words were “ stick to the school, dear son.” The words determined his career : he refused all ecclesiastical promo­tion, and lived and died a schoolmaster. He became a distinguished student, learned Ciceronian Latin from Peter Mosellanus and Greek from Richard Croke, and after graduation was appointed assistant master in the school at Görlitz. There he also taught the rector and other teachers. When Luther began his attack on indulgences, Trotzendorff resigned his position and went to study under Luther and Melanchthon, supporting himself by private tuition. Thence he was called to be a master in the school at Goldberg in Silesia, and in 1524 became rector. There he remained three years, when he was sent to Lieg- nitz. He returned to Goldberg in 1531 and began that career which has made him the typical German school­master of the Reformation period. His system of educa­tion and discipline speedily attracted attention. He made his best elder scholars the teachers of the younger classes, and insisted that the way to learn was to teach. He organized the school in such a way that the whole ordi­nary discipline was in the hands of the boys themselves. Every month a “consul,” twelve “senators,” and two “ censors ” were chosen from the pupils, and over all Trot- zendorff ruled as “ dictator perpetuus.” One hour a day was spent in going over the lessons of the previous day. The lessons were repeatedly recalled by examinations, which were conducted on the plan of academical disputa­tions. Every week each pupil had to write two “ exercitia styli,” one in prose and the other in verse, and Trotzendorff took pains to see that the subject of each exercise was something interesting. The fame of the Goldberg school extended over all Protestant Germany, and a large number of the more famous men of the following generation were taught by Trotzendorff. He died on 20th April 1556.

See Herrmann, *Merkwürdige Lebensgeschichte eines berühmtes Schulmans, V. F. Trotzendorffs,* 1727 ; Frosch, *V. F. Trotzendorff, Rektor zu Goldberg,* 1818 ; Pinzger, *V. F. Trotzendorff* (with the Goldberg portrait, and a complete list of his writings), 1825 ; Koehler, *V. F. Trotzendorff, ein biographischer Versuch,* 1848. These biographies appear to take *all* their facts from a funeral or memorial oration delivered by Balthasar Rhau in the university of Wittenberg on 15th August 1564, and published in au edition of Trotzendorff’s *Rosarium,* 1565.

TROUBADOURS. See Provençal Literature, vol. XX. p. 873, and France, vol. ix. p. 646.

TROUGHTON, Edward (1753- 1835), instrument maker, was born in the parish of Corney in Cumberland in October 1753. He joined his elder brother John in carrying on the business of mathematical instrument makers in Fleet Street, London, and continued it alone after his brother’s death, until he in 1826 took W. Simms as a partner. He died in London on 12th June 1835.

Troughton was very successful in improving the mechanical part of most nautical, geodetic, and astronomical instruments. He was completely colour-blind, which prevented him from attempting ex­periments in optics. The first modern transit circle (see Roemer) was constructed by him in 1806 for Groombridge ; but Troughton was dissatisfied with this form of instrument, which a few years afterwards was brought to great perfection by Reichenbach and Repsold (*qq.v*.), and designed the mural circle in its place. The first instrument of this kind was erected at Greenwich in 1812, and ten or twelve others were subsequently constructed for other obser­vatories ; but they were ultimately superseded by Troughton’s earlier design, the transit circle, by which the two coordinates of an object can be determined simultaneously. He also made transit instra- ments, equatorials, &c. ; but his failure to construct an equatorial mounting of large dimensions, and the consequent lawsuit with Sir James South, embittered the last years of his life.

TROUT. See Salmonidæ; also Angling, vol. ii. p. 4L TROUVILLE, a fashionable seaside town of France, chef-lieu of the department of Calvados, and a port of the English Channel, is situated at the mouth of the river Touques, on the right bank, 136 miles west-north-west of Paris and 34 north-east of Caen by rail. The climate is mild, and the neighbourhood well wooded ; there are villas in all styles of architecture, a casino, and vast stretches of sand where the visitors (15,000 in 1881) bathe and walk. With Havre, which lies on the other side of the estuary of the Seine, 8 or 10 miles off, there is continual steamer com­munication. In 1886 the population was 5750 (commune 6300). Deauville, on the left bank of the Touques, opposite Trouville, is remarkable for its casino, terrace, and fine mansions, but, except during the race-week in August, is comparatively deserted. In 1886 its population was 2100 (commune 2220). In 1866 a dock, 985 feet in length by 262 in breadth, with 24 feet of depth at high water, was constructed between Trouville and Deauville ; in 1882 292 vessels (54,391 tons) entered and 283 (53,510 tons) cleared.

TROVER, or trover and conversion, the name of a form of action in English law no longer in use, corresponding to the modern action of conversion. It was brought for damages for the detention of a chattel, and differed from detinue in that the latter was brought for the return of the chattel itself. The name trover is due to the action having been based on the fictitious averment in the plaintiffs de­claration that he had lost the goods and that the defendant had found them. The necessity for this fictitious aver­ment was taken away by the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852. An action of trover lay (as an action of con­version still lies) in every case where the defendant was in possession of a chattel of the plaintiff and refused to de­liver it up on request, such refusal being *prima facie* evidence of conversion. The damages recoverable are usually the value of the chattel converted. In an action for detention of a chattel (the representative of the old action of detinue), the plaintiff may have judgment and execution by writ of delivery for the chattel itself or for its value at his option. An action for conversion or detention must be brought within six years. The corresponding action in Scotch law is the action of spuilzie. It must be brought within three years in order to entitle the pursuer to violent profits, otherwise it prescribes in forty years.

TROWBRIDGE, an ancient town of Wilts, England, is situated on the river Mere or Biss, a feeder of the Avon, and on a branch of the Great Western Railway, 33 miles north-west of Salisbury and 97½ west of London. The parish church of St James is an ancient stone structure in the Gothic style, with a west square tower, surmounted by a spire 159 feet in height, and a baptistery (1885). The site of the ancient castle was at the mound called Courthill, but all traces of it have long disappeared, it having been demolished before the reign of Henry VIII. Among the charitable institutions are the Edward and Yerbury alms­houses (1698), the old men’s almshouses, and the cottage hospital (1886). There are a market house and a town hall. Public gardens 4 acres in extent were opened in 1884. A water company (incorporated in 1873) supplies the town with water from the chalk hills in the neigh­bourhood of Biss. The principal industry is the manu­facture of kerseymere and of broad and other woollen cloths, established as early as the reign of Henry VIII. The town is governed by a local board of health of twenty- one members. The population of the urban sanitary dis­trict (area 2080 acres) in 1871 was 11,508, and in 1881 it was 11,040.

The town was defended in behalf of Matilda against Stephen by Humphrey de Bohun. By Leland it is called Throughbridge or Thoroughbridge. Anciently it was a royal manor forming part of the duchy of Lancaster, having been granted by the crown to John of Gaunt. Afterwards it reverted to the crown and was given by Henry VIII. in the 28th year of his reign to Sir Edward Seymour. It again lapsed to the crown under Elizabeth, and in the 24th year of her reign was assigned to Edward, earl of Hertford. By mar­riage it passed to the Rutland family, who, however, eventually sold it. It formerly gave the title of baron to the Seymour family. The poet Crabbe was rector of the parish from 1814 to 1832.