in a separate form in the year 1791. In this English Re­view, some Scotish authors do not find much favour. The historical works of Dr Ferguson and Dr Watson receive a liberal portion of praise ; but the Lectures of Dr Blair and the Dissertations of Dr Beattie are treated as works of very inferior merit and importance. It is observable that Smellie's translation of Buffon is not honoured with much commendation. Stuart had dedicated one of his works to the chief justice ; but the subsequent passage, which occurs in an article apparently written by him, affords a sufficient indication of his altered sentiments : “ Lord Mansfield, dur­ing the course of his long life, has been uniformly the zealous champion of prerogative ; and has exerted and prostituted his abilities to undermine the trial by jury, and the liberty of the press, those sacred and formidable bulwarks which support the glorious fabric of the English government.”

How long he continued to conduct the English Review, we are not informed. In 1785 he became the editor of “ The Political Herald and Review ; or a Survey of do­mestic and foreign Politics, and a critical Account of poli­tical and historical Publications.” This work, it is believed, only reached a second volume. One of his coadjutors, in this as well as the English Review, was Dr Thomson, who, like himself, was too great a lover of Burton ale. Their favourite haunt was the Peacock in Gray’s Inn Lane.@@1 It is too well known that Stuart’s mode of life had been such as to impair his health and strength. With a constitution undermined by disease, and a mind soured by disappoint­ment, he embarked for Leith, and sought a place of rest un­der the roof of his father, who having become emeritus pro­fessor in 1775, was then residing at Musselburgh. The son was labouring under a dropsy, from which the usual opera­tion afforded him a temporary relief; but all medical aid was ineffectual, and he descended to bis grave at the pre­mature age of forty-four. He died on the 13th of August 1786, and his father survived till the 18th of June 1793.

Gilbert Stuart is thus described by a writer who seems to have had some personal knowledge of him : He “ was about the middle size, and justly proportioned. His coun­tenance was modest and expressive, sometimes announcing sentiments of glowing friendship, of which he is said to have been truly susceptible ; at others, displaying strong indig­nation against folly and vice, which he had also shewn in his writings. With all his ardour for study, he yielded to the love of intemperance, to which, notwithstanding a strong constitution, be fell an early sacrifice.”@@2 (X.)

STUD, in the manège, a collection of breeding horses and mares.

STUDY (Ital. *Studio),* a piece of instrumental music composed for the purpose of familiarizing the player with some of the difficulties of his instrument. Thus we have studies for the violin by Fiorillo, Kreuzer, Rode, Spohr, Paganini ; and for the pianoforte by Clementi, Cramer, Kalkbretmer, and others.

STUDDING-SAILS, certain light sails, extended, in moderate and steady breezes, beyond the skirts of the principal sails, where they appear as wings upon the yard­arms.

STUFF, in commerce, a genera] name for all kinds of fabrics of gold, silver, silk, wool, hair, cotton, or thread, manufactured on the loom ; of which number are velvets, brocades, mohairs, satins, taffetas, cloths, serges, &c.

STUHLWEISSENBURG, a city of the kingdom of Hungary, in the province of the Farther Danube, the capital of a circle of the same name. It stands in a marshy situa­tion on the river Sarvitz, is the seat of a Catholic bishop, and of several inferior courts of judicature. Besides a ca­thedral, it has several Catholic churches, and one for the United Greeks, and likewise two monasteries. It contains 1330 houses, with 12,380 inhabitants, who are chiefly de­pendent on agriculture, especially on vineyards, but are also employed in manufacturing flannel and other woollen goods. Long. 18. 10. 25. E. Lat. 47. 11. 34. N.

STUKELEY, William, an eminent antiquary, descend­ed from an ancient family in Lincolnshire, was born at Holbech in that county, on the 7th of November 1687. From the free school of his native town he was removed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he was admit­ted on the 7th of November 1703. Having chosen the medical profession, he took the degree of Μ. B. in 1709, and that of Μ. D. in 1719. He first settled as *a* practitioner at Boston; but in 1717 be removed to London, and was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians in 1720. By the recommendation of Dr Mead, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He contributed to the re-establish­ment of the Society of Antiquaries ; of which he officiated as secretary for many years. In 1726 he left the metropo­lis, and settled at Grantham in Lincolnshire, where he soon obtained extensive practice. In 1728 he married Frances, the daughter of Robert Williamson, Esq. of Allington, a lady of good family and fortune. Being much afflicted with the gout, he found the exercise of his profession very labo­rious, and therefore meditated a retreat into the church. On the 20th of July 1720, being then in the thirty-third year of his age, he received ordination from Archbishop Wake ; and in the ensuing October was presented by the lord-chancellor King to the living of All-Saints in Stam­ford. He became a widower in 1737, and, in the course of the following year, married the only daughter of Dr Gale, the learned dean of York. In 1739 the living of Somerby near Grantham was bestowed upon him by the duke of Ancaster. In 1747 the duke of Montagu presented him to the rectory of St George, Queen Square, and he then vacated his other benefices. He survived till the 3d of March 1765. On the 27th of the preceding month, he had been struck with palsy, after attending a full vestry on a contested election for a lecturer. The apartment was much heated ; and on returning through his garden, accom­panied by Serjeant Eyre, “ they both caught their deaths, for the serjeant never was abroad again, and the doctor’s illness came on that night.” By his first wife Dr Stukeley bad three daughters, one of whom died young, and the other two survived him. The one was married to Mr Richard Fleming, an eminent solicitor, and the other to the Rev. Thomas Fairchild, rector of Pitsey in Essex. They both died in 1782. Of his second marriage there was no issue.

Dr Stukeley was a man of varied learning, but was chief­ly distinguished by his knowledge of antiquities. His writ­ings are numerous, and partly relate to medical, as well as theological subjects ; but we shall confine ourselves to an enumeration of the most important or curious of his anti­quarian publications. An Account of a Roman Temple near Graham's Dike. 1720, 4to. Of the Roman Amphi­theater at Dorchester. Lond. 1723, 4to. *Itinerarium Cu­riosum ; or,* an Account of the Antiquitys and remarkable Curiosities in Great Britain. Lond. 1724, fol, Lond. 1776, 2 vols. fol. Stonehenge ; a Temple restor’d to the British Druids. Lond. 1740, fol. Abury: a Temple of the Bri­tish Druids: with some others described. Lond. 1743, fol. *Palæographia Britannica ;* or, Discourses on Antiquities in Britain. Lond. 1743-52, 4to. An Account of Richard of

supposed negociation he apparently refers to the year 1783, or some period subsequent to the appearance of the English Review. The degree had very honourably been conferred upon Stuart many years before; and Julin Whitaker, on whom it was never conferred, was a B. D. of Oxford.

@@@‘ Annual Obituary, vol. ii. p. 101.

@@@, General Biographical Dictionary. vol. xxviii p. 474.