of Forli. It contains 5100 inhabitants, mostly very poor, who are chiefly occupied in winding silk.

SAVILE, Sir George, afterwards Marquis of Halifax, and one of the greatest statesmen of his time, was born about the year 1630 ; and some time after his return from his travels was created a peer, in consideration of his own and his father’s merits. He was a strenuous opposer of the bill of exclusion, but proposed such limitations of the Duke of York’s authority as should disable him from doing any harm either to church or state ; as the taking out of his hands all power in ecclesiastical matters, the disposal of the pub­lic money, and the power of making peace and war, and lodging these in the two houses of parliament. After that bill was rejected in the House of Lords, he pressed them, though without success, to proceed to the limitation of the duke’s power; and began with moving, that during the king’s life he might be obliged to live five hundred miles out of England. In August 1682 he was created a marquis, and soon after made privy-seal. Upon King James’s accession, he was made president of the council ; but on his refusal to consent to the repeal of the test act, he was dismissed from all public employments. In that assembly of the Lords which met after King James’s withdrawing himself the first time from Whitehall, the marquis was chosen their president; and upon the king’s return from Feversham, he was sent, together with the Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord Delamere, from the Prince of Orange, to order his majesty to quit the palace at Whitehall. In the convention of parliament he was chosen speaker of the House of Lords, and strenuously supported the motion for the vacancy of the throne, and the conjunctive sovereignty of the prince and princess, upon whose accession he was again made privy-seal. Yet, in 1689, he quitted the court, and became a zealous opponent of the measures of government till his dcath, which happened in April 1695. Mr Grainger observes, that “ he was a per­son of unsettled principles, and of a lively imagination, which sometimes got the better of his judgment. He would never lose his jest, though it spoiled his argument, or brought his sincerity or even his religion in question. He was de­servedly celebrated for his parliamentary talents ; and in the famous contest relating to the bill of exclusion was thought to be a match for his uncle Shaftesbury. The pieces he has left us show him to have been an ingenious, if not a mas­terly writer ; and his Advice to a Daughter contains more good sense in fewer words than is, perhaps, to be found in any of his contemporary authors.” His lordship also wrote, the Anatomy of an Equivalent ; a Letter to a Dissenter ; a Rough Draught of a New Model at Sea ; and Maxims of State ; all which were printed together in one volume 8vo. Since these there were also published under his name, the Character of King Charles II. 8vo ; the Character of Bi­shop Burnet, and Historical Observations upon the Reigns of Edward I. Edward II. Edward III. and Richard II. with Remarks upon their faithful Counsellors and false Fa­vourites.

SAVILLE, Sir Henry, a learned Englishman, was the second son of Henry Saville, and was born at Bradley, near Halifax, in Yorkshire, on the 30th of November 1549. He entered of Merton College, Oxford, in 1561, where he took the degrees in arts, and was chosen fellow. When he pro­ceeded master of arts in 1570, he read for that degree in the Almagest of Ptolemy, which procured him the reputa­tion of a man eminently skilled in the mathematics and the Greek language ; in the former of which he voluntarily read a public lecture in the university for some time.

In 1578 he travelled into France and other countries, where, diligently improving himself in all useful learning, in languages, and in the knowledge of the world, he became a most accomplished gentleman. At his return he was made tutor in the Greek tongue to Queen Elizabeth, who had a great esteem for him.

In 1585 he was made warden of Merton College, which he governed thirty-six years with great honour, and im­proved it by all the means in his power. In 1596 he was chosen provost of Eton College, which he filled with many learned men. James I. upon his accession to the crown of England, expressed a great regard for him, and would have preferred him either in church or state ; but Saville de­clined it, and only accepted the ceremony of knighthood from the king, at Windsor, in 1604. His only son Henry dying about that time, he thenceforth devoted his fortune to the promoting of learning. Among other things, in 1619, he founded, in the university of Oxford, two lectures or professorships, one in geometry, and the other in astrono­my, which **he** endowed with a salary of L.160 a year each, besides a legacy of L.600 to purchase more lands for the same use. He also furnished a library with mathematical books, near the mathematical school, for the use of his pro­fessors, and gave L.100 to the mathematical chest of his own appointing ; adding afterwards a legacy of L.40 a year to the same chest, to the university, and to his professors jointly. He likewise gave L.120 towards the new building of the schools, besides several rare manuscripts and printed books to the Bodleian Library, and a g∞d quantity of Greek types to the printing press at Oxford.

After a life thus spent in the encouragement and promo­tion of science and literature in general, he died at Eton College on the 19th of February 1622, in the seventy-third year of his age, and was buried in the chapel there. On this occasion, the university of Oxford paid him the greatest honours, by having a public speech and verses made in his praise ; which were soon afterwards published in quarto, un­der the title of *Ultima Linea Savilii.*

The highest encomiums were bestowed on Saville by all the learned of his time; by Casaubon, Mercerus, Meibomius, Joseph Scaliger, and especially the learned Bishop Monta­gue, who, in his *Diatribæ* upon Selden’s History of Tythes, styles him, “ that magazine of learning, whose memory shall be honourable amongst not only the learned, but the righte­ous, for ever.” His works are, 1. Four Books of the His­tories of Cornelius Tacitus, and the Life of Agricola, with Notes upon them, in folio, dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, 1581. 2. A View of certain Military Matters, or Commen­taries concerning Roman Warfare, 1598. 3. Rerum Angli­carum Scriptores post Bedam, 1596, a collection of the best writers of our English history. 4. The Works of St Chry­sostom, in Greek, in eight vols, folio, 1613. This is a very- fine edition, and composed with great cost and labour. In the preface he says, “ that having himself visited, about twelve years before, all the public and private libraries in Britain, and copied out thence whatever he thought useful to his design, he then sent some learned men into France, Germany, Italy, and the East, to transcribe such parts as he had not already, and to collate the others with the best manuscripts.” The whole charge of this edition, including the several sums paid to learned men, at home and abroad, employed in finding out, transcribing, and collating the best manuscripts, is said to have amounted to no less than L.8000. 5. In 1618 he published a Latin work, written by Thomas Bradwardin, archbishop of Canterbury, against Pelagius, en­titled De Causa Dei contra Pelagium, et de virtute Causa­rum, to which he prefixed the life of Bradwardin. 6. In 1621 he published a collection of his own Mathematical Lectures on Euclid’s Elemcnts, in 4to. 7. Oratio coram Elizabetha Regina Oxoniæ habita, anno 1592, printed at Oxford in 1658, in 4to. 8. He translated into Latin King James’s Apology for the Oath of Allegiance. He also left several manuscripts, written by order of King James, all which are in the Bodleian Library. He wrote notes like­wise upon the margin of many books in his library, particu­larly Eusebius’s Ecclesiastical History ; which were after­wards used by Valesius in his edition of that work in 1659.