of Tay is riot indeed ſo large or so commodious as that of Forth, but from Buttonness to Perth it is not less than 40 miles ; and the whole may be, without any great improprie­ty, ſtyled a harbour, which has Fife on one side, and the shires of Perth and Angus on the other, both very fertile and pleasant countries.

TAYLOR (Dr Jeremy), biſhop of Down and Connor in Ireland, was the son of a barber at Cambridge, and there had his education. Upon entering into orders, he became divinity lecturer of St Paul’s in London ; and was, by the intereſt of archbishop Laud, elected fellow of All ſoul’s college,· Cambridge, in 1636. Two years after he became one of the chaplains of the archbiſhop, who bestowed on him the rectory of Uppingham in Rutlandſhire. In 1641 he was chaplain to the king ; and a frequent preacher before him and the court at Oxford. He afterward attended in the king’s army in the condition of a chaplain. Upon the declining of his majeſty’s cauſe, be retired into Wales, where he was permitted to officiate as miniſter, and to keep a ſchool, in order to maintain himſelf and his children. In this re­tirement he wrote several of his works. Having ſpent ſe­veral years there, his family was viſited with ſickneſs ; and be loſt three sons of great hopes within the ſpace of two or three months. This affliction touched him ſo ſenſibly, that it made him deſirous to leave the country ; and, going to London, he for a time officiated in a private congregation of loyaliſts to his great hazard. At length meeting with Edward lord Conway, that nobleman carried him over with him into Ireland, and settled him at Portmore, where he wrote his *Ductor Dubitantium.* Upon the Reſtoration he returned to England ; ſoon after, he was advanced to the biſhopric of Down and Connor in Ireland ; and had the adminiſtration of the see of Dromore granted to him. He was likewiſe made privy-counlellor and vice-chancellor of the university of Dublin; which place he held till his death. He died of a fever at Liſnegarvy in 1667, and was interred in a chapel which he himſelf had built on the ruins of the old cathedral of Dromore.

Taylor (Dr Brook), was born at Edmonton, Auguſt 18th 1685. He was the ſon of John Taylor, Eſq; of Bisron's house in Kent, by Olivia, daughter of Sir Nicholas Tempest, of Durham, Baronet. His grandfather, Natha­niel Taylor, was one of thoſe puritans whom “ Cromwell thought fit to elect by a letter, dated June 14th 1653, to represent the county of Bedford in parliament.” The cha­racter of his father partook in no ſmall degree of the auſterity that had been tranſmitted to him in the line of his ancestors, and by the ſpirit of the times in which they lived ; and to this cauſe may be aſcribed the diſaffection which ſometimes ſubſiſted between the father and even ſuch a son as is the ſubject of this article. The old gentleman’s moroſe temper, however, yielded to the powers of music; and the moſt eminent profeſſors of the art in that period were hospitably welcomed in his house. His ſon Brook was in­duced, by his natural genius, and by the diſposition of his father, which wiſhed by all the means in his power to conciliate, to direct his particular attention to muſic ; and he became in very early life a diſtinguiſhed proficient in it.— "In a large family-piece, he is repreſented at the age of 13 sitting in the centre of his brothers and ſiſters ; the two elder of whom, Olivia and Mary, crown him with laurel, bearing the inſignia of harmony.”

To muſic he added another accompliſhment, in which he equally excelled. “ His drawings and paintings, of which ſome are ſtill preſerved, require not thoſe allowances for er­ror or imperfection with which we ſcan the performances of even the ſuperior *dilettanti :—*they will bear the teſt of ſcrutiny and criticiſm from artiſts themſelvs, and thoſe of the firſt genius and profeſſional abilities." Though he was emi­nent in the culture and practice both of music and drawing in his early youth, his whole attention was not occupied by theſe falcinating arts. His claſſical education was conduct­ed at home under a private tutor ; and his proficiency in the ordinary branches of the languages and the mathematics was ſo great, that he was deemed qualified for the university at the early age of 15.

In 1701 he was entered a Fellow Commoner of St John’s College, Cambridge. At that period mathematics enga­ged more particularly the attention of the university ; and the examples of eminence in the learned world, derived from that branch of ſcience, attracted the notice and rouſed the emulation of every youth poſſessed of talents and of applica­tion. We may preſume, that Brook Taylor, from the very hour of his admiſſion at college, adopted the courſe of ſtudy which a Machin, a Keil, and, above all, a Newton, had opened to the mind of man, as leading to diſcoveries of the celestial ſyſtem.— That he applied early to theſe studies, and without remiſſion, is to be inferred from the early notice and kind attention with which he was honoured by thoſe eminent perſons, and from the extraordinary progreſs which he made in their favourite ſcience.”

In 708 he wrote his treatiſe On the Centre of Oſcillation, which was not publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions till ſome years afterwards. In 1709, he took his degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1712, he was choſen a Fellow of the Royal Society. During the interval between these two periods, he corresponded with Professor Keil on ſeveral of the moſt abſtruſe ſubjects of mathematical diſquiſition. Sir William Young informs us, that he has in his possession a letter, dated in 1712, addreſſed to Mr Machin, which contains at length a ſolution of Kepler’s problem, and marking the uſe to be derived from that ſolution. In this year he preſented to the Royal Society three different papers : one On the Aſcent of Water between two Glass Planes ; a second, On the Centre of Oſcillation ; and a third, On the Motion of a ſtretched String. It appears from his correspondence with Keil, that in 1713 he preſented a pa­per on his favourite ſubject of Muſic : but this is not preſer­ved in the Transactions.

His diſtinguiſhed proficiency in thoſe branches of ſcience, which engaged the particular attention of the Royal Socie­ty at this period, and which embroiled them in conteſts with foreign academies, recommended him to the notice of its moſt illuſtrious members ; and in 1714 he was elected to the office of ſecretary. In this year he took at Cambridge his degree of Doctor of Laws ; and at this time he tranſmit­ted, in a letter to Sir Hans Sloane, An Account of ſome curious Experiments relative to Magnetiſm ; which, how­ever, was not delivered to the Society till many years after­ward, when it was printed in the Transactions. His appli­cation to thoſe ſtudies to which his genius inclined was in­defatigable : ſor we find that in 1715 he publiſhed in Latin his *Methodus Incrementorum ;* alſo a curious essay preſerved in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, entitled An Account of an Experiment for the discovery of the Laws of Magnetic Attraction ; likewiſe a treatiſe well known to mathemati­cians, and highly valued by the beſt judges, On the Princi­ples of Linear Perſpective. In the ſame year (ſuch were his admirable talents, and ſo capable were they of being di­rected to various ſubjects), he conducted a controverſial correſpondence with the Count Raymond de Montmort, on the Tenets of Maſebranche ; which occasioned his being particularly noticed in the eulogium pronounced by the French academy on the deceaſe of that eminent metaphyſician.

The new philoſophy of Newton (as it was then called)