than thoſe of the first, and better principles than thoſe of the latter, will infallibly influence men whole thoughts and whoſe hearts are enlarged, and cauſe them to prefer the whole to any part of mankind, eſpecially to ſo ſmall a part as one’s ſingle ſelf. Believe me, my Lord, I look upon you as a ſpirit entered into another life, as one just upon, the edge of immortality, where the paſſions and affections muſt be much more exalted, and where you ought to deſpiſe all little views and all mean retroſpects. Nothing is worth your looking back ; and therefore look forward, and make (as you can) the world look after you ; but take care it be not with pity, but with eſteem and admiration. I am, with the greateſt ſincerity and paſſion for your fame as well as happineſs, your, &c.

The above moſt charming and moſt affectionate let­ter was written about a month before Atterbury biſhop of Rocheſter was ſent into baniſhment, and is univerſally admired.

STENTOROPHONIC tube, a ſpeaking trumpet; thus called from Stentor, a perſon mentioned by Homer. See Trumpet.

STEP, in a ſhip, a block of wood fixed on the decks or bottom of a ſhip, and having a hole in its upper side, fitted to receive the heel of a maſt or capſtern. The steps of the main and foremaſts of every ſhip reſt upon the kelſon, to which they are firmly ſecured by knees, bolts, or ſpike-nails. The ſtep of the mizen-maſt uſually reſts upon the lower deck.

STEPHANIUM, in botany : A genus of the *monogynia* order, belonging to the *pentandria* claſs of plants; and in the natural method ranking under the 47th or­der, *Stellata.* The calyx is monophyllous, turbinated, and quinquepartite ; the corolla is monopetalous, funnel-ſhaped, having its tubes curved and ventricoſe : the pericarpium is a bilocular berry containing two ſeeds, flattened on one side and round on the other. This genus is nearly allied to that of *Pſychotria.* There is only one ſpecies, viz. *Guianenſe,* a native of the warmer parts of America.

STEPHANOPHORUS, in antiquity, the chief prieſt of Pallas, who preſided over the reſt. It was uſual for every god to have a chief prieſt ; that of Pal­las was the Stephanophorus juſt mentioned, and that of Hercules was called Dadouchus.—Stephanophorus was alſo a prieſt that aſſiſted the women in the celebration of the feſtival Theſmophom.

STEPHANUS (Byzantinus), an able grammarian, who lived in the 5th or 6th century. He wrote a Dic­tionary, in which he made a great number of obſervations, borrowed from mythology and hiſtory, which ſhowed the origin of cities and colonies, of which we have nothing remaining but a mean abridgment by Hermolaus the grammarian ; but from that work the learned have received great light ; and Sigonſhs, Caſaubon, Scaliger, Salmaſius, &c. have employed them­ſelves in illuſtrating it.

STEPHEN, king of England. See England, n⁰ 108, &c.

Stephen, or *St Stephen’s Day,* a feſtival of the Christian church, obſerved on the 26th of December, in memory of the firſt martyr St Stephen.

STEPHENS, a family of printers deſervedly cele­brated. They flourished at the revival of learning, and contributed a great deal towards dispelling. the cloud of ignorance which had ſo long overſhadowed Europe. Some of the claſſics before the 16th century were in a great meaſure loſt, and all of them were exceedingly corrupted. By their abilities and indefatigable induſtry theſe defects were ſupplied, and the learned were furnished with beautiful and correct editions oſ the Greek and Roman authors. Thus the world was not only ſupplied with an inexhauſtible fund of amuſement and inſtruction in theſe ancient writings ; but it is to the ardour which they inſpired, and to the model of elegance which they diſplayed, that the preſent advanced ſtate of literature is in a great meaſure owing.

Henry Stephens, the firſt of theſe illuſtrious men, was born in France, ſoon after the diſcovery of print­ing, perhaps about the year 1465. He ſettled as a printer at Paris, and was probably patronized by Louis XII. A great proportion of the books which he publiſhed were Latin : They are printed in the Roman letter, and are not inelegant, though ſome of them abound rather too much in contractions. He died about the year 1520, and left behind him three ſons, Francis, Robert, and Charles. His widow married Simon de Colines (*Colinaeus* in Latin), who thus got poſſeſſion of Henry’s printing-houſe, and continued the profeſſion till his death.

Of Francis, the eldeſt ſon, little more is known than that he carried on busineſs along with his father-in- law Colinæus, and that he died at Paris in 1550.

Robert Stephens, the ſecond ſon, was born in 1503. In his youth he made great proficiency in the Roman, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and at the age of 19 had acquired ſo much knowledge, that his father-in-law entruſted him with the management of his press. An edition of the New Teſtament was published under his inſpection, which gave great offence to the Paris divines, who accuſed him of hereſy, and threatened to prevent the ſale of the book. Soon after he began busineſs himſelf, and married Perrete the daughter of Jodocus Badius, a printer and an author. She was a woman of learning, and underſtood Latin, which indeed was the neceſſary conſequence of her situation. Her husband always entertained a number of learned men as correctors of the prefs : Being foreigners, and of different nations, they made uſe of no other language but Latin ; which Perrete being accuſtomed to hear, was able in a short time not only to underſtand, but even to ſpeak with tolerable eaſe.

In 1531 he publiſhed his Latin “ Theſaurus ;” a work of great importance, which he laboured at for two years. The mark which he put upon all his books was a tree branched, with a man looking upon it, and theſe words *noli altum ſapere,* to which he ſometimes added s*ed time.* In 1539, Francis I. made him his printer, and ordered a new ſet of elegant types to be founded for him. His frequent editions of the New Teſtament gave great offence to the doctors of the Sorbonne, who