a preface, an introductory account of the several pieces, and a glossary.” Lond. 1777, 8vo. This volume was twice re­printed in 1778, with the addition of an appendix, tending to prove that the poems were all written by Chatterton. Tyrwhitt’s opinion, which is now sufficiently confirmed, was opposed by several writers, one of whom was Mr Bryant, and another Dr Milles, dean of Exeter. The former pub­lished an elaborate volume of nearly six hundred pages. He returned an able and temperate answer, under the title of “A Vindication of the Appendix to the Poems called Rowley’s, in reply to the Answers of the Dean of Exeter, Jacob Bryant, Esquire, and a third anonymous writer ; with some further Observations upon those Poems, and an Exa­mination of the Evidence which has been produced in sup­port of their Authenticity.” Lond. 1782, 8vo. The word *authenticity,* it may be remarked, is here improperly used instead of *genuineness.* On this controversy, several other tracts were produced. Tyrwhitt’s opinion was adopted by Warton, and was opposed by Mathias.

These were the principal works of literature which he published in English. He was however the editor of other two works which deserve to be mentioned. “ Proceedings and Debates in the House of Commons in 1620 and 1621 ; from the original MS. in the library of Queen’s College, Oxford : with an appendix.” Oxf. 1766, 2 vols. 8vo. “The Manner of Holding Parliaments in England. By Henry Elsynge, Cler. Par. Corrected and enlarged from the author’s original MS.” Lond. 1768, 8vo. He likewise superin­tended the posthumous publication of his learned friend Dr Musgrave: “Two Dissertations. I. On the Grecian Mythology. II. An Examination of Sir Isaac Newton’s Ob­jections to the Chronology of the Olympiads.” Lond. 1782, 8vo. For this work a very liberal subscription had been raised, entirely by the exertions of Mr Tyrwhitt, who had previously relinquished to the author’s widow a bond for se­veral hundred pounds, which he had lent to her husband.

His classical labours, though not very extensive, have secured him a high reputation as a scholar. In 1773 he published from a Harleian manuscript “ Fragmenta duo Plutarchi and after an interval of three years appeared his “ Dissertatio de Babrio, Fabularum Æsopearum Scrip­tore. Inseruntur Fabulæ quædam Æsopeæ nunquam an­tehac editæ, ex cod. MS. Bodleiano. Accedunt Babrii Fragmenta.” Lond. 1776, 8vo. Of Babrius, otherwise called Babrias or Gabrias, the personal history is altogether obscure. Tyrwhitt supposes him to have flourished during the age of Augustus, or somewhat earlier. Avianus states that he compressed two volumes of fables into Greek iam­bics : “ quas Grecis iambis Babrius repetens, in duo volu­mina coartavit.” Suidas informs us that he changed ten books of Æsopean fables into choliambic verse. His scazons appear to have been afterwards reduced to prose ; and Tyrwhitt considers it probable that all the prose fables now bearing the name of Æsop have been fabricated from Ba­brius. “ Mihi sane hæc cogitanti verisimile videtur, collec­tiones omnes, quas hodie tenemus, fabularum Æsopearum ab opere Babriano originem suam duxisse, differentias autem earum scriptorum multitudini imputandas esse, qui diversis temporibus, et locis, et ingeniis, et studiis, metrorum ele- gantissimorum partes varias, pro libitu suo quisque, in prosam traducendas sumpserunt.” In the Bodleian Library he found a MS. which, being inaccurately described, had escaped the notice of Dr Hudson, although he was keeper of that library when, in 1718, he published his edition of Æsop. Various fragments of Babrius are yet to be found in their original state ; and the learning and sagacity of Bentley, Tyrwhitt, and other critics, have frequently enabled them to restore his verses from their transposed form. The merits of this dissertation are duly acknowledged by Knoch, the most recent editor of Babrius. A sequel to it was soon afterwards published. “ De Lapidibus poema, Orpheo a

quibusdam adscriptum, Gr. et Lat. ex editione J. M.Gesneri. Recensuit notasque adjecit Thomas Tyrwhitt. Simul pro­dit Auctarium Dissertationis de Babrio.” Lond. 1781, 8vo. Both the dissertation and the *auctarium* were reprinted under the superintendence of Harles, Erlangæ, 1785, 8vo.

Tyrwhitt had contributed various notes on Euripides, which appeared in Musgrave’s edition, published at Oxford in 1778 in 4 vols. 4to. He afterwards produced his·“ Conjec­ture in Strabonem.” Lond. 1783, 8vo. Erlang. 1788, 8vo. The last work which he lived to publish was an edition of the oration of Isæus “ De Meneclis Hereditate.” Lond. 1785, 8vo. He had bestowed no small labour in the preparation of another work, which was conducted through the press by Dr Burgess, afterwards bishop of Salisbury : “ Aristotelis de Poetica liber Græce et Latine. Lectionem constituit, versionem refinxit, animadversionibus illustravit Thomas Tyrwhitt.” Oxonii, 1794, fol. 4to&8vo. These animad­versions, which may be regarded as his principal work, are very able and elaborate. Another posthumous publication appeared after a considerable interval : “ Thomæ Tyrwhitti Conjecture in Æschylum, Euripidem, et Aristophanem. Accedunt Epistolæ diversorum ad Tyrwhittum.” Oxon. 1822, 8vo. (x.)

TYTLER, William, one of the most strenuous defen­ders of the immaculate purity of Queen Mary, was born at Edinburgh on the 12th of October 171). He was the son of Mr Alexander Tytler. a writer or attorney in Edin­burgh, by Jane the daughter of Mr William Leslie, merchant in Aberdeen, and granddaughter of Sir Patrick Leslie of Iden, provost of that city. He received his education at the High School and the university of his native city, and distin­guished himself by an early proficiency in those classical studies which, to the latest period of his life, were the oc­cupation of his leisure hours, and a principal source of his mental enjoyments. At the age of thirty-one he was ad­mitted into the society of writers to the signet, and till the time of his death he continued the practice of his profes­sion with very good success, and with equal respect from his clients and the public. In September 1745, he marri<d Anre Craig, daughter of Mr James Craig of Dalnair, writer to the signet, by whom he left two sons and a daughter. In 1759 he published his “ Inquiry, Historical and Critical, into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots, and an Examination of the Histories of Dr Robertson and Mr Hume, with respect to that Evidence.” Here he warmly espoused the cause of that unfortunate princess, and attacked with severity the conduct of her enemies. On this subject, most of his opinions have already become obsolete. On its first appearance, the book was much read in Britain, and was translated into French. He afterwards published the “ Poetical Remains of James the First, King of Scotland.” Edinb. 1783, 8vo. This volume includes a dissertation on the life and writings of the royal author, and a “ Disserta­tion on the Scottish Music.” He contributed several papers to the first volume of the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. In the Lounger he wrote a single paper, No. 16. Mr Tytler died on the 12th of Sep­tember 1792. In domestic life his character was particu­larly amiable ; and he is said to have been one of the kind­est of husbands, and most affectionate of fathers.

Tytler, *Alexander Fraser,* the eldest son of Wil­liam Tytler, noticed in the prcecding article, was born at Edinburgh on the 15th of October 1747. In his eighth year, he was sent to the High School, where he became dux of the rector’s class. In 1763, he was placed under the care of Mr Elphinston, who then kept an academy at Kensington. Here he enlarged his stock of classical knowledge, and cultivated his talent for Latin versification. One of his poems was communicated to Dr Jortin, an ex­cellent judge, who encouraged the youthful writer by his commendation, and presented him with a copy of his own