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in 1554, and died in 1625, leaving 'De Justitia et Jure Lib. 4;' 'De Potestate summi Pontificis,' &c.

L'ESTRANGE, Sir Roger (*Hist.*) the descendant of an ancient family in Norfolk, was born in 1616, educated at Cambridge, and after adhering to the royal cause, and escaping into France to save his life, which he was condemned to lose, he submitted to the usurper Cromwell, and died in 1704, in the communion of the Romish church, as was generally supposed, leaving 'Memento,' published in 1662, a memorial to the government, setting forth his sufferings and his services; 'The Public Intelligencer and the News,' a weekly paper, set up in 1663, and continued to 1665, when it was followed by the London Gazette; 'The Observer,' also a ministerial paper, begun in 1679; besides some other political tracts, as 'Roger L'Estrange's Apology;' 'Narrative of the Plot,' &c. and translations of Josephus, Cicero's Offices, Seneca's Morals, Æsop's Fables, Erasmus' Colloquies, Quevedo's Visions, &c.

L'ESTRANGE, Hammond, brother of the preceding, was the author of 'The Alliance of Divine Offices,' and a 'Life of Charles I.'

LETHBRIDGE (*Her.*) the name of a family settled for many generations in the county of Devon, which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred in 1804 on sir John Lethbridge; the arms, &c. of which are as follow:

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth *argent*, on a base *vert*, a bridge embattled and thereon an eagle displayed; second and third *gules*, a chevron *or*, between three leopards' faces. *Crest.* A demi-eagle displayed, rising out of a mural coronet.

Motto. "Spes mea in Deo."

LETHE (*Myth.*) one of the rivers of Hell, so called from *λήθη*, forgetfulness, on account of the supposed power in its waters to produce forgetfulness of the past in all who drink them.

Virg. Æn. l. 6, v. 713.

— *Acinae, quibus altera fato
Corpora debentur, Letheæ ad fluminis undam
Sarcos lotens, et longa olivæ potant.*

Lucan. l. 3, v. 28.

*Me non Letheæ, conjux, oblivis ripes
Immemorem fecere tui.*

Ovid. Trist. l. 4, cl. 1, v. 47.

Uque superferre hiberna si pœcula Letes.

Ital. l. 1, v. 235.

*Quisque super Grœciae incestos voluit arenas
Inferna populo referens oblivis Letes.*

Horat. l. 4, od. 7, v. 27.

*Nec Letheæ valet Thæcus abstrahere curâ
Virescâ Perithos.*

Strab. l. 10; *Paus.* l. 9.

LETHE, a river of Candia, now called *Anapodasi*, or *Naporal*.

LETHIEULLIER, Smart (*Biog.*) an antiquary, who was educated at Oxford, and died in 1760, at the age of 59, made a noble collection of MSS. choice books, medals, and natural curiosities, many of which were presented by his heirs to the British Museum. Some papers of his are printed in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 497, and *Archæologia*, Tom i. and ii.

LETI, Gregory (*Biog.*) a writer of history, descended from a family of some distinction at Bologna, was born at Milan in 1630, and died in 1701, leaving a vast number of works in Italian; among others, *The Nepotism of Rome*, in 2 vols. 12mo.; *The Universal Monarchy of Louis XIV.*, 2 vols. 12mo.; *The Life of Pope Sixtus V.*, 3 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1721, &c.

LETTSON, John Coakley (*Biog.*) a physician, and native of Little Vandyke, a small island near Tortola, in the West Indies, was born in 1744, and died in 1815, leaving several works which procured him celebrity in his day.

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LEVANA (*Myth.*) a goddess at Rome, who is supposed to have presided over the actions of a person who took up from the ground a new-born child after it had been placed there by the midwife. *Herodian.* l. 7; *Aug. de Civ. D.* l. 4.

LEUCAS (*Geog.*) or *Leucadia*, an island of the Ionian Sea, now called *St. Maura*, near the coast of Epirus, famous for a promontory called *Leucate*, whence desponding lovers, in imitation of Sappho, threw themselves into the sea. The island was formerly joined to the continent by a narrow isthmus, which the inhabitants dug through in the Peloponnesian war.

Ovid. Met. l. 15, v. 289.

*Leucada continens vetera hâluisse colosi;
Nunc frita circumstant.*

Stat. Theb. l. 4.

— *Sic Andracii per litora panti,
Nauticus in remis jussuram monumentis magis
Fæ amica, inque sicem contra pericula rulant
Terra, substatâ cum Leucada pariti Apelli.*

In the neighbourhood of this island is a bay called the *Leucadius Sinus*, where was fought the naval engagement between Antony and Octavius.

Lucan. l. 5, v. 479.

*Ductor erat cunctis undas Antonicæ armis,
Jam cum civili molitibus Leucada hâli.*

Juvén. Sat. 8, v. 241.

— *Quantum non Leucade, quantum
Thuribus campis Octavio obtulit* —

Liv. l. 33; *Strab.* l. 6.

LEUCI (*Geog.*) a people of Gaul, between the Moselle and the Maes; the capital of which is at present called *Toul*. *Cæs. de Bell. Gall.* l. 1, c. 40.

LEUCIPPUS (*Myth.*) *Λευκίππος*, a son of Xanthus, and descendant from Bellerophon, was obliged to fly from his country in consequence of having killed his father; and, after being refused an asylum in Crete, he at length died at Ephesus full of misery and remorse. *Parthen.* l. 15.

LEUCIPPUS (*Biog.*) a philosopher of Abdera, and disciple of Zeno, who flourished about 428 years before the Christian era, was the first propagator of the famous system of atoms, and of a vacuum, which was afterwards more fully explained by Democritus and Epicurus. *Cic. in Academ.* l. 4; *Dionen. in Vit.*

LEUCON (*Hist.*) *Λευκων*, a tyrant of Bosphorus, who reigned about the 96th Olympiad, A. M. 3579. He was in alliance with the Athenians, and greatly patronized the arts. *Dionen. in Sept.*; *Diod.* l. 15.

LEUCOPETRA (*Geog.*) a promontory of Rhegium, now *Capo dell' Armi*, where the Apennines terminate in the sea. *LEUCOTHOE* (*Myth.*) another name for *Iso*.

LEUCTRA (*Geog.*) *Λευκτρα*, a village of Boeotia, between Platæa and Thebæia, rendered memorable by the victory which Epaminondas, the Theban general, obtained over the superior force of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, on the 8th of July, A. C. 371, when 4000 Spartans were killed with their king, and no more than 300 Thebans. *Xenoph. Hellen.* l. 6; *Cic. de Offic.* l. 1; *Diod.* l. 15; *C. Nep. in Epam.*; *Strab.* l. 9; *Plut. in Pelop. et Justin.* l. 6.

LEVEN, Alexander Leslie, Earl of (*Hist.*) of the family mentioned under *Heraldry*, betook himself early to the profession of arms, and rose in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, to the rank of field-marshal by the skill and valour which he displayed on all occasions, particularly at the siege of Stralsund, when he compelled the victorious general Wallenstein to retire. In 1639 he exercised his military skill in behalf of the Covenanters; and routing the army of the royalists at Newburn, he continued to serve the cause of rebellion until 1644. He afterwards engaged in favour of Charles II, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in 1651; but being released from

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the Tower at the intercession of Christina, queen of Sweden, he died at Balgony in 1661.

LEVEN, David, *third Earl of Leven and second Earl of Melville*, was born in 1690, went into the service of the duke of Brandenburg in 1685; accompanied the prince of Orange into England in 1688, with a regiment of foot, of which he was colonel, when he was sworn a Privy Councillor of William and Mary; in the same year, he signalized himself in the campaigns in Ireland and Flanders, and died in 1728, after having been deprived of all his offices by the Tory administration in 1712.

LEVEN and MELVILLE, Earl of (Her.) one of the titles enjoyed by the family of Leslie [vide *Leslie*], which, with the arms, &c. are as follow:

Titles. Melville Leslie, earl of Leven and Melville, viscount of Kirkcaldy, lord Balgony Melville, of Monymail, Raith, and Balwearie.

Arms of Leslie, Earl of Leven. Quarterly, first and fourth, azure, a thistle proper, ensigned with an imperial crown or, as a coat of concession; second and third argent, on a bend azure, three buckles or, for Leslie.

Crest. A chevalier in complete armour holding in his right hand a dagger, erect proper, the pommel and hilt or.

Supporters. Two chevaliers in armour, each holding in his exterior hand the banner of Scotland.

Motto. "Pro rege et patria."

LEVER, Sir Ashton (Biog.) the founder of a valuable museum, was the son of Sir D'Arvy Lever, of Alkington, knt. near Manchester. He was educated at Oxford, and died in 1788 of an apoplectic fit while sitting with the other magistrates at Manchester. His collection was for some time exhibited in London under the name of the *Leverian Museum*, and was at length disposed of by public sale.

LEVESQUE, Peter Charles (Biog.) a French writer, was born at Paris in 1736, and died in 1812, leaving, 1. 'Les Rêves d'Aristotele, Philosophe Grec, suivis d'un Abrégé de la Vie de Porciris, Philosophe Français,' 12mo. Paris, 1761. 2. 'Choix de Poésies de Petrarque,' 8vo. 1774, and 2 vols. 12mo. 1787. 3. 'L'Homme Moral,' Amsterdam, 1775, and frequently reprinted. 4. 'L'Homme Pensant, ou Essai sur l'Histoire de l'Esprit Humain,' 12mo. Amsterdam, 1779. 5. 'Histoire de Russie,' 5 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1785. 6. 'Histoire des différens Peuples soumis à la Domination des Russes,' 2 vols.; both were reprinted in 1800, with a continuation to the end of the reign of Catherine, 8 vols. 8vo. 7. 'Eloge Historique de l'Abbé Mably,' 8vo. Paris, 1787. 8. 'La France sous les cinq premiers Valois,' 4 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1788. 9. 'Dictionnaire des Arts, de la Peinture,' &c. 5 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1792. 10. A Translation of Theoclydides, 4 vols. 4to. Paris, 1795. 11. 'L'Etude de l'Histoire de la Grèce,' 4 vols. 8vo.

LEVI (Bibl.) לֵוִי, third son of Jacob and Leah, whose tribe was chosen by God for the service of the temple. *Gen.* xlv. &c.

LEVI (Ecc.) a bishop of Jerusalem in the second century, at the time that the church was persecuted by the Jews. *Euseb. in Chron.*

LEVI, David (Biog.) a writer among the Jews, was born in London in 1740, and died in 1799, leaving 'Rites and Ceremonies of the Jews,' 8vo. 1783; 'Lingua Sacra,' 3 vols. 8vo. 1785-89, a Hebrew and English Dictionary; 'Dissertations on the Prophecies'; 'Defence of the Old Testament'; and 'Letters to several Christian Writers on the Question between Jews and Christians.'

LEVITES (Bibl.) the descendants of Levi, but particularly those who were employed in the lower ministries of the temple; in distinction from the priests, the descendants of Aaron, who were of the race of Levi by Kohath. *Numb.* iii. &c.

LEVINGSTON, James (Hist.) a brave Scotchman, who, after having distinguished himself in the wars of Bohemia, returned to England at the breaking out of the rebellion, and supported the royal cause.

LEVITICUS (Bibl.) *Actusvotus*, the third book of the Pentateuch, so called because it contains the laws and regulations respecting the priests and Levites, and the sacrifices, &c.

LEUNCLAVIUS (Biog.) or *Leonclavius, Joba*, a descendant from a noble family of Westphalia, was born about 1553, and died in 1595, leaving, 1. 'Commentatio de Moscorum Bellis adversus Finitimos Gestis,' in the collection of Polish Historians by Pistorius, 3 vols. fol. Basil, 1681. 2. 'Historia Mussulmanica Turcorum,' fol. Francof. 1591. 3. 'Annales Sultanorum Othomanicorum,' fol. Francof. 1596, which is said to have been rendered into Latin from the German translation of the Turkish made by Sprengel. The Supplement to these annals he continued to 1588, under the title of 'Pandeete Turcice'; these two works may be found at the end of Chalcondyles printed at the Louvre; besides which he made Latin translations of Xenophon, Zozimus, Constantine Manasses, Michael Glycas, &c.

LEVRET, Andrew (Biog.) a French surgeon and accoucheur, was born at Paris in 1703, and died in 1780, leaving, 1. 'Observations sur les Causes et les Accidens de Plusieurs Accouchemens Laborieux,' Paris, 1747; to the fourth edition in 1770 were added 'Observations sur le Levier de Roonhuyzen,' 2. 'Observations sur la Cure Radicale de Plusieurs Polyypes de la Matrice,' &c. *ibid.* 1749, &c. 3. 'Suite des Observations sur les Causes et les Accidens de Plusieurs Accouchemens Laborieux,' *ibid.* 1751. 4. 'Explication de Plusieurs Figures sur le Mechanisme de la Grossesse,' &c. *ibid.* 1752. 5. 'L'Art des Accouchemens,' &c. *ibid.* 1753. 6. 'Essai sur l'Abus des Régles générales,' &c. *ibid.* 1766.

LEUSDEN, John (Biog.) an orientalist, was born at Utrecht in 1624, and died in 1699, leaving, 1. 'Philologus Hebraeus,' 4to. Ultraj. 1652, and twice reprinted. 2. 'Jonas Illustratus Hebr. Chal. et Lat.' &c. 8vo. *ibid.* 1656, 1692. 3. 'Joel explicatus per Paraphrasim Chaldaicam,' 8vo. *ibid.* 1657. 4. 'Philologus Hebræo-Mixtus, una cum Spicilegio Philologicis,' 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1663, 1682, and 1699. 5. 'Onomasticum Sacrum,' 8vo. *ibid.* 1665 and 1684. 6. 'Palterium Hebraicum,' 8vo. Amst. 1666. 7. 'Biblia Hebraea,' 2 vols. 8vo. Amst. 1667. 8. 'Clavis Græca Nov. Test.' 8vo. 1672. 9. 'Nov. Test. Græcum,' 12mo. Ultraj. 1675, repeatedly printed and well known. 10. 'Verso Septuaginta Interpretum,' Amst. 1683. 11. 'Lexicon novum Hebræo-Latinum,' 8vo. Ultraj. 1687. 12. An edition of 'Posl's Synopsis,' 5 vols. fol.; as also an edition of Bochart's and Lightfoot's works.

LEUWENHOEK, Anthony (Biog.) a Dutch naturalist, was born at Delft in 1632, and died in 1723, leaving numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in the Paris Memoirs, which were extracted and published in 1722; besides his separate works which were translated from the Latin and Dutch into English by Mr. Samuel Hooke, in 3 parts 4to. 1798-1800.

LEWELLYN (Hist.) a prince of Wales in the reign of Henry III, who in 1237 sought protection from this king against his rebellious son Griffin; for which he consented to hold his principality under the crown of England.

LEWELLYN, grandson of the preceding, who succeeded his grandfather in 1263, made several attempts to shake off the English yoke, and was killed in his last attempt in 1277 by Mortimer in the reign of Edward I.

LEWIS (Hist.) the name of several emperors and kings.

Emperors of the Name.

LEWIS I, vide *Louis*.