Vienna Imperial Library). Strode is also associated with John Gower in Chaucer’s dedication of *Troylus and Cryseyde,* and Strode himself, according to the 15th-century *Vetus cata- logus* of fellows of Merton, was a “ poeta nobilis.” Leland and Bale confirm this testimony, and Professor I. Gollancz has suggested the identification of the *Phantasma Radulphi* attri­buted to Strode in the *Veins catalogus* with the beautiful 14th- century elegiac poem *The Pearl.* If this hold good, Strode wrote also *Cleanness, Patience,* and *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight.* From 1375 to 13S5 this Strode or another of the same name was common sergeant of the city of London; he died in 1387.

See Prantl, *Geschichte der Logik;* for an attempt to distinguish between Strode the schoolman and Strode the poet, see J. T. T. Brown, in *The Scottish Antiquary* (1897), vol. xii.

**STRODE, WILLIAM** (1598-1645), English parliamentarian, second son of Sir William Strode, of Newnham, Devonshire (a member of an ancient family long established in that county, which became extinct in 1897), and of Mary, daughter of Thomas Southeote of Bovey Tracey in Devonshire, was born in 1598. He was admitted as a student or the Inner Temple in 1614, matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1617, and took the degree of B.A. in 1619. He was returned to parliament in 1624 for Beeralston, and represented the borough in all succeeding parliaments till his death. He from the first threw himself into opposition to Charles I. and took a leading part in the disorderly scene of the 2nd of March 1629, when the speaker, Sir John Finch, refusing to put the resolution of Sir J. Eliot against arbitrary taxation and innovations in religion, was held down in the chair (see Holles, Denzil). Prosecuted before the star chamber, he refused “ to answer anything done in the House of Parliament but in that House.” On the 7th of May a fresh warrant was issued, and a month later, to prevent his release on hail, he was sent by Charles with two of his fellow members to the Tower. Refusing to give a bond for his good behaviour, he was sentenced to imprisonment during the king’s pleasure, and was kept in confinement in various prisons for eleven years. In January 1640, in accordance with the king’s new policy of moderation, he was liberated; and on the 13th of April took his seat in the Short Parliament, with a mind embittered by the sense of his wrongs. In the Long Parliament, which met on the 3rd of November 1640, he was the first to propose the control by parliament over ministerial appointments, the militia, and its own duration; supported the Grand Remonstrance of the 7th of November 1641; and displayed a violent zeal in pursuing the prosecution of Strafford, actually proposing that all who appeared as the prisoner’s counsel should be " charged as conspirators in the same treason.” As a result he was included among the five members impeached by Charles of high treason on the 3rd of January 1642. (See Pym, John; Eliot, Sir John; Hampden, John; Hesibrige, Sir Arthur; and Charles I.). He opposed all suggestions of compromise with Charles, urged on the preparations for war, and on the 23rd of October was present at the battle of Edgehill. In the prosecution of Laud he showed the same relentless zeal as he had in that of Strafford, and it was he who, on the 28th of November 1644, carried up the message from the Commons to the Lords, desiring them to hasten on the ordinance for the archbishop’s execution. Strode did not long survive his victim. He is mentioned as having been elected a member of the assembly of divines on the 31st of January 1645. He died on the 9th of September of the same year, and by order of parliament was accorded a public funeral in Westminster Abbey. The body was exhumed after the Restoration. Strode was a man of strong character, but of narrow, though clear and decided judgment, both his good and his bad qualities being exaggerated by the wrongs he had suffered. Clarendon speaks of him as a man “ of low account and esteem,” who only gained his reputation by his accidental association with those greater than himself; but to his own party his “ insuperable constancie ” gave him a title to rank with those who had, at a time when the liberties of England hung in the balance, deserved best of their country.

The identity of the W. Strode imprisoned in 1628 and of the W. Strode impeached in 1642 has been questioned, but is now estab­lished (J. Forster, *Arrest of the Five Members,* p 198, note; *Life of Sir J. Eliot,* ed. 1872, ii. 237, note; J. L. Sanford, *Studies,* p. 397 ; Gardiner, *Hist, of England,* ix. 223). On the other hand he is to be distinguished from Colonel Wm. Strode of Barrington, also parliamentarian and M.P., who died in 1666; and from William Strode (1602 or 1600- 1645), the orator, poet and dramatist, whose poetical works were edited, with a memoir, by Bertram Dobell in 1907.

**STROMNESS,** a police burgh and seaport, in the island of Pomona, county of Orkney, Scotland. Pop. (1901), 2450. It is situated on the side of a well-sheltered bay, 14 m. by steamer west of Kirkwall. Many of the houses are within tidal limits and furnished with quays and jetties. The harbour admits vessels of all sizes and is provided with a pier and slips. The deep-sea fishery attracts hundreds of boats from the north of Scotland, and most of the catch is cured for the English, German and Dutch markets. Stromness is in daily communication with Scrabster pier (Thurso), and at frequent intervals with Kirkwall by coach and also by steamer. It is a port of call for ships trading with the north of Europe as well as for vessels outward bound to the Arctic regions, Hudson Bay and Canada. The magnificent scenery of the west coast of Pomona is commonly visited from Stromness. ' The tour includes Black Craig (400 ft.), on which the schooner “ Star of Dundee ” was wrecked in 1834; the grand stacks of North Gaulton Castle and Yesnaby Castle; the Hole of Row, a natural arch carved out by the ocean; Birsay, where are the ruins of the palace built by Robert Stewart, earl of Orkney (d. 1592), natural son of James V., the traces of a church which is believed to have been built by Jarl Thorfìnn on his return from Rome, in which the remains of St Magnus reposed until their burial in Kirkwall Cathedral, and, on the Broch of Birsay (95 ft. high), the ruins of St Peter’s church.

**STRONG YLION,** a Greek sculptor, the author of a bronze figure of a horse set up on the Acropolis of Athens late in the 5th century b.c., which represented the wooden horse of Troy with the Greek heroes inside it and looking forth. The inscribed basis of this figure has been found. Other works of the sculptor were a figure of Artemis at Megara, a group of the Muses, and an Amazon which was greatly admired by the emperor Nero.

**STRONTIANITE,** a mineral consisting of strontium carbonate, SrCO3. It takes its name from Strontian in Argyllshire, where it appears to have been known as far back as 1764, but it was not recognized as a distinct mineral until later, when the examination of it led to the discovery of the element strontium. It crystallizes in the orthorhombic system and is isomorphous with aragonite and witherite. Distinctly developed crystals are, however, of rare occurrence; they are usually acicular with acute pyramid-planes and are repeatedly twinned on the prism. Radiating, fibrous or granular aggregates are more common. The colour is white, pale green or yellowish brown. The hard­ness is 31/2 and the specific gravity 3∙7. Strontium is sometimes partly replaced by an equivalent amount of calcium. The mineral occurs in metalliferous veins in the lead mines of Stron­tian in Argyllshire, Pateley Bridge in Yorkshire, Braunsdorf near Freiberg in Saxony; abundantly in veins in calcareous marl near Münster and Hamm in Westphalia; and in limestone at Schoharie in New York. It is used for producing red fire in pyrotechny and for refining sugar; (L. J. S.)

**STRONTIUM** [Symbol Sr, atomic weight 87∙62 (O=16)], a metallic chemical element belonging to the alkaline earth group. It is found in small quantities very widely distributed in various rocks and soils, and in mineral waters; its chief sources are the minerals strontianite, celestine and barytocelestine. The metal was detected in the mineral strontianite, found at Stron­tian in Argyllshire, by Cruikshank in 1787, and by Crawford in 1790; and the discovery was confirmed by Hope in 1792 and by Klaproth in 1793. The metal was isolated in 1807 by Sir II. Davy by electrolysing the moist hydroxide or chloride, and has been obtained by A. Guntz and Roederer *(Comptes rendus,* 1906, 142, p. 400) by heating the hydride in a vacuum to 1000°. By electrolysing an aqueous solution of the chloride with a mercury cathode, a liquid and a solid amalgam, SrHg11, are obtained;