for which he was sent to prison and confined a long time. He died in 1640. His pictures are well painted, but are very obscene.—*Houbraken.*

Torricelli (Evangelist), a mathematician and philosopher, was born at Faenza, in Italy, in 1608. He improved the art of making microscopes and telescopes, and was the first who discovered the method of ascertaining the weight of the atmosphere by quicksilver. He died in 1647.—*Hutton.*

Tory (Geoffry), a native of Bourges, who was professor of philosophy at Paris; but afterwards became a printer and greatly improved the art. He wrote a book on the proportion and distance of letters, which has proved very useful. He also published a translation of Horus Apollo's Hieroglyphics. He died in 1550.—*Moreri.*

Toscanella (Paul), a celebrated astronomer of the 15th century. He erected in the cathedral of Florence the famous gnomon, which is accounted the greatest of the kind in Europe, and of which a curious description was given by Father Ximenes, in his work *Del vecchio e nuovo gnomone Fiorentino*, printed at Florence in 1757, in 4to. Toscanella had also some ideas of the passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, which he communicated to Martenz, at Lisbon, and which seems to have occasioned the Portuguese discoveries. He died about 1490.—*Tiraboschi.*

Tostatus (Alphonsus), a Spanish prelate, was educated at Salamanca, and became bishop of Avila. He distinguished himself at the council of Basil, and died in 1454, aged 40. He wrote Commentaries upon Eusebius, 5 vols. folio; also Commentaries on the Scriptures, much esteemed.—*Nic. Antonio de Hisp. Script.*

Totila, king of the Goths, who recovered the kingdom of Italy from Justinian. He was slain in battle in 552.—*Univ. Hist.*

Toup (Jonathan), a learned divine and critic, was born at St. Ives, in Cornwall, in 1713. He was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, but completed his degrees in arts at Cambridge. After entering into orders he obtained a prebend in Exeter cathedral, and the vicarage of St. Merryn in Cornwall. He died in 1785. Mr. Toup published Emendations of Suidas, and an excellent edition of Longinus.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Tournefort (Joseph Pitton de), a famous botanist, was born at Aix in Provence, in 1656. In 1678 he explored the mountains of Dauphiny and Savoy, and the year following went to Montpellier, where he studied physic, after which he travelled over the Pyrenees, and endured great difficulties and danger in searching for plants. He afterwards travelled into England, Spain, Holland, and other countries, cultivating his favourite science, and forming connexions with learned men. In 1683 he was made professor of botany in the royal garden. In 1692 he was admitted a member of the academy of sciences, and in 1700 he was sent into Asia by the king to collect plants. He died in 1708. His works are, 1. Elements of Botany, 3 vols. 8vo.; 2. Voyage to the Levant, 2 vols. 4to.; 3. History of the Plants round Paris, 2 vols. 12mo.; 4. Treatise on the Materia Medica, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Halleri Bibl. Botan.*

Towers (Joseph), a dissenting divine, was born in Southwark in 1737, and brought up to the printing business, under Goadby, of Sherborne, after which he settled as a bookseller in London; but having an ardent attachment to literature, he engaged in the ministry among the dissenters of the presbyterian persuasion, and in 1774 became pastor of a congregation at Highgate. In 1778 he was chosen one of the ministers of Newington Green meeting, in conjunction with Dr. Price. In 1779 he received his degree of LL.D. from Edinburgh. He died in 1799. Dr. Towers published a useful work, entitled British Biography, 7 vols. 8vo.; Observations on Hume's History of England; the Life and Reign of Frederic III. of Prussia, 2 vols. 8vo; a Vindication of Locke; several Sermons, and Political Tracts. He was also a coadjutor with Dr. Kippis, in compiling the new edition of the Biographia Britannica.—*Private Communication.*

TOWNLEY (Charles), an Engliſh antiquary and collector, was born of an antient family at Townley-hall, in Lancaſhire. His education was liberal, and he devoted himſelf chiefly to the forming of a muſeum of antique ſtatues, marbles, coins, and manuſcripts. His houſe in Park-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, was almoſt entirely filled with rude and bulky fragments of Egyptian architecture intermixed with ſome of the moſt beautiful ſpecimens of Greek and Roman models. His collection of ancient medals was extremely valuable; and among his manuſcripts, one of Homer was collated in a late edition. His Etruſcan Antiquities have been illuſtrated in 2 vols. 4to., by a Frenchman named D' Hancarville. Mr. Townley was a fellow of the royal and antiquarian ſocieties, and a truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum. He left by will 4000l. for the purpoſe of erecting a building for his collection. He died in 1805, aged 67.—*Gent. Mag.*

TOWNSON (Thomas), a learned divine, was born in Eſſex in 1715 He was educated at Chriſt church, Oxford, and afterwards obtained a fellowſhip of Magdalen college. He obtained ſucceſſively the livings of Hatfield Peverel in Eſſex, Blithfield in Staffordſhire, and the lower mediety of Malpas in Cheſhire, and biſhop Porteus gave him the archdeaconry of Richmond in Yorkſhire. He died in 1792. Dr. Townſon publiſhed, Diſcourſes on the Four Goſpels; three Tracts in anſwer to the Confeſſional; and ſince his death has been publiſhed a Diſcourſe on the Evangelical Hiſtory, with his Life prefixed.

TOZZETTI (John Targioni), an Italian botaniſt, was born at Florence, in 1712. He ſtudied medicine at Piſa, and afterwards became keeper of the botanical garden at Florence. He wrote ſeveral works in Latin, and ſome in Italian. His firſt was a theſis upon the Utility of Plants, in the Practice of Phyſic; the others were chiefly connected with his profeſſion. He died at Florence, in 1783.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

TRADESCANT (John), an eminent Dutchman, who ſettled in England about the beginning of the reign of James I. He and his ſon were great travellers, and the elder is ſaid to have gone through moſt parts of Europe, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and Barbary. He was the firſt perſon who collected a cabinet of curioſities, of which an account was printed, called Muſeum Tradeſcantium. The father is ſaid to have been gardener to Charles I. and had a very large garden at Lambeth, well ſtocked with rare plants. He died in 1652. The monument of the Tradeſcants is ſtill in Lambeth church-yard. —*Pennant's London.*

TRAJAN (M. Ulpinus Crinitus), a Roman emperor, was born in Andaluſia. He ſerved under Veſpaſian and Titus againſt the Jews; and became partner in the empire with Nerva, after whoſe death he enjoyed the ſole authority. His reign was popular, and he gained ſplendid victories over the Dacians Perſians, and other powers; but he diſgraced his great qualities by a rigorous perſecution of the Chriſtians. He died in Cilicia, A. D. 117. By his directions Apollodorus the architect erected the famous pillar at Rome ſtill called by his name.—*Crevier. Univ. Hiſt.*

TRALLIAN (Alexander), a medical writer, who flouriſhed about A. D. 550. He was a native of Tralles, in Lydia, and was the firſt who practiſed phlebotomy and uſed cantharides as a bliſter for the gout. His works have been printed at Baſil, Paris, and London.—*Friend.*

TRAPP (Joſeph), an eminent divine, was born at Cherington, in Glouceſterſhire, in 1672, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, after which he became rector of Harlington, in Middleſex, and lecturer of Chriſtchurch and St. Lawrence Jewry, London. He died in 1747. Dr. Trapp publiſhed Prælectiones Poeticæ, 2 vols.; a Latin Tranſlation of the Paradiſe Loſt; four volumes of Sermons; a treatiſe on being Righteous Overmuch; a tranſlation of Virgil into blank verſe; and Abramule, a tragedy.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

TRAVERSARI (Ambrozio), a learned monk of Camaldoni, near Florence. He acted as interpreter between the Italians and Greeks. His tranſlation of Diogenes Laertius, inſcribed to Coſmo de Medici, has been ſeveral times printed. He was born in 1386, but the year of his death is uncertain.—*Tiraboſchi.*

TRAVIS (George), an Engliſh divine, was born at Royton, in Lancaſhire, and educated firſt at Mancheſter ſchool, and afterwards at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. On entering into orders he obtained the vicarage of Eaſtham, and the rectory of Handley, in Cheſhire, alſo the archdeaconry of Cheſter, and a prebend in that cathedral. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſome acute letters to Mr. Gibbon, in which he ſtrenuouſly maintained the genuineneſs of the controverted paſſage in 1 John, chap. v. 7. He died in 1797.—*Gent. Mag.*

TREMBLEY (Abraham), an ingenious writer, was born at Geneva, in 1710. He became tutor to the duke of Richmond, and was admitted a member of the Royal Society. He died at Geneva, in 1784. His works are Memoirs upon Polypes, 4to; Inſtructions from a Father to his Children; Inſtructions upon Natural Religion, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

TREMELLIUS (Emmanuel), a learned divine, was born in 1510, at Ferrara, of Jewiſh parents. He embraced the proteſtant religion, and became Hebrew profeſſor at Heidelburg, and afterwards at Sedan. He died in 1580. He publiſhed a Latin tranſlation of the Bible.—*Moreri.*

TREMOLLIERE (Peter Charles), an hiſtorical painter, was born at Cholet in Poictou, in 1703. He painted ſeveral grand altar-pieces at Lyons, and died in 1739.—*D'Argenville.*

TRENCHARD (John), a political writer, was born in Somerſetſhire, in 1669. He was bred to the bar, which he never followed; but became member of parliament for Taunton. He died in 1723. He wrote, in conjunction with Gordon, Cato's Letters, and the Independent Whig.—*Gen. Dict.*

TRENCK (Francis, baron), a Pruſſian, who by his imprudences gave offence to the government of his country, and was ſent to priſon, where he endured great hardſhips for a long time. He at laſt effected his eſcape; and was in France at the time of the revolution, where he was arreſted and condemned to the ſcaffold by the revolutionary tribunal, in 1794. He wrote his own memoirs, which are intereſting, but marvellous.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

TREVISANI (Francis), an excellent painter, was born at Trieſte, in 1656. He married a noble Venetian lady, and ſettled at Rome, where he acquired great reputation. He excelled in hiſtory and landſcapes, and died in 1746.—*Pilkington.*

TREVISI (Jerome), an Italian painter of hiſtory and portrait, was born at Treviſi, in 1508. He became painter to Henry VIII. of England, who appointed him engineer at the ſiege of Boulogne, where he was killed in 1544.—*Ibid.*

TRISSINO (John George), an Italian poet, was born at Vicenza, in 1478. His tragedy of Sophoniſba was acted at Rome by order of pope Leo X. and received with uncommon applauſe; but his principal work is a poem on Italy delivered from the Goths. He died in 1550. His works were printed at Verona in 2 vols. fol. 1729.—*Tiraboſchi.*

TROGUS (Pompeius), a Latin hiſtorian, who wrote a Hiſtory of the World to the time of Auguſtus, which was greatly admired for its purity and elegance. It was epitomized by Juſtin. He flouriſhed B. C. 41.—*Voſſius*

TROMMIUS (Abraham), a proteſtant divine, was born at Gronin.en, in 1633. He was the author of a valuable Greek Concordance of the Old Teſtament, 1718, 2 vols. folio. The author died in 1719.—*Moreri.*

TROMP (Happertz), a Dutch admiral, was born at the Brill, in 1597. He roſe from the loweſt ſtation to the ſupreme command wholly by his merit. In 1639 he defeated a numerous Spaniſh fleet, and afterwards gained ſeveral other victories, but was ſlain on the quarter deck when fighting the Engliſh fleet in 1653.—*Dict. Holland.*

TRONCHIN (Theodore), a phyſician, was born at Geneva in 1709, and educated firſt at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Leyden, where he became the favourite pupil of Boerhaave. He ſettled at Amſterdam as phyſician, and afterwards at Geneva. In 1756 he removed to Paris, where he attended the royal family. He died there in 1781. His works are, ſeveral Articles in the Encyclopedie; a Treatiſe de Nympha; and a Diſſertation on the Colica Pictonum.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

TROOST (Cornelius), a Dutch painter, was born at Amſterdam in 1697, and died in 1750. His greateſt work is a picture in the ſurgeons' hall at Amſterdam, repreſenting the principal perſons of that profeſſion with a ſubject before them for diſſection.—*Pilkington.*

TROY (Francis de), a French painter, was born at Toulouſe in 1695: he was the diſciple of Nicholas de Loir, and became a profeſſor in the academy. He painted hiſtorical ſubjects and portraits, and died in 1730.—*Ibid.*

TROY (John Francis de), ſon of the preceding. Louis XIV. conferred on him the order of St. Michael, and appointed him director of the academy at Rome. He died in 1752.—*Ibid.*

TROYEN (Romboud Van), a Flemiſh painter, who died in 1650. He painted caves, grottoes, and the veſtiges of ancient edifices.—*Ibid.*

TRUMBULL (ſir William), an Engliſh ſtateſman, was born in Berkſhire in 1636. He was for ſome time ambaſſador in France, and afterwards ſecretary of ſtate. But he is chiefly known as the early patron and correſpondent of Pope. He died about 1710.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

TRYPHIODORUS, an ancient Greek poet, of whom, all that remains is a poem on the Deſtruction of Troy, printed at Oxford in 1742, 8vo. with an Engliſh tranſlation by Merrick.—*Voſſius.*

TUCKER (Abraham), a metaphyſical writer, was a gentleman of good fortune in Surrey, and died at his ſeat near Dorking, in 1775. He publiſhed a curious work called the Light of Nature, under the aſſumed name of Search. It was printed in 9 vols. 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

TUCKER (Joſiah), a celebrated divine, was born at Laugharne, in Caermarthenſhire, in 1711, and educated at St. John's-college, Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. in 1759. On entering into orders he ſettled at Briſtol, and became rector of St. Stephen's, in that city, and prebendary of the cathedral. In 1758 he was preferred to the deanry of Glouceſter. He was an able writer on commercial, political, and theological ſubjects. At the beginning of the American war he endeavoured to prove the utility of granting independence to the colonies, for which he was greatly abuſed by many writers. His principal performance is a Treatiſe on Civil Government, againſt Locke, 8vo. He died in 1799.—*Gent Mag.*

TULDEN (Theodore Van), a Dutch painter, was born at Bois-le-duc in 1607, and died in 1676. He painted fairs, and the diverſions of peaſants, alſo hiſtorical ſubjects.—*Houbraken.*

TULL (Jethro), a gentleman of Oxfordſhire, who greatly improved agriculture, and wrote, a Treatiſe on Horſe-hoeing Huſbandry. He died in 1740.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Tullius Hostilius, the third king of the Romans, who ſucceeded Numa Pompilius. He deſtroyed the town of Alba, and carried its inhabitants to Rome; he was equally ſucceſsful againſt the Latins, and died B. C. 640.—*Livy.*

Tully (Thomas), a learned divine, was born at Carliſle in 1620, and educated at Queen's-college, Oxford. About 1642 he became maſter of the grammar ſchool at Tetbury in Glouceſterſhire, but he afterwards returned to his college, of which he was fellow and tutor. In 1657 he was appointed principal of St. Edmund Hall, and after the reſtoration was created D. D. and made chaplain to the king. In 1675 he obtained the deanry of Rippon. He died in 1676. Dr. Tully wrote Logica Apodeictica, 8vo.; Præcipuorum Theologiæ, 8vo.; and ſeveral controverſial pieces againſt Dr. Bull and Mr. Baxter on Juſtification.—*Wood.*

Tully (George) a learned divine, was born at Carliſle, and educated at Queen's-college, Oxford. On entering into orders he became prebendary of Rippon, and afterwards rector of Galeſide near Newcaſtle, and ſubdean of York. He died in 1695, aged 42. Mr. Tully wrote a Diſcourſe on the Government of the Thoughts, 8vo.; and ſeveral ſermons and tracts againſt popery. He alſo tranſlated from the Greek part of Plutarch's Morals; and from the Latin of Cornelius Nepos, the Life of Miltiades; and from Suetonius the Life of Julius Cæſar.

Tunstall (James), a learned divine, was born about 1710, and educated at St. John's-college, Cambridge, after which he became rector of Sturmer, in Eſſex, in 1739. In 1741 he was elected public orator of the univerſity; he died in 1772. Dr. Tunſtall wrote Diſcourſes upon Natural and Revealed Religion, and other works.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Turbido (Francis), an Italian painter, was born at Verona in 1500; he was the diſciple of Giorgione, and Veroneſe. He painted in freſco and in oil, and his moſt capital picture is a Tranſfiguration. He died in 1581. —*Pilkington.*

Turenne (Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne), viſcount de, ſecond ſon of the duc de Bouillon, and Elizabeth of Naſſau, daughter of William I. of Naſſau, prince of Orange, was born at Sedan in 1611. He learned the art of war under prince Maurice, his maternal uncle, and became the greateſt general of his age. After ſeveral gallant actions he took Briſac in 1638, for which Richelieu offered him his niece in marriage, but Turenne being a proteſtant declined the honour. The next year he ſerved in Italy, and afterwards ſignalized himſelf by the conqueſt of Rouſſillon. At the age of twenty-three he became field-marſhal, and in 1644 was appointed marſhal of France. About this time he was ſent to Germany, where he gained ſeveral victories, but was defeated in 1645 at Manindall. He ſhortly after repaired this loſs by the battle of Nordlingen, and the ſame year re-eſtabliſhed the elector of Treves in his eſtates. In the following year he effected the famous junction with the Swediſh army, and obliged the duke of Bavaria to ſue for peace. That prince having violated the treaty, Turenne defeated him in the battle of Zumulhauſen, and drove him from his dominions. In the civil wars of France he acted at firſt againſt the court, but in 1651 he made his peace, and became general of the royal army, and was oppoſed to the prince of Condé, whom he defeated. In 1657 he took Dunkirk in conjunction with the Engliſh troops. This was followed by the capture of ſeveral places in Flanders, which produced peace between France and Spain in 1659. The war being renewed in 1667 he was appointed marſhal of all the armies, and had the honour of inſtructing the king in the art of war. About this time he renounced the proteſtant religion. In 1674 he conquered Franche Comté, which occaſioned a league between the German ſtates againſt France. To prevent their junction Turenne attacked the army commanded by the duke of Lorraine, and gained a ſplendid victory. He afterwards defeated the imperialiſts at Mulhauſen, and again at Turkheim. Montecuculi was then ſent againſt him, and while the two armies were in view of each other, and preparing for battle, Turenne was killed by a cannon ball, at Sultzbach, in 1675.—*Moreri.*

Turgot (Anne-Robert James), a French ſtateſman, was born at Paris in 1727. He was educated in the college of the Sorbonne, after which he applied to commerce, and was appointed intendant of Limoges. He was next made comptroller-general of the finances, in which he ſhewed great talents, by endeavouring to effect a reform in the public expenditure, and introducing ſeveral important regulations for the revival and encouragement of trade. He died in 1781. He was at the head of the ſociety called Economiſts, after the death of Queſnay.—*Life of Turgot by Condorcet.*

Turnebus (Adrian), Greek profeſſor at Paris, and ſuperintendant of the royal preſs for works in that language, was born at Andeli in 1512, and died in 1565. He wrote notes on Cicero, Varro, Thucydides, and Plato; pieces againſt Ramus; tranſlations from Ariſtotle, Theophraſtus, Plutarch, Plato, &c.; and Latin Poems. But the moſt important of his works is his Adverſaria, 1580, folio.—*Niceron. Bayle.*

Turner (William), a phyſician and divine, was born at Morpeth in Northumberland, and educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he embraced the principles of the reformers. He became a preacher, and travelled over the kingdom to propagate the proteſtant doctrines, for which biſhop Gardiner ſent him to priſon. On his releaſe he went abroad, and took his doctor's degree at Ferrara. At the acceſſion of Edward VI. he

returned, and was made dean of Wells. When Mary came to the throne he went into exile, and did not return till her death. Queen Elizabeth reſtored him to his preferments. He died in 1568. Dr. Turner wrote a Treatiſe on the Baths of England and Germany; a Complete Herbal, or Hiſtory of Plants, folio; Hiſtoria de Naturis Herbarum Scholiis et Notis Vallata, 8vo.; and ſome other botanical works.—*Pulteney. Wood.*

Turner (Thomas), a pious divine, was born at Reading in Berkſhire, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1629 he obtained a canon reſidentiaryſhip in St. Paul's cathedral, and was appointed chaplain to Charles I. whom he accompanied to Scotland. In 1641 he was made dean of Rocheſter, and ſoon after dean of Canterbury, of which he was deprived with circumſtances of great barbarity in the rebellion. He recovered his preferments at the reſtoration, and died in 1672, aged 81.—*Wood. Todd's Deans of Canterbury.*

Turner (Francis), ſon of the above, was educated at Wincheſter-ſchool, from whence he removed to New college, Oxford. He became prebendary of St. Paul's, dean of Windſor, and in 1683 biſhop of Rocheſter, from whence the year following he was tranſlated to Ely. He was one of the ſeven biſhops who was ſent to the Tower by king James, and was deprived at the revolution for refuſing the oaths. He died in 1700. The biſhop publiſhed ſome Sermons. He alſo wrote pious Poems, and the Life of Mr. Nicholas Ferrar.—*Ibid.*

Turretin (Francis), a proteſtant divine, was born at Geneva in 1623. He became profeſſor of divinity in the univerſity of his native place, and was employed in an embaſſy to the ſtates of Holland. He died in 1687. His works are, 1. Inſtitutiones Theologiæ, 3 vols. 4to.; 2. Theſes de Satisfactione Jeſus Chriſti, 4to.; 3. De Succeſſione ab Eccleſia Romana, 2 vols.—*Moreri.*

Turretin (John Alphonſus), ſon of the preceding, was born at Geneva in 1671. He became the firſt profeſſor of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory at Geneva, where he died in 1737. He wrote an Abridgment of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; Sermons, and other works.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Tusser (Thomas), an agricultural writer, was born at Raven-hall in Eſſex, and educated at Eton and Cambridge. He was for ſome time at court, but afterwards became a farmer. He died in 1580. Tuſſer wrote Five hundred Points of good Huſbandry, 1586, 4to. It is a curious picture of the agriculture of thoſe days.—*Gen. Dict.*

Twining (Thomas), a learned divine, was born in London, and educated at Sidney college, where he took his maſter's degree in arts in 1763. Dr. Porteus, biſhop of London, preſented him to the rectory of St. Mary's, Chicheſter, where he died in 1804. He publiſhed a Tranſlation of the Poetics of Ariſtotle, in one volume, quarto.—*Gent. Mag.*

Twiss (William), a preſbyterian divine, was born at Newbury in Berkſhire, and educated at New college, Oxford. He was preſident of the aſſembly of divines at Weſtminſter, and was made rector of St. Andrew, Holborn. He died in 1645. Dr. Twiſs was a zealous Calviniſt, and wrote, Vindiciæ Gratiæ, Poteſtatis et Providentia Dei, folio; Quatuor Diſſertationes de Scientia Mediæ, fol.; Riches of God's Love, and other works in defence of the doctrine of predeſtination.—*Wood.*

Tye (Chriſtopher), a muſician, was born in Weſtminſter. He was admitted to his degree of doctor in muſic at Cambridge in 1545. Dr. Tye was inſtructor in that ſcience to Edward VI. and organiſt of the royal chapel in the reign of Elizabeth. He compoſed a number of anthems.—*Hawkins.*

Tyers (Thomas), a miſcellaneous writer, who was bred to the bar, but never practiſed. He became proprietor of Vauxhall gardens, and was greatly eſteemed by Dr. Johnſon. Mr. Tyers wrote ſuppoſed conferences between eminent characters, political and literary, 8vo.; and ſome ingenious poems. He died in 1787.—*Europ. Mag.*

Tyndall (William), an Engliſh divine, was born on the borders of Wales about 1500, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. Having embraced the doctrines of the reformers, he went to Antwerp, where he printed a tranſlation of the Scriptures into Engliſh. This being ſent over to London, all the copies were bought up: on which Tyndall reviſed his work, and printed a larger impreſſion. This exciting the hatred of the Romiſh clergy, he was apprehended as an heretic, ſtrangled, and burnt near Antwerp in 1536.—*Fox's Acts and Mon.*

Tyrannion, a celebrated grammarian of Pontus, whoſe real name was Theophraſtus, which his pupils altered to Tyrannion on account of his ſeverity. He was taken priſoner by Lucullus and carried to Rome, where he became intimate with Cicero, who employed him in arranging his library. He had a large one of his own; and made a collection of the works of Ariſtotle.—*Cicero's Epiſt.*

Tyrtæus, a Greek poet, who flouriſhed about 684 B.C. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by warlike verſes to animate the Lacedemonians in their war with the Meſſenians, for which he was made a citizen of Sparta. Some fragments by him are in Plantin's Collection of the Greek Poets.—*Voſſius.*

Tyrwhitt (Thomas), a learned writer, was born in 1730, and educated at Eton, from whence he removed to Queen's college, Oxford, and in 1755 was elected fellow of Merton, which office he afterwards reſigned. In 1761 he became clerk of the houſe of commons. Mr. Tyrwhitt publiſhed an edition of Ariſtotle's Poetics; another

Chaucer, with an eſteemed life of that poet. He alſo wrote Notes on Shakſpeare, and collected the poems attributed to Rowley, in which controverſy he diſtinguiſhed himſelf. He died in 1786.—*Gent. Mag.*

Tysilio, a Welſh poet, hiſtorian, and divine, who flouriſhed in the ſeventh century; he wrote a Chronicle of Britain, from which Geoffry of Monmouth compoſed his fabulous hiſtory.—*Owen.*

Tyson (Edward), a learned phyſician, was born at Briſtol in 1650, and educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, where he applied to the ſtudy of phyſic, in which he took his degrees; after which he ſettled in London, and became a fellow of the royal ſociety, whoſe Tranſactions he enriched with many valuable papers. He was appointed phyſician to the hoſpitals of Bethlehem and Bridewell, and died ſuddenly in 1708. He publiſhed Phocæna, or the Anatomy of a Porpeſs, 4to.; Ephemeri Vita, or the Natural Hiſtory and Anatomy of the Ephemeron, 4to.; Orang Outang, or the Anatomy of a Pigmie compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man, 4to.—*Compleat Hiſt. of Europe*, 1708, 8vo.

Tytler (William), an antiquary, was born at Edinburgh in 1711. He was the editor of The Poetical Remains of James I. to which he prefixed a diſſertation on the Literary Hiſtory of Europe. He alſo wrote an able vindication of Mary queen of Scots. He died in a very advanced age.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Tzetzes (John), a grammarian of Conſtantinople in the 12th century. He wrote Commentaries upon Lycophron, printed by Potter, at Oxford, 1697, folio.—*Moreri.*

U.

Ubaldini (Petruccio), a celebrated illuminator on vellum in the 16th century. There is extant a book illuminated by him, containing the ſentences of Scripture painted by order of Nicholas Bacon, and preſented by him to lady Lumley.—*Vertue.*

Udino (John da), an Italian painter, was born in 1494, and died in 1564. He was a diſciple of Raphael, and excelled in painting animals and landſcapes.—*De Piles.*

Ulacq (Adrian), a mathematician of Ghent, who wrote a Treatiſe on Trigonometry, in Latin, folio, 1633: and a work, entitled, Logarithmorum Chiliades Centum, 1628, folio.—*Moreri.*

Ulloa y Pereira (Louis de), a Spaniſh poet, was born at Toro. He gained great reputation by his ſonnets in the reign of Philip IV. and the count de Olivarez gave him the government of Leon. He died in 1660. His works were printed in 1674, 4to.—*Nic. Antonio de Hiſp. Script.*

Ulloa (Don Antonio), a Spaniſh mathematician, was born in 1716, and died in 1795. He was one of the mathematicians employed in meaſuring a degree of the meridian in Peru. On his return he was taken priſoner by the Engliſh, but was ſoon releaſed. He publiſhed an account of his Voyages in 2 vols 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Ulpian (Domitius), a celebrated juriſconſult, was miniſter of ſtate to the emperor Alexander Severus, who elevated him to the prætorſhip. His attachment to the pagan ſuperſtitions inſpired him with a great hatred of the Chriſtians. He was put to death by the ſoldiers in 226. Some of his fragments are extant.—*Moreri.*

Ulug-Beigh, a Perſian prince, and an eminent aſtronomer. His Catalogue of the Fixed Stars, rectified to the year 1434, was publiſhed by Dr. Hyde at Oxford, in 1665, 4to. The prince was ſlain by his ſon in 1449, after reigning at Samarcande about 40 years. There is another work by him upon Chronology, tranſlated into Latin by Greaves, and publiſhed with the original Arabic in 1650, 4to.—*Ibid.*

Upton (James), a learned divine, was born in Cheſhire in 1670, and educated at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowſhip. He afterwards became maſter of the grammar ſchool at Taunton, in Somerſetſhire, where he died in 1749. He publiſhed an excellent edition of Aſcham's School-maſter, with notes, 8vo. 1711; and another of Ariſtotle's Art of Poetry. His ſon, *James*, was born at Taunton, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, after which he became rector of Riſſington, in Glouceſterſhire, and prebendary of Rocheſter. He died in 1760. His works are, an Edition of Epictetus, 2 vols. 4to.: another of Spenſer's Faerie Queene, 2 vols. 4to.; and Obſervations on Shakſpeare, 8vo.—*Anecd. Bowyer.*

Urban V. pope, was born at Griſac, of a noble family. He became a benedictine, and abbot of St. Victor at Marſeilles. On the death of Innocent VI in 1362, he was elected to the papacy. He removed the papal ſeat from Avignon to Rome. This pope founded many churches, and reformed numerous abuſes. He died in 1370—*Platina. Bower.*

Urban VI. an Italian, was elected to the papal chair in 1378. The cardinals afterwards choſe Robert of Geneva, who took the name of Clement VII. Urban ſeverely perſecuted his enemies after ſecuring his ſeat. He died in 1389.—*Bower.*

Urban VIII. (Maffeo Barberino), aſcended the pontifical throne in 1623. He condemned the Janſeniſts, and died in 1644.

He wrote Latin poems, printed at Paris, in folio, and Italian poems, printed at Rome in 1640, 12mo.—*Tiraboſchi.*

URCÆUS (Anthony Codrus), a learned Italian, was born in 1446. His works are, Speeches, Letters, and Poems, in Latin. He died in 1500.—*Bayle.*

URSINUS (Zachariah), a proteſtant divine, was born at Breſlaw in 1533. On turning Calviniſt he was perſecuted by the Lutherans, which induced him to go to Heidelburg, and from thence to Neuſtadt, where he became profeſſor of divinity. He died in 1588. His works have been printed in 3 vols. folio. He is not to be confounded with *George Urſinus*, a Daniſh divine, who publiſhed a learned treatiſe on the Hebrew Antiquities.—*Ibid.*

URSINUS (John Henry), a lutheran divine, who was ſuperintendant of the churches of Ratiſbon. He died in 1667. His works are, 1. Exercitationes de Zoroaſtro, Hermete, Sanchoniathone, 8vo.; 2. Sylvæ Theologicæ Symbolicæ, 12mo.; 3. De Eccleſiarum Germanicarum origine et progreſſu, 8vo. His ſon, *George Henry*, wrote ſome philological works. He died in 1707.—*Ibid.*

URSUS (Nicolas-Raymarus), a Daniſh mathematician, was in his youth a ſwineherd, and did not learn to read till he was eighteen. His progreſs afterwards was very rapid, both in the languages and ſciences. He taught mathematics at Straſburgh, from whence he was invited to a profeſſorſhip at Prague. He died in 1600. He invented an aſtronomical ſyſtem ſo like that of Tycho Brahe as to bring him into a diſpute with that aſtronomer reſpecting the right of diſcovery.—*Moreri.*

USHER (James), an illuſtrious prelate, was born of an antient family at Dublin in 1580. His uncle, Henry Uther, archbiſhop of Armagh, the founder of Trinity college, placed him in that ſeminary, where he made a great progreſs in all kinds of learning. At the age of ſixteen he formed a Chronology of the Bible, in Latin, which was the origin of his great work, afterwards publiſhed under the title of Annals of the Old and New Teſtament, the beſt edition of which is that of Geneva in 1722, in 2 vols. folio. In 1607 he was appointed profeſſor of divinity at Dublin, and chancellor of St. Patrick's cathedral. In 1620 he was promoted to the biſhopric of Meath, from whence he was tranſlated to the archbiſhopric of Armagh in 1626. On the breaking out of the Iriſh rebellion he retired to England, and was promoted to the ſee of Carliſle, from which he received no advantage, owing to the civil wars and the abolition of epiſcopacy, of which he approved himſelf a zealous advocate. The curators of the univerſity of Leydea offered him a profeſſorſhip, which he declined; as he alſo did an invitation from cardinal Richelieu to ſettle in France with the free liberty of his religion. He died in 1656, and was buried in Weſtminſter-abbey. Beſides his Annals, he publiſhed a Body of Divinity, folio; the Hiſtory of Gotteſchalc in Latin; Antiquitates Eccleſiarum Britannicarum, folio; an Edition of the Epiſtles of Ignatius, Barnabas, and Polycarp, with notes; Sermons, and other learned works.—*Life by Parr, prefixed to Uſher's Letters, 1686, folio.*

UTENBOGAERT (John), one of the principal ſupporters of the Remonſtrants, was born at Utrecht in 1557, and died at the Hague in 1644. His principal works are, an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, folio; and Memoirs of his own Life, 4to.—*Moreri.*

UTENHOVIUS (Charles), a learned writer, was born at Ghent in 1536, and died at Cologne in 1600. He wrote Latin Poems; Epiſtolarum Centuria; Mythologia Æſopica, metro Elegiaco, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

V.

VAILLANT (John Foy), a French medalliſt, was born at Beauvais in 1632. He ſtudied medicine, in which he took his doctor's degree. Colbert employed him to collect medals in the Eaſt for the royal cabinet. On his return he was taken by the Algerines. After a captivity of ſome months he recovered his liberty, and being in danger of ſhipwreck he ſwallowed ſome of his largeſt medals, which did not come away for a conſiderable time. In 1702 he became penſionary of the academy of inſcriptions. He died in 1706. His principal works are, 1. Hiſtory of the Cæſars, 2 vols. 4to.; 2. Seleucidarum Imperium, 4to.; 3. Hiſtoria Ptolomæorum, Ægypti Regum, folio; 4. Nummi Antiqui Familiarum Romanarum, 2 vols. folio; 5. Numiſmata Græca, folio. His ſon, *John Francis*, was a learned phyſician and medalliſt. He died in 1708. He wrote a Treatiſe on the Nature and Uſe of Coffee; and a Diſſertation on the Cabiri.—*Moreri.*

VAILLANT (Sebaſtian), a French phyſician and botaniſt, was born at Vigny, near Pontoiſe, in 1669. He became ſuperintendant of the royal garden, and a member of the academy of ſciences. He died in 1722. His works are, 1. Remarks on Tournefort's Botanical Inſtitutions; 2. Diſcourſe on the Structure of Flowers; 3. Botanicon Pariſienſe, or a Deſcription of Plants which grow about Paris, folio, with plates; 4. a ſmall Botanicon, 12mo. 1743.—*Halleri Bibl. Botan.*

VAILLANT (Willeran), a portrait painter, was born at Liſle in 1633. He was employed at the French court, and died in 1677. His brother Bernard was a good painter of portraits in crayons.—*Pilk.*

VAISSETTE (Joſeph), a learned benedic-

ine of the congregation of St. Maur, was born at Gaillac in 1685. He wrote a Diſcourſe on the Origin of the French Nation; Hiſtory of Languedoc, folio; a Univerſal Geography, 4 vols. 4to. He died in 1756. —*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

VALENS (Flavius), emperor of the Eaſt, was the ſon of Gratian, and born in Pannonia in 328. He was taken as aſſociate in the empire by his brother Valentinian in 364. He was a zealous Arian, and violently perſecuted the orthodox biſhops. Valens forced the Goths to make peace, but imprudently ſuffered them to ſettle in Thrace, where they were joined by great numbers of barbarians, and the war being renewed he marched againſt them, but was defeated near Adrianople. His ſoldiers carried him off and lodged him in a houſe, to which the purſuers ſet fire, and he was burnt A.D. 378.—*Crevier.*

VALENTIN (Moſes), an eminent painter, was born at Colomiers in Brie, in 1600. He adopted the manner of Caravaggio, and his pieces are highly eſteemed. He died at Rome in 1632.—*De Piles.*

VALENTINE, an hereſiarch of the ſecond century, was a native of Egypt, and a philoſopher of the platonic ſect. Being diſappointed of a biſhopric, he ſeparated from the church, and improved upon the gnoſtic notion of Æons, certain beings, as he pretended, by whom the world was created and governed. He gained followers, and died A.D. 160.—*Moſheim.*

VALENTINE (Baſil), the fictitious name of a chemical author in the ſixteenth century, whoſe writings are in the German language, but have been tranſlated into Latin and Engliſh. The principal are, 1. Currus Triumphalis Antimonii, or the Triumphant Chariot of Antimony, Amſt. 1671, 12mo.; 2. the Twelve Keys of Philoſophy, 8vo; 3. Teſtament of Baſil Valentine, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

VALENTINE (Michael Bernard), profeſſor of medicine at Gieſſen, was born there in 1657, and died in 1729. He wrote, 1. Hiſtoria Simplicium Reformata, folio; 2. Amphitheatrum Zootomicum, folio; 3. Medicina Nova-Antiqua, 4to.; 4. Cynoſura Materiæ Medicæ, 3 vols. 4to.; 5. Viridarium Reformatum, folio; 6. Corpus Juris Medico-legale, folio; 7. Phyſiologiæ Biblicæ Capitæ Selectæ, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

VALENTINIAN I. emperor of the Weſt, was the eldeſt ſon of Gratian. He gave the empire of the Eaſt to his brother Valens, in 364, after which he defeated the Germans, and quelled the revolt in Africa. The Quadi having taken up arms in 374, he marched againſt them and ravaged their country with fire and ſword, which compelled them to ſue for peace; but while he was ſpeaking to their ambaſſadors he broke a blood veſſel through paſſion, of which he died A.D. 375. His ſon, *Valentinian* II., was ſaluted emperor on his father's death by the ſoldiers, but he did not obtain it till his brother Gratian's death in 383. He was dethroned by the tyrant Maximus in 387. Theodoſius reſtored him after defeating Maximus the year following; but in 392 he was ſtrangled by his general, Arbogaſtes. Valentinian was a prince of great virtues and eminent piety. There was a third emperor of this name, who was the grandſon of Theodoſius the Great, and acknowleged emperor in 423 at the age of ſix years, under the guardianſhip of his mother, Placidia, who governed with great prudence; but when Valentinian came of age he plunged into debauchery, and ruled with ſuch tyranny that he was aſſaſſinated in 455.—*Crevier.*

VALERIANUS (Publius Licinius), a Roman, who was proclaimed emperor by his ſoldiers in Rhætia in 254. He aſſociated his ſon Gallienus in the government, and perſecuted the chriſtians. He made war on the Goths and Scythians with ſome ſucceſs, but he was taken priſoner in an expedition againſt Sapor, king of Perſia, who carried him to his capital in triumph, and treated him with great indignity, after which he ordered him to be flayed alive, and his body to be rubbed with ſalt, in which ſtate he expired, A.D. 270, aged 71. His ſkin being tanned red was nailed up in a temple.—*Ibid.*

VALERIANUS (Pierius), a learned Italian, was born at Belluno, in the ſtate of Venice, about 1475. Leo X. and Julius II. offered him a biſhopric, which he refuſed, and accepted only the place of apoſtolic notary. He died in 1558. His chief works are Latin Poems in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, a Latin hiſtorian, who ſerved with Sextus Pompeius in the army, and at his return wrote a collection of remarkable actions and ſayings of eminent Romans, dedicated to Tiberius. The beſt edition is that of Leyden with notes, 8vo. 1670.—*Voſſius.*

VALESIUS (Henry), or *Henry de Valois*, a learned critic, was born at Paris in 1603; he was brought up to the bar, which profeſſion he abandoned and devoted himſelf to literary purſuits. His merit procured him the place of hiſtoriographer to the king, and a penſion; he alſo received another from the clergy of France for publiſhing an edition of the Ancient Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtorians, printed at Amſterdam in 1699, in 3 vols. folio; and at Cambridge in 1720. He became blind, and died in 1726. His brother Adrian was alſo royal hiſtoriographer, and publiſhed a work entitled, Geſta Francorum, 3 vols. folio. He died in 1692. —*Niceron.*

VALINCOURT (John Baptiſt Henry du Trouſſet de), a French writer, was born in Picardy in 1653, and died in 1730. He wrote, the Life of Francis of Lorrain, Duke of Guiſe, 12mo.; Critical Obſervations on the Œdipus of Sophocles, 4to. &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

VALKENBURGH (Theodore), a painter,

was born at Amſterdam in 1675. He acquired conſiderable property, which he loſt in an unfortunate voyage to the Weſt Indies. He died very poor in his native country in 1721. His pictures, eſpecially thoſe repreſenting dead game, are valuable. There was another artiſt of this name, who died in 1623; he painted markets and ſports. —*Houbraken.*

VALLA (Laurence), an Italian writer, was born at Placenza in 1415. He revived the Latin language from Gothic barbarity; but he was a very rigorous critic. Having hazarded ſome free opinions reſpecting the doctrines of the Roman church he was condemned to be burnt, but was ſaved by Alphonſus, king of Naples. Valla was then confined in a monaſtery, but pope Nicholas V., who reſpected his talents, called him to Rome, and gave him a penſion. He died there in 1465. His works are, 1. on the Elegance of the Latin Language, folio, and at Cambridge in octavo; 2. Hiſtory of the Reign of Ferdinand, King of Arragon, 4to.; 3. Tranſlations of Thucydides, Herodotus, and Homer's Iliad; 4. Notes on the New Teſtament; 5. Treatiſe on Falſehood and Truth; 6. Fables.—*Tiraboſchi.*

VALLA (George), an Italian phyſician, was alſo a native of Placenza. He became profeſſor of belles lettres at Venice, where he died about 1460. He wrote De Expetendis et Fugiendis rebus, two vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

VALLE (Peter Della), a famous traveller, was a native of Rome. He travelled into Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land, Perſia, and India, and on his return to Rome publiſhed an account of his voyages in fifty-four Letters; the beſt edition of which is that of Rome 1662, 4 vols. 4to. He died in 1652, aged 66.—*Moreri.*

VALLISNIERI (Anthony), an eminent Italian naturaliſt, was born in Tuſcany in 1661. He ſtudied under Malpighi, and afterwards became phyſician to the pope. He died in 1730. His works, which abound with curious diſcoveries in natural hiſtory and medicine, were printed at Venice in 3 vols. 4to. 1733.—*Ibid.*

VALSALVA (Antony Marie), a famous phyſician, was born at Imola, in Italy, in 1666. He was profeſſor of anatomy at Bologna, and wrote a valuable treatiſe concerning the Human Ear, 4to., and ſome Anatomical Diſſertations in Latin, printed at Venice in 2 vols. 4to. 1740. He died in 1723.—*Halleri Bibl. Anat.*

VALVERDA (John de), a famous Spaniſh phyſician, who accompanied the cardinal of Toledo to Rome. He wrote in Spaniſh a Treatiſe on Anatomy, printed at Venice in 1589. He was alſo the author of a Treatiſe de Animi et Corporis Sanitate tuenda, 1553.—*Nic. Antonio. Hiſp. Scrip.*

VANAKEN (Joſeph), a Flemiſh painter, was born at Antwerp. He excelled in painting ſatin, velvet, lace, and embroidery. He died in 1749. There was another of his name who painted landſcapes and ſea-pieces. —*Pilkington.*

VANBRUGH (ſir John), a dramatic writer and architect, was born in Cheſhire. His firſt comedy, called "the Relapſe; or, Virtue in Danger," was acted with applauſe in 1697, and encouraged him to produce ſeveral others, which were all well received, and ſtill hold their place on the ſtage. He was for ſome time clarencieux king of arms, which place he ſold; and in 1716 was appointed ſurveyor of Greenwich hoſpital. He was alſo comptroller-general of works, and ſurveyor of the royal gardens. Sir John built ſeveral ſuperb edifices, the principal of which is Blenheim, the ſeat of the duke of Marlborough. He died in 1726.—*Biog. Dram.*

VANCOUVER (captain George), of the royal navy, author of a Voyage of Diſcovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and Round the World, in the years 1790-1795. He died in 1798.

VANDALE (Anthony), a learned phyſician, was born in Holland in 1638. He was bred to trade, but quitted that profeſſion for the ſtudy of phyſic, which he practiſed with reputation at Haerlem, where he died in 1708. He wrote a Treatiſe on the Oracles, which was anſwered by ſeveral writers, and abridged by Fontenelle. Vandale was alſo the author of a work on the Origin and Progreſs of Idolatry; a Diſſertation on Ariſteas and the Septuagint Verſion, &c.—*Moreri.*

VANDER LINDEN (Henry), profeſſor of divinity at Franeker, was born in 1546. He ſuffered greatly on account of his attachment to the Reformation. He died in 1614. —*Ibid.*

VANDER LINDEN (John Antonides), grandſon of the preceding, was born at Enkhuyſen in 1609, and educated at Leyden, but he took his degree of doctor at Franeker, where he was choſen profeſſor of phyſic. In 1651 he accepted the profeſſorſhip at Leyden, where he died in 1664. His works are, 1. De Scriptis Medicis, 8vo.; 2 Selecta Medica, quarto; 3. Editions of the Works of Hippocrates, Celſus, and Spigelius.—*Halleri Bibl. Anat.*

VANDERMEER (John), a painter, was born at Haerlem in 1628, and periſhed in a ſhipwreck in 1690. He excelled in painting landſcapes and ſea views. His brother was alſo a good artiſt in repreſenting landſcapes and animals.—*Houbraken.*

VANDER-MONDE (Charles Auguſtin), a phyſician, was born at Macao, in China, in 1727, of European parents, and died at Paris in 1762. He wrote, a Collection of Medical and Surgical Obſervations, 12mo.; Eſſay on the Manner of Perfecting the Human Species, 2 vols. 12mo.; Dictionary of Health, 12mo. &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

VANDER-MEULEN (Anthony Francis), a painter, was born at Bruſſels in 1634. He excelled in painting horſes, huntings, ſieges,

nd battles. He made repreſentations on he ſpot of moſt of the actions in which ouis XIV. was engaged. He married a aughter of Le Brun, and died at Paris in 690.—*D'Argenville.*

VANDERVELDE (Adrian), an eminent ainter, was born at Amſterdam in 1639. He excelled in painting landſcapes, which e adorned with figures. He alſo painted iſtorical ſubjects, and all his works are carce and valuable. He died in 1672.

VANDERVELDE (Iſaiah), a Flemiſh ainter, who died at Leyden about 1630. He painted battles and the attacks of robers. John Vandervelde, his brother, was good engraver.—*Ibid.*

VANDERVELDE (William), called *the ld*, a painter, was a native of Leyden, and rother to the laſt mentioned. He ſettled in England, where he obtained a penſion from he crown, and died in 1693. He painted ea fights and views of ſhipping in an admirable ſtyle. His ſon *William*, called *Vandervelde the young*, was born at Amſterdam in 1663, and died in London in 1707. He ainted in the ſame way as his father, whom he greatly ſurpaſſed.—*Ibid.*

VANDERVENNE (Adrian Vander), a painter, was born at Delft in 1589. His ſubjects were beggars drinking and dancing, which he exeeuted with great humour and boldneſs.—*Houbraken.*

VAN DYCK (ſir Anthony), a famous painter, was born at Antwerp in 1599, and educated under Rubens. He reſided ſome time at Rome, and then removed to Venice, where he ſtudied the works of Titian and Paul Veroneſe. On his return to Flanders his reputation roſe to ſuch a height that cardinal Richelieu invited him to France, but he preferred viſiting England, where he was employed by Charles I., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. His greateſt works are in this country, where he married a daughter of the earl of Gowry. He died in 1641, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. He painted hiſtorical ſubjects, particularly a deſcent from the croſs, at Antwerp; but his performances in England are moſtly portraits of royal and noble perſonages.—*Vertue. Pilkington.*

VAN DYCK (Philip), a painter, was born at Amſterdam in 1680. His portraits, converſations, and hiſtorical ſubjects, are very fine. He died in 1752.—*Ibid.*

VANE (ſir Henry), eldeſt ſon of ſir Henry Vane, ſecretary of ſtate to Charles I., was born about 1612, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He then went to Geneva, where he became a republican and fanatic, on which account he quarrelled with his father, and made a voyage to New England. He returned in 1637, and on the breaking out of the civil war took an active part againſt the king. However, he oppoſed the uſurpation of Cromwell, who cauſed him to be impriſoned. In 1662 he was brought to trial for high treaſon, found guilty, and beheaded on Tower-hill. He wrote ſome fanatical books in a very perplexing ſtyle, and which are now forgotten.—*Clarendon. Granger.*

VANIERE (James), a French jeſuit, and Latin poet, was born in 1664. He wrote an excellent poem on rural ſubjects, entitled *Prædium Ruſticum*, the beſt edition of which is that of Paris 1756, 12mo. The author died at Toulouſe in 1739.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

VANINI (Lucilio), an atheiſt, was born at Taurisano, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1585. He ſtudied philoſophy and medicine, alſo theology and judicial aſtrology. He was ordained prieſt, but quitted the eccleſiaſtical profeſſion and invented a ſyſtem of atheiſm out of the works of Ariſtotle, Averroes, and Cardan. He alſo formed the ſtrange project of preaching atheiſm, and after travelling through Germany, Holland, and England, he went to Toulouſe, where he was arreſted and condemned to death by the parliament. He was burnt alive in 1619. He wrote, 1. Amphitheatrum Æternæ Providentiæ, 8vo.; 2. De Admirandis Naturæ Arcanis, 8vo. This is the work for which he ſuffered.—*Niceron.*

VANLOO (John Baptiſt), a celebrated painter, was born at Aix in 1684, and died there in 1746. He painted many portraits of illuſtrious perſonages in a fine taſte. His ſon Louis became principal painter to the king of Spain, and Charles Philip to the king of Pruſſia.—*Ibid.*

VANLOO (Charles Andrew), brother and pupil of the above, was born at Nice in 1705. After viſiting Italy he became painter to the king, chevalier of the order of St. Michael, and a member of the academy of painting. He died in 1765. He painted many fine hiſtorical pictures for the king of France.—*D'Argenville.*

VANMANDER (Charles), an hiſtorical and landſcape painter, was born near Courtray in 1548. His principal pictures are, Adam and Eve in Paradiſe, and the Deluge. He died in 1606.—*De Piles.*

VANNI (Francis), an hiſtorical painter, was born at Sienna in 1563. He chiefly painted religious ſubjects, and died in 1610. —*Ibid.*

VANSOMER (Paul), a portrait painter, was born at Antwerp in 1576, and died in 1621. He reſided in England many years, and was greatly encouraged by the nobility and gentry.—*Vertue.*

VAN SWIETEN (Gerard), an eminent phyſician, was born at Leyden in 1700 He became the pupil of Boerhaave, after which he went to Vienna, where he was appointed phyſician and librarian to the empreſs Maria Thereſa. He alſo read lectures on the Materia Medica, and Practice of Phyſic, with great reputation in that city, where he performed many eminent cures, and died in 1772. His principal work is a Commentary on the Aphoriſms of Boerhaave, 5 vols. 4to.

This has been tranſlated into Engliſh in octavo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

VARCHI (Benedict), an Italian writer, was born at Florence in 1503. His principal performance is the Hiſtory of Florence, fol. He was alſo the author of ſeveral poems, and a work entitled *Ercolano*, or Dialogues on the Philoſophy of Language. He died in 1566.—*Tiraboſchi.*

VARCHI (Benedict), an Italian writer, was born at Fieſoli in 1503, and died at Florence in 1566, aged 63. He had been profeſſor of morality at Padua, and wrote Latin and Italian Poems; but his principal work is a Hiſtory of his own Times, folio, 1721. *Tiraboſchi.*

VARENIUS (Bernard), a Dutch phyſician, who wrote an excellent Syſtem of univerſal Geography; which was re-publiſhed with great improvements by Sir Iſaac Newton, in 1672, and has been tranſlated into Engliſh, in 2 vols. 8vo. He was alſo the author of a curious Deſcription of Japan and Siam. He died in 1660.—*Moreri.*

VARGAS (Francis), a celebrated Spaniſh magiſtrate, and ambaſſador from Charles V. to the council of Trent. On his return to Spain he was appointed a counſellor of ſtate. He wrote a work on the Juriſdiction of the Pope and Biſhops, for which he incurred the reſentment of the court of Rome; alſo Memoirs of the Council of Trent. He died in 1560.—*Nic. Antonio de Scrip. Hiſpan.*

VARGAS (Louis de), a Spaniſh painter, was born at Seville in 1528, and died in 1590. Two of his beſt performances are Chriſt bearing his Croſs, and Adam and Eve in Paradiſe.—*Cumberland.*

VARIGNON (Peter), a French mathematician, was born at Caen in 1654, and died at Paris in 1722. He was geometrician to the academy of ſciences, and profeſſor of mathematics in the college of Mazarin. His works are, a Treatiſe on Mechanics, and numerous papers in the Memoirs of the Academy.—*Eloge by Fontenelle.*

VARILLAS (Antony), a French hiſtorian, was born at Gueret in 1624. He wrote a Hiſtory of France; Anecdotes of Florence, or the Secret Hiſtory of the Houſe of Medicis; Hiſtory of the Revolution in Europe on Account of Religion; and other works, which betray great prejudice and want of candour. He died in 1696.—*Moreri.*

VARIUS, a Latin poet, who was the intimate friend of Virgil and Horace, and was appointed by Auguſtus to examine and reviſe the *Æneid*. Some of his fragments are in the Corpus Poetarum, by Maittaire.—*Voſſius de Poet. Lat.*

VARRO (Marcus Terentius), a Roman writer, was born B. C. 118. He ſerved under Pompey againſt the Pirates, on which occaſion he was honoured with a naval crown. He died B. C. 29. He dedicated to Cicero a treatiſe on the Latin language, and he wrote another, De Re Ruſtica; which are extant, with ſome fragments of his Menippean Satires. They were printed at Venice in 1474, folio; and at Rome in 1557, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

VARRO the *Gaul*, another Latin poet, was born in the province of Narbonne. He wrote a poem, De Bello Sequanico; and tranſlated into Latin verſe the Argonautics of Apollonius. Only ſome fragments remain.—*Ibid.*

VASARI (George), an Italian painter and architect, was born at Arezzo in 1514, and died at Florence in 1578. He ſtudied after Del Sarto and Michael Angelo, and copied the remains of ancient ſculpture; but he was deficient in colouring. He wrote the Lives of Celebrated Painters, Sculptors, and Architects, printed at Florence in 1568, 3 vols. 4to.; and at Rome in 1759, in the ſame form. The treatiſe on Painting, publiſhed at Florence in 1619, in 4to, was the production of his nephew.—*Felibien. D'Argenville.*

VATABLUS (Francis), a profeſſor of Hebrew in the royal college of Paris, was born in Picardy. He had ſo great a knowlege of the Hebrew, as to aſtoniſh the moſt learned Jews. He wrote notes on the Bible, printed in Stephens's Bible in 1545. Theſe were condemned by the faculty of theology at Paris, but they are very highly eſteemed. The laſt edition of Vatablus's Commentaries was printed in 1729, in 2 vols. folio. He died in 1547.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

VATTEL (N.), a celebrated writer on juriſprudence, was born at Neufchatel; his principal work is a Treatiſe on the Law of Nations, or the Principles of Natural Law applied to the Conduct of States and Sovereigns, 2 vols. 4to. 1753. This is eſteemed a ſtandard performance, and ranks next to the works of Grotius and Puffendorff. The author died about 1770, at Bruſſels.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

VAVASSOR (Francis), a French jeſuit, was born in 1605; he taught rhetoric and theology at Paris, where he died in 1681. He wrote two Latin poems, 8vo.; a treatiſe De Ludicra Dictione, or on the Burleſque Style; another on Epigrams; and a Diſſertation on the Perſon of Jeſus Chriſt.—*Moreri.*

VAUBAN (Sebaſtian le Preſtre, ſeigneur de), a celebrated engineer, was born in 1633. He entered early into the army, and diſplayed an extraordinary genius for the ſcience of fortification and military tactics. He ſerved ſome time under the prince of Condé, in the Spaniſh army, but was brought over by Mazarine, and acted as engineer at the ſiege of St. Menchould: he ſerved in the ſame capacity at the taking of ſeveral other places; and was employed in fortifying ſome ſtrong poſts, particularly Liſle. For his eminent ſervices he was created a marſhal of France in 1703. He died in 1707. His works are, 1. Treatiſe on Fortification, under the title of the French Engineer, 8vo.; 2. New Treatiſe on the Attack and Defence

of Places, 8vo; 3. Eſſays upon Fortification, 12mo.; 4. Political Teſtament of M. Vauban, 12mo.—*Eloge par Fontenelle.*

VAUGELAS (Claude Favre, lord de), a French writer, was born at Bourg, in Breſſe, in 1585. He was chamberlain to the duke of Orleans, but died poor in 1650. Vaugelas was a member of the French academy, and had a conſiderable concern in their great dictionary. He alſo wrote two excellent works; one entitled Remarks on the French Language, 4to.; and the other a tranſlation of Quintus Curtius.—*Niceron.*

VAUGHAN (ſir John), chief juſtice of the common pleas in the reign of Charles II. He died in 1674, and was buried in the Temple church: his reports were publiſhed after his death.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

VAUX (Nicholas, lord), a gallant Engliſh nobleman, who diſplayed ſuch proofs of valour at the battle of Newark in 1487, that he received the honour of knighthood. He became a great favourite with Henry VIII. and was created a peer. He died in 1522. In the Paradiſe of Dainty Deviſes are ſeveral elegant poems by lord Vaux, who is ſuppoſed to have been his eldeſt ſon Thomas.—*Warton's Hiſt. Eng. Poet. Theatr. Poet.*

VAUX (Noel Jourdan de), a French nobleman, was born in Burgundy, in 1705. He began his military career at the age of 19, as a lieutenant; and he ſerved in Italy at the ſieges of Pizzighitone and the caſtle of Milan. In 1734 he was made a captain, and was wounded at the battles of Parma and Gunſtalla. He commanded in Corſica in 1739, where alſo he was ſeverely wounded. In 1743 he ſerved in Bohemia, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the defence of Prague. He was alſo preſent in ſeveral battles, particularly that of Fontenoy. With 1500 men he covered the ſiege of Oudenarde, of which place he obtained the command. He alſo rendered eminent ſervice at the ſiege of Bruſſels, and at the battle of Rocroux. At the ſiege of Bergen-op-Zoom he was wounded by the burſting of a ſhell. In 1760 he was charged with the defence of Friedburgh. In 1769 he had the command in Corſica, which he completely ſubdued. For his great ſervices he was made commander in chief of Burgundy, and a marſhal of France. He died in 1788.

VEGA (Lopez Felix de), a Spaniſh poet, was born at Madrid, of a noble family, in 1562. He became ſecretary to the duke of Alva, and after the death of his ſecond wife he entered into orders. Pope Urban VII. created him doctor of divinity, ſent him the croſs of the order of Malta, and gave him a place in the apoſtolic exchequer. He died in 1635. His principal performances are comedies, which were acted with ſuch ſucceſs at Madrid as to produce the author a conſiderable fortune. His compoſition was ſo ready, and his invention ſo fertile, that he ſometimes wrote a comedy within the compaſs of a ſingle day. He alſo wrote ſeveral poems; and all his works make twenty-five volumes.—*Nic. Antonio de Hiſt. Script.*

VEGETIUS (Flavius Renatus), a Latin writer in the fourth century. He wrote Military Inſtitutions, which give a very exact view of the ancient tactics. He was alſo the author of a Treatiſe on the Veterinary Art, which is contained in the Rei Ruſticæ Scriptores; Leipſic, 2 vols. 4to. The Military Inſtitutions were printed at Paris in 1762, 12mo.—*Voſſius.*

VEIL (Charles Marie de), a Jew of Metz, who was converted to chriſtianity by Boſſuet, and became a canon regular of the order of St. Auguſtine; but about 1679 he came to England, and turned baptiſt preacher, and died about 1690. He wrote Commentaries on the minor prophets, and other books of the Scripture. His brother, *Lewis*, was alſo converted, and became a proteſtant. He publiſhed a treatiſe entituled Catechiſmus Judæorum in Diſputatione et Dialogo Magiſtri et Diſcipuli, ſcriptus a R. Abrahamo Jagel, monte Silicis oriundo, Hebrew and Latin, 1679.—*Moreri.*

VELASQUEZ (Don Diego de Silva), a Spaniſh painter, was born at Seville in 1594, and died at Madrid in 1660. Philip IV. appointed him his firſt painter, conferred on him the order of knighthood, and granted him a liberal penſion. Few of his pictures are to be ſeen out of his native country.—*Cumberland's Anecd. of Spaniſh Painters.*

VELLEIUS-PATERCULUS, a Roman hiſtorian, was born of a noble family in Campania. He was a military tribune, and ſerved under Tiberius in Germany: being the friend of Sejanus, he is ſuppoſed to have ſuffered at the time of his fall. Paterculus wrote an epitome of the Hiſtory of Greece and Rome, of which only a part remains. The beſt editions are that of Rhunkenius, Leyden, 2 vols. 8vo. 1779; and that of Burman, 1719, 8vo.—*Voſſius de Hiſt. Lat.*

VELSERUS (Mark), or *Welſer*, a learned civilian, was born at Augſburg, and died in 1614. His works are—1. Rerum Auguſto-Vindelicarum, folio; 2. Rerum Boicerum, 4to.—*Moreri.*

VELTHEIM (A. F. count), an eminent mineralogiſt, was a native of Brunſwick. He became ſuperintendant of the mines in the Hartz, and publiſhed a diſſertation on the Formation of Baſaltes; another on the Vaſes of the Ancients; on Memnon's Statue; and the Barberini, or Portland Vaſe. He alſo wrote on the Art of making Glaſs, and ſeveral other curious works. The univerſity of Helmſtadt conferred on him a doctor's degree, and the king of Pruſſia created him a count. He died in 1801.—*Monthly Mag.*

VENDOME (Louis Joſeph, duke de), a celebrated French general, was born in 1654, and entered early into the army as a volunteer under Louis XIV. in Holland. After

passing through the different ranks, he became a general, and was sent into Spain, where he took Barcelona in 1697. The king named him commander in chief in Italy, in 1702, in the room of Villeroy, who had been very unsuccessful. Vendome changed the face of affairs, and gained several victories over the Imperialists. In 1705 he defeated prince Eugene at Cassano, and was on the point of taking Turin, when he was recalled to take the command in Flanders, where he was defeated by the duke of Marlborough. He then went into Spain, restored Philip to his capital, and took the English army, under lord Stanhope, prisoners. He died in Spain in 1712.—*Ibid.*

VENERONI (John), a French writer, was born at Verdun. He taught Italian at Paris, and, to pass for a Florentine, italianized his name from Vigneron to Veneroni. He wrote, 1. A Method of learning Italian, 1770, 12mo. This grammar has been translated into English, in 8vo. 2. A Dictionary, Italian and French, and French and Italian, 4to.; 3. Select Fables; 4. The Letters of Loredano and cardinal Bentivoglio translated into French.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VENETIANO (Dominic), a Venetian painter, who introduced oil painting into Italy, but communicating the secret to Castagno, he was basely murdered by him, that he might have the secret to himself —*Pilkington.*

VENIUS, or VAN VEEN. (Otho), a painter, was born at Leyden in 1556. He studied under Zucchero at Rome, after which he went to Antwerp, and from thence to Brussels, where he died in 1634. He had a great knowlege of the claro obscuro. He was also a good writer, and published Amorum Emblemata, and several other works, with plates after his own designs. Rubens was his disciple.—*De Piles. Felibien.*

VENN (Henry), an English divine, was born at Barnes in Surrey, in 1725, and received his education at Jesus college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and became fellow of Queen's college. In 1759 he was presented to the living of Huddersfield, in Yorkshire, which in 1770 he resigned for that of Yelling in Huntingdonshire. He died at Clapham in 1796. Mr. Venn wrote The Complete Duty of Man, (very different from the Whole Duty of Man); Sermons on various Subjects, 8vo.; Mistakes in Religion exposed, 8vo.; and several single sermons. He was a high Calvinist.—*Necrology*, 1798.

VENNER (Tobias), an English physician, was born at Petherton, in Somersetshire, in 1577; and educated at Alban-hall, Oxford. In 1613 he took his doctor's degree, and practised first at Bridgewater, and afterwards at Bath; he died in 1660. He wrote a book entitled, Via recta ad Vitam longam; or an Easy Way to a Long Life; also a Treatise on the Bath Waters.—*Wood.*

VENNER (Thomas), a fanatic in the reign of Charles II. He was a cooper in London. He opposed all government, republican and monarchical, asserting that the kingdom of Jesus on earth was begun. He and his followers were called fifth-monarchy men; and soon after the Restoration they proclaimed king Jesus publicly in the streets, for which Venner and twelve others were executed in 1661.—*Echard's Hist Eng.*

VERDIER (Cæsar), a French surgeon, was born near Avignon. He read lectures at Paris with great reputation, and died there in 1759. He wrote, 1. Abridgment of Anatomy, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2. Memoirs on Surgery; 3. Treatise on Midwifery, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VERE (Edward), earl of Oxford, was educated at St. John's college Cambridge. He was eminent for his valour and literary talents. In 1588 he sat upon the trial of Mary queen of Scots, and had a command in the fleet serving against the Spanish armada. He died in 1604. His poems were much admired in his time. There is a specimen in Percy's Reliques of Antient Poetry; and another in England's Parnassus, 4to. 1600 —*Theatr. Poet.*

VERE (sir Francis), an English general, was born in 1554. In 1585 he went to Holland with the forces sent by queen Elizabeth, under the command of the earl of Leicester. In 1596 he was appointed governor of Flushing, and afterwards gained immortal honour at the battle near Nieuport, and for his gallant defence of Ostend against the Spaniards. He displayed equal bravery and skill at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, and many other occasions. He died in 1608. Sir Horace Vere, his younger brother, served with him in the Low Country wars, and afterwards had the command of the forces sent by king James to the Palatinate. He escaped by wonderful presence of mind and skilful manœuvres from Spinola, with only four thousand men. He was created lord Vere by Charles I. and died in 1635 —*Collier. Granger.*

VERELST (Simon), an eminent Flemish painter, who excelled in flowers and fruits; he visited England, and died in 1710 —*Vertue. Pilkington.*

VERGENNES (Charles Gravier, count de), a French minister of state, was born of a noble family in Burgundy. In 1755 he was sent ambassador to Constantinople, and afterwards to Sweden; but when Louis XVI. came to the throne he was recalled, and made minister of foreign affairs. He displayed the qualities of a profound statesman, particularly in the peace of 1783. He died in 1787. There has been attributed to him an Historical and Political Memoir upon Louisiana, 2 vols. 8vo. printed in 1802.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VERHEYEN (Philip), an eminent anatomist, was born in Holland in 1648. He laboured as a husbandman till he was twenty-two years of age, and then gained a place at

the univerſity of Louvain, where he ſtudied medicine, received his doctor's degree, and obtained a profeſſorſhip. He died in 1710. His works are, 1. De Corporis Humani Anatomia, 2 vols. 4to.; 2. De Febribus, 8vo.—*Halleri Bibl. Anat.*

VERMEYEN (John Cornelius), an eminent painter, was born near Haerlem, and died at Bruſſels in 1559, aged 59. His beard was ſo long as to reach the ground. He was greatly employed and eſteemed by the emperor Charles V.—*Houbraken.*

VERNET, a French painter, was born at Avignon in 1712. He diſplayed great talents in his native country, and greatly improved them at Paris, where he was highly eſteemed, and became the firſt marine painter in Europe. He died in 1789.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

VERNON (Edward), a brave Engliſh admiral, was born in Weſtminſter, in 1684. He was unſucceſsful in his expedition againſt Carthagena in South America; but, in 1739, he took Porto Bello with a ſmall force. He died in 1757.—*Mortimer. Smollett.*

VERROCHIO (Andrew), a painter and ſtatuary, was born at Florence in 1432, and died in 1488. He diſcovered the art of taking buſts in plaſter, from the faces of dead or living perſons. He executed ſome fine ſtatues in bronze, but his paintings were indifferent.—*De Piles. Felibien.*

VERSCHURING (Henry), a painter, was born at Gorcum, of which place he was choſen a magiſtrate, but without quitting his profeſſion. He was drowned in 1690, aged 63.—*Houbraken.*

VERSKOVIS (James Francis), an artiſt, was born in Flanders: he carved figures and buſts, in ivory and wood; he had a ſon who was eminent in painting. Both died in England about 1749.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

VERSTEGAN (Richard), an Engliſh antiquary, was born in London of Flemiſh parents, and educated at Oxford, which he left without taking a degree. Being a roman catholic, he went to Antwerp, where he wrote a Reſtitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities concerning the moſt noble and renowned Engliſh Nation, 4to; this was reprinted at London in 1634, and contains many curious paſſages; the laſt edition is in 8vo. 1674. Verſtegan alſo wrote, the ſundry ſucceſſive Regal Governments of England; and ſome other works. He died 1625.—*Wood, A. O.*

VERTOT (René Aubert de), a French hiſtorian, was born in Normandy in 1655. He became a capuchin, but afterwards quitted that order, and entered among the canons regular of Premontre. In 1705 he was admitted a member of the academy of belles-lettres, and in 1715 was appointed hiſtoriographer of the order of Malta. He died in 1735. His works are, Hiſtory of the Revolutions of Portugal, 12mo.; another of the Revolutions of Sweden; and a Hiſtory of the Roman Revolutions; Hiſtory of Malta, 4 vols. 4to. and 7 vols. 12mo.; Origin of the Grandeur of the Court of Rome; and a Critical Hiſtory of the Eſtabliſhment of the Britons among the Gauls.—*Moreri.*

VERTUE (George), an engraver, was born in London in 1684. His works are moſtly portraits. He wrote a Hiſtory of Painting and Painters in England, which was publiſhed by Horace Walpole, in 4 vols. 4to. Vertue died in 1757.

VERUS (Lucius Ceionius Commodus), a Roman emperor, was the ſon of Ælius and Domitia Lucilla, and adopted by Marcus Aurelius. He commanded againſt the barbarians in the Eaſt, whom he defeated, and was honoured with a triumph. He was alſo admitted as aſſociate in the empire, but died of an apoplexy in an expedition into Germany, in the 39th year of his age. He was a prince of diſſolute manners.—*Crevier.*

VESALIUS (Andrew), an eminent phyſician, was born at Bruſſels about 1514. He ſtudied at Paris under James Sylvius, after which he taught anatomy with great reputation in ſeveral univerſities: the emperor Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain appointed him their phyſician, but having opened the body of a Spaniſh gentleman, the relations reported him to the Inquiſition, and to expiate his offence he was obliged to go on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. On his return the ſhip was loſt on the iſland of Zante, where he periſhed in 1564. He wrote, De Corporis humani Fabrica, Leyden, 2 vols. folio, 1722.—*Halleri Bibl. Anat.*

VESPASIAN (Titus Flavius), a Roman emperor, was deſcended from an obſcure family at Riti. He roſe entirely by his merit, and was rewarded with the conſular dignity for his public ſervices. Nero ſent him againſt Judæa, where he took ſeveral ſtrong places, and laid cloſe ſiege to Jeruſalem, which was afterwards taken by his ſon Titus. On the death of Vitellius, A. D. 69, he was proclaimed emperor by his army, and the choice was approved by the ſenate and people. He reformed the abuſes which prevailed in all departments of the ſtate, introduced excellent regulations for the correction of public morals, embelliſhed Rome with many uſeful works, fortified the cities of the empire, and proved himſelf the father of the people, while he refuſed the title. He was alſo a patron of men of learning, and diſcountenanced vice and immorality. This virtuous monarch died A. D. 79, aged 70.—*Crevier.*

VESPUTIUS (Americus), a native of Florence, who in 1497 made a voyage of diſcovery from Spain, by order of Ferdinand king of Caſtille. He diſcovered land about 1000 leagues W. of the Canaries, where he found ſigns of gold, and brought back ſome of the natives. In 1499 he ſailed again from Cadiz, and diſcovered what he conjectured to be a continent in five degrees of ſouth latitude. He made two other voyages in the ſervice of Emmanuel king of Portugal, and made ſome diſcoveries on the coaſt of

Africa, but his accounts are very imperfect. It is, however, very extraordinary, that so vaſt a continent as the weſtern world ſhould be called after this adventurer's name inſtead of that of Columbus.—*Churchill's Voyages.*

VICARS (John), an Engliſh writer, was born in London, and educated firſt at Chriſt's hoſpital, and next at Queen's college, Oxford. He became uſher of the ſchool in Chriſt's hoſpital, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the civil wars as a zealous preſbyterian. He died in 1652. He wrote, God in the Mount, or England's Remembrancer, a poem, 4to.; Looking-glaſs for Malignants; and other virulent pamphlets againſt the royaliſts. Butler mentions him as "being inſpired with ale or viler liquors."—*Hudibras. Wood, A. O.*

VICARY (Thomas), the firſt anatomical writer in Engliſh, was ſerjeant-ſurgeon to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary I. and Elizabeth. He was alſo chief ſurgeon of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital. His book is entitled A Treaſure for Engliſhmen, contayning the Anatomy of Man's Bodie; publiſhed in 1548.—*Aikin's Biog. Mem. of Medicine.*

VICO (John Baptiſt) an ingenious writer, was born at Naples in 1670. He became profeſſor of rhetoric in the univerſity of his native place, where he died in 1740. His principal work is entitled Scienza Nuova.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

VICTOR-AMADEUS, the firſt king of Sardinia, ſucceeded his father as duke of Savoy in 1675. He joined the allies againſt France, on which marſhal Catinat was ſent againſt him, gained a great victory at Staffarde, and nearly ſubdued the whole of Savoy. Victor on the other hand entered Dauphiny, and made himſelf maſter of ſome ſtrong places, which, however, he was obliged to abandon, and to ſue for peace.—He made war again in 1701, having been promiſed by the emperor a conſiderable acceſſion of territory: the duke de Vendome took poſſeſſion of a conſiderable part of Savoy, and the French laid ſiege to Turin, which was relieved by Eugene. In 1713 Victor recovered the whole of his territory, and was acknowleged king of Sardinia. In 1730 he abdicated the throne to his ſon, but repenting of what he had done, he endeavoured to recover the crown. In this, however, he failed, and died in 1732, aged 67.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

VICTORIUS (Benedict), a phyſician, was born at Faenza, in Italy, about 1481. He was profeſſor at Bologna, and died about 1560. He wrote, De morbo Gallico, 8vo.; and ſome other works. *Lionel Victorius*, a relation of his, was alſo a medical profeſſor at Bologna, and died there in 1520. He wrote on the Diſeaſes of Children, 8vo.

VICTORIUS (Peter), a learned Italian, was born at Florence in 1499. His life was employed in collecting and explaining the antient Greek and Latin writers, particularly Varro. He was profeſſor of rhetoric and member of the ſenate at his native place, where he died in 1585.—*Tiraboſchi.*

VIDA (Mark Jerom), a modern Latin poet, was born at Cremona in 1470. He entered into the congregation of canons regular at Rome, where he was in great favour with Leo X. who gave him a priory; and Clement VII. as a reward for a poem dedicated to him, made him biſhop of Alba. He died in 1566. He wrote, 1. the Art of Poetry, a piece of great merit; 2. a poem on Verſification; 3. Scacchia Ludus, or a poem on Cheſs; 4. Hymnis de rebus divinis; 5. Chriſtiados libri ſex. Beſides theſe poetical works, he wrote Dialogues on the Dignity of a Republic, Letters, and other pieces in proſe. The beſt edition of his poems is that of Oxford, 3 vols. 8vo.—*Ibid.*

VIETA (Francis), a celebrated mathematician, was born at Fontenay in Poitou, in 1540. He was the firſt who uſed letters in algebra to deſignate known quantities. He alſo made corrections in the calendar, and improvements in geometry. He died in 1603. His works were publiſhed at Paris in 1646, in 1 vol. folio.—*Moreri.*

VIGAND (John), or *Wigand*, a German divine, was born at Mansfield in 1523. He had a ſhare in the Centuries of Magdeburg, printed at Baſle, in 13 vols. folio, 1562. He was appointed ſuperintendant of the churches in Pomerania, and died in 1587.—*Melch. Adam.*

VIGILIUS, an African prelate, and polemical writer, who flouriſhed about 484. His works were printed at Dijon in 1665, 4to.—*Dupin.*

VIGILIUS (pope), was a Roman, and obtained that dignity from Theodora, wife of Juſtinian, on a promiſe to revoke the acts of the council of Conſtantinople againſt the Eutychian biſhops in 537. He afterwards publiſhed a condemnation of that ſect, for which he was perſecuted and baniſhed. He died at Syracuſe in 555.—*Platina.*

VIGNOLE (James Barozzio), an Italian architect, was born at Vignola in 1507. He ſtudied at Rome, and afterwards viſited France, where he formed plans of ſeveral ſuperb works. The cardinal Farneſe recalled him to Rome, where he died in 1573. He wrote a Treatiſe on the Five Orders of Architecture, 3 vols. 4to.—*D'Argenville.*

VIGNOLES (Stephen de), better known by the name of de la Hire, a French captain, who ſignalized himſelf in the wars of Charles VII. He forced the duke of Bedford to raiſe the ſiege of Montargis, and accompanied Joan of Arc to the relief of that city, whereby he contributed to the re-eſtabliſhing of Charles on his throne. He died in 1447.—*Moreri.*

VILLALPANDUS (John Baptiſt), a Spaniſh Jeſuit, who died in 1608. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a learned Commentary on Ezekiel, 3 vols. folio, 1596. In this work is a very curious and exact deſcription of the

city of Jeruſalem. He was alſo the author of an Expoſition on St. Paul's Epiſtles.—*Nic. Antonio Hiſp. Script.*

VILLARET (Claude), a French hiſtorian, was born at Paris in 1715. He was for ſome time an actor, but quitted the ſtage for a literary life. He died in 1766. Villaret continued Velly's Hiſtory of France. He alſo wrote a Treatiſe on the Art of Acting; and a Tract on the Mind of Voltaire, 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

VILLARS (Louis-Hector), marſhal of France, and grandee of Spain, was born at Moulins, in the Bourbonnois, in 1653. After diſtinguiſhing himſelf on various occaſions in the army, he was made marſhal-de-camp in 1690, and was ſent againſt Marlborough, but was defeated at Malplaquet, and dangerouſly wounded. He was appointed plenipotentiary for concluding a peace at Raſtadt, in 1714. In 1733 he was ſent into Italy, where he took Pizzighitone, but died ſoon after at Turin in 1734.—*Ibid.*

VILLENA (the marquis of), a Spaniſh poet, was of the royal houſe of Arragon, and lived at the beginning of the 15th century: he tranſlated the Æneis into Spaniſh verſe; but his beſt performance is his book on the Gaya Sciencia, in which he deſcribes the ceremonies of the Troubadours; his tranſlation of Dante into proſe is much eſteemed by his countrymen: he died in 1434.—*Gen. Dict.*

VILLENEUVE (Gabrielle Suſanna Barbot de), a celebrated French novel writer. She was the widow of Villeneuve, a lieutenant colonel in the French ſervice, and wrote the Young American; the Conjugal Phœnix; the Fair Hermits; and ſome other novels, the principal of which is, the Gardener of Vincennes. She died in 1755.

VILLIERS (George), duke of Buckingham, was born at Brookeſby in Leiceſterſhire, in 1592. After receiving a ſcanty education, he was introduced at the court of James I. who was ſtruck with his fine perſon, and made him his cup-bearer. The king alſo condeſcended to be his ſchool-maſter, appointed him gentleman of the bed-chamber, and knight of the garter. Honours and places were heaped on the favourite in rapid ſucceſſion; he was advanced to the dignity of duke, made lord high admiral, maſter of the horſe, and had the diſpoſal of all places in church and ſtate. He kept the ſame footing in the favour of Charles I. whom, when prince of Wales, he accompanied to Spain, to negociate a marriage with the infanta. But the people and parliament were diſcontented; votes and remonſtrances were paſſed againſt the duke, who cauſed the parliament to be diſſolved, and the ſupplies to be raiſed for the king's ſervice by illegal meaſures. War breaking out with France, the duke took the command of the expedition fitted out for the relief of Rochelle, inſtead of which he made a deſcent on the iſle of Rhé, and loſt the principal part of his forces. A new expedition was formed, but while the duke was at Portſmouth, and about to embark, he was ſtabbed by a diſcontented lieutenant named Felton, Aug. 23, 1628.—*Clarendon.*

VILLIERS (George), duke of Buckingham, ſon of the preceding, was born in 1627. He was educated at Cambridge, and on the breaking out of the civil wars, ſerved the king with great zeal till the ruin of the royal cauſe, when he went abroad. He accompanied Charles II. to Scotland, and was with him at the battle of Worceſter, when he had the good fortune to eſcape. By marrying the daughter of lord Fairfax, he recovered a principal part of his eſtate before the reſtoration, when he was made a lord of the bed chamber, member of the privy council, and maſter of the horſe. But entering into a conſpiracy againſt the king, he loſt his places. He afterwards recovered the royal favour, and was employed as ambaſſador to France. He died in 1688. The duke wrote a comedy by way of ridiculing the dramatic writers of his time, under the title of the Rehearſal. He was alſo the author of ſome poems. His morals were diſſipated.—*Biog. Dram.*

VINCENT (Thomas), a pious divine, who was ejected from the living of St. Mary Magdalen, in Milk-ſtreet. When the plague raged in London, he continued in the city, and preached regularly, to the great comfort of the inhabitants in that afflicting ſeaſon. He died at Hoxton in 1671. He wrote, God's Terrible Voice in the City by Plague and Fire, 8vo.; an Explanation of the Catechiſm; and other religious books.—*Calamy.*

VINCENT (Nathaniel), another non-conformiſt miniſter, was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, and afterwards had the living of Langley Marſh, in Buckinghamſhire, from whence he was ejected in 1662. He ſuffered impriſonment for preaching in a conventicle, but obtained his releaſe, and died in 1697. He wrote the Converſion of a Sinner and the Day of Grace, 8vo.; ſeveral ſermons, and other pious books.—*Ibid.*

VINCI (Leonard de), a painter, was born in the caſtle of Vinci, near Florence, in 1445. Verrochio was his maſter, whom he ſoon excelled, as he did all the painters of his time. One of his greateſt performances was a picture of the Lord's Supper, at Milan, in which city he founded his celebrated ſchool of painting. He was alſo an excellent architect, and conſtructed the famous aqueduct which ſupplies Milan with water. From that place he went to Florence, where he laboured with Michael Angelo in ornamenting the grand council chamber. At the invitation of Francis I. he viſited the French court, and died in the arms of that monarch, in 1520. He wrote a Treatiſe on Painting, in Italian, folio, and ſome other works on the ſame ſubject.—*De Piles.*

VINES (Richard), a non-conformiſt divine, was born at Blaſton, in Leiceſterſhire, and educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge. On entering into orders, he obtained

the rectory of Weddington, in Warwickshire. He joined the presbyterians in the civil war, and became a member of the assembly of divines at Westminster. He was also a frequent preacher before the parliament: and appointed master of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, which he resigned in 1650, because he would not take the engagement. He died in 1655. Several of his sermons have been printed.—*Neal's Hist. Puritans.*

VINNIUS (Arnold), professor of law at Leyden, was born in Holland in 1588, and died in 1657. He wrote a Commentary on the Institutes of Justinian, 2 vols. 4to; and another on the ancient law writers, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

VIRGIL (Publius Virgilius Maro), prince of the Latin poets, was born at Andes, near Mantua, about 70 years B. C. His first years were spent at Cremona, from whence he removed to Rome, when his country was partitioned out among the soldiers after the battle of Philippi. There, by means of his friend Mecænas, he was introduced to Augustus, who restored to him his estate. On this occasion he wrote his first Eclogue; and on completing the Bucolics, he undertook the Georgics. After these were finished, and had been read by Augustus, he began the Æneid, at the request of the emperor. This great poem has left the palm of superiority undecided between Homer and Virgil. The poet was engaged eleven years upon this immortal work, but died without revising it, at Brundusium, B. C. 19, and in the 51st year of his age. He left the greatest part of his property to Mecænas, Tucca, and Augustus. His remains were interred on the road leading from Naples to Puteoli, and the following epitaph was inscribed on his tomb: *Mantua me genuit; Calabri rapuere; tenet nunc Parthenope: cecini pascua, rura, duces.*

Virgil was of a remarkably timorous disposition; and as a proof of his modesty the following anecdote is recorded. Having written this distich on his patron,

Nocte pluit totâ, redeunt spectacula manè:
Divisum imperium cum Jove Cæsar habet,

he placed it in the night on the gate of the palace. Enquiries were made by Augustus after the author of so fine a compliment, when Bathyllus, a miserable poet, avowed the verses, and obtained the reward. On this Virgil again wrote the same verses, and under them,

Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores;

with the beginning of another line in these words,

Sic vos non vobis,

four times repeated. Augustus desired to have these lines completed, which Bathyllus could not effect. Virgil then finished them in this order:

Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves;
Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves;
Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes;
Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra boves.

Having thus proved himself the author of the distich, he received a reward, and the usurper was banished. The best editions of Virgil are Baskerville's, 4to, Birmingham, 1757; the Variorum, 8vo. 1661; and Glasgow, 12mo, 1758. This poet has been well translated into English by Dryden, Pitt, and Warton.—*Biog. Classica.*

VIRGINIA, daughter of the centurion L. Virginius. Appius Claudius, being enamoured of her charms, to obtain possession of her person, bribed a man to claim her as the daughter of his slave, when Appius, as judge, ordered her to be delivered into his hands. Virginius, who was at the camp, being informed of this infamous outrage, hastened to Rome, and, in the presence of Appius and the Roman people, plunged a knife into his daughter's bosom. He then returned to the camp, where he harangued the soldiers, who instantly marched to Rome. Appius destroyed himself in prison, and the office of decemvir was abolished, B. C. 449.—*Livy.*

VITELLIO, or VITELLO, a native of Poland, in the 13th century, who wrote a good treatise on optics, printed at Basil in 1572, folio.—*Moreri.*

VITELLIUS (Aulus), a Roman emperor, who rose by his vices. He was born of an illustrious family, and introduced himself into the favour of Tiberius by administering to his pleasures. He also gained the esteem of Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, by flattering their passions. Thus he possessed himself of the highest offices of the state; and by his lavish presents became a favourite with the soldiers. He was proclaimed in Germany by his army, at the same time that Otho was invested with the purple.—Three battles were fought between the rivals, which Vitellius lost; but in a fourth he was victor. His conduct was so licentious and extravagant, that the people revolted, and placed Vespasian on the throne. Vitellius, after suffering all manner of indignities from the populace, was put to death, and his body thrown into the Tiber, A. D. 69.—*Tacitus. Suetonius.*

VITRINGA (Campegius), professor of divinity at Franeker, was born at Leuwarden, in Friseland, in 1659. He died of an apoplexy in 1722. He wrote a Commentary on Isaiah, in 2 vols. folio; Apocalypseos Anachrisis, 4to.; Typus Theologiæ Practicæ, 8vo.; Synagoga Vetus, 4to.; Archisynagogus, 4to.; De Decemviris Otiosis Synagogæ, 4to.; Observationes Sacræ, 4to.—*Campegius Vitringa*, his son, was born at Franeker in 1693, and died in 1723. He wrote an Abridgment of Natural Theology.—*Moreri.*

VITRUVIUS (Marcus Vitruvius Pollio), a celebrated architect, was born at Formio, in Italy. He was greatly esteemed by Julius Cæsar, and employed by Augustus in constructing public buildings and warlike machines. He wrote a valuable Treatise on Architecture, the best edition of which is that of Amsterdam, in 1649, fol.—*Felibien.*

VIVARES (Francis), an ingenious engraver, was born in the village of St. John de Bruel, in Rouergue, in 1709. At the age of 18 he came to London, where his uncle, a master taylor, intended to bring him up to his own business. But he preferred the burin to the needle; and he was assisted in his favourite pursuit by Amiconi, an Italian painter, who gave him some instructions in drawing. He married when young, and had sixteen children by his first wife; and by his three wives thirty-one. He particularly excelled in landscapes, the foliage of his trees, and the richness of his foregrounds. Woollet had always one of his engravings before him when he was at work. He died in 1780.—*Private Communication.*

VIVES (John Lewis), a learned writer, was born in 1492, at Valentia, in Spain.—He came to England, and was employed in instructing princess Mary, daughter of Henry VIII.; but speaking freely of that monarch's divorce, he was sent to prison. On recovering his liberty, he went to Flanders, and died at Bruges, in 1540. He wrote a Commentary on St. Augustine's City of God; a Treatise on the Corruption and Decline of the Arts and Sciences; another on Religion, &c.—*Moreri.*

VIVIANI (Vincent), a mathematician, was born at Florence in 1621. He was the disciple of Galileo, and became first mathematician to the grand duke of Tuscany. He was a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and died in 1703. His works are, 1. A treatise, entitled, Divination upon Aristeas, folio; 2. De Maximis et Minimis Geometricæ Divinatio, in quintum Conicorum Apollonii Pergæi adhuc desideratum, folio; 3. Enodatio Problematum Universis Geometris Propositorum a Claudio Commries, 4to.; 4. Treatise of Proportions, 4to.—*Tiraboschi.*

VOET (Gisbert), or *Voetius*, a learned divine and professor at Utrecht, who rendered himself remarkable by accusing Des Cartes of atheism; and the magistrates of that city were so weak as to condemn the apologetical letters of the philosopher upon the misrepresentations of this furious bigot, whose adherents were called Voetians. He died in 1677, aged 88. His works are, Politica Ecclesiastica, 4 vols. 4to.; Diatriba de Cœlo Viatorum, &c. His son *Paul* became professor of law at Utrecht, and wrote a Treatise on lawful and unlawful Duels, 12mo. He died in 1667.—*Bayle.*

VOISIN (Daniel Francis), minister of state and chancellor of France, died in 1718, aged 62. He was a man of inflexible integrity, as a proof of which the following anecdote is recorded. Louis XIV. had promised pardon to a notorious offender, but Voisin refused to seal the pardon: Louis in a rage demanded the seals, and having sealed the instrument offered them to his minister: "They are contaminated," said Voisin, "I will take them no more." Louis was struck with admiration at this, and threw the pardon into the fire. "Now," said Voisin, "I can take them, *fire purifies every thing.*"—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VOITURE (Vincent), an elegant writer, was born at Amiens in 1592. He attended the duke of Orleans into Languedoc, and was sent to negociate affairs of importance at Madrid, where he wrote some Spanish verses, which were ascribed to Lopez de Vega. He had several employments at court, but died poor in 1648. His poems and letters were printed after his death in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

VOLKOF (Feodor), a Russian actor, was born at Yaroslaf in 1729. By frequenting the German theatre he became passionately fond of the stage; and having constructed one in a private house, he performed with his brothers. His merits were soon perceived, and he was enabled to erect a proper theatre, and to collect a company. In 1752 he was sent for to Peterburgh, where the empress took him and his company into her service. Volkof was ennobled, and obtained a large estate. He died in 1763.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

VOLTAIRE (Marie-Francis Arouet de), a celebrated writer, was born at Paris in 1694. He received his education in the college of Louis the Great, and shewed proofs of a lively genius in his earliest years. He was intended for the law, which he renounced for poetry. Having an irresistible turn for satire, he was imprudent enough to write lampoons against the government; for which he was sent to the Bastile, where he continued a year. In 1718 appeared his tragedy of Oedipus, which experienced great success. In 1722 he produced his Mariamne, which was condemned in consequence of a ludicrous circumstance: Mariamne is represented as poisoned by order of Herod, and as the actress raised the cup to her mouth, a wag cried out, "The queen drinks!" This sarcasm proved the ruin of the piece. In 1726 he was again imprisoned in the Bastile; but after a confinement of six months he recovered his liberty, on which he went to England, where he published his Henriade by subscription. In 1730 came out his tragedy of Brutus, esteemed the best of his dramatic compositions. This was followed by several others, the principal of which are, Zara, Merope, Alzira, and Mahomet. His Philosophical Letters were burnt by a decree of parliament, and the author, apprehensive of the consequences to his person, withdrew from Paris. By the interest of Madame d'Etiole he gained the favour and protection of the court, and was appointed historiographer of France. In 1746 he was admitted a member of the French academy; and in 1750 the king of Prussia granted him a considerable pension. Voltaire paid that monarch a visit at Potsdam, where he was honourably entertained; but some differences arising between them, the poet quitted Prussia, car-

rying with him the poetical works of the king, who caused him to be arrested on the road, till the fugitive manuscript was restored. Voltaire then went to Colmar, from whence he removed to Geneva, and afterwards settled at Ferney, a village in the county of Gex, which he cultivated, and procured many ingenious artisans to settle there, whose works he sent to Russia, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Holland. At the beginning of the year 1778 he obtained leave to reside at Paris, where he was received with many flattering marks of distinction, but died there of a retention of urine, May 30, the same year. His remains were interred in the abbey of the Bernardins, near Troyes, but removed in 1791 by an order of the national assembly, and laid in the church of St. Genevieve, at Paris. Besides his poetical works, he wrote, Essay on General History; the Age of Louis XIV; Life of Charles XII. of Sweden; and History of the czar Peter the Great: the romances of Candide, Zadig, and some others. All his works have been published in 30 vols. 4to. and 70 vols. 8vo. He was cynical in his manners, an insidious enemy to Christianity, and insufferably vain and avaricious. As a writer, he was lively, brilliant, and imposing; but superficial and dogmatical.—*Life prefixed to his Works.*

Vondel (Josse, or Justus du), a Dutch poet, was born in 1537, of anabaptist parents, which sect he quitted, and turned Roman catholic. He died in 1679. His works make 9 vols. 4to.; the principal is a poem on the taking of Amsterdam, by Florence V. count of Holland.—*Moreri.*

Vopiscus (Flavius), a native of Syracuse, who flourished A.D. 304. He wrote the history of Aurelian, Tacitus, Florianus, Probus, Firmius, Carus, &c. printed at Leyden in the Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Vossius.*

Vormar (Isaac), a learned German, who was employed as one of the Imperial plenipotentiaries in negociating the peace of Westphalia. He died in 1662. He wrote Memoirs of Public Affairs.—*Moreri.*

Vorstius (Conrade), a theological writer, was born at Cologne, in 1569. He took his doctor's degree at Heidelberg, and in 1611 succeeded Arminius in the divinity chair at Leyden. James I. king of England caused his book "de Deo" to be burnt, and complained to the states against the author, who retired to Torgau. He died in 1622. He published several other controversial books.—*Ibid.*

Vortigern, a British chief, who, on the departure of the Romans in 445, was elected king of South Britain. To repel the Scots and Picts he invited over the Saxons to his assistance, who landed in 450, under the command of Hengist and Horsa, and drove out the invaders. Vortigern fell in love with Rowena, daughter of Hengist, and on his marriage gave the father the kingdom of Kent, to which was afterwards added the whole of Wessex. Vortigern retired to Wales, and was burnt in his castle in 484.—*Saxon Chron.*

Vos (Martin de), a painter, was born at Antwerp about 1534, and died there in 1604. He painted history, portraits, and landscapes, in a very fine style.—*Houbraken.*

Vossius (Gerard John), a learned writer, was born near Heidelberg in 1577. He studied first at Dort and afterwards at Leyden, where he was appointed professor of philosophy in 1599; and at the same time he was chosen director of the college at Dort, notwithstanding his youth. In 1614 he accepted the charge of director of the theological college at Leyden, and afterwards was appointed professor of eloquence and chronology. His History of Pelagianism rendered him obnoxious to the Calvinists; but it procured him in England the favour of archbishop Laud, and a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury. While in England he was admitted to the degree of doctor of laws at Oxford. In 1633 he accepted the professorship of history at Amsterdam, where he died in 1649. His works have been printed in 6 vols. folio.—*Niceron.*

Vossius (Dionysius), son of the above, was born at Dort in 1612. He was profoundly learned in the Oriental languages, and died at Amsterdam in 1633. He published a Latin translation of Maimonides on Idolatry, with notes, and other works.—*Ibid.*

Vossius (Isaac), another son of Gerard John Vossius, was born at Leyden in 1618. He visited Sweden on the invitation of queen Christina. In 1670 he came to England, and obtained from Charles II. a canonry of Windsor, and the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Oxford. He died in 1688. He published a book to prove that the Septuagint Version was produced by inspiration; but though he was remarkable for believing the strangest inconsistencies, he expressed some doubts respecting the sacred text, which made Charles II. say, "this learned divine is a strange man, he believes every thing but the Bible." His works are numerous.—*Ibid.*

Vossius (Gerard), a Romish divine, and relation of the above, was born in 1609. He published the works of Gregory Thaumaturgus, Ephrem Syrus, and some pieces of John Chrysostom and Theodoret, with Latin versions and notes.—*Ibid.*

Vouet (Simon), a painter, was born at Paris in 1582. He was for some time painter of the academy of St. Luke at Rome, but was recalled to France by Louis XIII., who employed him in ornamenting his palaces, and gave him a pension. He was the founder of the French school, and died in 1641.—*De Piles.*

Vroon (Henry Cornelius), a Dutch painter. He excelled in describing sea fights, and drew the designs for the tapestry in the house of lords which represent the destruction of the Spanish armada.—*Houbraken.*

W.

WADING (Peter), an Iriſh jeſuit, was born at Waterford in 1586. He became chancellor of the univerſities of Prague and Gratz, and died in the latter city in 1644. He wrote Latin poems, and a treatiſe againſt heretics in the ſame language.—*Moreri.*

WADSWORTH (Thomas), a nonconformiſt divine, was born in Southwark, and educated at Chriſt's college, Cambridge. At the reſtoration he was miniſter of Newington Butts, and of Laurence Pountney church, London, of which he was deprived in 1662. He died in 1676. He wrote on the Immortality of the Soul, and ſome Sermons.—*Calamy.*

WAGENSEIL (John Chriſtopher), a learned German, was born at Nuremberg in 1633. He took his degree of doctor of laws at Orleans, after which he became profeſſor of law and hiſtory at Altorf, but exchanged that profeſſorſhip for the chair of Oriental languages. He died in 1705. He wrote, 1. De Urbe Norimbergæ, 4to.; 2. Pera Librorum Juvenilium, 12mo.; 3. Tela Ignea Satanæ, 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

WAGNER (John James), a phyſician of Switzerland, was born i 1641. He became librarian of the city of Zurich, and died in 1695. He wrote, Hiſtoria Naturalis Helvetiæ Curioſa, 12mo.—*Ibid.*

WAGSTAFFE (Thomas), a learned divine, was born in Warwickſhire in 1645, and educated at the Charter-houſe in London, from whence he removed to New-Inn Hall, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He afterwards became chancellor of Litchfield cathedral, and rector of St. Margaret Pattens, London, but was deprived at the revolution for refuſing the oaths. He practiſed phyſic for ſome time, and in 1693 was conſecrated a nonjuring biſhop. He died in 1702. Mr. Wagſtaffe publiſhed ſeveral Sermons, and an able Vindication of King Charles I. proving him the author of the Icon Baſilike.—*Wood. Gen. Dict.*

WAKE (William), a learned prelate, was born at Blandford, in Dorſetſhire, in 1657, and admitted a member of Chriſt church, Oxford, in 1672. In 1689 he took his doctor's degree, and afterwards became chaplain to king William and queen Mary, preacher to the ſociety of Gray's Inn, and canon of Chriſt church. In 1694 he obtained the rectory of St. James, Weſtminſter; in 1701 he was made dean of Exeter; in 1705 biſhop of Lincoln; and in 1716 tranſlated to Canterbury. He had a controverſy with Dr. Atterbury on the rights of convocations, and he entered into a correſpondence with ſome of the French biſhops about a union between the two churches. He died in 1737. The archbiſhop publiſhed a tranſlation of the Epiſtles of the apoſtolical Fathers, 8vo.; Expoſition of the Church Catechiſm; Tracts againſt Popery; and ſeveral Sermons.—*Wood, A. O. Gen. Dict.*

WAKE (Iſaac), a miſcellaneous writer, was born in Northamptonſhire, and elected fellow of Merton college, Oxford, in 1598. He became public orator of the univerſity, and was employed as ambaſſador to Venice and Savoy; on which occaſion he was knighted. He died in 1632. He wrote Rex Platonicus; Diſcourſe of the thirteen Cantons of the Helvetic League; on the State of Italy; on the Proceedings of the King of Sweden, &c.—*Wood, A. O.*

WAKEFIELD (Robert), a learned divine, was born in the north of England, and educated at Cambridge, after which he went abroad, and in 1519 was Hebrew profeſſor at Louvain. Shortly after he returned to England, became king's chaplain, and was appointed Hebrew profeſſor at Oxford. He was alſo made canon of Chriſt church, and died in 1537. He wrote a Paraphraſe on the Eccleſiaſtes; Syntagma de Hebræorum; and other works.—*Ibid.*

WAKEFIELD (Gilbert), a learned writer, was born at Nottingham in 1756. He received his education under Mr. Wooddeſon, at Kingſton-upon-Thames, of which pariſh his father was miniſter. In 1772 he entered of Jeſus college, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1776. The ſame year he publiſhed a collection of Latin Poems, with notes on Homer. In 1778 he entered into deacon's orders, and became curate of Stockport, in Cheſhire, from whence he removed to Liverpool. In 1779 he married, and about the ſame time quitted the church and undertook the office of claſſical tutor in the diſſenting academy at Warrington. While in that ſituation he publiſhed a number of works, the principal of which were, a tranſlation of the Firſt Epiſtle to the Theſſalonians; another of the Goſpel of St. Matthew; an Enquiry into the Opinions of the Chriſtian Writers of the three firſt Centuries, concerning the Perſon of Jeſus Chriſt, 4 vols. 8vo; and the Silva Critica. This laſt appeared from the Cambridge univerſity preſs. In 1790 he removed to the diſſenting college at Hackney, his connection with which ended in about a year. Soon after this he publiſhed a pamphlet againſt Public Worſhip, which ſtartled many of his moſt ardent admirers, and was anſwered chiefly by diſſenters. He continued to reſide at Hackney, engaged in claſſical ſtudies, till the progreſs of the French revolution and the war led him into the field of politics. He wrote ſome pamphlets againſt government, of which no notice was taken. But his Letter to the Biſhop of Landaff was conſidered as ſo inflammatory and of ſuch a dangerous tendency, that the attorney-general inſtituted a proſecution againſt him, and the publiſher

Mr. Wakefield was ſentenced to be impriſoned two years in Dorcheſter gaol, from whence he was liberated in May 1801, but died of a fever in September following. In his religious ſentiments he was a Socinian, and in his political a republican. As a claſſical ſcholar few excelled him; and his critical productions will be highly valued when his other works are ſunk in oblivion. The principal are, a tranſlation of the New Teſtament, 2 vols. 8vo.; Tragœdiarum Græcarum Delectus, 2 vo's. 12mo; and an edition of Lucretius, 3 vols. 4to.—*Memoirs written by himſelf*, 8vo. *Monthly Mag.*

WALDO (Peter), the author of the ſect of Waldenſes in the 12th century, was a merchant of Lyons. The ſudden death of a friend in his preſence proved the cauſe of his converſion. He gave his property to the poor, preached to them the truths of the goſpel, and gathered many followers. Being driven from Lyons they went into Dauphiny, Provence, and other countries. Though their manners were inoffenſive, yet as they ſeceded from the church of Rome, a cruſade was formed againſt them, by which many thouſands were deſtroyed. The ſect, however, ſtill continued, and ſpread over the vallies of Piedmont.—*Moſheim.*

WALES (William), an ingenious mathematician who went round the world with captain Cook in his firſt voyage as aſtronomer, and publiſhed, in a quarto volume, an Account of Aſtronomical Obſervations made in the Southern Hemiſphere. After his return he was appointed mathematical maſter of Chriſt's hoſpital, where he died in 1799. Beſides the above, Mr. Wales publiſhed Remarks on Mr. Forſter's Account of Cook's Voyage; an Enquiry into the Population of England and Wales; and an improved edition of Robertſon's Elements of Navigation. He alſo communicated a Diſſertation on the Achronical Riſing of the Pleiades to Dr. Vincent.—*Gent. Mag.*

WALKER (Clement), an Engliſh writer, was born at Cliffe, in Dorſetſhire, and educated at Chriſt church, Oxford, after which he retired to his eſtate in Somerſerſhire. Before the civil war he was made uſher of the exchequer, and was elected member of parliament for the city of Wells. He was ſo great an enemy to the independents and Cromwell that he was ſent to the Tower, where he died in 1651. He wrote, the Hiſtory of Independency, 4to., which contains many curious relations; the High Court of Juſtice, or Cromwell's Slaughter houſe, 4to.; and other works.—*Wood.*

WALKER (Edward), an hiſtorian, was born in Somerſetſhire. In 1639 he was made ſecretary at war, and was preſent at the battle of Edgehill in the royal army. In 1643 he was appointed garter king at arms, and knighted. After the reſtoration he became one of the clerks of the privy council. He died in 1676. He wrote, Hiſtorical Diſcourſes, folio; Order of the Ceremonies uſed at the Celebration of St. George's Feaſt at Windſor, 1674; Acts of the Knights of the Garter in the Civil Wars, &c.—*Wood.*

WALKER (William), a learned divine and grammarian, was ſucceſſively maſter of the ſchools of Lowth and Grantham, in Lincolnſhire, and had the honour of inſtructing ſir Iſaac Newton. He was rector of Colſterworth, in the ſame county, and died there in 1684, aged 61. He wrote ſeveral books on Grammar, Rhetoric, and Logic, but his principal performance is a Treatiſe on Engliſh Particles, 8vo.—*Granger.*

WALKER (John), an Engliſh divine, was of Exeter college, Oxford. He was a native of Devonſhire, and became rector of St. Mary's in the city of Exeter. For his work entitled, an Attempt towards Recovering an Account of the Sufferings of the Clergy in the great Rebellion, folio, 1714, he was created D D. by the univerſity of Oxford. He died about 1725.

WALKER (Robert), painter to Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Walpole ſays, that one of the portraits of the protector was purchaſed by an agent of the grand duke of Tuſcany for 500l. Walker died about 1670.

WALKER (Samuel), a pious divine, was born at Exeter in 1714. He was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, after which he entered into orders, and travelled with a young gentleman as his tutor. He ſettled at Truro, in Cornwall, where he conducted himſelf as an exemplary pariſh prieſt. He died in 1761. Mr. Walker publiſhed two volumes of Sermons on the Catechiſm, and two volumes of Practical Diſcourſes.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WALKER (George), a celebrated Iriſh divine, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his gallant defence of Londonderry in 1689 againſt the forces of James II. till it was effectually relieved. He was ſlain at the battle of the Boyne.—*Ibid.*

WALKER (Obadiah), an Engliſh divine, was born in Yorkſhire, and educated at Univerſity college, Oxford, where he became fellow, but was deprived by the parliamentary viſitors in 1648. He recovered his place at the reſtoration, and in 1676 was choſen maſter of the college. He turned papiſt in the reign of James II., and publiſhed a virulent book againſt the character of Luther, and ſome other pieces. After the revolution he was deprived of the maſterſhip, on which he retired to London, and was maintained by his old pupil, Dr. Radcliffe. He died in 1698.—*Wood, A. O.*

WALL (Martin), a learned phyſician, was born at Powick, in Worceſterſhire, in 1708. He was educated at Worceſter college, Oxford, and afterwards choſen fellow of Merton college. He ſettled as a phyſician at Worceſter, and died at Bath in 1776. Wall had a fine taſte for painting, and deſigned the frontiſpieces to Hervey's Meditations. He wrote on the Virtues of Mal-

vern Waters, and some other medical tracts. —*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WALLACE (sir William), a famous Scotch gentleman, was born of a poor but antient family. Being resolved to deliver his country from the English yoke, he gathered a number of followers in 1298, attacked the enemy, and slew the earl of Warren. Wallace was revered as the saviour of the nation, and chosen regent during the captivity of Baliol. He penetrated into England, and ravaged Durham with fire and sword. Edward I., then in Flanders, immediately hastened home and marched against Wallace, who was defeated and fled. He was afterwards basely betrayed to the English, and executed in 1303.—*Buchanan.*

WALLER (Edmund), an English poet, was born at Colshill, in Buckinghamshire, in 1605. He received his education at Eton and King's college, Cambridge; but became a member of parliament at the age of eighteen, in which capacity he distinguished himself by some noisy speeches against the king and clergy. He, however, spoke against the abolition of episcopacy. In 1643 he was sent to the Tower on a charge of conspiring to deliver the city to the king. Two persons were executed for the plot, and Waller was condemned to be hanged, but saved himself by an abject submission and a liberal distribution of money. After a year's imprisonment he went into exile; but returned by favour of Cromwell, on whom he wrote an elegant panegyric. He also wrote another on the death of the protector, and afterwards celebrated the restoration and praised Charles II. He was also elected into parliament, where, by his eloquence and wit, he was the delight of the house. He endeavoured to procure the provostship of Eton, but being refused by Clarendon he joined in the persecution of that great man. He died in 1687, and was buried in the church of Beaconsfield. His Poems are easy, smooth, and generally elegant.—*Johnson's Poets. Biog. Brit.*

WALLIS (John), a learned divine and mathematician, was born at Ashford, in Kent, in 1616. He received his education at Emanuel college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Queen's college, on obtaining a fellowship. In 1640 he entered into orders, and was appointed one of the scribes to the assembly of divines at Westminster. He afterwards became Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and keeper of the archives of that university. He was also one of the founders of the royal society. At the restoration he was confirmed in his places, and became chaplain to the king. He was one of the divines employed in revising the Liturgy. Dr. Wallis died in 1703. He published some books against Hobbes; a grammar under the title of Grammaticæ Linguæ Anglicanæ, 8vo.; Commercium Epistolicum, 4to.; De Cycloide et Corporibus inde Genitis; De Æstu Maris hypothesis Nova; Mechanico, sive de Motu Tractatus Geometricis; Archimedis Syracusani Arenarius et Dimensio Circuli, &c. Dr. Wallis was profoundly skilled in the art of decyphering.—*Wood. Martin.*

WALPOLE (sir Robert), a celebrated statesman, was born at Houghton in Norfolk, in 1674. In 1700 he was chosen member of parliament for Lynn. In 1705 he was appointed secretary at war, and in 1709 treasurer of the navy, but on the change of ministers he was voted by the commons to be guilty of corruption, and ordered to be expelled the house. The whig party, however, strenuously supported him, and he was re-elected for Lynn, though the house declared the election void. At the accession of George I. he was made paymaster of the forces, but two years afterwards he resigned his place and joined the opposition. Another change taking place in 1725, he had the lead in the administration, and was nominated first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. He maintained his power with great firmness till 1742, when he resigned, and was created earl of Orford, with a pension of 4000l. a year. He died in 1745.—*Life by Coxe.*

WALPOLE (Horace), youngest son of the preceding, was educated at Eton school, from whence he was sent to King's college, Cambridge, where he wrote some verses on Henry VI. the founder. In 1738 he was appointed inspector of exports and imports, which place he exchanged for that of usher of the exchequer. The year following he travelled with Mr. Gray, the poet; but a separation took place in Italy, owing to some misunderstanding between the two friends. In 1741 Mr. Walpole was elected into parliament; but he never made any other speech than one in defence of his father, in 1742. He retired from parliament in 1761, and led a life of literary ease at his seat of Strawberry Hill, in Middlesex, where he had a printing press, from which proceeded several elegant works, by himself and others. On the death of his nephew in 1791 he succeeded to the title of earl of Orford, which became extinct at his own death in 1797. Mr. Walpole wrote a Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors; Historic Doubts concerning Richard III; Anecdotes of Painting, enlarged from Vertue; the Castle of Otranto, a romance; an Essay on Modern Gardening; and the Mysterious Mother, a tragedy. All his works have been pompously printed in 5 vols. 4to.—*Walpoliana, 2 vols. 12mo. 1800.*

WALSH (William), a poet, was born at Abberley, in Worcestershire, about 1660. He was a commoner of Wadham college, Oxford, which he left without a degree, and became gentleman of the horse to queen Anne. He was the early friend of Pope, who bestows some handsome compliments upon him in his Essay on Criticism. He died in 1708. His poems are not above mediocrity.—*Johnson's Poets.*

WALSINGHAM (Thomas), a benedictine monk of St. Alban's, was a native of Norfolk, and died about 1440. He wrote Auctuarium Polychronici; Acta Regis Henrici VI. &c.—*Pitsæus.*

WALSINGHAM (sir Francis), a statesman, was born at Chiselhurst in Kent, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, after which he went abroad. He entered early upon public employment, and was twice sent ambassador to the French court. In 1573 he was appointed secretary of state. He was a man of deep penetration and of profound policy. His negociations and dispatches have been published under the title of the Complete Ambassador, folio. He died in 1590, at the age of 90.—*Biog. Brit.*

WALTERS (John), a Welsh divine of the established church, was educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. and on taking orders became rector of Llandochau in Glamorganshire. He died in 1797. Mr. Walters compiled a valuable English and Welsh Lexicon, 1 vol. 4to. 1794. He was also the author of a Dissertation on the Welsh Language, and some sermons.—*Owen's Cambr. Biog.*

WALTON (Brian), a learned prelate, was born at Cleaveland, in Yorkshire, in 1600, and was educated first at Magdalen college, and afterwards at Peter-house, Cambridge. In 1639 he took his doctor's degree, and at this time was prebendary of St. Paul's, chaplain to the king, and rector of St. Martin Orgar's, London. He suffered considerably at the breaking out of the civil war, on which he fled to Oxford. He undertook and happily performed the publishing of a Polyglot Bible, in 6 vols. folio, in which he was assisted by the learned Edmund Castell, and other eminent men. Dr. Walton was also the author of a Defence of this Work, against Dr. Owen; and a book on the right of the London clergy to tithes. In 1660 he was preferred to the see of Chester, but died in London the year following.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

WALTON (Izaak), a biographical writer, was a native of Stafford, and became a tradesman under the Royal Exchange in London, where he acquired a good fortuue. He was very fond of fishing, and wrote a standard book on the subject, entitled, The Complete Angler, or Contemplative Man's Recreation, 8vo. Of this work sir John Hawkins has given an improved edition. Mr. Walton was also the author of the lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and bishop Sanderson, written in a very plain but entertaining manner, and full of curious anecdotes. Mr. Zouch has published a splendid edition of these lives, in a quarto volume, with memoirs of the author, who died at Winchester in 1683, aged 84. Another edition of his lives has been printed at Oxford in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Wood. Hawkins.*

WANLEY (Nathaniel), an English divine, who was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and afterwards obtained a living at Coventry, where he died about 1690. He published a curious book called, The Wonders of the Little World, or the History of Man, folio, in which there are many strange relations.—*Gen. Dict.*

WANLEY (Humphry), son of the preceding, was born in 1672, and educated at Edmund hall, Oxford. He became secretary to the society for promoting christian knowlege, and librarian to the earl of Oxford. He was uncommonly skilled in biography and the northern languages. He died in 1726. Mr. Wanley formed a catalogue of Saxon manuscripts for Dr. Hickes's Thesaurus.—*Ibid.*

WANSLEB (John Michael), a learned German, was born at Erfurt, in Thuringia, in 1635. He learnt the Oriental languages of Ludolph, who employed him to publish his Æthiopic Dictionary, in which Wansleb inserted many articles of his own invention. He also assisted Dr. Castell in preparing his Lexicon Heptaglotton. The duke of Saxe Gotho engaged him to go to Abyssinia, but he went no farther than Cairo. He was afterwards employed by Colbert to collect manuscripts and medals for the library of the king of France. He died in 1679.—*Ibid.*

WARBURTON (William), a learned prelate, was born at Newark upon Trent, in 1698, and bred an attorney, which profession he relinquished, and after going through a course of study he took orders without having had a university education. He afterwards received the degree of D.D. by mandamus from Cambridge. By marrying a niece of Mr. Allen of Prior Park he gained a considerable fortune, and in 1755 was preferred to a prebend in the cathedral of Durham. He was also preacher of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1757 advanced to the deanry of Bristol. In 1760 he was consecrated bishop of Gloucester, and in 1768 he instituted a lecture at Lincoln's Inn, in the form of a sermon, to prove the truth of revelation from the Prophecies. The bishop died in 1779, and was buried in Gloucester cathedral. His greatest work was the Divine Legation of Moses, 3 vols. 8vo. in which he defended revelation upon the grounds of religious deism, by admitting that though a future state made no part of the Jewish legislator's system, yet that the truth of the Mosaic scheme is capable of a moral demonstration. The performance, however, gave great offence to many learned and pious believers, who attacked it with great force; and were replied to by the author with haughtiness and asperity. Prior in point of publication, but next in ability, was the Alliance betwixt Church and State, 8vo.; in which well-reasoned work he incontrovertibly proved the necessity of religious establishments. Besides these works Dr. Warburton printed a Discourse entitled Julian, or a Discourse concerning the Earthquake and Fiery Eruptions which defeated that emperor's attempt to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem; two volumes of Sermons; a View

of Lord Bolingbroke's Philoſophy; a Tract on the Lord's Supper; a Treatiſe againſt the Methodiſts on the Doctrine of Grace; and ſeveral miſcellaneous pieces. The whole of his works have been handſomely publiſhed by his friend biſhop Hurd, in 6 vols. 4to. Pope left him the copyright of his works, which Warburton printed with notes. He alſo publiſhed an edition of Shakſpeare, which was ſeverely handled by Edwards, in his Canons of Criticiſm.—*Life of Warburton by biſhop Hurd.*

WARD (Samuel), a learned divine, was educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, and in 1609 became maſter of Sidney college in that univerſity. He was alſo profeſſor of divinity and archdeacon of Taunton. He was one of the divines ſent to the ſynod of Dort, where he altered his ſentiments with reſpect to the calviniſtic doctrines, which he had before rigorouſly maintained. He was impriſoned by the rebels on the breaking out of the civil war, and died of the ill treatment which he had received in 1643. He wrote ſome Theological Pieces, and ſeveral of his letters are in the collection of archbiſhop Uſher's, folio.—*Gen. Dict.*

WARD (Seth), a learned divine and mathematician, was born at Buntingford in Hertfordſhire, in 1617. He was educated at Sidney college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowſhip, of which he was deprived for refuſing the covenant. He afterwards went to Oxford, and was appointed ſavilian profeſſor of aſtronomy. He was alſo elected preſident of Trinity college, which he reſigned at the reſtoration. In 1661 he became fellow of the royal ſociety, and the year following biſhop of Exeter, from whence, in 1667, he was tranſlated to Saliſbury. In 1671 he was made chancellor of the garter, which honour he procured to be annexed to the ſee of Saliſbury. He loſt his reaſon ſome years before his death, which happened in 1689. He wrote a Lecture on Comets; an Idea of Trigonometry; Geometrical Aſtronomy; Exercitation on the Philoſophy of Hobbes; Diſcourſe on the Being and Attributes of God; and Sermons. —*Life by Dr. Pope.*

WARD (John), profeſſor of rhetoric at Greſham college, was born in London in 1679, and educated at Utrecht, where he took his degrees in law. He was intended for the miniſtry among the diſſenters, but it does not appear that he followed that profeſſion. He was admitted a member of the royal ſociety in 1723, and became one of the vice-preſidents in 1752. He was alſo a truſtee of the Britiſh muſeum, and died in 1758. Dr. Ward wrote the Lives of the Greſham Profeſſors, 1 vol. folio; Lectures on Oratory, 2 vols. 8vo.; and Diſſertations on Difficult Paſſages of Scripture, 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WARD (Edward), a burleſque writer at the end of the 17th century, who wrote the London Spy, and turned Don Quixote into hudibraſtic verſe. He is not to be confounded with Thomas Ward, who wrote a poem in doggerel verſe, called the Hiſtory of the Reformation, 2 vols. 12mo. He was a bigoted papiſt.—*Gen. Dict.*

WARE (ſir James), an hiſtorian, was born at Dublin in 1594. He received his education in Trinity college there, and in 1629 was knighted by the lords juſtices, to whom his father was ſecretary. He ſucceeded him as auditor general of Ireland, but in the rebellion he came to England and was ſent to the Tower by the parliament, but releaſed a few months afterwards, on which he returned to Dublin. He next went to France, but recovered his place at the reſtoration, and died at Dublin in 1666. He wrote De Præſulibus Hibernia, folio; the Hiſtory and Antiquities of Ireland, folio; and ſeveral other works.—*Wood's Faſti.*

WARGENTIN (Peter), a Swediſh mathematician, was born at Stockholm in 1717, and died there in 1783. He conſtructed Tables of the Satellites of Jupiter, and wrote ſeveral papers in the Tranſactions of the Academy of Stockholm.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

WARHAM (William), an eminent prelate and ſtateſman, was born at Okely, in Hampſhire, and educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1494 he was ſent ambaſſador to the duke of Burgundy, and on his return was advanced to the biſhopric of London. He was alſo made lord chancellor; and in 1504 tranſlated to the ſee of Canterbury. He governed with great moderation, and died in 1532.—*Wood, A. O. Burnet's Reform.*

WARIN (John), a ſculptor and engraver of Liege, was born in 1604. His merits procured him a place in the mint at Paris, where he engraved the ſeal for the French academy, which is conſidered as his maſterpiece. The ſubject is cardinal Richelieu. He alſo made two buſts in bronze, of Louis XIV. which are very fine. He was poiſoned by ſome villains in 1672. He was extremely avaricious.—*Moreri.*

WARING (Edward), a learned mathematician, was born in Shropſhire, and admitted of Magdalen college, Cambridge, in 1753. In 1760, he was appointed Lucas's profeſſor of mathematics, and in 1762 he publiſhed his Miſcellanea Analytica, 4to. a work of the higheſt order in abſtruſe mathematics. In 1767 he was created doctor of phyſic. He died in 1798. Beſides the above work he publiſhed ſome papers in the Philoſophical Tranſactions; Proprietates Algebraicarum Curvarum; and Meditationes Analyticæ.—*Monthly Mag.*

WARNER (Ferdinando), an Engliſh divine, who was rector of St. Michael, Queenhithe, London, and of Barnes in Surrey. He wrote an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of England, 2 vols. very ſuperficial and inaccurate;

Memoirs of ſir Thomas More; Hiſtory of the Iriſh Rebellion, 2 vols. 8vo.; a Treatiſe on the Cure of the Gout. Dr. Warner died of this diſorder in 1768.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WARNER (John), ſon of the above, was educated at Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of D. D. in 1773. In 1771 he obtained the livings of Hockcliffe and Chalton in Bedfordſhire, and that of Stourton in the county of Wilts. He was afterwards chaplain to the Engliſh embaſſy at Paris. He died in 1800. Dr. Warner wrote a learned Tract on the Pronunciation of Greek, entitled Metron-ariſton. He alſo tranſlated the Life of Friar Gerund, from the Spaniſh, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Monthly Mag.*

WARNER (Richard), a botaniſt, was bred to the bar, but never followed the profeſſion. He reſided at his ſeat of Woodford-green in Eſſex. He publiſhed "Plantæ Woodfordienſes, or a Catalogue of Plants growing ſpontaneouſly about Woodford in Eſſex," 8vo. He was alſo the author of a Letter to Garrick, on a Gloſſary to Shakſpeare, 8vo.; and tranſlated ſome of the comedies of Plautus. He died in 1775, and bequeathed his library to Wadham college, Oxford, where he had received his education.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Bot.*

WARTON (Thomas), a divine and poet, was born at Godalmin in Surrey, in 1687. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and became profeſſor of poetry twice. He obtained the vicarage of Baſingſtoke and Chobham, and died in 1745. A volume of his poems was printed in 1747, 8vo.—*Europ. Mag.*

WARTON (Joſeph), a learned divine, was ſon of the preceding, and born at Baſingſtoke, about 1722. He received his education at Wincheſter ſchool, from whence he removed to Oriel college, Oxford, which he left on taking his firſt degree. In 1757 he was created M. A. by diploma. In 1756 he publiſhed a volume of Odes, in 4to. of which a ſecond edition appeared the year following. About this time he became rector of Wynſlade in Hampſhire. In 1753 he publiſhed his tranſlation of Virgil, with notes, 4 vols. 8vo. He was at this time uſher of Wincheſter ſchool, of which, in 1766, he became maſter. In 1768 he took his degree of D.D. About 1787 he was preſented to a prebendal ſtall in Wincheſter cathedral, on which he reſigned the maſterſhip of the ſchool. In 1756 he publiſhed an ingenious Eſſay on the Genius and Writings of Pope, to which, in 1782, he added a ſecond volume, and in 1797 he publiſhed a new edition of that author. Dr. Warton died at his living of Wickham, in Hampſhire, in 1800.—*Ibid.*

WARTON (Thomas), brother of the laſt mentioned, was born in 1728, and educated firſt at Wincheſter ſchool, and next at Trinity college Oxford, where he obtained a fellowſhip, and took his degrees in arts. In 1756 he became profeſſor of poetry, which ſituation he held ten years. In 1771 he was preſented to the vicarage of Kiddington in Oxfordſhire, of which pariſh he wrote an account as the ſpecimen of a hiſtory of the county, which never appeared. In 1785 Mr. Warton was appointed poet laureat, and alſo Camden's profeſſor of modern hiſtory at Oxford. He died in 1790. He wrote ſome elegant Poems, 2 vols. 8vo.; a Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, 3 vols. 4to.; the lives of ſir Thomas Pope, and Dr. Bathurſt, 2 vols. 8vo.; Notes on Milton's ſmaller poems; Obſervations on Spenſer's Faerie Queen, 1 vol. 8vo.; and other works. —*Europ. Mag.*

WARWICK (ſir Philip), was born in 1608, in Weſtminſter, and educated at Eton; after which he ſtudied at Geneva. On his return to England he was made ſecretary to the lord treaſurer Juxon, and clerk of the ſignet. In 1646 he was appointed one of the king's commiſſioners to treat with parliament for the ſurrender of Oxford, and was afterwards made ſecretary to his majeſty. At the reſtoration he became member for Weſtminſter, and was knighted. He died in 1682. He wrote "Memoirs of Charles the Firſt," 8vo.—*Wood's Faſti.*

WASHINGTON (George), was born in 1732, in Virginia. His family emigrated from Cheſhire to that country about 1630. His father, Mr. Auguſtus Waſhington, was a man of conſiderable landed property. The ſubject of the preſent article received his education at home under a private tutor; after which he became an eminent ſurveyor. He was alſo major in the provincial militia, in which capacity he was ſent by general Dinwiddie, in 1753, to the French commander on the Ohio to complain of the inroads that were made, in violation of the treaties between the two crowns: he at the ſame time negociated a treaty with the ſix nations, and other weſtern tribes of Indians, for which he received the thanks of his country. In 1755 he ſerved as colonel under the unfortunate general Braddock, who fell a victim to his own haughtineſs and imprudence. Mr. Waſhington on that occaſion gave ſtrong proofs of his military courage and ſkill, particularly in conducting the retreat of the army. He held the command of the Virginian troops till 1758, when he gave in his reſignation on account of ill health. He now ſerved his country as a ſenator, and was elected a member of the aſſembly for Frederick county, and afterwards for that of Fairfax. When the breach between Great Britain and her colonies was widened by mutual animoſity beyond all proſpect of reconciliation, the eyes of his countrymen were fixed upon Mr.

Washington, and accordingly in June 1775, he took the command of the army of America, at Cambridge, in New England. Of the particulars of that great revolution it is impossible here to give a detail. The history of Washington, from this period, is the history of the American war, and must necessarily be voluminous. Suffice it to observe, that to his intrepidity, prudence, and moderation, the Americans were almost wholly indebted for that independence which was secured to them, by the treaty of peace concluded in 1783. Soon after this event Washington resigned his commission to congress, and in his address on that occasion, the magnanimity of the hero is blended with the wisdom of the philosopher. As a genuine proof of his patriotism, he would receive no pay for eight years service, but defrayed his expenses during the war out of his private purse. He now returned to his seat of Mount Vernon, like Cincinnatus, and set himself to complete those favourite improvements in agriculture which had been suspended. In 1789 he was elected president of the United States, on which he quitted his estate, and was received at Philadelphia with the applause which he so well merited. His government was marked by that well-tempered prudence which distinguished all his conduct. An insurrection among the people of Alleghany and Washington counties, instigated by the French agent, Genet, was suppressed by the energy and moderation of the president; who in 1796 effected a commercial treaty with Great Britain. He resigned his office the same year; and in 1798 accepted the command of the army, which he held till his death, Dec. 14, 1799.—*Life of Washington*, 4to. 1804.

Wasse (Christopher), a learned Englishman, was fellow of king's college, Cambridge, and afterwards superior beadle of law at Oxford. He translated Grotius's Catechism into Greek verse, and Gratius's Cynegeticon into English. He died in 1690. —*Wood.*

Wasser (Anna), an ingenious lady, was born at Zurich in 1679. She painted portraits in oil, but chiefly excelled in miniature painting. She died in 1713.—*Pilkington.*

Watelet (Claude Henry), a French poet, was born at Paris in 1718. He was member of the French academy and of several foreign societies. Though he had been receiver-general of the finances, he died poor in 1786. He wrote a poem on the Art of Painting; Comedies and other pieces of merit. He also left a Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving, which has been printed.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Waterland (Daniel), a learned divine, was born at Wailesby, in Lincolnshire, in 1683, of which parish his father was rector. He received his education first at Lincoln, and next at Magdalen college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and in 1713 was chosen master. He was also appointed chaplain to the king, and had the rectory of Ellingham in Norfolk. In 1727 he obtained the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and afterwards a canonry of Windsor. He died in 1740. Dr. Waterland wrote a Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity against Dr. Clarke, with a defence of that book. He was also the author of Sermons at Lady Moyer's Lecture; a Treatise on the Eucharist; a History of the Athanasian Creed; and other excellent works.—*Biog. Brit.*

Waterloo (Anthony), a landscape painter in the 16th century, was born at Utrecht. His pictures are admirably executed, and sell very dear.—*Pilk.*

Wats (Gilbert) an English divine, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and was created D.D. He died in 1657. Dr. Wats translated into English Lord Bacon's treatise De Augmentis Scientiarum, 4to.; and Davila's History of the Civil Wars.—*Wood.*

Watson (John), a learned prelate, was born at Rengworth, in Worcestershire, and educated at All Souls college, Oxford, after which he became a physician, but on the accession of queen Elizabeth he took orders. In 1572 he became dean, and in 1580 bishop of Winchester. He died in 1589. He wrote a Latin tragedy, entitled Absalom.—*Wood. Langbaine.*

Watson (Thomas), a non-conformist divine, was educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He obtained the living of St. Stephen, Walbrook, in the civil wars, but was deprived after the restoration. He died in 1673. He wrote a Course of Sermons on the Assembly's Catechism, in 1 vol. folio; and some other discourses.—*Calamy.*

Watson (James), a Scotch printer, was born at Aberdeen, and carried on his business with great reputation at Edinburgh, where he died in 1728. He printed a beautiful Bible in 4to.; another in crown 8vo.; and one of a very small size, less and much neater than Field's.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Watson (David), a learned writer, was born in Scotland in 1710. He received his education at St. Andrew's, where he became professor of philosophy; but in 1747 he left that university and came to London. He led an irregular life, and died in great poverty in 1756. He published a literal translation of Horace, in 2 vols. 8vo. with notes.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Watson (Robert), a divine and historian, was born at St. Andrew's, in Scotland, about 1730. He studied in the school and university of his native place, and afterwards at Glasgow and Edinburgh. He became doctor of laws, and professor of logic, rhetoric and belles-lettres, at St. Andrew's, and lastly principal of the united college. He died about 1780. Dr. Watson wrote the

History of the Reign of Philip III. of Spain, which was printed in 1 vol. 4to., and 2 vols. 8vo. in 1783.—*Europ. Mag.*

WATSON (sir William), an eminent botanist, was born in London, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, after which he was apprenticed to an apothecary. In 1738 he married and set up for himself, and in 1741 he was admitted a member of the royal society, to whose volumes he communicated many valuable papers on botanical subjects. About 1744 he engaged in the study of electricity, in which he made several important discoveries, and received as a recompence the Copley medal from the royal society in 1745. In 1757 he was presented with the degree of M. D. by the university of Halle, and also by that of Wirtemberg. In 1762 he was chosen one of the physicians to the Foundling hospital, and in 1784 a fellow of the college of physicians. In 1786 he received the honour of knighthood from his majesty. He died in 1787. His tracts on Electricity have been collected into one volume, 8vo.—*Pulteney.*

WATSON (John), an English divine, was born at Presbury in Cheshire, and educated at Brasenose college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1769 he was presented to the valuable rectory of Stockport, in his native county. He died in 1783, aged 59. Mr. Watson wrote the History of Halifax, in Yorkshire, 1 vol. 4to. 1775.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WATSON (Henry), a surgeon, was born in London in 1702, and celebrated as a lecturer in anatomy, and in 1761 was elected surgeon of Westminster hospital. He died in 1793. He wrote an account of the Absorbents of the Urinary Bladder, and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Ibid.*

WATTEAU (Anthony), a painter, was born at Valenciennes in 1684, and died at Nogent, near Paris, in 1721. He resided some time in England, which he was obligated to quit on account of his health. He painted conversations and burlesque subjects in a good style.—*Pilkington.*

WATTS (Isaac), a pious and ingenious divine among the dissenters, was born at Southampton in 1674. He received part of his education under Mr. Rowe, a dissenting minister, who kept an academy in London, where he had that eminent prelate archbishop Hort for a fellow pupil. In 1696 Mr. Watts became tutor to the son of sir John Hartop, and after residing in that family four years he went to live with sir Thomas Abney at Newington. He also accepted an invitation from the independent congregation in Berry-street, St Mary Axe. In 1728 the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen did honour to themselves in conferring on him the degree of doctor in divinity. This truly estimable man died in 1741. His principal works are, A Treatise on Logic; an Essay on the Improvement of the Mind, intended as a supplement to that work; Introduction to Astronomy and Geography; Hymns; and a poetical version of the Psalms, usually sung in dissenting congregations; Horæ Lyricæ, or Poems, chiefly religious; Miscellaneous Thoughts, 12mo.; Scripture History, in a catechetical form, 12mo.; two volumes of Sermons; and Philosophical Essays, 8vo. The whole of his works, which are remarkable for their clearness and usefulness, have been printed in 6 vols. 4to.—*Life by Dr. Gibbons.*

WEAVER (John) a dancing master, who composed several dramatic pantomimes, as the Loves of Mars and Venus; Orpheus and Eurydice; and Perseus and Andromeda. He also wrote A History of the Mimes and Pantomimes of the Ancients; The Art of Dancing, with a Treatise on Action and Gesture.—He died about 1730.—*Biog. Dram.*

WEBB (Philip Carteret), an eminent lawyer and antiquary, was born in 1700. In 1751 he was employed in obtaining the charter of incorporation for the society of antiquaries. He was a member of parliament and solicitor to the treasury. He died in 1770. Mr. Webb wrote a number of small tracts, chiefly on legal subjects.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WEBB (Benjamin), an English penman, was born in London in 1725. He was frequently employed in writing copies of honorary freedoms, bestowed by the city of London upon eminent persons; particularly that presented to his Danish majesty in 1768. His works consist principally of tables of calculations. He died in 1774.—*Ibid.*

WEBSTER (William), a writing master, who kept a school in Castle-street Leicester-fields. He translated, from the French of La Hoste, a Compendious Course of Mathematics, 2 vols. 12mo.; and wrote a small treatise on Arithmetic, and another on Book-keeping. He died in 1744, aged 60.—*Ibid.*

WECHEL (Christopher), a celebrated printer in Paris, who began to print Greek authors in 1530. His editions were remarkable for their correctness, which was owing to his employing the learned Sylburgius for his reader. He died in 1572. His son, Andrew, being a protestant, withdrew to Basil, where he carried on the printing business. He published a catalogue of books printed by him and his father, 8vo.—*Moreri.*

WEEVER (John), an English antiquary, was a native of Lancashire, and educated at Cambridge. He published a folio volume of great curiosity and value, entitled Funeral Monuments, 1631. An edition in 4to. was published in 1767. Weever died about 1632.—*Wood.*

WELBY (Henry), an extraordinary character, was born in Lincolnshire, where he had a large estate, but an attempt being made on his life by his brother, he took the resolution of secluding himself from all society. He accordingly took a house in Grub-street, London, where he lived forty-four years

without being seen by any one. He died in 1636.—*Phœnix Britannicus.*

Wells (Edward), a learned divine, was born at Corsham, in Wiltshire, about 1665, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Christ church, Oxford. He proceeded D.D. and obtained the living of Cotesbach in Leicestershire. He died about 1730. Dr. Wells published an Answer to Dr Clarke on the Trinity; pamphlets against the dissenters; a valuable work on the Geography of the Old and New Testament, 2 vols. 8vo.; a Course of Mathematics for young Gentlemen, 3 vols.; and other works.—*Wood.*

Welsted (Leonard), a poet, was born in 1689, and educated at Westminster school, where he wrote the humorous tale of The Apple Pye, which has been falsely attributed to Dr. King. Mr. Welsted obtained a situation in the ordnance office; and was honoured with a situation in the Dunciad by Mr. Pope. However, he was a man of genius, and several of his poems possess merit. He translated Longinus on the Sublime into English from Boileau's version, and wrote a comedy, called, The Dissembled Wanton. He died in 1747.—*Biog. Dram.*

Wellwood (Thomas), a Scotch physician, was born near Edinburgh in 1652, and educated at Glasgow. His father was suspected of being concerned in the murder of archbishop Sharpe, which made him fly to Holland, from whence he returned with king William. The son became king's physician for Scotland, and settled at Edinburgh, where he died in 1716. He wrote Memoirs of English Affairs from 1588 to the Revolution, very superficial and partial, in 1 vol. 8vo. He is not to be confounded with a presbyterian of the same name, who died at Perth in 1680. He wrote Emmanuel's Land, and other pious works.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Wenceslas, emperor of Germany, and king of Bohemia, was the son of Charles IV. whom he succeeded in 1378. He was deranged in his mind, on which account he was placed under confinement, and died in 1419.—*Univ. Hist.*

Wentworth (Thomas), earl of Strafford, was born in Yorkshire, of an ancient family. He was one of the principal leaders of the popular party in the house of commons against the measures of Charles the first; but was gained over to the court, made a peer, and appointed president of the north, and lord lieutenant of Ireland. On this occasion the famous Pym said to him, "You have left us, but we will never leave you till your head is off your shoulders." In this he kept his word. Lord Strafford displayed great talents for government in Ireland, where he encouraged agriculture, and laboured with zeal to promote the protestant interest. When the rebellion broke out in Scotland he gathered a force, and endeavoured to persuade the king to act with vigour, but his advice was overruled. His enemies in the commons, with Pym at their head, impeached him at the bar of the lords, and he was ordered into custody. His trial lasted eighteen days, and was carried on with uncommon virulence. His defence made a deep impression upon the hearers, though it did not abate the malice of his persecutors, who passed a bill of attainder against him. The king, however, refused his assent to it a long time. At length the earl himself wrote to advise his majesty to yield, which he did with extreme reluctance; and this great man was beheaded on Tower-hill, May 12, 1641.—*Clarendon.*

Werf (Adrian Vander), a painter, was born at Rotterdam in 1659, and died there in 1727. He painted historical subjects in miniature, which he finished in a style of great elegance. His works are very scarce. His brother *Peter* was his pupil, and a good painter. He died in 1718.—*Pilkington.*

Wesley (Samuel), an English divine, was born in Dorsetshire, and educated at Oxford, but was bred a dissenter. He afterwards conformed, and wrote some tracts against his old connections. He obtained the living of South Ormesby in Lincolnshire, and afterwards Epworth in the same county, where he died in 1735. Mr Wesley wrote a number of poems, which were ridiculed by Garth and other wits. His principal works are, The Life of Christ, an heroic poem, folio; and Dissertations on the Book of Job, in Latin, folio. His son *Samuel* was undermaster of Westminster school many years, and afterwards master of Blundel's school at Tiverton, in Devonshire, where he died in 1739. He wrote the Battle of the Sexes, and other ingenious poems, printed in 1 vol. 12mo.—*Gen. Dict.*

Wesley (John), son of Samuel Wesley the elder, rendered himself remarkable as the founder of a numerous sect. He was born at Epworth in 1703, and was educated at the Charterhouse, from whence he removed to Christ church college, Oxford, but in 1726 he was chosen fellow of Lincoln college, where he became an eminent tutor. In 1730 he and his brother, with a few other students, formed themselves into a small society for the purpose of mutual edification in religious exercises. So singular an association excited considerable notice, and among other names bestowed upon the members, that of *Methodists* was applied to them with such success as to continue to distinguish all their followers to the present time. Thinking that Oxford was not a sphere large enough for his labours, Mr. Wesley, with some others, went to Georgia, in America, in 1735, with a view of converting the Indians. After a stay there of two years, he returned to England, commenced itinerant preacher, and gathered many followers. The churches being shut against him, he built spacious meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. For some time he was united with Mr. Whitefield, but differences arising on ac-

count of the doctrine of election, which was zealouſly eſpouſed and preached by the latter, they ſeparated, and the methodiſts were denominated according to their reſpective leaders. Mr. Weſley was indefatigable in his labours, and almoſt continually engaged in travelling over England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. His ſociety, though conſiſting of many thouſands, was uncommonly well organized, and he preſerved his influence over it to the laſt. He died in London, in 1791. He publiſhed ſome volumes of hymns, numerous ſermons, political tracts, and pieces in controverſy againſt the Calviniſts and Moravians. His preaching was extemporary, but not vehement. He dwelt much upon practical religion, though he taught his followers to look for extraordinary motions of the holy ſpirit, and to aſpire to a ſtate of ſinleſs perfection.—*Life by Whitehead.*

Wesley (Charles), younger brother of the above, was born in 1708, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, from whence he removed to Chriſt church college, Oxford, of which he became ſtudent. He was one of the firſt methodiſts, and continued a conſtant preacher among them to his death, which happened in 1788. He wrote ſeveral hymns and other pious pieces. His two ſons, Charles and Samuel, have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their extraordinary ſkill in muſic. —*Ibid.*

Wesselus (John), a learned German, was born at Groningen, about 1419. His great merit was known to pope Sixtus IV. who invited him to Rome, and promiſed him whatever he ſhould require. Weſſelus contented himſelf with aſking for a Hebrew and Greek bible in the Vatican library. "And why," ſaid the pope, "do you not aſk for a biſhopric?" "Becauſe I do not want one," replied Weſſelus. He died in his own country, in 1489. He maintained many opinions ſimilar to thoſe of Luther. Some of his works were printed at Groningen in 1614, 4to. with this title, *Farrago rerum Theologicarum.*—*Moreri.*

West (Gilbert), an eminent writer, was born in 1706, and educated at Wincheſter and Eton, and afterwards at Chriſt church, Oxford. He became treaſurer of Chelſea hoſpital through the favour of William Pitt, afterwards earl Chatham. In 1747 Mr. Weſt printed his valuable work in vindication of the truth of our Savour's reſurrection, for which the univerſity of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. He alſo publiſhed a tranſlation of Pindar into Engliſh verſe, and wrote ſome elegant poems in Dodſley's collection. He died at Wickham, in Kent, in 1756.

West (Richard), an eminent lawyer, was a barriſter in the Temple, and in 1717 became king's counſel. In 1725 he was made lord chancellor of Ireland, but died the year following. He wrote a Diſcourſe concerning Treaſons and Bills of Attainder; and another Treatiſe on the Manner of creating Peers. He married a daughter of biſhop Burnet's.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

West (James), an ingenious gentleman, was educated at Baliol college, Oxford. In 1741 he ſat in parliament for St. Alban's, and was appointed one of the ſecretaries of the treaſury, which office he reſigned in 1762. He was preſident of the royal ſociety, and one of the vice-preſidents of that of antiquaries. He died in 1772. The late marquis of Lanſdowne purchaſed his MSS. and his collection of books was ſold by auction.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

West (Thomas), a topographical writer, was born at Ulverſton, in Lancaſhire, where he died in 1779. He wrote, The Hiſtory of Furneſs; and A Guide to the Lakes.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Westfield (Thomas), a pious prelate, was born in the iſle of Ely, and educated at Jeſus college, Cambridge. He afterwards obtained the living of St. Bartholomew, behind the Exchange, and the archdeaconry of St. Alban's. He was ſo pathetic a preacher as to be called the weeping prophet. At the beginning of the rebellion he was made biſhop of Briſtol. He died in 1644.—*Lloyd's Account of Suffering Loyaliſts.*

Wetstein (John Rodolph), a learned divine, was born at Baſil in 1647, and ſucceeded his father as profeſſor of Greek and theology in that univerſity, where he died in 1711. He publiſhed ſome learned works, particularly Origen's Dialogue againſt the Marcionites. His brother, *John Henry*, was alſo a learned man. He ſettled as a printer at Amſterdam, where he publiſhed ſeveral correct editions of ancient authors, with prefaces. He died in 1726, aged 77.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Wetstein (John James), of the ſame family as the preceding, was born at Baſil in 1693. He travelled into different countries to conſult manuſcripts of the New Teſtament, in order to publiſh an edition with various readings. In 1730 he printed his Prolegomena to that work; which gave ſuch alarm to ſome of the clergy, that they accuſed him to the council as a Socinian, and he was depoſed from the miniſtry. On this he went to Holland, where he ſucceeded Le Clerc as profeſſor of philoſophy, and died at Amſterdam in 1754. His edition of the New Teſtament appeared in 1751, in 2 vols. folio. He added to this great work two epiſtles of St. Clemens Romanus in Syriac, with a Latin verſion.—*Ibid.*

Whalley (Peter), an ingenious divine, was born in Northamptonſhire, and educated at Merchant Taylors' ſchool, and St. John's college, Oxford, where he became fellow. On quitting the univerſity he was preſented to the vicarage of St. Sepulchre's, Northampton. In 1768 he was choſen maſter of the grammar ſchool of Chriſt's hoſpital. He alſo obtained the rectory of St. Margaret Pattens; and the vicarage of Horley in Surrey. In 1776 he reſigned the ſchoolmaſterſhip of Chriſt's hoſpital, but afterwards he occupied

at of St. Olave in Southwark. He was any years employed in compiling the Hiſ- y of his native county; but the work was ver completed. He was the author of, 1. n Inquiry into the Learning of Shakſpeare, o. 2. A Vindication of the Evidences d Authenticity of the Goſpels, 8vo. 3. n edition of the works of Ben Jonſon, with tes, 7 vols. 8vo. 4. Verſes prefixed to ervey's Meditations; and ſome ſermons. e died in 1791.—*Europ. Mag.*

WHARTON (George), an aſtrologer, was rn in Weſtmoreland. He ſpent the great- part of his patrimony in defence of harles I. and after the ruin of the royal uſe he wrote a number of almanacks, tronomical tracts, a chronology of remarka- e events, and other works. He was alſo e author of ſome doggrel verſes. After e reſtoration he was created a baronet, and ade treaſurer of the ordnance. He died in 81.—*Granger.*

WHARTON (Anne), a lady diſtinguiſhed r her poetical talents in the reign of harles II. She was daughter of Sir enry Lee, of Ditchley in Oxfordſhire, who, ing without a ſon, left his eſtate between is lady and her ſiſter, the counteſs of Abing- on. She was wife of Thomas, afterwards arquis of Wharton; and wrote ſeveral oems, printed in Dryden's and Nichols's ollections. She died in 1685.

WHARTON (Henry), an ingenious divine, as born in 1664, at Worſtead in Norfolk, which place his father was vicar. He re- ceived his education at Caius college, Cam- ridge, after which he became chaplain to rchbiſhop Sancroft, who gave him the rec- ory of Chartham, and the vicarage of Minſ- r, in Kent. He died in 1695. He wrote Treatiſe on the Celibacy of the Clergy gainſt the Church of Rome; Specimens of rrors in Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reforma- ion; Defence of Pluralities, 8vo.; Hiſtoria e Epiſcopis & Decanis Londinenſibus, nec- on de Epiſcopis & Decanis Aſſavenſibus, vo; Anglia Sacra, ſive Collectio Hiſtoria- um, &c. 2 vols folio; and a volume of Ser- ions, 8vo.—*Wood, A. O.*

WHARTON (Philip, duke of), was born bout 1699. On the death of his father, in 716, he diſcarded his tutor, and paid his ourt to the chevalier St. George, commonly alled the Pretender, who dignified him with he title of duke of Northumberland. He oon afterwards returned home, made his eace with government, and was created duke f Wharton. After this he joined the oppoſi- ion, and diſtributed a weekly paper called he True Briton. Having reduced his for- une by his extravagance, he again went broad, where he attached himſelf to the retender, and died in 1731.—*Gen Biog Dict.*

WHATELY (William), a pious divine, was born at Banbury in Oxfordſhire, in 1583. He was educated at Chriſt's college, Cam- ridge, and afterwards at Edmund hall, Oxford. On entering into orders he became vicar of Banbury, and lecturer of Stratford upon Avon. He was a man of learning, and died in 1639. He publiſhed a number of ſermons with quaint titles; a Treatiſe on Marriage; and an Expoſition of the Com- mandments, 8vo.—*Wood.*

WHEARE (Degory), an hiſtorian, was born at Jacobſtow, in Cornwall, in 1573, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He afterwards became Camden's profeſſor of hiſ- tory, and principal of Glouceſter hall. He died in 1647. He wrote de Ratione & Me- thodo Legendi Hiſtorias Diſſertatio, 8vo. 1625, and again in 1637. It was tranſlated into Engliſh by Edmund Bohun.—*Wood.*

WHEATLEY (Charles), an Engliſh di- vine, was born in London in 1686, and edu- cated at St. John's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowſhip. On taking orders he ſettled in London, and was choſen lectu- rer of St. Mildred, in the Poultry. He was afterwards preſented to the vicarages of Brent and Ferneaux Pelham, in Hertfordſhire. He died at the latter place in 1742. His works are, 1. A Rational Illuſtration of the Book of Common Prayer, the firſt edition of which was in folio, and the following ones in 8vo.; 2. An Hiſtorical Vindication of the Eighty- fifth Canon on bidding Prayer; 3. Anſwer to Hoadley on the Sacrament; 4. Private Devotions at the Holy Communion; 5. Ser- mons at Lady Moyer's Lecture, 8vo. After his death appeared his Miſcellaneous Ser- mons, in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Gent. Mag.*

WHEELER (George), a divine and baro- net, was born at Charing, in Kent, and edu- cated at Lincoln college, Oxford, after which he travelled into the Levant, accompanied by Dr. Spon. On his return he preſented ſeveral valuable antiquities, collected in his travels, to the univerſity, which compli- mented him with the degree of M.A. He entered into orders, and was made prebendary of Durham, and preſented to the vicarage of Baſingſtoke, in Hampſhire, and the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham. He died in 1724. His works are, a Journey into Greece, folio, 1682; an Ac- count of the Churches and Places of Aſſem- bly of the Primitive Chriſtians, 1689, 8vo.; and the Proteſtant Monaſtery; or Chriſtian Economics, 12mo.—*Wood. Gen. Dict.*

WHICHCOT (Benjamin), a pious divine, was born in Shropſhire in 1609, and edu- cated at King's college, Cambridge, of which he became provoſt, but was removed at the Reſtoration. He was afterwards ſucceſſively miniſter of Blackfriars and St Lawrence-Jew- ry, London. He died in 1683. His fune- ral ſermon was preached by Dr. Tillotſon. The firſt volume of his ſermons was publiſh- ed by the earl of Shafteſbury, author of the Characteriſtics; the three next by Dr Jef- fery; and the fifth by Dr. Samuel Clarke. —*Gen. Dict.*

WHISTON (William), a divine and ma- thematician, was born at Norton in Leice- terſhire in 1667. He was educated firſt at

the free ſchool at Tamworth, and removed from thence to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowſhip, and took his degrees in arts. He afterwards became domeſtic chaplain to biſhop Moore of Norwich, who gave him the living of Loweſtoft. In 1700 he ſucceeded Sir Iſaac Newton as Lucas's profeſſor of mathematics at Cambridge, in which ſituation he read lectures on that great man's principles of philoſophy. About this time he began to oppoſe the doctrine of the Trinity, and conducted himſelf with ſo much imprudent zeal in the controverſy, that he was deprived of the profeſſorſhip, and expelled the univerſity. He then retired to London, where he ſupported himſelf by teaching mathematics, reading lectures, and writing books. In his latter years he turned baptiſt. He died in 1752. Mr. Whiſton was a man of conſiderable learning, but exceſſively credulous, notwithſtanding his want of faith in the Trinity. His principal works are, A New Theory of the Earth, 8vo. This was anſwered by Dr. Keil. Aſtronomical Lectures, 8vo.; Tranſlation of Joſephus, 4 vols. 8vo; Aſtronomical Principles of Religion; Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament, 6 vols. 8vo.; and Memoirs of his own Life, 2 vols 8vo.—*Wood.*

WHITAKER (William), a learned divine, was born at Holme in Lancaſhire, in 1548; and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He took his doctor's degree, and became regius profeſſor of divinity, and maſter of St. John's college, in that univerſity. Dr. Whitaker wrote ſome able books againſt popery. He was ſuſpected of puritaniſm, and died in 1595.—*Fuller.*

WHITBY (Daniel), a learned divine, was born at Ruſhden, in Northamptonſhire, in 1638. He became ſcholar of Trinity college, Oxford, and afterwards fellow. Dr. Ward, biſhop of Saliſbury, to whom he was chaplain, gave him a prebend in his cathedral, and the rectory of St. Edmund in that city. He alſo became chanter of the cathedral, and died in 1725. Dr. Whitby wrote a number of controverſial books; but he is chiefly known by an excellent volume on the five Points againſt Calviniſm, 8vo.; and his Paraphraſe and Expoſition of the New Teſtament, 2 vols. folio.—*Wood. Gen. Dict.*

WHITE (Thomas), an eminent divine, was born at Briſtol; and became a ſtudent of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1566. After entering into orders, he ſettled in London, and obtained the rectory of St. Gregory, and that of St. Dunſtan in the Weſt. He was alſo ſucceſſively prebendary of St. Paul's, treaſurer of the church of Saliſbury, canon of Chriſt church, Oxford, and canon of Windſor. He died in 1623. Dr. White publiſhed ſome ſermons; but he is remembered by his charities, having founded an almſhouſe at Briſtol; a lectureſhip at Oxford; and made a liberal bequeſt to Sion college for the London clergy. He is not to be confounded with another miniſter of both his names, who lived after the Reſtoration, and was lecturer of St. Andrew, Holborn. He wrote a book on the art of Divine Meditation, 8vo.—*Wood. Gen. Dict.*

WHITE (Francis), a learned prelate, was educated at Cambridge, after which he became almoner to the king, dean and biſhop of Carliſle, from whence in 1631 he was tranſlated to Norwich. He died in 1637. This biſhop diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his writings againſt popery, and a conference with Fiſher the jeſuit in the king's preſence in 1624.—*Granger.*

WHITE (Thomas), or as he called himſelf *Albius*, a philoſopher and divine of the Roman church, was born in Eſſex. He was particularly intimate with Hobbes, though as philoſophers they did not agree. His works are remarkable for their ſubtlety about trifles. He died in 1676.—*Wood. Granger.*

WHITE (Jeremy), a nonconformiſt divine, was fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and houſehold chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. He was a man of conſiderable humour and dexterity; but was outwitted by Cromwell, for whoſe daughter he had an affection; and being one day on his knees before her, he was ſuddenly caught in that poſture by the protector, who demanded the reaſon. White replied that he had been long paying his addreſſes to the lady's maid, who ſtood by, but without avail, on which account he was ſoliciting the lady's intereſt. Cromwell immediately turning to the wench, demanded why ſhe refuſed Mr. White; and without ceremony ordered a clergyman to be called, and they were married on the ſpot. Jeremy lived privately after the Reſtoration, and died in 1707, aged 78. He wrote a remarkable book on the Reſtoration of all Things, printed after his death in 8vo. It is a defence of the notion that all men will finally be ſaved.—*Calamy.*

WHITE (Robert), an Engliſh engraver, who ſerved his time under Loggan. He is ſuppoſed to have engraved more portraits and frontiſpieces than any other artiſt. He was remarkably exact in his likeneſſes; and died in 1704.—*Strutt's Engravers.*

WHITEFIELD (George), one of the founders of the methodiſts, was born in 1714 at Glouceſter, where his mother kept the Bell Inn. He received his education in the crypt ſchool at Glouceſter, and afterwards became ſervitor in Pembroke college, Oxford. Dr. Benſon, biſhop of Glouceſter, ordained him, after which his zeal prompted him to preach in priſons, private houſes, the fields and open ſtreets. A courſe ſo ſtrange and irregular could not but give great offence, and the doors of the churches were univerſally ſhut againſt him. His eloquence was peculiarly ſtrong, and well adapted to make a great impreſſion upon ordinary minds; in conſequence of which he obtained many followers. In 1738 he went to America, where he was well received, and wonderful effects are recorded in his journals of the power of his preaching. Sudden and violent conver-

s were conſidered as indiſpenſibly neceſ- to prove that the hearers had obtained ine grace. For ſome time Mr. Whitefield ed in conjunction with the two Weſleys, at laſt ſerious differences aroſe between m reſpecting the calviniſtic doctrines of ab- ute election and final perſeverance. Theſe re zealouſly maintained by Mr. Whitefield l his followers, and as ſtrenuouſly denied the others. A diviſion aroſe, and the thodiſts were divided into two parties, cal- the Calviniſtic and Arminian methodiſts. . Whitefield built two large conventicles London, that called the Tabernacle in the y, and another in Tottenham-court-road. was alſo powerfully aſſiſted by the nteſs of Huntingdon, who appointed him r chaplain; and became the patroneſs of ſect, which ſtill continues in a flouriſh- ſtate. Mr. Whitefield died ſuddenly in w England in 1770. His Sermons, Let- s, and Controverſial Tracts, have been nted in 7 vols. 8vo.—*Life by Gillies.*

WHITEHEAD (Paul), a poet, was born in eſtminſter in 1710, and received a liberal ucation. His friend lord le Deſpenſer pro- red him a patent place worth 800l. a year. died in 1774. The beſt of his poems, hich are not above mediocrity, was entitled e Gymnaſiad, a mock heroic, deſigned to licule the brutal cuſtom of prize-fighting. *Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WHITEHEAD (William), a poet, was the n of a baker at Cambridge, and admitted ſt a ſizar, and afterwards a ſcholar of Clare- ll, Cambridge. He alſo obtained a fellow- ip, after which he accompanied two young blemen on their travels; by which means was appointed regiſter and ſecretary of the der of the Bath. In 1757 he became poet ureat. He died in 1785, aged 70. Be- les his odes and ſongs, he wrote the Ro- an Father, and Creuſa, tragedies; the hool for Lovers, a comedy; a Trip to Scot- nd, a farce; and ſome other pieces.— *id.*

WHITEHEAD (John), a phyſician and ethodiſt preacher. At an early age he ex- ibited proofs of genius, and acquired a know- ge of the Latin and Greek languages. He t up as a linen draper at Briſtol, and turned aker after having quitted the methodiſts. y means of his new connections he was en- bled to ſet up a boarding ſchool at Wandſ- orth. Afterwards he travelled abroad with young gentleman, and Mr Whitehead ſtu- ied anatomy and medicine at Leyden. He here took his doctor's degree, and ſoon after is return to London he became phyſician to he london Diſpenſary. After this he again oined the methodiſts, among whom he very ften preached. He alſo attended Mr. John Weſley in his laſt illneſs, preached his fun- al ſermon, and publiſhed memoirs of his fe in 2 vols. This publication, however, ccaſioned a rupture between the doctor and he conference, who wiſhed to publiſh a life f their founder for their own benefit. Dr. Whitehead died in 1804.—*Monthly Mag.*

WHITEHURST (John), aningenious mechanic, was born at Congleton, in Cheſhire, and bred to his father's buſineſs, which was that of a clock and watch-maker. He ſet up in that line at Derby, where he made the town clock at the town hall, and the clock and chimes in the tower of All-ſaints church. In 1775 he was appointed ſtamper of the money weights at the mint, on which he removed to London, where he continued to reſide till his death in 1788. Mr. Whitehurſt was a member of the royal ſociety, and his houſe was the reſort of ingenious and ſcientific men of whatever nation or rank. He is advantageouſly known in the world of letters by his Inquiry into the Original State and Formation of the Earth, publiſhed firſt in 1778, and again with improvements, in 1786, in 1 vol. 4to. He was alſo the author of an Attempt towards obtaining Invariable Meaſures of Length, Capacity and Weight, from the Menſuration of Time, 8vo.; and ſome papers in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.—*Europ. Mag.*

WHITELOCK (ſir James), a learned lawyer, was born in London, in 1570, and educated at Merchant Taylors' ſchool, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Oxford, and, in 1594, entered of the Middle Temple, where he was called to the bar. In 1620 he was elected member for Woodſtock; and about the ſame time received the honour of knighthood, and the appointment of chief juſtice of Cheſter. He afterwards became chief juſtice of the king's bench, and died in 1632. His works are Lectures, or Readings in the Middle Temple Hall; and ſeveral ſpeeches in parliament.—*Wood.*

WHITELOCKE (Bulſtrode), ſon of the preceding, was born in London in 1605. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' ſchool, and St John's college, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple. In the long parliament he repreſented Great Marlow, in Buckinghamſhire, and was very active in proſecuting the earl of Strafford. He was appointed one of the lay members in the aſſembly of divines; and in 1647, became one of the commiſſioners of the great ſeal. In 1653 he was ſent ambaſſador from the Commonwealth to Sweden, and on his return was made a commiſſioner of the treaſury. In 1656 he was choſen ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, and the year following became one of Cromwell's houſe of lords. In 1659 he was appointed preſident of the council of ſtate, and keeper of the great ſeal, which he reſigned ſoon after, and retired to Chilton, in Wiltſhire, where he died in 1676. His works are, 1. Monarchy aſſerted to be the beſt, moſt antient, and legal Form of Government, 8vo.; 2. Memorials of Engliſh Affairs, folio, 1682, and again conſiderably enlarged, in 1732; 3. Several Speeches in Ruſhworth's and other collections.—*Wood. Biog. Brit.*

WHITGIFT (John), an eminent prelate, was born at Great Grimſby, in Lincolnſhire, in 1530. He received his education firſt at

Queen's college, and afterwards removed to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. In 1560 he entered into orders, and became chaplain to biſhop Cox of Ely, who gave him a living. In 1563 he was appointed lady Margaret's profeſſor of divinity, and was a great reſtorer of order and diſcipline in the univerſity. In 1567 he was made maſter of Trinity college, and regius profeſſor, which place he reſigned two years afterwards. He obtained the deanry of Lincoln in 1573; and in 1576 was conſecrated biſhop of Worceſter, from whence, in 1583, he was tranſlated to Canterbury. He was a great favourite with Queen Elizabeth, who uſed to call him her little black huſband. He was a zealous governor of the church, and ſtrenuouſly reſiſted the encroachments of the puritans. The archbiſhop founded an hoſpital at Croydon, and died at Lambeth, in 1604.—*Life by Strype.*

WHITTINGHAM (William), an Engliſh divine, was born at Cheſter, and educated at Braſenoſe college, Oxford. Afterwards he became fellow of All ſouls, and ſenior ſtudent of Chriſt-church. On the death of Edward VI. he went abroad; and returned in that of Elizabeth, ſtrongly prejudiced againſt the liturgy and church ceremonies. However he did not ſcruple to accept the deanry of Durham, where he committed great depredations in removing the ſtone coffins and other antient remains from the cathedral. He died in 1579. He tranſlated the Geneva Bible; and turned into metre ſome of the pſalms of David. They are in Sternhold and Hopkins's verſion, ſigned W. W.—*Wood.*

WHITTINGTON (Robert), a learned ſchoolmaſter, was born at Litchfield, and educated at Oxford; he publiſhed a Latin grammar in quarto, 1500; and ſeveral Latin pieces. He was a man of great learning and vanity, and wrote againſt Lily and Horman. He died about 1530.—*Wood, A. O.*

WHITTINGTON (ſir Richard), a wealthy citizen of London, who flouriſhed in the reigns of Richard II. Henry IV. and Henry V. He built Newgate, part of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, the handſome library in Grey-Friars, now called Chriſt's-hoſpital, and part of Guildhall, with a chapel and depoſitory to keep the city records. He was knighted, and three times ſerved lord mayor of London: the laſt time was in 1419.—*Stowe's London.*

WICKLIFFE (John de), a celebrated divine, and ſtiled the morning ſtar of the Reformation, was born about 1324, in the pariſh of Wickliffe, in Yorkſhire. He was admitted firſt of Queen's college, but afterwards removed to Merton college, Oxford. In 1361 his great talents procured him the maſterſhip of Baliol college; and four years after he was made warden of Canterbury hall, then founded by archbiſhop Iſlip, whoſe ſucceſſor, Langham, diſplaced him at the inſtigation of the monks, who were the ſworn foes to Wickliffe, for expoſing their corrupt errors and practices. The pope having cited king Edward to Avignon for refuſing to pay him a yearly tribute, the monks defended the papal claim, which Wickliffe oppoſed with ſuch ſtrength, that he was made king's chaplain, and preferred to the rectory of Lutterworth, in Leiceſterſhire. In 1374 he was ſent, with ſome others, on an embaſſy to Rome, to complain of the number of benefices in England enjoyed by foreigners. This miſſion, however, produced no other effect than to confirm Wickliffe in his ſentiments of the papal tyranny. After his return he preached with ſtill greater vehemence againſt the corruptions of the Roman church. Pope Gregory XI. being informed of his conduct, iſſued ſeveral bulls againſt him, charging him with numerous hereſies. An aſſembly was accordingly held at St. Paul's by archbiſhop Sudbury, and Courtenay, biſhop of London, to examine Wickliffe, who appeared, ſupported by the Duke of Lancaſter and Lord Percy. Wickliffe made an able defence of himſelf, but the council ended without any determination. Wickliffe died in 1384, and was buried in his church at Lutterworth, but forty years afterwards his bones were taken up and burnt by order of the council of Conſtance. He wrote a tract on the Schiſm of the Popes; and tranſlated the New Teſtament into Engliſh. This laſt has been printed by the care of Mr. Lewis, folio.—*Gilpin's Life of Wickliffe.*

WICQUEFORT (Abraham), a Dutch ſtateſman, was born at Amſterdam in 1598. He entered into the ſervice of the elector of Brandenburgh, who employed him as his agent in France, where he reſided thirty-two years, and was much noticed by Mazarine. But being accuſed of communicating ſecrets of importance to the Dutch government, he was confined in the Baſtile ſome months. When the war broke out between France and Holland he retired to the Hague, where he was impriſoned four years, on a charge of holding correſpondence with the Engliſh. He contrived to make his eſcape, and retired to Zell, where he died in 1682. His works are, a Hiſtory of the United States, folio; and a Treatiſe on the Duties of an Ambaſſador, 2 vols. 4to.—*Moreri.*

WILD (Robert), a preſbyterian divine, who took his doctor's degree at Oxford, and became rector of Aynhoe, in Northamptonſhire, of which he was deprived at the reſtoration for nonconformity. He died at Oundle in 1679. His works are, the Tragedy of Mr. Chriſtopher Love; Iter Boreale, a Poem on the Impriſonment of Mr. Calamy in Newgate; and ſome other poetical pieces: alſo ſome Sermons.—*Calamy.*

WILD (Henry), a taylor of Norwich, who made himſelf maſter of the Hebrew and Arabic, and was drawn from obſcurity by Dr. Prideaux, who procured him a place in the Bodleian library. He afterwards removed to

ondon, where he was ſupported by Dr. Mead. e died about 1733. He tranſlated from he Arabic Mahomet's Journey to Heaven. —*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WILDBORE (Charles), an ingenious mathematician, who was entirely ſelf-taught oth in his favourite ſcience, and in the lanuages. He began his contributions to the Gentleman's Diary in 1759, and he was alſo he regular correſpondent of the Ladies Diary. Many of his communications are likewiſe in Martin's Miſcellaneous Correſpondence. In 1773 he had an amicable controverſy in Dr. Hutton's Miſcellanea Mathematica, with Mr. Dawſon of Sedbryk, on the velocity of water iſſuing from a veſſel when put in motion. In 1780 he became the editor of the Gentleman's Diary. Mr. Wildbore procured orders in the eſtabliſhed church, and had the living of Broughton Sulney, in Nottinghamſhire, where he died in 1803.—*Monthly Mag.*

WILDE (William), a lawyer of the 17th century. He was recorder of London in 1659, created a baronet in 1660, appointed king's ſerjeant, made one of the juſtices of the court of common pleas in 1668, and juſtice of the court of king's bench in 1672. He died in 1679. He edited Yelverton's Reports.—*Gen. Dict.*

WILKES (Thomas), an auguſtin monk, of Oſney, near Oxford. He wrote a Chronicle of Engliſh Affairs from the conqueſt to the end of the reign of Edward the firſt.—*Nicholſon's Hiſt. Lib.*

WILKES (John), alderman and chamberlain of London, was born in Clerkenwell in 1728: he received a liberal education, and after travelling abroad, married a lady of fortune, and became colonel of the Buckinghamſhire militia. In 1761 he was elected into parliament for Aylesbury, and at this time became a violent opponent of the Bute adminiſtration by publiſhing a periodical paper called the North Briton, the 45th number of which was ſo offenſive, that a general warrant was iſſued by the earl of Halifax, ſecretary of ſtate, to ſeize Mr. Wilkes and his papers. This affair made much noiſe, and brought him into great repute as the patriot of the day. He brought his action in the court of king's bench, where he obtained a verdict, by which general warrants were declared illegal. But he was ſoon afterwards involved in trouble on account of a moſt obſcene and blaſphemous publication called the Eſſay on Woman; for which he was expelled the houſe. He was at different times returned for Middleſex, but the election was always declared void till 1774, when he was permitted to take his ſeat without farther oppoſition. The ſame year he ſerved the office of lord mayor. He afterwards obtained the lucrative office of chamberlain of the city of London, and in 1790 quitted parliament. He rendered eminent ſervice in the riots of 1780 by exerting himſelf with ſuch promptitude as ſaved the bank from the depredators. He died in 1797.—*Life by Almon.*

WILKIE (William), a poet and divine, was born in Weſt Lothian, in 1721, and educated for the miniſtry at Edinburgh. He obtained his degree of doctor in divinity, and became profeſſor of natural philoſophy at St. Andrew's, where he died in 1772. Dr. Wilkie publiſhed a poem entitled, the Epigoniad; and ſome ingenious Fables, 8vo.—*Anderſon's Collection of Poets.*

WILKINS (John), a learned prelate, was born at Fawlſey in Northamptonſhire, in 1614, and educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford. On entering into orders he became chaplain to lord Say, and afterwards to Charles count palatine of the Rhine. In 1638 he publiſhed his Diſcovery of a New World, or an attempt to prove that there may be another habitable world in the moon. This idea he enlarged and ſupported in a diſcourſe concerning a new planet in 1640. He alſo publiſhed ſeveral other ingenious pieces, particularly one, entitled, Mathematical Magic; which was reprinted in 1680. In 1649 he obtained the wardenſhip of Wadham college, which he vacated in 1656 by his marriage with the ſiſter of Oliver Comwell, but by his connexion with the uſurper the ſtatutes were diſpenſed with. In 1659 he was made maſter of Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was deprived at the reſtoration. He then became preacher at Gray's inn, and rector of St. Lawrence Jewry. He was one of the inſtitutors of the royal ſociety, and in 1668 was promoted to the ſee of Cheſter. He died in 1672. His mathematical works have been printed in 2 vols. 8vo. He was alſo the author of ſome Sermons; a Diſcourſe on the Gift of Preaching; and another on Prayer.—*Gen. Dict. Wood.*

WILKINS (David), a learned antiquary and divine, was keeper of the library at Lambeth, of which he drew up a catalogue, printed in 1718. Archbiſhop Wake beſtowed upon him ſome church preferment. He publiſhed the New Teſtament in Coptic; an edition of the Saxon Laws; and another of Selden's works. He died in 1745.—*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

WILKINSON (Henry), a celebrated preacher among the preſbyterians. He was one of the aſſembly of divines at Weſtminſter, rector of St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt, canon of Chriſt church, Oxford, and Margaret's profeſſor of divinity in that univerſity; but was deprived of all his places at the reſtoration for nonconformity. He died at Clapham in 1675. Dr. Wilkinſon printed ſeveral ſermons.—*Calamy.*

WILKINSON (Henry), a puritan divine, was born in Yorkſhire in 1616. He received his education at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, of which in the time of the rebellion he became principal, but was ejected at the reſtoration. He died at Great Cornard in Suffolk, in 1690. He publiſhed Academical

Diſcourſes; a Treatiſe on Free Will; and another on the Divine Right of the Lord's Day, in Latin.—*Ibid.*

WILLIAM I. king of England, commonly called *the Conqueror*, was the natural ſon of Robert I. duke of Normandy, and of Arlotta the daughter of a furrier at Falaiſe, where he was born in 1024. He reigned quietly in Normandy till the death of Edward the Confeſſor, when pretending that the crown had been bequeathed to him by that monarch, he fitted out a large expedition, and landed on the coaſt of Suſſex. As ſoon as the troops were diſembarked he burnt the veſſels, exclaiming, *ſee your country.* Harold marched againſt him, but was defeated and ſlain at Haſtings; after which William marched to London, and was crowned at Weſtminſter on Chriſtmas day, in 1066. He reigned with great tyranny, in conſequence of which ſeveral inſurrections took place, but they were ſoon quelled, and William divided the lands of moſt of the nobility and gentry among his followers. He alſo introduced the Norman language, and ordered that all law pleadings and ſtatutes ſhould be in that tongue. To prevent nightly meetings and conſpiracies he inſtituted the *curfew*, or "cover fire bell," at the ſound of which every night at eight o'clock all fires and candles were to be put out. He cauſed a ſurvey to be made of all the lands in the kingdom, the account or regiſter of which was called the Doomſday book. In 1078 he finiſhed the tower of London. In 1087 he invaded France, and deſtroyed the city of Mantes. He was about to march to Paris, but died in conſequence of a fall from his horſe, and was buried the ſame year at Rouen.—*Rapin.*

WILLIAM II. or *Rufus*, ſo called from his red hair, was the ſon of the conqueror, and crowned on the news of his father's death, Sept. 27, 1087. He made a conqueſt of part of Wales, and obtained the duchy of Normandy from his brother Robert, in 1095. He was a great perſecutor of the clergy, and baniſhed Lanfranc, archbiſhop of Canterbury, from the kingdom. William was accidentally ſlain by an arrow, ſhot by Walter Tyrrel, as he was hunting in the New Foreſt, Hampſhire, in 1100, aged 44.—*Ibid.*

WILLIAM III. of Naſſau, prince of Orange, and king of England, was born at the Hague in 1650. He was the ſon of William prince of Orange, and of Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I. He married the princeſs Mary, daughter of James I. duke of York; and ſucceeded to the ſtadtholderſhip in 1672. He was alſo nominated general of the troops of Holland againſt Louis XIV. and made a vigorous reſiſtance to the French armies under Luxembourg, whom he defeated in 1674, but was repulſed in his turn by the prince de Condé. In 1688 the arbitrary meaſures of James II. induced many diſaffected nobles and others to invite over the prince of Orange. He gladly embraced the occaſion, and landed without oppoſition in Torbay, Nov. 5, the ſame year. James, finding himſelf unſupported, withdrew to France, and William took poſſeſſion of his throne in conjunction with his wife, the daughter of that unfortunate monarch. The coronation took place April 11, 1689. The year following William went to Ireland, where he defeated James at the battle of the Boyne. In 1691 he headed the confederated army in the Netherlands, took Namur in 1695, and in 1697 he was acknowleged king of England by the treaty of Ryſwick. On the death of Mary in 1693 the parliament confirmed to him the royal title. He fell from his horſe and broke his collar-bone, Feb. 26, 1702, and died March 8th following.—*Rapin. Smollet.*

WILLIAMS (John), a celebrated prelate, was born at Aber-Conway in Caernarvonſhire, in 1582. He received his education firſt at Ruthin ſchool, in Denbighſhire, and afterwards at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degrees in arts. In 1612 he became chaplain to the lord chancellor Egerton, by which means he obtained ſome conſiderable preferment, and was admitted into his lordſhip's entire confidence. The chancellor alſo at his death gave him his manuſcript collections. He afterwards became chaplain to the king, and in 1620 dean of Weſtminſter. The year following he was ſworn of the privy council, and was made keeper of the great ſeal, and biſhop of Lincoln. He attended James I. on his death-bed, and preached his funeral ſermon, in which he compared him to Solomon. Soon after the acceſſion of Charles I. the great ſeal was taken from him, and he was proſecuted in the ſtar-chamber on a charge of betraying the king's ſecrets, fined 10,000l. and impriſoned in the Tower, where he remained above three years. In 1640 he was releaſed by parliament, and the year following made archbiſhop of York. He was again ſent to the Tower with ſome of his brethren, by the lords, for framing a proteſt againſt all proceedings in parliament while they were hindered from attending in their places by the mob. When he was releaſed the archbiſhop went to York, but the wars breaking out he retired to Wales, where he died in 1650.—*Life by Hacket, and Lives of the Chancellors.*

WILLIAMS (ſir Charles Hanbury), a poet and ſtateſman, was the ſon of John Hanbury, a director of the South Sea company. He repreſented the county of Monmouth in three ſucceſſive parliaments, and in 1744 was inſtalled knight of the bath. Two years after he was ſent ambaſſador to Pruſſia, and afterwards in the ſame capacity to Ruſſia, from whence he returned in 1759, and died the ſame year. His poems, which are remarkably lively, are in Dodſley's and other collections.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WILLIAMS (Daniel), a preſbyterian miniſter, was born at Wrexham in Denbigh-

shire, in 1644. He officiated some time in Dublin, from whence he came to London in 1687, and became pastor of a congregation. In 1709 he obtained his doctor's degree from Glasgow and Dublin, and died in 1716. He founded the library in Redcross-street for dissenting ministers Five volumes of his Sermons are in print.—*Calamy*

Williams (John), a pious bishop, was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford. After the restoration he obtained the rectory of St. Mildred, in the Poultry, and a canonry in St. Paul's cathedral. In 1689 he became chaplain to William and Mary, who gave him a prebend of Canterbury, and in 1696 promoted him to the bishopric of Chichester He died in 1709. This bishop published several tracts against the romanists and dissenters, and a volume of Sermons, preached at Boyle's lecture —*Wood.*

Williams (Anna), an ingenious lady, was born in 1706, in South Wales: her father was a surgeon, but having a turn for mathematics, he imagined that he had discovered the longitude Filled with this idea, he came to London with his daughter in 1730, but the expenses of the metropolis soon swallowed up his scanty means, and he died in the Charter house. The daughter lost her sight by a cataract, after which she was taken under the protection of Dr. Johnson. Mr Garrick gave her the profits of a play, which produced 200l. and in 1766 she published by subscription a volume of miscellanies in prose and verse. She also translated from the French the Life of Julian. Miss Williams died in 1783.—*Europ. Mag.*

Willis (Thomas), a physician, was born in 1621, at Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1642 he took up arms in the service of the king, but after the surrender of the garrison he applied to the study of physic. In 1660 he was appointed Sedley's professor of natural philosophy, and the same year took his doctor's degree He was one of the first members of the royal society, and became fellow of the college of physicians. He was the most celebrated physician in his time, and died in Westminster in 1675. His medical and philosophical works have been printed in 2 vols. folio.—*Wood.*

Willis (Browne), son of the above, was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, in 1682. He was educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Christ church, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of doctor of laws. He was one of the revivers of the society of antiquaries, and during his long life visited all the cathedrals in England and Wales, except Carlisle. He was at one time member of parliament for Buckingham, and died in 1760. He gave his cabinet of coins and manuscripts to the university of Oxford. Dr. Willis published a Survey of the Cathedrals, in 2 vols. 4to.; also an Account of the Mitred Abbeys, 2 volumes 8vo. —*Anecd. of Bowyer.*

Willughby (Francis), an eminent naturalist, was born in Warwickshire in 1635, and educated at Cambridge, where he formed a close friendship with Mr. Ray, whom he accompanied in several excursions over England and Scotland, also through France, Holland, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. He died in 1672, and left that gentleman trustee to his children Mr. Ray published, from the papers of his friend, his Ornithology in Latin, 1676, folio; and in 1678 an English translation of it, with figures engraved at the expense of Mrs. Willughby; also the History of Fishes, in folio, 1686.—*Gen. Dict. Pulteney*

Wilson (Arthur), an historian, was born in 1596 in Norfolk, and educated at Trinity-college, Oxford, after which he became servant to Robert, earl of Essex. He died in 1652. He wrote the History of the Reign of James I, folio, in a very pedantic style, and excessively partial.—*Wood.*

Wilson (Thomas), an eminently pious prelate, was born at Burton, in Cheshire, in 1663, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin. He was ordained at Kildare in 1685, and in 1692 became tutor to a son of the earl of Derby. At the same time he was offered the valuable living of Baddesworth, in Yorkshire, which he declined as being inconsistent with his resolves against non-residence. In 1697 he was, in a manner, compelled to accept the bishopric of Man, which had lain vacant four years. He was at the same time created doctor of laws by archbishop Tenison. The annual income of the see did not exceed 300l. a year, and yet out of that small stipend his charities were numerous. In 1703 he obtained an act of settlement for the island, and framed ecclesiastical constitutions, which were approved of by the lay proprietors and passed into a law. In 1707 he was made D.D. by the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1722 the governor of the island sent the good bishop and his two vicars general to prison, for suspending the archdeacon, who had acted in violation of the ecclesiastical constitutions. After a confinement of two months they were released, and the proceedings were condemned by the king and council; but the bishop refused to prosecute his enemies. He also declined accepting an English bishopric which was offered him, being so attached to his diocese that no temptation could remove him. This apostolical prelate died in 1755, in the 93d year of his age, and the 58th of his consecration. His publications were all of a practical nature, and admirably adapted to inform the ignorant and to edify the virtuous. Since his death have been published his Sermons, in 4 vols. 8vo.; and his Notes on the Bible, in 3 vols. 4to.—*Life prefixed to his works, 2 vols. folio.*

Wilson (Thomas), son of the preceding, was born in 1703, and educated at

Chriſt church, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of D.D in 1739. He obtained the rectory of St. Stephen Walbrook, and a prebend of Weſtminſter. He was alſo ſub-almoner to the king. Dr. Wilſon rendered himſelf ridiculous by engaging in party politics, and by his enthuſiaſtic attachment to Catharine Macaulay, whoſe ſtatue in the character of Liberty he ſet up in Walbrook church, but on quarrelling with the lady he removed this monument of his folly. He died at Bath in 1784 —Dr. Wilſon publiſhed his father's works.—*Europ. Mag.*

WILSON (Florence), a Scotch writer, was born in the county of Moray in 1500, and educated at King's college, Aberdeen. He afterwards went to Baſil, and laſtly to Paris, where he taught philoſophy in the college of Navarre. He died in his native country in 1557. He wrote a treatiſe De Tranquillitate Animæ.—*Mackenzie's Hiſt. of Scotch Writers.*

WILSON (John), was a native of Kendal, in Weſtmoreland, where his employment was that of knitting ſtockings. However, his fame for botanical knowlege was ſo great, that he gave leſſons alternately at that place and at Newcaſtle, and was attended by ſcholars from Scotland. In 1744 he publiſhed a Synopſis of Britiſh Plants in Mr. Ray's method, 8vo. He died about 1750.—*Fulteney's Sketches.*

WILSON (Richard), an eminent painter, was born at Pineges, in Montgomeryſhire, in 1714. He received an excellent education under his father, who was rector of that pariſh, and diſcovering a ſtrong inclination to painting he was placed under an obſcure artiſt in London, and afterwards he followed portrait painting in London with ſucceſs. In 1749 he went to Italy, where Mr. Lock, an Engliſh gentleman, employed him in taking ſketches and painting landſcapes. At Rome he cultivated the friendſhip of Vernet, the celebrated French painter, who adviſed him to adhere to landſcape-painting. In 1755 he returned to England, where he acquired the higheſt reputation in his line. On the eſtabliſhment of the royal academy he became a member, and in 1779 librarian. He died in 1782. Wilſon has been called the Engliſh Claude.—*Europ. Mag. Pilkington.*

WINCHELSEA (Anne, counteſs of), was the daughter of ſir William Kingſmill, in Hampſhire, and became maid of honour to the ducheſs of York, ſecond wife of James II. till her marriage with Heneage, ſon of the earl of Winchelſea. Her principal production was a Poem upon the Spleen. A collection of her works was printed in 1713. She died in 1720.—*Biog. Fœmineum.*

WINCHESTER (Thomas), an eminent divine, was born at Farringdon, in Berkſhire, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of D.D. in 1749. He was alſo elected to a fellowſhip, which he reſigned in 1761, on obtaining the rectory of Appleton, in Berkſhire, where he died in 1780. He wrote a valuable tract on the Seventeenth Article of the Church of England, reprinted in 1803. He was alſo the author of ſome pieces againſt the Confeſſional. One *Elhanan Winchester*, an American miniſter, publiſhed ſeveral books in defence of the doctrine of Univerſal Salvation. —*Life by Churton, prefixed to the tract above mentioned.*

WINCKELMAN (John), a celebrated antiquary, was born at Stendal, in the Marche of Brandenburg, in 1718, of proteſtant parents. He was bred a ſhoemaker, which occupation he quitted for the ſtudy of literature at Sechauſen, where he became a profeſſor of the belles lettres. In 1754 he went to Dreſden, and embraced the Roman catholic religion. The year following he viſited Rome, where he was appointed in 1762 preſident of antiquities. He was conſidered as the firſt connoiſſeur of his time, and his friendſhip was courted by all perſons who travelled to Rome to obſerve the antiquities and curioſities of that city and neighbourhood. He was aſſaſſinated at Trieſte by a villain to whom he was ſhewing ſome of his valuable medals, in 1768. The murderer was taken and executed. Winckelman wrote, the Hiſtory of Arts among the Ancients; Elucidation of difficult Points of Mythology; Allegory for Artiſts; Remarks upon ancient Architecture. After his death were publiſhed his Familiar Letters —*Life of Winckelman, by Heyne.*

WING (Vincent), an aſtrological writer. He was author of the Celeſtial Harmony of the Viſible World, 1657, folio; an Ephemeris for Thirty Years; Computatio Catholica; and Aſtronomia Britannica. This laſt is a work of merit. He died in 1668. His name ſtill continues to be affixed to a popular ſheet almanack.—*Life by Gadbury.*

WINGATE (Edmund), a mathematical writer, was born in Bedfordſhire in 1593, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Gray's Inn. He was appointed Engliſh teacher to the queen of Charles the firſt: but he took the covenant, and was elected into the parliament called by Cromwell. He died in 1656. He publiſhed the Uſe of the Rule of Proportion, commonly called Gunter's Scale; Natural and Artificial Arithmetic, 8vo. This book has gone through many editions. Tables of Logarithms; Ludus Mathematicus; the Exact Surveyor; and other works.—*Wood.*

WINSCHOMB (John), commonly called *Jack of Newberry*, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. and was the greateſt clothier in England. He kept one hundred looms at work, and his houſe was, till lately, ſhewn as a curioſity. He led a troop of his workmen to the battle of Flodden-field.—*Gen. Dict.*

WINSLOW (James Benignus), a celebrated anatomiſt of Denmark, was a nephew of Steno, and born in 1669. He ſtudied under Du Verney, at Paris, where he turned Ro-

man catholic, and became phyſician, demonſtrator in the king's garden, and member of the academy of ſciences. He died in 1760. Winſlow was the author of a Courſe of Anatomy, 4to.; Diſſertation on the Uncertainty of the Signs of Death, 2 vols. 12mo.; on Diſeaſes of the Bones; and other works of value.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

WINSTANLEY (William), a biographical writer, was originally a barber. He wrote, the Lives of the Poets; Select Lives of England's Worthies; Hiſtorical Rarities; and ſome other books. His ſtyle is miſerable, but we are obliged to him for ſome notices of perſons and things which would have been otherwiſe loſt. He died about 1690.—*Granger.*

WINSTON (Thomas), an Engliſh phyſician, was born in 1575, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge. In 1602 he went abroad, and took his doctor's degree at Padua. On his return he ſettled in London, and in 1615 was choſen profeſſor of phyſic at Greſham college, where he died in 1655. His anatomical lectures were printed in 1650.—*Hutchinſon's Med. Biog.*

WINTOWN, or WYNTOWN (Andrew), a monk and hiſtorian in Scotland, who died about 1400. He wrote a Chronicle of his Country in rhyme, in which there is a ſtrange mixture of truth and fable.—*Nicholſon.*

WINTRINGHAM (ſir Clifton), an eminent phyſician, was born at York in 1710. He received a liberal education, and after taking his degrees, became phyſician to the duke of Cumberland in 1749. He afterwards obtained the title of baronet, and died in London in 1794. He publiſhed an improved edition of Mead's Medical Precepts, 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WINWOOD (ſir Ralph), an eminent ſtateſman, was born in 1565, at Aynhoe, in Northamptonſhire, and elected probationer fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1582. He ſerved the office of proctor in 1589, and ſoon after went on his travels. In 1607 he received the honour of knighthood, and was ſent ambaſſador to the ſtates of Holland. In 1614 he was made ſecretary of ſtate and privy counſellor. He died in 1617. His Memoirs of State Affairs were publiſhed after his death, in 1 vol. folio.—*Wood, A. O. Gen. Dict.*

WIRLEY (William), an heraldic writer, who was rouge-croix pourſuivant of arms, and died in 1618. He publiſhed the True Uſe of Armory ſhewed by Hiſtory and plainly proved by Example, 4to.—*Ibid.*

WISCHART (William), a Scotch divine, was born at Dalkeith in 1657. At the revolution he was made one of the miniſters of Leith, and in 1716 choſen principal of the univerſity of Edinburgh, and a miniſter of that city. He is the author of a Body of Divinity, in 1 vol. folio. He died in 1727.

WISCHEART (George), a Scotch prelate, was born in 1609, and educated at Edinburgh. He entered into epiſcopal orders, and became chaplain to the great marquis of Montroſe, whom he accompanied in his laſt expedition, was taken priſoner, and narrowly eſcaped being put to death. At the reſtoration he was made biſhop of Edinburgh, where he died in 1669. He wrote a very curious account of the wars in Scotland, and the Hiſtory of the Marquis of Montroſe, 1 vol. 8vo.—*Gen. Dict.*

WISE (Francis), a learned divine and antiquary, who was fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, and aſſiſtant to Dr. Hudſon, in the Bodleian library. He obtained the rectory of Rotherfield Grays, in Oxfordſhire; was appointed keeper of the archives of the univerſity, and Radcliffe librarian. He died in 1677. He publiſhed Annales Ælfridi Magni, 4to; Enquiries concerning the firſt Inhabitants of Europe, 4to.; and Obſervations on the Fabulous Times, 4to.—*Wood.*

WISSING (William), a portrait-painter, was born at Amſterdam in 1656. He was the diſciple of Dodraens, and on coming to England was employed by ſir Peter Lely, whoſe manner he imitated. He painted portraits of moſt of the royal family, and was a powerful rival of Kneller. He died in 1687.—*Vertue.*

WITHERS (George), an Engliſh poet, was born in 1588. He was impriſoned for his firſt book, entitled, Abuſes Whipt and Stript; but continued to write ſatires and eclogues in priſon. The latter poſſeſs merit. In the civil wars he was an officer in the parliament army, was taken by the royaliſts, and condemned to be hanged, but was ſaved by the interceſſion of Sir John Denham. He died in 1667.—*Granger.*

WITSIUS (Herman), a learned calviniſtic divine, was born in 1626 at Enckhuyſen, in Holland. He became ſucceſſively profeſſor of divinity at Franeker, Utrecht, and Leyden. He died in 1708. His principal works are, 1. Hiſtoria Hieroſolymitana; 2. Egyptiaca et Decaphyllon, cum Diatriba de Legione Fulminatrice Chriſtianorum; 3. De Economiæ Fœdorum, or the Economy of the Covenants. This has been tranſlated into Engliſh, 3 vols. 8vo. 4. Miſcellaneorum Sacrorum; 5. Maletemata Leydenſia, &c.

WITT (John de), ſon of Jacob de Witt, burgomaſter of Dort, was born in 1625, of a noble family. After completing his ſtudies, he went into other countries, and on his return paſſed through ſeveral offices till he became grand penſionary of Holland. He managed public affairs with great wiſdom, and placed the marine in an excellent ſtate. He oppoſed the elevation of William III. to the ſtadtholderate, and this conduct proved the ſource of all his miſfortunes. An attempt was made to aſſaſſinate him, but failed. His brother, Cornelius de Witt, was apprehended on a charge of conſpiring the death of the prince of Orange, and ſent to priſon; but though the accuſation was unſupported by proof, he was ſentenced to be baniſhed. John was about to accompany him, but as they were leaving the Hague the irritated populace tore them in pieces in the moſt fa-

vage manner, in 1672. Thus fell these virtuous patriots, one of whom had served his country with fidelity as a statesman nineteen years, and the other as a soldier. The Negociations and Memoirs of John de Witt have been printed in 6 vols. 12mo.—*Life of John de Witt*, Utrecht, 1709.

WITT (Emanuel de), a Dutch painter, was born at Alcmaer in 1607, and died in 1692. He excelled in architectural subjects. —*Houbraken.*

WOFFINGTON (Margaret), a celebrated actress, was born at Dublin in 1718. Her first appearance in London was at Covent-garden theatre, in 1738, in the character of Sir Harry Wildair, in which she acquired great popularity. She died in 1760.—*Europ. Mag.*

WOIDE (Dr.), a learned divine, was a native of Poland, but resided in England twenty-five years, was minister of the German chapel in the Savoy, and of the Dutch chapel at St. James's; and also one of the assistant librarians of the British museum. He was deeply skilled in the Eastern languages, particularly the Coptic. He edited several important works, particularly the Alexandrian MS. of the New Testament in the British museum, and the Egyptian grammar of Mr. Scholtz. At the time of his death, which happened in 1790, he was engaged on an Egyptian lexicon.—*Europ. Mag. Vol.* XVII.

WOLFE (James), a celebrated commander, was the son of general Edward Wolfe, and born at Westerham, in Kent, in 1726. He entered young into the army, and possessing great military talents, improved by assiduity and experience, soon distinguished himself as a brave and skilful officer. He was present at the battle of Lafeldt, and in every subsequent engagement in Germany, in the war which terminated at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. When lieutenant-colonel of Kingsley's regiment, he brought it to such exact discipline, that as long as the six battalions on the plain of Minden are recorded in history, the stand of that regiment will be remembered to his honour. He was greatly instrumental to the taking of Louisburg, and was scarcely returned from thence when he was appointed to the chief command of the important expedition against Quebec in 1759. This undertaking afforded ample scope for the exercise of his great military talents. But he was mortally wounded in the moment of victory, on the news of which he lifted up his eyes to heaven, and said, "I thank God; I die contented." There is a fine monument to his memory in Westminster abbey; and Woollett engraved a beautiful picture of his death, from a painting by West.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WOLFF (John Christian), or *Wolfius*, was born at Breslaw in 1679. He studied first at Jena, and afterwards at Leipsic, where he published a Thesis on the manner of Studying Philosophy. In 1707 he became professor of mathematics at Halle, and in 1721 was appointed counsellor to the court of the king of Prussia. But some of his metaphysical opinions giving offence to the faculty of theology, he was banished from Halle, on which he removed to Marpurg, where he obtained a professorship with the title of aulic counsellor to the prince of Hesse. He was also honoured with marks of distinction by the king of Sweden, and was elected a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and of that of Petersburg. In 1741 he was recalled by Frederic III. king of Prussia, who appointed him privy counsellor, vice-chancellor, and professor of the law of nature and nations. He was afterwards made chancellor of the university, and the elector of Bavaria created him a baron. He died at Halle in 1754. His principal works are, a Course of Mathematics, 2 vols. 4to.; Philosophia Rationalis, sive Logica, 4to.; a System of Metaphysics, 4to; Jus Naturæ, 8 vols. 4to.; Jus Gentium, 4to.; Horæ Subsecivæ Magdeburgenses; Dictionary of the Mathematics, 8vo.; Specimen Physicæ ad Theologiam Naturalem Applicatæ, 8vo. His Latin style is barbarous, but his ideas are profound and often obscure.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

WOLLASTON (William), an ingenious divine, was born in Staffordshire in 1659, and educated at Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He became assistant and afterwards master of Birmingham school; but becoming possessed of a good fortune, by the death of a relation, he retired to London, and led a studious life. He died in 1724. His Religion of Nature delineated, 4to. and 8vo. is an attempt to prove the truth of religion on mathematical principles. It is a curious work, but very abstruse.—*Gen. Dict.*

WOLLEBIUS (John), a native of Basil, who flourished in the 17th century. He wrote a little tract, entitled, Compendium Theologiæ, translated into English by Alexander Ross. The author died in 1629.—*Ibid.*

WOOLLETT (William), an eminent engraver, was born at Maidstone in Kent, in 1735. He was instructed in engraving by Timney, and became engraver to his majesty. He died in 1783. His engravings fetch a high price, particularly the early impressions of the death of general Wolfe.—*Strutt.*

WOLSEY (Thomas), a celebrated cardinal, was the son of a butcher at Ipswich in Suffolk, and born there in 1471. He received his education at Magdalen college, Oxford, and became tutor to the sons of Grey, marquis of Dorset, who gave him the rectory of Lymington in Hampshire. Making his way at court, he gained the favour of Henry VII. who sent him on an embassy to the emperor, and on his return made him dean of Lincoln. Henry VIII. gave him the living of Torrington in Devon, and afterwards appointed him register of the garter and canon of Windsor. He next obtained the deanry of York, and attending the king

to Tournay in France was made biſhop of that city. In 1514 he was advanced to the ſee of Lincoln, and the year following to the archbiſhopric of York. He was at this time in the zenith of power, and had a complete aſcendancy over the mind of the king, who made him lord chancellor, and obtained for him a cardinalſhip. He was alſo nominated the pope's legate. His influence and income were prodigious, and he lived in a princely ſtyle; but having given offence to the king by not promoting his divorce, he fell into diſgrace, and his property was confiſcated. In 1530 he was ſeized at York, but died on his way to London, ſaying, "Had I ſerved my God as faithfully as I have the king, he would not have forſaken me in my old age." He was a man of unbounded ambition, and of licentious manners; but of conſiderable learning and great policy. He founded Chriſt church college, Oxford, and built Hampton court palace.—*Life by Fiddes.*

WOLTERS (Henrietta), a Dutch lady, was born at Amſterdam in 1692. She painted portraits in miniature with great elegance. She died in 1741.—*Pilkington.*

WOMACK (Laurence), a learned biſhop, was educated at Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree. In 1660 he was inſtalled archdeacon of Suffolk, and in 1683 nominated biſhop of St. David's. He died in 1685. This biſhop wrote, 1. the Examination of Tilenus before the Triers, 12mo. This is a ſmart book againſt the Puritans. 2. The Calviniſtic Cabinet uncloſed, 12mo; 3. The Reſult of falſe Principles, or Error Convinced by its own Evidence, 4to.; and ſome other books, chiefly in anſwer to the Calviniſts.—*Wood.*

WOOD (Anthony), an Engliſh antiquary and biographer, was born at Oxford in 1632. He proceeded to his degree of M.A. and in 1674 publiſhed the Hiſtory of that Univerſity. This work was afterwards printed in Latin. He publiſhed in 1691 his Athenæ Oxonienſes, 2 vols. folio. It is a valuable collection of the lives of writers and biſhops educated at Oxford. A ſecond edition, conſiderably improved by biſhop Tanner, appeared in 1721. Biſhop Burnet having attacked this work it was vindicated by the author in an octavo volume. He died in 1695.—*Gen. Dict.*

WOOD (Robert), a native of Ireland, who travelled through Greece with Meſſrs. Bouverie and Dawkins. He afterwards became under ſecretary of ſtate, and died in 1771. Mr. Wood is known by a very claſſical and ingenious Eſſay on the Original Genius of Homer.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WOODALL (John), a ſurgeon in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and James I born about 1569. He was author of "The Surgeon's Mate," and "Viaticum," books of inſtruction to young ſurgeons. He died in 1638.—*Aikin.*

WOODCOCK (Robert), was born in 1692. He quitted a place he held under government, that he might not be interrupted in his favourite purſuits of muſic and painting. He played on the hautboy, and compoſed ſome pieces which were publiſhed. As a painter he excelled in ſea-pieces. He died in 1728.—*Pilkington.*

WOODFORD (Samuel), was born in London in 1636, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, after which he entered of the Inner Temple, but at the reſtoration he became a member of the royal ſociety, and was ordained. He obtained the living of Hartley Mauduit, in Hampſhire, and a prebend in the cathedral of Chicheſter. In 1677 the archbiſhop of Canterbury conferred on him the degree of D. D. and in 1680 he was preferred to a prebend of Wincheſter. He died in 1680. His works are, a Paraphraſe on the Pſalms, 8vo.; another on the Canticles; to which are added ſeveral Poems of little merit.—*Wood.*

WOODHEAD (Abraham), a Roman catholic writer, was born at Maltham in Yorkſhire, and educated at Univerſity college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and entered into orders. He was deprived of his fellowſhip in the rebellion, but was reſtored at the reſtoration. Having embraced the Roman catholic religion he ſettled at Hoxton, upon a ſmall penſion allowed by the college, and died there in 1678. He wrote the Guide in Controverſies, and ſeveral other books in favour of popery, but all under diſguiſed names.—*Ibid.*

WOODVILLE (Elizabeth), widow of ſir John Grey, who was ſlain in the battle of Bernard's Heath. After his death ſhe applied to Edward IV. for the reſtoration of his eſtate, when that monarch fell in love with, and married her. The princeſs Elizabeth was the fruit of this marriage, who married Henry VII. and thus united the houſes of York and Lancaſter.—*Rapin.*

WOODWARD (John), a phyſician, was born in Derbyſhire in 1665. He was bred up by Dr. Peter Barwick, and in 1692 became profeſſor of phyſic at Greſham-college. In 1695 archbiſhop Teniſon conferred on him the degree of doctor of phyſic. The year following he publiſhed an Eſſay towards a Natural Hiſtory of the Earth, 8vo. This volume was intended to be the precurſor of a larger work which never appeared. It contains many curious and ſome fanciful things. Dr. Woodward died in 1728.—*Gen. Dict.*

WOODWARD (Henry), a celebrated comedian, was born in London in 1717. He was apprenticed to Mr. Rich, the manager and celebrated harlequin; and he became ſo excellent in low comedy as to be the favourite of the town. Having realized by his profeſſion 6000l. he embarked it in a theatre at Dublin, and loſt the whole. As he was jumping on a table in the character of Scrub, he met with a fall which occaſioned his death in 1777. Woodward wrote a comedy call-

ed "The Man's the Maſter;" and "Marplot in Liſbon," a farce.—*Biog. Dram.*

WOOLSTON (Thomas), a deiſtical writer, was born at Northampton in 1669, and educated at Sidney college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of B. D. In 1705 he publiſhed "The Old Apology for the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion againſt the Jews and Gentiles revived, which was little noticed; but his "Six Diſcourſes on the Miracles of Chriſt," were written with ſo much freedom as to occaſion ſeveral anſwers and a proſecution againſt the author, who was ſentenced to be impriſoned a year and to pay a fine of 100l. He died in the rules of the king's-bench in 1733.—*Gen. Dict.*

WOOTON (John), a painter of landſcapes, horſes, and dogs, who died in 1765. His price for a picture was regularly forty guineas.—*Pilkington.*

WORLIDGE (Thomas), a portrait-painter and engraver. His etchings after Rembrandt are peculiarly excellent. He publiſhed a book of gems from the antique, and died in 1766.—*Walpole.*

WORMIUS (Olaus), a Daniſh phyſician, was born in Jutland, in 1588. After travelling into different countries he became profeſſor of medicine at Copenhagen, in 1624, and was appointed phyſician to the king. He died rector of the Univerſity in 1654. His works are, 1. Antiquitates Danicæ, Litteraturæ Runica, Faſti Danici, &c. folio; 2. Danica Litteratura Antiquiſſima Vulgò Gothica Dicta, folio; 3. Monumentorum Danicorum; 4. Duplex Series Antiqua Regum Daniæ, &c.; 5. Lexicon Runicum, &c. There was another of this name who was profeſſor of eloquence, hiſtory, and phyſic, at Copenhagen, where he died in 1708. He wrote, 1. De Gloſſopetris; 2 Viribus Medicamentorum Specificis; and other works.—*Moreri.*

WORSDALE (James), a painter and dramatic writer. He was pupil to ſir Godfrey Kneller, whoſe niece he married. He was the author of ſeveral dramatic pieces, in one of which, "The Aſſembly," he performed the character of Lady Scandal. He died in 1767.—*Biog. Dram.*

WORSLEY (ſir Richard), an ingenious Engliſh gentleman, was a native of the Iſle of Wight. He ſucceeded his father ſir Thomas in 1768, and in 1775 married a daughter of ſir John Fleming, bart. from whom he was divorced in 1782. He was comptroller of his majeſty's houſehold, governor of the Iſle of Wight, and repreſentative in parliament for Newport. In the early part of his life he purchaſed in various parts of Europe a fine collection of marbles, ſtatues, and other antiques, of which a deſcription was engraved and publiſhed in 2 vols. folio, entitled "Muſæum Worſleianum." Sir Richard was alſo the author of a Hiſtory of the Iſle of Wight, in one volume, 4to. 1781. He died in 1805, aged 54.—*Gent. Mag.*

WORTHINGTON (John), a pious divine, was a native of Wales, and educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge. He became maſter of Jeſus college, and rector of St. Bennet Fink, London, till the fire of London, when he obtained the living of Ingoldſby, in the county of Lincoln, and a prebend in the cathedral of that ſee. He died in 1671. He wrote, 1. A Form of Sound Words, or a Scripture Catechiſm, 8vo.; 2. The Great Duty of Self-reſignation, 8vo.; 3. The Doctrine of the Reſurrection conſidered, 8vo. &c.—*Wood.*

WORTHINGTON (William), a learned divine, was born in Merionethſhire in 1703, and educated at Jeſus college, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree. Archbiſhop Drummond gave him a prebend in York cathedral. He died in 1778. Dr. Worthington publiſhed Sermons at Boyle's Lecture, 2 vols.; an Eſſay on Redemption; and the Scripture Theory of the Earth, 8vo. —*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WOTTON (Edward), a learned phyſician, was born at Oxford in 1492. He was very eminent in his profeſſion, and became member of the college of phyſicians, and phyſician to Henry VIII. He died in 1555.—*Wood.*

WOTTON (ſir Henry), an eminent writer and ſtateſman, was born at Boſton-hall in Kent, in 1568. He received his education at Wincheſter ſchool, and at New-college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Queen's college, where he took his degree of M. A. and read a lecture on optics. After leaving the univerſity, he went abroad, and became ſo intimate with the duke of Tuſcany, that he ſent him with letters to James VI. of Scotland, under the name of Octavio Baldi. When that monarch came to the Engliſh throne, he conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and ſent him ambaſſador to the republic of Venice, and other ſtates. In 1623 he was made provoſt of Eton, being all the reward he received for his great ſervices. He died in 1639, and was buried in the chapel of Eton college. He wrote the Elements of Architecture; Parallel between the Earl of Eſſex and the Duke of Buckingham; Characters of ſome of the Kings of England; Eſſay on Education; and Poems printed in the *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, 8vo.—*Life by Walton.*

WOTTON (William), a learned divine, was born at Wrentham in Suffolk in 1666, of which place his father was rector. At the early age of ten years he was admitted of Catharine-hall, Cambridge. In 1679 he took his firſt degree, and afterwards obtained a fellowſhip of St. John's college. On entering into orders he obtained the rectory of Middleton and the ſinecure of Llandrillo in Denbighſhire. He died in 1726. Dr. Wotton publiſhed, 1. Reflections on Antient

and Modern Learning, which book was ridiculed by Swift in his Battle of Books; 2. An Abridgement of the Roman Hiſtory; 3. Memoirs of the Cathedrals of St. David's and Landaff; 4. Letter to a Student of Divinity.—*Gen. Dict.*

Wouters (Francis), a Dutch painter, who was a diſciple of Rubens, and came to England with the imperial ambaſſador in 1637. He chiefly practiſed in landſcape, with ſmall naked figures as Cupids. He died in 1659.—*Vertue.*

Wouvermans (Philip), a landſcape painter, was born at Haerlem in 1620. He enriched his pictures with huntings, encampments, or other ſubjects where horſes could be introduced. He died in 1668. His brothers, Peter and John, were both diſtinguiſhed artiſts.—*Houbraken.*

Wrangel (Charles Guſtavus), a marſhal and conſtable of Sweden, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a naval and military commander. He defeated the Daniſh fleet in 1644, and the imperial army near Augſburg in 1648, and the Dutch fleet at the paſſage of the Sound in 1658. He died in 1676.—*Moreri.*

Wren (Matthew), a learned biſhop, was born in London, and educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree. He became maſter of Peter-houſe, and vice chancellor of the univerſity; and in 1628 dean of Windſor; afterwards biſhop of Hereford, and in 1636 biſhop of of Norwich, from whence in two years he was tranſlated to Ely. At the beginning of the rebellion he was committed to the Tower, where he remained till the reſtoration without being brought to trial. He died in 1667. He wrote a book againſt the Socinians, and ſome of his letters have been printed in different collections. —*Wood.*

Wren (ſir Chriſtopher), a celebrated architect, and nephew of the above, was born at Eaſt Knoyle in Wiltſhire, in 1632. At the age of fourteen he was ſent to Wadham college, Oxford, and in 1653 elected fellow of All-ſouls. In 1657 he was choſen profeſſor of aſtronomy at Greſham college; but removed to Oxford in 1660 on being appointed Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy. The ſame year he was created doctor of the civil law. In 1663 he became a fellow of the royal ſociety, to which he communicated many valuable papers and obſervations. In 1665 he was nominated architect for rebuilding St. Paul's cathedral; and after the fire of London, he drew the plan of a new city, which he preſented to the king, but it was not adopted. This plan was engraved in 1724. In 1668 he was appointed ſurveyor general of his majeſty's works. The variety of buſineſs in which he was now engaged, induced him to reſign his profeſſorſhip in 1673, and the year following he received the honour of knighthood. In 1680 he was choſen preſident of the royal ſociety. He ſat twice in parliament; firſt for Plympton in Devonſhire, and afterwards for Melcombe Regis in Dorſetſhire. He died in 1723, and lies buried in St. Paul's cathedral, which is the greateſt effort of his genius. His other works are, the theatre at Oxford; Bow church; St. Stephen, Walbrook; St. Magnus, London-bridge; and St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt.—*Biog. Brit.*

Wright (Edward), an Engliſh mathematician, was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards accompanied the earl of Cumberland in his expedition to the Azores in 1589. In 1599 he publiſhed his excellent book, called the Errors of Navigation corrected; in which he lays down the true method of making a ſea chart, which goes by the name of Mercator. He alſo conſtructed a Table of Meridional Parts, and Tables of the Sun's Declination. His other works are, a Treatiſe on the Sphere, another on Dialling, and a book of Navigation, called the Haven-finding Art. He died about 1620.—*Martin's Biog. Phil.*

Wright (Joſeph), an excellent painter, was born at Derby in 1734. He ſtudied under Hudſon, and in 1773 went to Italy, where he reſided two years, and improved himſelf by ſtudying the works of the greateſt maſters. On his return to England he ſettled in his native town, where he died in 1797. His landſcapes are beautiful, and many of his hiſtorical pictures are painted in a fine taſte.—*Monthly Mag.*

Wright (Paul), a divine, who was educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. The governors of Bridewell, St. Thomas's, and other city hoſpitals, preſented him to the vicarage of Oakley, with the parochial chapel of Burden, in Eſſex, and alſo to the rectory of Snoreham in 1739. In 1773 he publiſhed propoſals for printing by ſubſcription, Chauncey's Hiſtory of St. Alban's, which however never appeared. In 1774 he republiſhed Heylyn's Help to Engliſh Hiſtory, 8vo. He afterwards ſuffered his name to be prefixed to a Family Bible, with notes. He died in 1785.—*Europ. Mag.*

Wurmser (Dagobert Sigiſmund, count), field-marſhal in the Auſtrian ſervice, was born in Alſace, and in his youth ſerved in the French army, from whence he paſſed into that of the emperor, and roſe to the higheſt military rank. In 1793 he was ſent againſt the French, whom he defeated, and compelled to retreat in diſorder into Upper Alſace. He then took Haguenau and ſome other ſtrong places: but being oppoſed by ſuperior numbers, he was obliged to abandon all that he had taken, and was defeated at Teiſchweiler. The year following he commanded the army of the Upper Rhine, and made himſelf maſter of Manheim. In 1796 he commanded in Italy, where he defeated the French in two actions, but was at laſt obliged to throw himſelf into Mantua, which he defended till the extremity of famine obliged him to capitulate the 2d Nov. 1797. He died in Hungary the ſame year at the age of 80.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Wyatt (ſir Thomas), an accompliſhed

gentleman, was born in Kent of an antient family, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford. Henry VII. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and employed him in ſeveral embaſſies. He died ſuddenly in 1541. He wrote ſome elegant ſongs and ſonnets, printed with thoſe of his friend the earl of Surrey. He alſo tranſlated David's pſalms into Engliſh verſe.—*Wood.*

WYCHERLY (William), an Engliſh poet and dramatic writer, was born in Shropſhire in 1640. He ſpent ſome years in France, where he embraced the catholic religion, which he afterwards renounced, but again abjured the proteſtant faith, and returned to the Romiſh communion. In the reign of Charles II. he was diſtinguiſhed by his wit and perſonal accompliſhments, and was taken into the particular friendſhip of the ducheſs of Cleveland. He afterwards married the counteſs of Drogheda, whoſe fortune he ſquandered in extravagance, and was thrown into priſon for debt, from whence he was releaſed by James II who gave him a penſion. In his old age he married a young woman, but died eleven days after in 1715. His comedies are, Love in a Wood; The Country Wife; The Plain Dealer; The Gentleman Dancing Maſter. A volume of his poems was printed in 1728.—*Biog. Dram.*

WYCKE (Thomas), a painter, was born at Haerlem in 1616. He ſpent ſeveral years in Italy, where he drew many fine views of ſea ports. He died in 1686. His ſon *John Wycke*, was an excellent painter of battles and animals. He lived many years in London, where he aſſiſted Knelier. He died in 1702.—*Pilkington. Vertue.*

WYKEHAM (William de), an illuſtrious prelate, was born at Wykeham in Hampſhire, in 1324. He owed his greatneſs to Nicholas Uvedale, lord of the manor of Wykeham, and governor of Wincheſter; who gave him an education, and made him his ſecretary. Edward III appointed him ſurveyor of the royal buildings, and chief juſtice in eyre. By Wykeham's advice that monarch built the caſtle of Windſor. In 1359 he was conſtituted chief warden and ſurveyor of the royal caſtles; and in 1363 warden and juſticiary of the king's foreſts on this ſide Trent; keeper of the privy ſeal in 1364; two years after ſecretary to the king; and in 1367 he ſucceeded Edyngdon in the ſee of Wincheſter, and the ſame year was appointed chancellor, in which office he continued till 1371. He repaired the palaces and houſes belonging to his ſee at a great expenſe, and was zealous in eſtabliſhing diſcipline and reforming abuſes.—He founded New College, Oxford, and that at Wincheſter. He died in 1404.—*Life by Lowth.*

WYNANTS (John), a painter, was born at Haerlem in 1600. His landſcapes are ſcarce and valuable. He died in 1670.—*Pilkington.*

WYNDHAM (ſir William), a ſtateſman, was born about 1687. On his return from his travels, he was choſen knight of the ſhire for the county of Somerſet; in 1710 he was appointed ſecretary at war; and in 1713 chancellor of the exchequer. He was diſmiſſed from his place on the acceſſion of George I. and falling under ſuſpicion at the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, he was committed to the Tower, but was never brought to trial. He died in 1740.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WYTMAN (Matthew), a painter, was born at Gorcum in 1650. His ſubjects were landſcapes and converſations. He died in 1689.—*Pilkington.*

X.

XACCA (Fraſmus), a native of Sicily in the 17th century. He wrote a hiſtory of the eruption of mount Etna in 1669 in Italian; a Latin poem on Fevers; and a tranſlation of Taſſo's Jeruſalem into that language.—*Tiraboſchi.*

XANTIPPE. See SOCRATES.

XANTIPPUS, a Lacedemonian general, who was ſent to the ſupport of the Carthaginians, and by his good conduct reſtored their affairs, and defeated the Romans under Regulus. Notwithſtanding his ſervices, the Carthaginians ordered the captain of his ſhip to throw him into the ſea.—*Moreri.*

XENOCRATES, a philoſopher of Chalcedon. He was the diſciple of Plato, and taught at Athens with ſuch reputation that the judges diſpenſed with his oath when he appeared in court as a witneſs. He died B.C. 314.—*Diog. Laertius.*

XENOPHANES, a Greek philoſopher who was contemporary with Socrates. He held that the moon is inhabited. His philoſophy was written in verſe.—*Ibid.*

XENOPHON, a celebrated general, philoſopher, and hiſtorian, was born at Athens, and became the diſciple of Socrates, with whom he was a favourite. He entered early on the military courſe, and accompanied Cyrus in his expedition againſt Artaxerxes. He immortalized himſelf by his famous retreat after the battle of Cunaxa, at the head of ten thouſand Greeks. After his return he attached himſelf to Ageſilaus king of Lacedemon, and died at Corinth B.C. 360. Xenophon wrote the Cyropædia, or Life of Cyrus the Great, in eight books. It is a performance of great exactneſs, and in a chaſte ſtyle. His other works are, 1. Hiſtory of the Expedition of Cyrus the Younger, and of the celebrated Retreat of the ten thouſand. 2. A Hiſtory of Greece, beginning where

Thucydides ends. 3. The Memorable Sayings of Socrates. 4. An Apology for that Philoſopher, &c. All his works were printed at Paris in 1625, folio; at Oxford in Greek and Latin, 5 vols. 8vo. 1703. There was another Xenophon who wrote the Lives of Abrocomus and Anthia. He lived at Epheſus in the 4th century.—*Voſſius de Hiſt. Græc. Stanley.*

Xerxes, the fifth king of Perſia, and ſecond ſon of Darius Hyſtaſpes. He conquered Egypt, and then turned his arms againſt Greece with an army of 800,000 men, and 100 ſhips. He threw a bridge over the Helleſpont, and cut a paſſage through mount Athos; but at the ſtraits of Thermopylæ he was encountered by Leonidas, who with 300 Spartans made a prodigious ſlaughter of the Perſians. The Athenians ſhortly after defeated their fleet near Salamis, on which Xerxes was obliged to return to his own country, leaving Mardonius in the command of the remains of his army. Diſguſted with the war, he abandoned himſelf to luxury, and was ſlain by Artabanus the captain of his guards, B.C. 465. When Xerxes viewed his prodigious army from an eminence, he wept on the reflexion that in a few years not one of that vaſt multitude would be exiſting.—*Plutarch.*

Ximenes (Francis), a celebrated Spaniſh prelate and ſtateſman, was born at Torrelaguna, in Caſtile, in 1437. He ſtudied at Salamanca, and afterwards at Rome. Cardinal Gonzales made him his grand vicar, and queen Iſabella appointed him her confeſſor. In 1405 he was preferred to the archbiſhopric of Toledo, where he reformed abuſes, and inſtituted many excellent charities. Julius II. made him a cardinal in 1507, and at the ſame time he became miniſter of ſtate, in which ſtation he conducted himſelf with wiſdom and integrity. He died in 1517. He founded the univerſity of Alcala, where he cauſed to be printed the great Polyglot Bible, called the Complutenſian, which is now extremely ſcarce.—*Life by Flechier.*

Xylander (William), a learned critic, was born at Augſburg in 1532. He became profeſſor of Greek at Heidelberg, where he died in 1576. He publiſhed an edition of Strabo in Greek and Latin; and of Dion Caſſius and Marcus Aurelius.—*Melch. Adam.*

Xyphilin (John), patriarch of Conſtantinople, where he died in 1075. He was commonly called John of Trebiſond, from the place of his birth. We have by him an abridgment of the Hiſtory of Dion Caſſius, 1592, folio.—*Moreri.*

Y.

Yalden (Thomas), a poet, was born at Exeter in 1671, and educated at Oxford, after which he entered into orders, and in 1707 took the degree of D.D. He obtained two livings in Hertfordſhire, and was very intimate with biſhop Atterbury, on which account he was taken up and his papers ſeized, when that prelate was ſent to the Tower. Dr. Yalden, however, was ſoon diſcharged. He died in 1736. His poems have been printed in one volume 8vo. —*Cibber's Lives of Poets.*

Young (Patrick), a learned Scotchman, was educated at St. Andrews, and incorporated M.A. at Oxford in 1605. He was keeper of the king's library as St. James's. He publiſhed St. Clement's Epiſtle to the Romans, Greek and Latin, 1637, and was engaged to print the Septuagint after the Alexandrian MS. given to Charles I. by Cyril Lucar, but did not execute it. He was a profound Grecian, and died in 1652. —*Life by T. Smith.*

Young (Edward), a divine and poet, was born at Upham, in Hampſhire, in 1681. His father who was an eminent clergyman, died in 1707, and left two volumes of excellent ſermons. The ſon was educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and All Souls college, Oxford, where he ſtudied the civil law, after which he ſtood candidate for a ſeat in parliament but was unſucceſsful. He then turned his thoughts to divinity, was ordained, made chaplain to the king, and preſented to the living of Welwyn in Hertfordſhire, where he died in 1765. Dr. Young married lady Elizabeth Lee, daughter of the earl of Litchfield, and widow of colonel Lee, by whom he had a ſon who ſurvived him. As a poet he ſhines in his Night Thoughts, which abound with ſublimities, but are often very obſcure. His poem on the Laſt Day is alſo a performance of great merit. Beſides theſe works, he wrote the Revenge, and the Brothers, tragedies; The Centaur not Fabulous, a moral ſatire; Eſtimate of Human Life, a ſermon; Conjectures on Original Compoſition; The Love of Fame the Univerſal Paſſion; ſome papers in the Spectator; and miſcellaneous poems.—*Life prefixed to his works.*

Yriarte (Don John d'), a learned Spaniard, was born in the iſle of Teneriffe, and educated at Rouen and Paris. After completing his ſtudies he went to Madrid, where he became librarian to the king, member of the academy, and interpreter to the ſecretary of ſtate. He died in 1771. He wrote miſcellaneous works in Spaniſh, 2 vols; Catalogue of Greek MSS. in the royal library; and another of Arabic MSS. in the Eſcurial, 2 vols. folio.—*Nouv. Dict. Hiſt.*

Z.

ZABARELLA (Francis), a celebrated cardinal, was born at Padua in 1339. He became a famous profeſſor of the canon law in different univerſities, and was honoured with the cardinalſhip by pope John XXI. who ſent him ambaſſador to the emperor Sigiſmund. He aſſiſted at the council of Conſtance, where he adviſed the depoſing of the pope in hopes of ſucceeding him. He died there in 1417. He wrote a treatiſe on ſchiſm, and other works.—*Moreri.*

ZABARELLA (James), of the ſame family, was born at Padua in 1533, and died in 1589. He was well acquainted with the Ariſtotelian philoſophy, and became profeſſor at his native place. He wrote Commentaries on Ariſtotle; and a treatiſe de inventione æterni motoris, 4to.—*Ibid.*

ZACUTUS, or *Luſitanus*, a Jewiſh phyſician of Portugal, who retired to Amſterdam when Philip IV. iſſued an edict againſt the Jews. He died in 1641. His medical works make 2 vols folio, 1649. His grandſon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſkill in mathematics, and was the author of a book called *Juchaſin*, a Jewiſh chronology, from the creation to the year 1500.—*Ibid.*

ZALEUCUS, a famous legiſlator among the Locrians, a people of Italy, B.C. 500. One of his laws was, that every adulterer ſhould loſe his eyes. It happened that his own ſon was taken in the crime: on which Zaleucus, to ſatisfy the law, and in ſome meaſure ſave his ſon, had one of his own eyes taken out, and one of the culprit's.—*Ælian.*

ZAMOSKI (John), the ſon of Staniſlaus, caſtellan of Chelm, a city of Red Ruſſia, was a man of great talents and virtue. Being ſent to Paris, and afterwards to Padua, he ſtudied with ſuch reputation as to obtain the rectorſhip of the latter univerſity. It was in this ſituation that he wrote his Treatiſes of the Roman Senate, and the perfect Senator. On his return to Poland he was employed in the higheſt offices of the ſtate. Stephen Battori gave him his niece in marriage, made him grand chancellor of the kingdom, and afterwards general of his armies. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a military commander and a ſtateſman, by delivering a great part of the Poliſh dominions from the yoke of Muſcovy. On the death of Stephen Battori the Poliſh nobles offered him the crown, which he refuſed, and cauſed Sigiſmund, prince of Sweden, to be elected. Zamoſki died in 1605, honoured as the defender of his country and the protector of the ſciences.—*Moreri.*

ZANCHIUS, or ZANCHY (Jerome), a learned reformer, was born at Alzano, in Italy, in 1516, and entered among the canons regular of Lateran, but becoming intimate with Peter Martyr, he embraced Lutheraniſm, and quitted Italy. He retired to Straſburg in 1553, but afterwards left that place, and became profeſſor of divinity at Heidelberg, where he died in 1590. The works of Zanchius were publiſhed in 8 vols. folio, in 1613. He was a man of conſiderable learning, piety, and moderation.—*Bayle.*

ZANNICHELLI (John-Jerome), an Italian phyſician, was born at Modena in 1662. He fixed his reſidence at Venice, where he gained a great reputation, and died in 1729. He wrote, 1. Catalogus Plantarum terreſtrium, marinarum, &c. 2. Promptuarium remediorum chymicorum, 8vo. 3. De Myriophillo Pelagico. 4. Lithographia duorum montium Veronenſium, &c. 5. De Kuſco ejuſque præparatione, 8vo. 6. Opuſcula Botanica, 4to. 7. Hiſtory of Plants growing round Venice, folio.—*Halleri Bibl. Botan.*

ZANNONI (James), a phyſician and botaniſt of Bologna. He diſcovered many plants, and died in 1682. His works are, 1. Hiſtoria Botanica, fol. 1675. 2. Rariorum Stirpium Hiſtoria, folio.—*Ibid.*

ZANOTTI (Francis Maria Garazzoni), an eminent philoſopher, was born at Bologna in 1692. He was educated among the Jeſuits, after which he ſtudied the law, which profeſſion he renounced, and applied to the mathematics under Beccari. In 1716 he was appointed ſecretary to the ſenate of Bologna, and two years after profeſſor of mathematics in that univerſity. He introduced the Newtonian ſyſtem inſtead of the Carteſian. He was appointed librarian of the Inſtitute, and compiled two catalogues of its library. In 1766 he became preſident of the Inſtitute. He died in 1777. He wrote ſeveral poetical and philoſophical works.

ZARATE (Auguſtin), a Spaniſh writer, was ſent to Peru in 1543, as treaſurer-general of the Indies; and on his return to Europe was employed in the Low Countries. He wrote a Hiſtory of the Diſcovery and Conqueſt of Peru, *Antwerp*, 8vo. 1555. A French tranſlation was printed at Amſterdam in 1700, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Nic. Antonio. Hiſp. Scrip.*

ZECHARIAH, one of the minor prophets, was the ſon of Barachiah, and grandſon of Iddo. The place of his birth is uncertain. His ſtyle reſembles that of Jeremiah. He flouriſhed B.C. 520.—*Gray.*

ZEGEDIN (Stephen), a Lutheran divine, was born in Hungary in 1505. He propagated the proteſtant religion with great zeal in his native country, for which he was perſecuted. He died in 1572. His works are, A Commentary on the Scriptures; A Defence of the Trinity, &c.—*Moreri.*

ZELOTTI (John Baptiſt), an Italian painter, was born at Verona in 1532, and died in 1592. He was the diſciple of Titian; and diſtinguiſhed for the beauty of his colouring and the elegance of his deſign.—*De Piles.*

ZENO, founder of the ſect of Stoics, ſo called from his opening a ſchool in the portico of Stoa, at Athens. He was born at Citium, in Cyprus, but being driven by a ſtorm on the coaſt of Attica, he ſettled there, taught philoſophy and was the firſt who brought logic to perfection. He held the principle of fatal neceſſity, and defended the right of ſuicide. Zeno one day beat his ſervant ſeverely for a theft, on which the fellow exclaimed, "*It is my fate to be a thief.*" "*Yes, ſirrah,*" ſays his maſter, "*and to be drubbed for it too.*" Zeno died B.C. 264, aged 94.—*Diog. Laërtius.*

ZENO, called the Iſaurian, emperor of the Eaſt, married the daughter of Leo I. in 458. His conduct was ſo odious, that in 475 he was driven from his throne by Baſiliſcus, but the year following he recovered it. He died in 491.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

ZENO (Apoſtolo), the father of the Italian opera, was born at Venice in 1669. He eſtabliſhed the academy of the *Animoſi* at his native city in 1696, and commenced in 1710 the celebrated periodical work called *Il Giornale de Litterati.* He afterwards became poet-laureat to the emperor Charles VI. He wrote Obſervations on the Italian Hiſtorians, 2 vols. 4to; and his dramatic works were printed in 1744, in 11 vols. 4to. He died in 1750.—*Tiraboſchi.*

ZENOBIA, queen of Palmyra, married Odenatus, a Saracen prince, and contributed to the victories he gained over the Perſians, which rendered ſuch eſſential ſervice to the Romans, that ſhe was honoured with the title of Auguſta. After the death of her huſband ſhe conquered Egypt; but the emperor Aurelian marched againſt her, and laid ſiege to Palmyra. Being taken as ſhe attempted to make her eſcape, ſhe was conducted to Rome in triumph, and died near that city.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

ZEPHANIAH, one of the minor prophets. He lived in the reign of Joſiah, about 624 B.C. He exhorted the Jews to repentance, and predicted the deſtruction of Nineveh.—*Gray's Key O. T.*

ZERUBBABEL, the ſon of Salathiel, and of the family of the kings of Judah. He gained the eſteem of Cyrus, king of Perſia, who gave him the ſacred veſſels with which he returned to Jeruſalem, where he rebuilt the temple, which was dedicated B.C. 515.—*Prideaux's Connexions.*

ZEUXIS, of Heraclea, a famous painter. Pliny relates his diſpute with Parrhaſius for the prize of painting, as follows: Zeuxis painted ſome grapes ſo naturally, that the birds uſed to peck at them; and Parrhaſius repreſented a curtain ſo artfully, that Zeuxis ordered it to be drawn aſide, that he might ſee the painting behind it; diſcovering his miſtake, he confeſſed himſelf outdone, ſince he had only impoſed upon birds, whereas Parrhaſius had deceived thoſe who were judges of the art. Zeuxis painted a boy carrying grapes which the birds flew to eat; but the boy was not ſo well executed as the fruit. His greateſt performance was a picture of Helen. He died of laughter on looking at the repreſentation of an old woman, which he had painted B.C. 350.—*Pliny.*

ZIEGLER (James), a mathematician and divine of Suabia, who died in 1549. The principal of his works are, 1. Notes on particular Paſſages of Scripture, 1518, folio; 2. Deſcription of the Holy Land, 1536, fol.; 3. De Conſtructione Solidæ Spheræ, 4to.—*Melch. Adam. Vit. Germ. Theol.*

ZIEGLER (Gaſpar), profeſſor of law at Wittemberg, was a native of Leipſic, and died in 1690. His principal works are, De Milite Epiſcopo; De Diaconis et De Diaconiſſis; De Epiſcopis.—*Moreri.*

ZIETEN (John Joachim Von), a Pruſſian general, was born near Berlin in 1699. He entered early into the army and ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his courage, although his perſonal figure was diminutive. Having challenged his captain he loſt his commiſſion for ſome time, but at laſt he was reſtored, and he obtained the command of a company of huſſars, which body of troops he rendered extremely formidable by his regulations. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly in the campaign of 1745, but by the intrigues of general Von Winterfeldt he loſt the favour of the king till the commencement of the ſeven years war, when he was appointed lieutenant general. He rendered eminent ſervices at the battle of Prague and in many others; particularly the ſtorming of the heights of Torgau. After the termination of that war he led a retired life, greatly eſteemed by his ſovereign and by the whole nation. He died in 1785.—*Life by Mad. Blumenthal.*

ZIMMERMANN (Mathias), a proteſtant divine, was born at Epires, in 1625. He became miniſter at Meiſſen, and died in 1689. His works are, 1. Amœnitates Hiſtoriæ Eccleſiaſticæ, 4to.; 2. Florilegium Philologico-Hiſtoricum, 4to.—*Ibid.*

ZIMMERMANN (John George), a celebrated phyſician was born at Brug, in the canton of Berne, in 1728. He ſtudied at Gottingen under Haller, and afterwards attended the lectures of Gaubius. On his return to his own country he applied principally to literature, but without neglecting his profeſſion. His writings recommended him to the friendſhip of the king of Pruſſia, and he was appointed, by the regency of Hanover, phyſician to his Britannic majeſty. He died in 1795. His works are a poem on the Earthquake at Liſbon, 1755; a Phyſiological Diſſertation on Irritability; an Eſſay on Solitude; this has been tranſlated into French and Engliſh; an Eſſay on National Pride.—*Life by Tiſſot.*

ZINCK (Chriſtian Frederick), an enamel painter was born at Dreſden about 1684, and came to England in 1706, where he ſtudied under Boil, whom he ſurpaſſed. He painted portraits of many of the royal family, and died in 1767.—*Pilkington.*

ZINZENDORF (Nicholas Lewes, count), was born of a noble family in Saxony, and rendered himſelf remarkable as the founder, or rather reviver, of the religious ſociety commonly called in this country Moravians, abroad Herrnhuters, and by themſelves the United Brethren. They ſettled firſt in Upper Luſatia in 1722; and becoming conſiderable, formed a village called Herrnhut in 1732. A few years afterwards they came to England, having been perſecuted in their own country; and by means of general Oglethorpe and other diſtinguiſhed perſons, they obtained a ſettlement here under a particular act of parliament, by which they were diſtinguiſhed from other ſects. Their government is epiſcopal, their doctrine ſound, and their manners irreproachable; but what renders them particularly deſerving of reſpect is, the pains which they have ſucceſsfully taken in the propagation of the goſpel in heathen countries. Count Zinzendorf died in 1760, and was ſucceeded in the government of the Brethren by count Dohna. —*Spangenberg's Hiſt. of the Unitas Fratrum.*

ZISCA, or Ziſka (John), a gentleman of Bohemia, who became the leader of the Huſſites, and rendered himſelf very formidable by ſeveral victories. He loſt an eye in one action, and the other at the ſiege of Rabi, but he ſtill continued to oppoſe the emperor Sigiſmund, who ſent ambaſſadors to offer him the government of Bohemia. Amidſt the negotiation Ziſca died of the plague in 1424. The ſtory of his ordering his ſkin to be made into a drum to animate his followers, is a fable.—*Moreri.*

ZOE, the fourth wife of the emperor Leo VI. and mother of Conſtantine Porphyrogenitus, during whoſe minority ſhe governed the empire with diſcretion, quelling the revolt of Conſtantine Ducas, obliging the Bulgarians to return to their own country, and making a peace with the Saracens. Conſtantine, when he came of age, ſent her into exile, where ſhe died. There was another of this name, who was daughter of Conſtantine XI. and wife of Argyrus, whom ſhe murdered, and married Michael the Paphlagonian. She died in 1050.—*Univ. Hiſt.*

ZOILUS, a rhetorician of Thrace, who flouriſhed about 270 years B.C. He criticized the Iliad with ſuch virulence as to be called Homeromaſtix, and the dog; and his name has become ſo familiar as to be applied to all ſnarling critics.—*Voſſius.*

ZOLLIKOFER (George Joachim), a proteſtant divine, was born in Swiſſerland in 1730, and educated at Bremen and Utrecht. After officiating in the Pays de Vaud, he obtained a ſettlement at Monſtein in the Griſons, from whence he removed to Iſenburg and in 1758 to Leipſic. He died in 1788. He wrote a book of Devotions, and two volumes of Sermons, both tranſlated into Engliſh.—*Preface to his Sermons.*

ZONARAS (John), a Greek hiſtorian, was employed in ſtate affairs at the court of Conſtantinople, but afterwards he turned monk. He compiled a Chronicle or Annals from the Creation to A.D. 1118. He was alſo the author of Commentaries on the Apoſtolic Canons.—*Moreri.*

ZONCA (Victor), an able mathematician of Italy in the 17th century, who publiſhed a collection of curious inventions in mechanics, entitled Novo Teatro di Machini ed Edifici, Padua, 1621, folio.—*Ibid.*

ZOPPO (Mark), an hiſtorical and portrait painter, was born at Bologna in 1451. He was the diſciple of Andrew Mantegna, whoſe ſtyle he imitated. He died in 1517. —*De Piles.*

ZOPYRUS, one of the courtiers of Darius, the ſon of Hyſtaſpes. He cut off his noſe and ears at the ſiege of Babylon, and went over to the Babylonians, pretending that Darius had exerciſed this cruelty upon him. In hopes he would be ſtimulated by revenge, they gave him the command of their army, which he treacherouſly betrayed to Darius. —*Herodotus.*

ZOROASTER, or Zerduſht, a philoſopher of antiquity, is ſuppoſed to have lived in the reign of Darius Hyſtaſpes. He has been by ſome called the founder, and by others the reformer, of the Magian religion. Others conſider him a Jew, or think that he received his education in Judea. He taught that nothing could render men unworthy of the divine favour but vice. Of all virtues, he eſteemed what the Greeks called philanthropy, for which reaſon he exhorted his followers to acts of beneficence. He gave his diſciples a form of devotion, which they affirmed was brought from heaven. The Magi, or prieſts, were of three ranks, over whom was an archimagus, which office he aſſumed himſelf. He loſt his life at Balck, when it was taken.—*Bayle.*

ZOSIMUS, an ancient hiſtorian in the beginning of the fifth century. He wrote the Hiſtory of the Emperors from Auguſtus to his own time, part of which is extant, and was printed at Oxford, in 1679, 8vo. He declaims with great aſperity againſt the Chriſtians.—*Ibid.*

ZOUCH (Richard), a civilian, was born at Anſley in Wiltſhire, and educated at Wincheſter ſchool; from whence he removed to New-college, Oxford, and afterwards became an advocate in Doctors' Commons. He was alſo chancellor of the dioceſe of Oxford, principal of Alban-hall, and judge of the high court of admiralty. He died in 1660. He wrote ſome books on juriſprudence in Latin; and Caſes and Queſtions Reſolved in the Civil Law, 8vo. 1652. But his princi-

al work is a Vindication of the Juriſdiction f the Admiralty of England, againſt Sir Edward Coke, 8vo.—*Wood.*

Zoust (Gerard), a German painter, who was celebrated for his portraits of men, in which he had more ſucceſs than in painting ladies. He lived in London, where he had Riley for a pupil. He died in 1681.—*Vertue. Granger.*

Zucchero (Taddeo), a painter, was born in the duchy of Urbino, in 1529. He ſtudied the works of Raphael, and by his acquaintance with anatomy excelled in painting human figures. He died in 1566. His brother Frederic was a good artiſt, but was obliged to quit Rome for painting a picture in which ſeveral officers of the papal court were repreſented with aſſes' ears. He afterwards went to Spain, France, and England, and was employed by perſons of the higheſt rank. The pope recalled him, erected an academy for him at Rome, and gave him the title of prince. He died in 1609.

Zuinglius (Ulric), an eminent reformer, was born at Wildhauſen, in 1487. While he officiated as preacher at Zurich, he declaimed againſt the church of Rome, which produced a reformation in Switzerland. He publiſhed a book on the Euchariſt, in which he denied the Lutheran doctrine. This occaſioned a great controverſy, and his followers were called *Zuinglians.* He afterwards took up arms againſt the catholics, and died in the field of battle in 1531. His works are extant in 4 vols. folio.—*Bayle.*

Zumbo (Gaſton John), a ſculptor, was born at Syracuſe in 1656. He reſided at Florence, where he was employed by the grand duke. He afterwards removed to Paris, and died there in 1701.—*Moreri.*

Zwinger (Theodore), a learned phyſician, was born at Baſil in Switzerland. He compiled a great work, called The Theatre of Human Life, 8 vols, folio. He died in 1588, aged, 54.—*Ibid.*

Zwinger (Theodore), a deſcendant of the preceding, and profeſſor of eloquence, philoſophy, and medicine, at Baſil, died in 1724, after having publiſhed, 1. A Botanical Theatre, 1690, folio; 2. Faſciculus Diſſertationum, 4to.; 3. Diſſertatio de acquirenda vitæ longevitate, &c.—*Ibid.*

Zypæus, or Vanden Zyp (Francis), a learned writer, was born at Malanes in 1580. The biſhop of Antwerp appointed him canon and archdeacon of his church. He died in 1650, aged 75. He wrote, 1. Analytica enarratio juris Pontificii novi. 2. Conſultationes Canonicæ. 3. Notitiæ Juris Belgici. 4. De Juriſdictione Eccleſiaſtica & Civili.—*Ibid.*

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