

lake near the town is remarkable for bleaching: twenty-four miles east-north-east of Glasgow, and eighteen west of Edinburgh. Lat. 55. 59. N. lon. 3. 38. W.

LIN'LITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the Frith of Forth, on the east and south-east by Edinburghshire, on the south-west by Lanerkshire, and on the north-west by Stirlingshire; about seventeen miles long, and eight in its mean breadth. In general it is pleasant, abounding with corn and pastures, and produces coals, lime-stone, iron, and salt, with plenty of fish from the rivers and frith. In this county Severus's wall began, which extended across this part of Scotland. Its principal towns are Linlithgow, Bathgate, and Borrowstonness, its principal seaport; and Queensferry, the ancient common passage, at all times of tide, from Lothian to Fife. In 1811, the number of inhabitants was 19,451.

LINNÆA, *f.* [so named by Gronovius, in honour of the celebrated *Linnaeus*.] In botany, a genus of the class didynamia, order angiospermia, natural order of aggregata, (caprifoliæ, *Juss.*) The generic characters are—Calyx: perianthium double; perianthium of the fruit inferior, four-leaved: the two opposite leaflets very small, acute; the remaining two elliptic, concave, upright, hispid, embracing the germ, converging, permanent. Perianthium of the flower superior, one-leaved, five-parted, upright, narrow, sharp, equal. Corolla: one-petalled, bell-shaped, half-five-cleft, obtuse, subequal, twice as large as the calyx of the flower. Stamina: filaments four, awl-shaped, inserted into the bottom of the corolla; of which two are very small; the two nearest longer, but shorter than the corolla; antheræ compressed, versatile. Pistillum: germ roundish, inferior; style filiform, straight, length of the corolla, declinate; stigma globose. Pericarpium: berry juiceless, ovate, three-celled, covered by the hispid glutinous perianthium of the fruit, deciduous. Seeds: two, roundish.—*Essential Character.* Calyx double, of the fruit two-leaved, of the flower five-parted, superior; corolla bell-shaped; berry dry, three-celled.

Linnaea borealis, or two-flowered *linnaea*, a single species. Root perennial, fibrous. Stems filiform, from three to six feet long, loose, creeping, round, perennial, ferruginous, with a few white hairs scattered over them. Leaves opposite, roundish-ovate, spreading, attenuated into the petioles, with two or three serratures on each side, having a few upright hairs on the upper surface, and only on the midrib in the lower. Branches simple, upright, with six or eight leaves on them. Perianthium of the fruit ovate, a little less than the germ, ciliate, the cilia pellucid, bent outwards; it has short hairs scattered all over it, terminated by a yellow globular gland; germ ovate, with glandular hairs. Perianthium of the flower five-parted, upright, ciliate with pale hairs, and having glandular hairs scattered about it; the calycine segments lanceolate-awl-shaped; corolla turbinate, three times as long as the calyx, smooth and white on the outside, having a few hairs scattered over it within, with blood-red veins within the cavity, which are yellow on the lower side: stigma hispid. The smell of the flowers approaches to that of *Ulmaria*, or meadow-sweet; and is so strong during the night as to discover this little plant at a considerable distance. In Sweden, where the plant is common, an infusion of the leaves in milk is employed in the rheumatism. In Norway, they cure the itch with a decoction of it. And in Ostro Bothnia they apply it in a cataplasm or by fomentation to disorders of the feet in sheep.

Native of dry stony mossy ancient fir-woods, in Sweden, Siberia, Russia, Switzerland, Scotland, and North America; flowering in May and June. *Linnaeus* describes it in his *Lapland Tour*, as clothing masses of stones, being interwoven with ivy, in a picturesque manner; and he seems to have chosen it himself to commemorate his own name, when he gathered it at Lyksee, May 29, 1732. Former botanists had called this elegant and singular little

plant *Campanula serpyllifolia*; but *Linnaeus*, prosecuting the study of vegetables on the only certain principles, the structure of their parts of fructification, soon found this to constitute a new genus. He reserved the idea in his own breast, till his discoveries and publications had entitled him to botanical commemoration, and his friend Gronovius, in due time, undertook to make this genus known to the world. It was published by *Linnaeus* himself in the *Genera Plantarum*, in 1737, and the same year in the *Flora Lapponica*, with a plate, being moreover mentioned in the *Critica Botanica*, p. 80, as "an humble, despised, and neglected, Lapland plant, flowering at an early age," like the person whose name it bears. It was first discovered in Britain, June 2d, 1795, by the late professor James Beattie of Aberdeen, in an old fir-wood at Mearns in that county. The plant having thus become interesting to the lovers of science, we have given a representation of it on the annexed Plate.

LINNÆUS (Charles), the most eminent naturalist of his age, and the founder of modern botany, was born in 1707 at Råshult, in the province of Smaland, in Sweden, where his father resided as assistant minister of the parish of Stenbrohult, to which the hamlet of Råshult belongs, and became in process of time its pastor or rector; having married Christina Broderfson, the daughter of his predecessor. The subject of our memoir was their first-born child. The family of *Linnaeus* had been peasants, but some of them, early in the 17th century, had followed literary pursuits. In the beginning of that century regular and hereditary surnames were first adopted in Sweden, on which occasion literary men often chose one of Latin or Greek derivation and structure, retaining the termination proper to the learned languages. A remarkable lindentree, *Tilia europæa*, growing near the place of their residence, is reported to have given origin to the names of *Lindelius* and *Tiliander*, in some branches of this family; but the above-mentioned Nicholas, when he went into orders, is said to have first taken that of *Linnaeus*, by which his son became so extensively known. Of the taste which laid the foundation of his happiness as well as his celebrity, this worthy father was the primary cause. Residing in a delightful spot, on the banks of a fine lake, surrounded by hills and valleys, woods and cultivated ground, his garden and his fields yielded him both amusement and profit; and his infant son imbibed, under his auspices, that pure and ardent love of nature for its own sake, with that habitual exercise of the mind in observation and activity, which ever after marked his character; and which were enhanced by a rectitude of principle, an elevation of devotional taste, a warmth of feeling, and an amiableness of manners, rarely united in those who so transcendently excel in any branch of philosophy or science, because the cultivation of the heart does by no means so constantly as it ought keep pace with that of the understanding. The maternal uncle of Nicholas *Linnaeus*, Sueno Tiliander, who had educated him with his own children, was also fond of plants and of gardening, so that these tastes were in some measure hereditary. The young Charles, as he tells us himself, was no sooner out of his cradle, than he almost lived in his father's garden. He was scarcely four years old when he heard his father decant, to a rural party, on the distinctions and qualities of some particular plants, culled from the flowery turf on which they were seated; and this first botanical lecture was ever after remembered as an epocha in his scientific life. He never ceased to enquire of his father concerning the names and properties of all the productions of the garden and the fields, that he could possibly procure; nor did the economy of insects, even at this early period, escape his attention. His youthful inaptitude for retaining the names of natural objects sometimes tired and displeased his instructor, whose wholesome authority in time corrected this defect, and perhaps early prevented his falling into the error of those desultory speculators of nature, who have agreed to despise that methodical and didactic precision

of ideas, which, for want of early discipline, they could never attain. The memory of Linnæus, indeed, like his powers of perception, was naturally good, and his sight was always remarkably acute. The vivacity and brilliant expression of his eyes are said to have lasted through life, and indeed are displayed in most of his portraits.

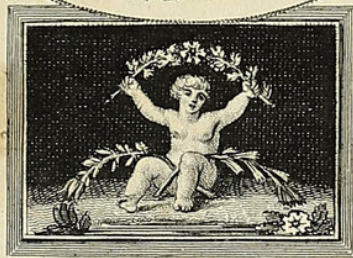
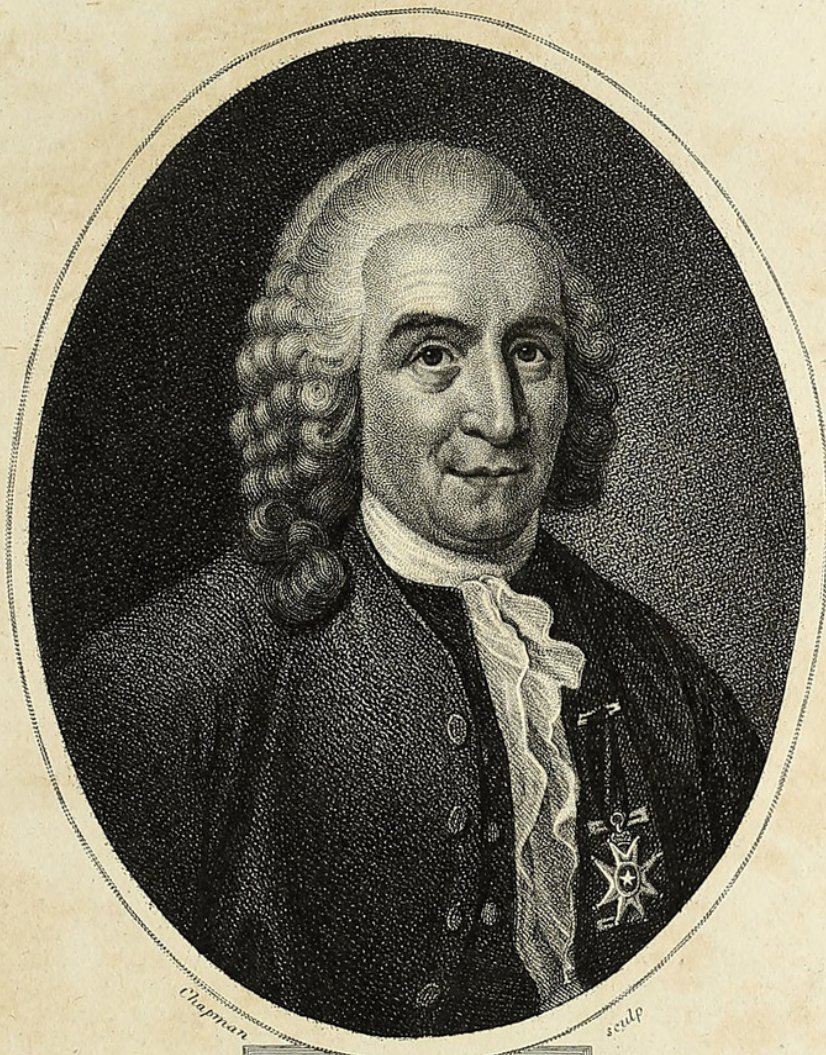
These flowery studies however were obliged to give way, in some measure, to less agreeable occupations; and unhappily the private tutor proved a man of less winning manners than the beloved parent. Thus at seven years of age grammar had but an unequal contest with botany in the mind of the young student. Nor was he much more fortunate when removed in 1717 to the grammar-school of Wexio, the master of which, as his disgusted pupil relates, "preferred stripes and punishments to admonitions and encouragements." Such a system was near extinguishing all the talents it was intended to cultivate; and, when the youth was committed, two years afterwards, to the care of a more judicious and amiable private tutor than before, the horrors of the rod seem still to have predominated over his taste for learning. In 1722 he proved competent, nevertheless, to be admitted to a higher form in the school, and his drier studies were now allowed to be intermixed and sweetened with the recreations of botany. In 1724, being seventeen years of age, he was removed to the superior seminary, or Gymnasium, and his destination was fixed for the church. But the original inclinations of his mind, and its early prejudices, here grew but the more apparent. He had no taste for Greek or Hebrew, ethics, metaphysics, or theology; but he devoted himself with success to mathematics, natural philosophy, and a scientific pursuit of his darling botany. His literary reputation made so little progress, that, when his father paid a visit to Wexio, in 1726, his tutors, like the sapient instructors of Newton at Cambridge, gave him up as a hopeless dunce. They advised that he should be put apprentice to a shoe-maker, tailor, or some other handicraft trade, rather than be forced to pursue an object for which he was evidently unfit. Fortunately, the disappointed parent met with a better counsellor in Dr. Rothmann, the lecturer on natural philosophy, who encouraged him to hope much from the inclination of his son to natural knowledge and practical observation, and recommended that he should be directed to the study of medicine. This good advice was supported with the gratuitous offer of taking the young man into his own house, for the year during which he was still to remain at the Gymnasium, which was gladly accepted. The worthy preceptor gave his pupil a private course of instruction in physiology on the Boerhaavian principles, and was rewarded by the success of his endeavours. In 1727 Linnæus was matriculated at the university of Lund, having, on the 19th of August, undergone with credit the examination of the dean, and even of the professor of eloquence, Papke. He devoted himself to the study of medicine, lodging at the house of a physician, Dr. Stobæus, whose library and museum of natural history afforded the greatest delight and assistance to his ardent mind, and the study of which often robbed him of several hours of his natural repose. In the same house was a German student named Koulas, eager like himself for instruction; and their friendship was mutually beneficial. Dr. Stobæus being infirm in health and spirits, Linnæus was allowed to relieve him occasionally from the labours of his profession; and soon became a great favourite. In the ensuing summer Linnæus passed the vacation under his paternal roof. Here he met with his former patron Rothmann, by whose advice he was induced to quit Lund for Upsal, as a superior school of medicine and botany. But the slender support which his father could afford him, a capital of about 3l. sterling, being totally inadequate, he was, in this new situation, reduced to the greatest necessity. Private pupils were not to be procured by a poor unknown student. He was obliged to trust to chance for a meal; and, when he relates that he had no way of mending his shoes but by

folded paper, seems to have felt the want even of the cobbler's education which had been recommended to him. He had offended his old friend Stobæus by quitting Lund; and, though he had brought with him a splendid Latin testimonial, from the rector of that university, in which he was called *Politissimus ornatissimusque dominus*, and was declared "to have conducted himself with no less diligence than correctness, so as to gain the affection of all who knew him," he seems to have obtained nothing more than a royal scholarship, which was conferred upon him on the 16th of December, 1728; but of the value of which we are not informed. It appears however by the above account to have been totally insufficient for his maintenance. He nevertheless did not relax in his studies; but attended the lectures of the younger Rudbeck, then professor at Upsal, as well as the medical ones of professor Roberg; and made critical manuscript remarks upon all that he saw and heard.

In the autumn of 1729 his botanical taste and application raised up for him a new and very estimable patron, in the learned Dr. Olaus Celsius, professor of divinity, who met with him by chance in that academical garden, the fame of which he was destined hereafter to immortalize. This gentleman had then been intent, for above thirty years, upon the illustration of the plants mentioned in the Holy Scriptures, on which he published a very celebrated work in 1745, having travelled to the East on purpose to render it more perfect. He soon discovered the merit of Linnæus, took him under his protection, and allowed him the full use of his own rich library. The friendship of such a man soon procured him further advantages. The son of professor Rudbeck, and other young men, became his private pupils, by which his finances were improved. Nothing however seems to have been recollected with so much satisfaction to himself, in relating the events of this part of his life, as his intimate scientific friendship with Peter Artedius, who afterwards called himself Artedi, and became so famous in the knowledge of fishes and of umbelliferous plants. They passed some time together subsequently in Holland, when Linnæus witnessed the melancholy fate of his friend, who was accidentally drowned at Amsterdam; of which he has prefixed so pathetic an account to the *Ichthyologia* of Artedi, published by his means. See ARTEDI, vol. ii. p. 221.

Linnæus, during his studies under the roof of Celsius, met with a review of Vaillant's treatise on the Sexes of Plants, which first led him to consider the importance, and great varieties of form, of the stamens and pistils, and thence to form a new scheme of arrangement founded on those essential organs. He drew up an essay on this principle, and showed it to Celsius, who communicated it to Rudbeck; and the performance was honoured with the high approbation of both. This led the way to his being appointed to lecture in the botanic garden, as an assistant or deputy to the latter, whose advanced age rendered some relaxation necessary. The lectures of Linnæus began in the spring of 1730. He had previously solicited from the professor the humble appointment of *gardener* to the university, which was refused, only on the ground of his being fit for a better situation. Now, finding himself authorized to take the direction of the garden, he reformed and greatly enriched it. He was taken into the house of Rudbeck, as tutor to his younger children, and by this means had the use of a very fine collection of books and drawings. His mornings being devoted to the duties of his station, his evenings were spent in preparing his botanical works.

Here it may not be improper to remark, that the doctrine that plants had distinct sexes was by no means a new one; but it remained for Linnæus clearly to elucidate this obscure and intricate subject, to demonstrate its universality, and to make it subservient to system. Theophrastus and Aristotle observe that plants are commonly divided into male and female, one of which is fertile, the other barren. "If the dust of the branch of a male palm



LINNAEUS.

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be shaken over the female tree, (says Aristotle,) the fruit of the latter will ripen quickly." Dioscorides names several plants male and female, but without a knowledge of their relative sexes, for he calls that the male mercury which bears the seed, and that the female which is barren. Pliny observes that naturalists allow the distinction of sex, not only in trees, but in herbs and all plants. Cæsalpinus reformed the errors of former writers, in supposing the barren plant to be the male, and that which bears the seed to be the female; but his notion goes no further than to those where the organs are placed on separate roots produced from the same seed. Zaluzianski, a native of Poland, first discriminated the true sexes of plants, and pointed out the essential difference between the male, the female, and the hermaphrodite. Dr. Grew, in 1682, suggested the idea that the antheræ were necessary to the impregnation of a plant, and plainly delivers it as his opinion, that these burst open and shed the pollen or dust contained in them, which falling on the seed-vesel renders them prolific. These principles were afterwards adopted by Ray, Camerarius who speaks of the number of the stamina in flowers, Malpighi who examined the antheræ and pollen by the microscope, Geoffroy, Jussieu, Vaillant, Morland, and others.

A new object soon engaged the attention of our young naturalist. The conversations of Rudbeck, concerning the natural history of Lapland, and the curiosities he had seen there, excited an irresistible desire in Linnæus to visit the same country. Accordingly, towards the end of the year 1731 he retired to his native place, and soon received, from the Academy of Sciences at Upsal, an appointment to travel through Lapland, under the royal authority, and at the expense of the academy. After a visit to Lund in the spring of 1732, Linnæus set out from Upsal, May 12th, on his Lapland expedition. He travelled on horseback, but slenderly provided with baggage; and, after visiting the Lapland alps on foot, and descending to the coast of Norway, of which he has given a most picturesque and striking description, returned by Tornea, and the east side of the Bothnian gulf, to Abo, and so to Upsal, which he reached on the 10th of October, having performed a journey of near four thousand English miles; for which the academy allowed him his expenses, amounting to ten pounds sterling! The particulars of this interesting expedition, which produced his *Flora Lapponica*, have lately been given to the public, in an English translation of the original journey written on the spot, illustrated with wooden cuts from his own sketches, making two octavo volumes. This document, a faithful transcript of his own mind, and written solely for his own use, gives a most amiable and respectable idea of the character and acquirements of this celebrated man, at this period of his life.

Having learned the art of assaying metals during ten days' residence at the mines of Biörknas, near Calix, in the course of his tour, he next year gave a private course of lectures on that subject, which had never been taught at Upsal before. The jealousy of Dr. Rosen, however, pursued him; and this rival descended so low as to procure, partly by intreaties, partly by threats, the loan of his manuscript lectures on botany, which Linnæus detected him in surreptitiously copying. Rosen had taken by the hand a young man named Wallerius, who afterwards became a distinguished mineralogist, and for whom he now procured, in opposition to Linnæus, the new place of *adjunct*, or assistant, in the medical faculty at Lund. But the basest action of Rosen, and which proved envy to be the sole source of his conduct, was, that, having married the niece of the archbishop, he obtained, through his lordship's means, an order from the chancellor to prevent all private medical lectures in the university. This, for which there could be no motives but conscious inferiority and malice, deprived Linnæus of his only means of subsistence, and the students of any information which might endanger their reverence for his rival. He is said to have been so exasperated, as to have drawn his sword

upon Rosen, an affront with which the latter chose to put up, as doubtless became the prosperous nephew of an archbishop; but Linnæus cannot be excused from having, for some time afterwards, indulged feelings of passionate resentment, and even of meditated revenge. These, however, his better principles and dispositions, after a while, entirely subdued; and Rosen, towards the close of his life, was glad of the medical aid of the man he had in vain endeavoured to crush.

Disappointed in his views of medical advancement, Linnæus turned his thoughts more immediately to the subject of mineralogy. In the end of the year 1733, he had visited some of the principal mines of Sweden, and had been introduced to baron Reuterholm, governor of the province of Dalarne, or Dalecarlia, resident at Fahlun. This place Linnæus has perpetuated in the memory of botanists, by his *Lichen Fahlunensis*, a production more resembling some ramification of the neighbouring copper ores than any thing of vegetable origin. At the persuasion, as well as at the expense, of the governor, he travelled through the eastern part of Dalecarlia, accompanied by seven of his ablest pupils; and the unpublished journal of his tour exists in his library. At Fahlun he gave a course of lectures on the art of assaying, which was numerously attended; and here he first became acquainted with Browallius, then chaplain to the governor, afterwards bishop of Abo. This judicious friend advised Linnæus to take his doctor's degree, in order to pursue the practice of physic, in which he had already at Fahlun met with much success; and he further recommended him to aim at some advantageous matrimonial connection. Dr. John Moræus, a physician of the place, though at first not prepossessed in favour of our young adventurer, whose medical success had encroached on his own, allowed him to pay his addresses to his eldest daughter; but their union was for the present deferred.

In pursuit of the plan pointed out by Browallius, Linnæus, having scraped together about 15l. sterling, now entered on his travels, with a view of obtaining his degree at the cheapest university he could find, and of seeing as much of the learned world as his chances and means might enable him to do. In the beginning of the year 1735 he set out, after visiting his father, lately become a widower, in company with another medical student, named Sohlberg. At Hamburg his skill and honesty unfortunately stood in his way. Spreckelsen, a secretary of the council and a considerable naturalist, had in his possession a monstrous production, which till that time had been considered the most valuable curiosity in Europe, and was received as a pledge for the loan of ten thousand marks, a sum equal to seven hundred and fifty pounds. It represented a hydra, or water-serpent, with seven heads; and had been figured as such by Seba in his *Theaurus Naturalium*. This celebrated monster, upon an accurate examination, and by his acquaintance with the comparative structure of the jaw-bones of animals, Linnæus found to be an imposture; and proved that these seven heads were merely made up of the jaw-bones of weasels artfully covered with the skins of serpents. A discovery so injurious to its possessor and the credit of the university, raised a clamour against the young naturalist, the fury of which he thought it prudent to avoid, through the advice of his friend Dr. Jænisch, by silently leaving the city.

Prosecuting the object of his journey, he reached the university of Harderwyk at the end of May, and on the twenty-fourth of the following June was admitted doctor in medicine. His inaugural thesis was a dissertation on the causes of intermittent fevers, which in 1735 was published in the *Amœnitates Academicæ*. From Harderwyk he proceeded to Leyden, and formed an intimacy with Van Royen, Van Sweiten, Leiburkuhn, Lawson, and Gronovius. Among the causes which contributed to enlarge the views and ripen the judgment of Linnæus, may be reckoned the facility with which he made himself known and regarded by the most learned men of his time. Where-

ever he came, he found a friend; and that friend generally of the first reputation in the sciences he studied.

In this year he laid the foundation-stone of that splendid temple of nature, in which he afterwards saw the most enlightened men on the globe officiating as her priests, by publishing the first edition of his *Système Nature*, consisting of eight large sheets, in the form of tables; which edition is now a great bibliothecal curiosity. He also procured access to the illustrious Boerhaave, who encouraged him to remain in Holland; but this advice could scarcely have been followed, had he not met with a patron in Burmann, of Amsterdam, who was then preparing his *Thefaurus Zeylanicus*, and who received Linnæus into his house as his guest for some months, during which period he printed his *Fundamenta Botanica*, a small octavo of 36 pages, in the form of aphorisms, which contains the very essence of botanical philosophy, and has never been superseded nor refuted. The subsequent performances of the author himself, and of his followers, have been excellent, in proportion as they have kept to the maxims of this little book.

After Linnæus had been a few months under professor Burmann's roof, he was introduced by Boerhaave to Mr. George Clifford, an opulent banker, whose garden at Hartecamp was one of the richest in the world, and who thought himself happy in the opportunity of procuring such a man to study and superintend his collection, as well as to make known to the world any novelties it might contain. Linnæus was therefore removed to Hartecamp, where, as he says, "he lived like a prince." With an ample library, as well as garden, at his command, in both which he had unlimited powers to supply any defects that he might discover, he had now the means of cultivating his beloved science without restriction or impediment, and appears to have been truly sensible of the happiness of his lot. In 1736, after having written his *Musa Cliffortiana*, he was sent by Mr. Clifford to England, and was introduced to the lovers and teachers of natural science, at Oxford and London more especially. He was strongly recommended by Boerhaave, in a letter which still exists, to sir Hans Sloane; but this indefatigable collector neither understood nor cared for those improvements in botanic science which he might have learned from his visitor. Linnæus found more intelligent and communicative friends in Dr. Shaw, the oriental traveller, professor Martyn the elder, the well-known Philip Miller, and the celebrated Peter Collinson. These men of true science admired his genius and valued his friendship; they promoted his wishes by every means in their power, enriching him with books; and supplying him plentifully with plants, both for his own herbarium, and the garden of his patron at Hartecamp. He was much struck with what he saw of London; and has celebrated it in an expression which has often been repeated, calling this famous city the *punctum saliens in vitello orbis*. Of his observations on the natural history of this country, nothing is preserved but a tradition, that the golden bloom of the furze on the commons near London, especially Putney-heath, delighted him so much, that he fell on his knees in a rapture at the sight. He was always an admirer of this plant, and laboured in vain to preserve it through a Swedish winter in his greenhouse; as we in England are obliged to shelter the Cape shrub in a stove, though it covers walls in the open air at Paris.

On his return to Holland, he continued the impression of his *Genera Plantarum*, which appeared in 1737. In October 1736, he was made a member of the Imperial Academy Naturæ Curioforum, by the title, according to the custom of that body, of Dioscorides secundus. He printed in 1737 the *Viridarium Cliffortianum*, an octavo catalogue of his friend's garden, disposed according to his own sexual system; of which he published, later in the same year, at Leyden, an exemplification under the title of *Methodus Sexualis*, in which all the known genera of plants are so arranged by name only. This year also produced his

magnificent *Hortus Cliffortianus*, in folio, in which all the plants of Mr. Clifford's collection, whether living or dried, are enumerated, with many descriptions and highly-interesting remarks, an almost complete detail of synonyms, and some of the most exquisite plates ever seen in any book. This splendid volume was not published, but only given away by Mr. Clifford. It was begun and completed in nine months. In the intervals of this labour, the *Critica Botanica*, an octavo volume, was written and printed. This is an entertaining commentary and illustration of part of the *Fundamenta*, from section 210 to 324, relating to nomenclature and specific characters. It is a book not so much known as it deserves, being very rare.

These severe labours however proved too much for the health of Linnæus; and he conceived that the autumnal air of Holland, as is very probable, did not agree with him. Though he had every luxury and indulgence at his command, and was caressed by his patron, and by all who came near him, with the most flattering attentions, he longed to return to his native country. Having left Mr. Clifford, he could not refuse his assistance for a while to professor Adrian Van Royen at Leyden, in the arrangement and description of the garden there; and at this time he composed and printed the *Classes Plantarum*, which is a complete view of all the botanical systems ever known. Here also he published his friend Artedi's *Ichthyologia*. Linnæus remained at Leyden till the spring of 1738, when he had an interesting interview with the great Boerhaave, then on his death-bed: "I have lived out my time," said the venerable invalid; "I have done what I could; may God preserve thee, from whom the world expects much more. Farewell!" Whether the climate of Holland cooperated with dejection of spirits in our young Swede, in consequence of news he received respecting a rival in the affections of his mistress, and in the esteem of his intended father-in-law, or whether his literary labours were too unremitting, his departure was prevented by a very formidable intermittent fever. The skill of Van Swieten, and the renewed attentions of the amiable Clifford, who received him again under his roof with the most liberal and indulgent kindness, after some weeks restored him so far, that he was able, though still weak, to set out on his journey. On reaching the more elevated country of Brabant, he felt in one day quite renovated, his whole frame being, as he expresses it, "freed from some great burden." He carried a very handsome introductory letter from Van Royen to Anthony de Jussieu the physician, who made him acquainted with his brother, the famous Bernard de Jussieu. He inspected the botanic garden, the herbariums of Tournefort, Vaillant, the Jussieus, &c. visited the neighbourhood of Fontainebleau, which he has celebrated for its Orchideæ, formed an acquaintance with Reaumur and other distinguished naturalists, and was admitted a corresponding member of the Académie des Sciences.

After leaving Paris, Linnæus took his passage at Rouen for Sweden, and landed at Helsingborg, from whence he proceeded to Fahlun, visiting his father for a few days in his way. His reception from the lady of his choice was favourable: and they were formally betrothed to each other. Before they could marry, it was necessary that some prospect of an advantageous establishment should be discovered. Stockholm was thought a promising theatre for a young man of talents in the medical profession. In the mean time, the scientific merits of Linnæus were not overlooked, as he was unanimously chosen a member of the Upsal academy, the only one then in Sweden; and, after passing the winter of 1738 in the capital, he began to make his way in some departments of medical practice, so that by the following March he had considerable employment. A most flattering mark of public approbation was, soon after, conferred on Linnæus, without any solicitation. Count Tessin, marshal of the diet, which was then sitting, gave him an annual pension of 200 ducats from the board of mines, on condition of his giving public

public lectures on botany and mineralogy at Stockholm. The same nobleman also obtained for him the appointment of physician to the navy, and received him into his house. His practice now increased greatly among the nobility; and he found himself in so prosperous a condition, that he would no longer delay his marriage, which took place at Fahlun, June 26, 1739. After a month he returned to Stockholm; and, by the interest of count Tessin, laid the foundation of the Royal Academy of Sciences, of which he was, by lot, the first president; and, as that office was to be but of three months' duration, he resigned it in September, and on that occasion delivered an oration in Swedish, on the wonderful economy of insects, which was printed in the *Transactions*; and his example was followed by all the succeeding presidents.

The death of Rudbeck, professor of botany at Upsal, in 1740, opened to Linnæus a prospect of that literary station, which had always been the object of his wishes, in which he might devote himself entirely to the improvement of natural history, uninterrupted by the cares of medical practice. He had, however, a competitor, Rosen, his ancient rival and antagonist, whose superior academical claims obtained the preference. But the resignation of Roberg, the medical professor, having made another vacancy, that chair was given to Linnæus, with the condition that he and Rosen should divide the business of the two professorships between them; and to the former were allotted the departments of the botanic garden, materia medica, semiology, diætics, and natural history in general. Before his removal to Upsal, he was engaged by the states of the kingdom to travel through the southern provinces of Sweden, for the purpose of collecting such information as might tend to the improvement of agriculture and manufactures. In this tour he was accompanied by six pupils, and he performed the task to the satisfaction of the states; its result was printed. He entered upon his professorship in the autumn of 1741; on which occasion he pronounced a Latin oration "On the necessity of travelling in one's own country." His own past exertions in this respect rendered it a very entertaining and interesting composition. In the same year he made the tour of the islands of Oeland and Gothland, by order of the states; and in subsequent years he travelled on the same requisition through West Gothland and Scania. Exclusive of these excursions, his abode was henceforth fixed at Upsal; and the remaining history of his life is only that of his literary and scientific labours, and of the honours and distinctions that were accumulated upon him.

One of his first cares was to improve and new-model the academical garden. He procured the erection of several new buildings, arranged the plants according to his own system, and founded a museum of natural history in a part of the greenhouse. In 1745 he published the first edition of his *Flora Suecica*, an admirable specimen of a local catalogue, and the pattern of all those which have since been made upon the Linnæan system. In the next year appeared his *Fauna Suecica*, or catalogue of the animal kingdom in Sweden, arranged also according to his own method. In the numerous and difficult class of insects, he adopted an entirely-new mode of arrangement, which has been followed by most later entomologists. His merits, indeed, with respect to this class of natural productions, stand next to those with respect to the vegetable creation. The same accurate inspection was requisite in both; and, from the immense number of subjects in each, it was equally necessary in both to search out for minute diversities whereon to found an artificial classification.

The credit he was now acquiring in his own country appeared in his election to the post of secretary to the Academy of Sciences at Upsal; in a medal of him struck at the expense of some noblemen, in 1746; in his nomination by the king to the rank and title of *archiater*, in 1747; and in his being the only Swede chosen into the

new-modelled academy of Berlin. All these honours, however, though he was by no means indifferent to such, appear to have given him less delight at this moment, than the acquisition of the herbarium made by Hermannus in Ceylon, which an apothecary at Copenhagen unknowingly possessed. Being desirous of becoming better acquainted with the nature of this collection, its owner was recommended to Linnæus, who soon discovered to whom it had originally belonged, and rejoiced at recovering a treasure which had been supposed irrecoverably lost. He laboured day and night, as he tells us, in examining the flowers; and hence originated his *Flora Zeylanica*, published at Stockholm in 1747. This herbarium, as well as that of Clifford, is now in the possession of sir Joseph Banks.

The exertions, and domestic as well as foreign reputation, of Linnæus, had now rendered botany extremely popular in Sweden; and its interests were combined with those of commerce in various distant expeditions and speculations. Many of the principal merchants, as well as the nobility, had acquired a taste for natural history, and were proud to further the views of their distinguished professor, who was now considered an honour to the nation; and he accordingly began to exert his influence in procuring the mission of his young disciples to different parts of the globe, in order to make discoveries in natural history and economy; a circumstance by which he is distinguished above all other naturalists, and which has redounded equally to his own glory and to the public advantage. The travels of Kalm, of Osbeck, of Hasselquist, of Löfling, were the fruits of his zeal in this point. To Linnæus also may be ascribed that curious and valuable collection of treatises which, under the name of *Aménitæ Academiæ*, began to be published in 1749, and were continued to seven volumes. They are academical theses, held under Linnæus in his professorial capacity, and may be regarded as containing his own doctrines and opinions on most of the points discussed.

In the year 1751, or thereabouts, the queen of Sweden, Louisa Ulrica, sister to the great Frederic of Prussia, having a taste for natural history, which her royal consort king Adolphus Frederic also patronised, showed much favour to Linnæus. He was employed in arranging her collection of insects and shells, in the country-palace of Drottningholm, or Ulricksdahl; and was frequently honoured with the company and conversation of their majesties, during his attendance there. The queen interested herself in the education of his son, and promised to send him to travel through Europe at her own expense. She also listened very graciously to any recommendation or petition of Linnæus, in the service of science; redeeming the papers and collection of Hasselquist, and causing Kochler to be sent to the Cape of Good Hope; whose mission however was rendered abortive by the jealousy of the Dutch, though he forwarded many curious insects and plants to his master from Italy. Linnæus devoted some of his leisure time in winter to the arrangement of his friend count Tessin's collection of fossils, at Stockholm; of which an account in Latin and Swedish, making a small folio, with plates, came out in 1753. The result of his labours at Drottningholm was not given to the public till many years after, in 1764, when his *Museum Reginae* appeared in 8vo. being a sort of Prodrôm of an intended more splendid work, that was never executed. His most magnificent publication appeared in 1754, being a large folio, entitled *Museum Regis Adolphi Frederici*, comprehending descriptions of the rarer quadrupeds, birds, serpents, fishes, &c. of the king's museum, in Latin and Swedish, with plates, and an excellent preface. This preface, one of the most entertaining and eloquent recommendations of the study of nature that ever came from the pen of an enthusiastic naturalist, was translated into English by Dr. Smith, and first printed in 1786; appearing again, in a volume of Tracts relating to Natural History, in 1798. The queen of Sweden took so much pleasure in the conversation of her distinguished naturalist, that she allowed him

him his habitual indulgence of smoking even in her apartments, that he might continue his labours with more ease and satisfaction to himself.

About this time, (1751,) he published his *Philosophia Botanica*, a comment on, or amplification of, his own *Fundamenta*, and essential to the full comprehension of his system. But the work of Linnæus, which Haller terms his *maximum opus et æternum*, appeared in 1753. It was the *Species Plantarum*, in 2 vols. 8vo. containing a description of every known plant, arranged according to the sexual system. The description, however, is independent of any system, as being founded on the essential character of each species, with a further reference to the generic description given in the *Genera Plantarum*. In this publication Linnæus first introduced his admirable invention of *specific or trivial names*, epithets taken from the most prominent specific mark of the subject, or from some other characteristic circumstance. The specific descriptions are given in the concise form of a definition, with a great variety of terms of his own invention, simple and compound, forming, as it were, a new botanical language. If in these terms he has not aimed at a classical purity, scarcely attainable in so modern a science, he has in general formed them upon a correct analogy; and it cannot be denied that they are excellently adapted to their purpose.

In the mean time honours of the literary kind had been accumulating on him from foreign countries. Besides several learned societies of inferior rank, he was aggregated to the Imperial Academy, to the Royal Societies of Berlin and London, to the Academy of Petersburg, and finally was nominated one of the eight foreign members of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, being the first Swede who had obtained that distinction. The remote city of Upsal was visited by many strangers, attracted by his reputation, which extended throughout Europe; and the number of students in its university was doubled. His correspondence included almost all the eminent cultivators of natural history; and he was continually receiving tributes from all parts, of books, plants, and specimens, which enabled him to complete his vast plan of carrying a new systematic arrangement through every department of nature. This he effected by the completion of his great work, *SYSTEMA NATURÆ*, which had grown in successive editions, from a few tables, to two, and finally to three, volumes; and received his finishing hand in 1768. In this performance Linnæus is the methodiser and nomenclator of all the known productions in the three kingdoms of nature. His classifications are all so far artificial, that he constitutes divisions and subdivisions from minute qualities in the subject, which serve very well as external marks, but frequently have little relation to its essential character, and therefore bring together things in their nature very dissimilar. They are framed, however, with wonderful ingenuity; and have undoubtedly produced a more accurate identification in all the branches of natural history than before prevailed. This is the first step to an exact history of every subject; and it is only ignorance which treats it with contempt as mere nomenclature. Although arrangement was the point which Linnæus peculiarly laboured, yet many of his smaller works prove his great attention to matters of use and curiosity; and no school has contributed so much to a thorough acquaintance with the productions of nature as the Linnæan. Linnæus also carried his methodising plans into the science of medicine, and published a classified *Materia Medica*, and a system of nosology under the title of *Genera Morborum*. His idea of a systematic arrangement of diseases by technical characters, was followed up and illustrated on a large scale, by his friend Sauvages of Montpellier; and the celebrated Dr. Cullen of Edinburgh justly attributed to the Swedish philosopher the foundation of his own performance in this line. Such schemes of arrangement indeed can be considered merely as helps to the memory, and in themselves altogether artificial; and

the abilities of Linnæus appear to the greatest advantage in his classification of natural objects.

These vast literary labours, combined with the practice of physic, were more than the bodily constitution of Linnæus could support. He was attacked with the stone; and had also, from time to time, fits of gout. He considered the wood-strawberry as a specific for both disorders; and they never greatly interfered with his comfort or his duties. On the 27th of April, 1753, he received, from the hand of his sovereign, the order of the Polar Star, an honour which had never before been conferred for literary merit. A still more remarkable, if not more grateful, compliment was paid him not long after by the king of Spain, who invited him to settle at Madrid, with the offer of nobility, the free exercise of his religion, and a splendid botanical appointment. This proposal was conveyed to him in a handsome letter by the duke of Grimaldi, then prime minister; and was as handsomely declined by Linnæus, who declared, that, if he had any merits, they were due to his own country. This patriotic moderation received its just reward in November 1756, when he was raised to the rank of Swedish nobility, and took the name of *Von Linné*. But his patent of nobility did not receive his majesty's sign manual till 1761, though it was antedated 1757. It was confirmed by the diet in 1762; and he then took a coat of arms expressive of the sciences he cultivated. That august body honoured him with a still more solid reward, upwards of 520l. sterling, for what seems to have been the least valuable of his discoveries, the art of producing pearls in the river-muscle. This was accomplished by wounding the shells in their natural situation, as appears by some specimens illustrative of it in his museum; but the practice does not seem to have been prosecuted to any great extent.

In 1763 Linnæus was permitted to avail himself of the assistance of his son, then twenty-one years of age, in the labours of the botanical professorship, and the young man was thus trained up for his future successor. His eldest daughter was married to an officer in 1764. His worldly concerns appear to have been in a prosperous train, except that he suffered this year from a dangerous attack of pleurisy; but it is pleasing to read, in his private memoranda, the gratitude he expresses to his old rival Rosen, for his skill and attention during this illness, and the expressions of intimate regard by which they were now become attached to each other.

A moderate degree of opulence (considerable, indeed, relatively to the country in which he lived) attended the honour and reputation which Linnæus enjoyed. He was enabled to purchase an estate and villa at Hammarby near Upsal, which was his chief summer-residence during the last fifteen years of his life. Here he had a museum of natural history, on which he gave lectures; and here he occasionally entertained his friends, but with that economy which had grown to be a habit with him, and which the possession of wealth, as is frequently the case, rather straitened than relaxed. His vigour and activity continued to an advanced period; though his memory, overburdened with such an immense load of names, began to fail after his sixtieth year. An attack of apoplexy, in May 1774, obliged him to relinquish the most laborious part of his professorial duties, and to close his literary toils. In 1776 a second seizure rendered him paralytic on the right side, and reduced him to a deplorable state of bodily and mental debility. An ulceration of the bladder was the concluding symptom, which carried him off on January 10th, 1778, in the seventy-first year of his age.

The death of Linnæus was regarded in Sweden as a national calamity. The whole university went into mourning; his funeral was attended by all the professors, doctors, and students, then at Upsal; and his pall was supported by eighteen doctors, who had formerly been his pupils. The Academy of Belles Lettres at Stockholm offered a gold medal for the best eulogium on him; and

another was offered, by the command of the king, for the best inscription, either in Latin or Swedish, to be engraved on his monument, erected at the entrance of the new botanical garden. The king, in his speech to the states, publicly lamented his death; and ordered a medal to be struck to his memory. In 1787, when the foundation of the new building in the botanical garden was laid, among the Swedish coins which were deposited on the first stone, a medal was likewise placed in honour of Linnæus. And in 1798 a monument was erected to his memory in the cathedral of the city of Upsal. It consists entirely of porphyry of Elfwedal. It is in the form of an altar, the steps of which are a brown stone of Oeland; and it supports a medallion, in which is a bust of Linnæus. The inscription is: *Carolo à Linné, Botanico-primi, amici, et discipuli. M.DCC.XCVIII.* In other places likewise, where his merits were revered, honours in token of regard and affection for his memory were exhibited. Dr. Hope, the professor of botany at Edinburgh, pronounced an oration in praise of Linnæus, at the opening of his lectures in 1778; and erected a monument to him in the botanic garden of that university. Condorcet and Vicq d'Azyr read panegyrics in his praise at Paris; and the same was done by Beiris at Helmsstadt. The duke de Noailles caused a monument to be erected to his memory in his garden.

The issue of Linnæus were two sons and four daughters: Charles, who succeeded his father; (see the next article:) John, who died in his infancy: Elizabeth-Christiana, who married Bergencrantz, a captain of cavalry; she has been some years dead, and left one daughter: Louisa, and Sarah-Christiana, both at present resident with their mother at Hammarby: and Sophia, who is married to Duse, procurator of the senate of the university of Upsal.

As to the private and personal character of this great naturalist; he was in stature rather below the common size, but of a tolerably muscular frame; in walking he stooped a little, which might be occasioned by his habit of searching after and collecting plants; his head was very large, and prominent behind; his look was ardent, piercing, and apt to daunt the beholder; his ear not sensible to music; his temper quick, but easily appeased. In society he was easy and pleasant; in his domestic relations, kind and affectionate; in the ordinary commerce of life, upright and honourable. His views of nature impressed him with the most devout sentiments towards its Author; and a glow of unaffected piety is continually breaking forth in his writings. Nature had, in an eminent manner, been liberal in the endowments of his mind. He seems to have been possessed of a lively imagination, corrected however by a strong judgment, and guided by the laws of system. Add to these, the most retentive memory, an unremitting industry, and the greatest perseverance in all his pursuits; as is evident from that continued vigour with which he prosecuted the design, that he appears to have formed so early in life, of totally reforming and fabricating anew the whole science of natural history; and this fabric he raised, and gave to it a degree of perfection unknown before; and had moreover the uncommon felicity of living to see his own structure rise above all others, notwithstanding every discouragement its author at first laboured under, and the opposition it afterwards met with. Neither has any writer more cautiously avoided that common error of building his own fame on the ruin of another man's. He every-where acknowledged the several merits of each author's system; and no man appears to have been more sensible of the partial defects of his own. Those anomalies, which had principally been the objects of criticism, he well knew every artificial arrangement must abound with; and, having laid it down as a firm maxim, that every system must finally rest on its intrinsic merit, he willingly commits his own to the judgment of posterity. Perhaps there is no circumstance of Linnæus's life which shows him in a more dignified light than his con-

duct towards his opponents. Disavowing controversy, and justly considering it as an unimportant and fruitless sacrifice of time, he never replied to any, numerous as they were at one season.

To all who see the aid this extraordinary man has brought to natural science, his talents must appear in a very illustrious point of view; but more especially to those who, from similarity of tastes, are qualified to see more distinctly the vast extent of his original design, the greatness of his labour, and the elaborate execution he has given to the whole. He had a happy command of the Latin tongue, which is alone the language of science; and no man ever applied it more successfully to his purposes, or gave to description such copiousness, united with that precision and conciseness which so eminently characterize his writings.

The ardour of Linnæus's inclinations to the study of nature, from his earliest years, and that uncommon application which he bestowed upon it, gave him a most comprehensive view both of its pleasures and usefulness, at the same time that it opened to him a wide field hitherto but little cultivated, especially in his own country. Hence he was early led to regret, that the study of natural history, as a public institution, had not made its way into the universities; in many of which, logical disputations and metaphysical theories had too long prevailed, to the exclusion of more useful science. Availing himself therefore of the advantages which he derived from a large share of eloquence, and an animated style, he never failed to display, in a lively and convincing manner, the relation this study hath to the public good; to incite the great to countenance and protect it; to encourage and allure youth into its pursuits, by opening its manifold sources of pleasure to their view, and showing them how greatly this agreeable employment would add, in a variety of instances, both to their comfort and emolument. His extensive view of natural history, as connected with almost all the arts of life, did not allow him to confine these motives and incitements to those only who were designed for the practice of physic. He also laboured to inspire the great and opulent with a taste for this study; and wished particularly that such as were devoted to an ecclesiastical life should share a portion of natural science; not only as a means of sweetening their rural situation, confined, as many are, perpetually to a country residence, but as what would almost inevitably lead, in a variety of instances, to discoveries which only such situations could give rise to, and which the learned in great cities could have no opportunities to make. Not to add, that the mutual communication and enlargement of this kind of knowledge among people of equal rank in a country situation, must prove one of the strongest bonds of union and friendship, and contribute, in a much higher degree than the usual perishing amusements of the age, to the pleasures and advantage of society.

Linnæus lived to enjoy the fruit of his own labour in an uncommon degree. Natural history raised itself in Sweden, under his culture, to a state of perfection unknown elsewhere; and was from thence disseminated through all Europe. His pupils dispersed themselves all over the globe; and, with their master's fame, extended both science and their own. More than this, he lived to see the sovereigns of Europe establish several public institutions in favour of this study; and even professorships instituted in divers universities for the same purpose, which do honour to their founders and patrons, and which have excited a curiosity for the science, and a sense of its worth, that cannot fail to further its progress, and in time raise it to that rank which it is entitled to hold among the pursuits of mankind. His system, now received in every country illuminated by the rays of science, may be considered as the bible of nature, the great nomenclature of natural science; where every genuine character is a family portraiture, and every specific description a miniature; and where, by a few simple appropriate terms,

the image of every distinct object on the globe we inhabit is reflected on the mind and the memory. To this system may be justly applied the nervous observation of Dr. Johnson, in his delineation of the character of Shakespeare: "The stream of time, which is continually washing away the dissoluble fabrics of other systems, passes without injury by the adamant of Linnæus."

LINNÆUS (Charles), son of the great Linnæus, was born January 20, 1741, at the house of his maternal grandfather at Fahlun. His father was anxiously desirous of his excelling in natural history, more particularly botany; and, after endeavouring, from his most tender years, to make him fond of flowers, committed him, when about the age of nine or ten, to the more particular care of some of his own most favourite pupils. By them he was taught the names of the plants in the Upsal garden, and such of the principles of natural science as were suited to his period of life, as well as to converse habitually in Latin. He proved a docile and ready scholar, and appears to have given satisfaction to his father, who procured for him, at the age of eighteen, the appointment of demonstrator in the botanic garden, an office then first contrived on purpose for him. Having learned to draw from nature, he became an author at the age of twenty-one, publishing in 1762 his first *Decas Plantarum Rariorum Horti Upsalienfis*, the plates of which, in outline only, like those of Plumier, were drawn by his own hand. These are sufficiently faithful and useful, if not ornamental. The descriptions are full and scientific. In 1763 another *Decas*, or collection of ten species, came out on the same plan. Whether the Upsal booksellers did not encourage him to proceed, or for what other reason we know not, he never printed any more numbers under this title. In 1767, however, he published at Leipzig ten more plates and descriptions, like the above, entitled *Plantarum Rariorum Horti Upsalienfis Fasciculus Primus*. To this he was perhaps instigated by his friend Schreber, who, the year before, had given to the world a similar work, describing ten rare oriental plants, drawn by himself. But neither of these publications was ever extended to a second fasciculus. In 1763 he was nominated adjunct professor of botany, with a promise, hitherto unexampled, that, after his father's death, he should succeed to all his academical functions. In 1765 he took his degree of doctor of physic, and began to give lectures.

His progress would probably have been happy, if not brilliant, but domestic chagrin fapped the foundation of all his felicity, and damped his ardour in every pursuit. This arose from the conduct of his unnatural mother, another example of that rare and detestable depravity exhibited by the mother of Savage the poet. Not content with dishonouring her husband's bed, and making his home as uncomfortable as she could by the meanest parsimony and disgusting petty tyranny, the wife of the great Linnæus conceived a hatred for her only son, which she displayed by every affront and persecution that her situation gave her the means of inflicting on his susceptible and naturally-amicable mind. According to Fabricius, she forced her husband, who by such a concession surely partook largely of her guilt and meanness, to procure the nomination of his pupil Solander to be his future successor, in preference to his own son; and it was a part of her plan that he should marry her eldest daughter. Solander, however, disdained both the usurpation and the bait, refusing to leave England; and the misguided father recovered his senses and authority, causing his son, as we have said above, to receive this truly-honourable distinction. The mind and spirit of the young man nevertheless still drooped; and, even when he had attained his thirtieth year, he would gladly have escaped from his miseries and his hopes together. The authority of the king was obliged to be exerted, at his father's solicitation, to prevent his going into the army. This measure of the parent was happily followed up by kindness and encouragement in his botanical pursuits, to which treatment the son

was ever sensible; and he revived from his despondency before his father's death, which happened when he was thirty-seven years of age.

Though obliged by his mother to purchase, at her own price, the library, manuscripts, herbarium, &c. which he ought by every title to have inherited, he rose above every impediment, and betook himself to the useful application of the means now in his hands, for his own reputation and advancement. His father had already prepared great part of a third botanical Appendix, or *Mantissa*; from the communications of Mutis, Koenig, Sparmann, Forster, Pallas, and others. To this the younger Linnæus added those of Thunberg from the Cape, which his father, "with half-extinguished eyes," as Condorcet beautifully relates, had just been able to glance over, but not to describe. Hence originated the *Supplementum Plantarum*, printed at Brunswick, under the care of Ehrhart, in 1781. The ingenious editor inserted his own new characters of some genera of mosses; which Hedwig has since confirmed, except that some of the names have been justly rejected. The plants of the Supplementum are admitted into the fourteenth edition of the *Sytema Vegetabilium* by Murray, and figures of some of the most curious have been published by Dr. Smith, in his *Plantarum Icones ex Herbario Linnæano*. Three botanical dissertations also appeared under the presidency of the younger Linnæus, on Grasses, on Lavandula, and the celebrated Methodus Muscorum; which last was the work, and the inaugural thesis, of the present professor Swartz of Stockholm. These form a sequel to the 186 similar essays, which most of them compose the seven volumes of the *Amœnitates Academicæ*, the rest being published by Schreber in three additional ones.

The subject of our memoir had always felt a strong desire to visit the chief countries of learned and civilized Europe. For this purpose he was obliged to pawn his juvenile herbarium, made from the Upsal garden, to his friend Alstroemer, for fifty or sixty pounds. He arrived at London in May 1781, and was received with enthusiasm by the surviving friends and correspondents of his father, being in a manner domesticated under the roof of sir Joseph Banks, whose friendship, kindness, and liberality, could not be exceeded; neither could they have been by any one more gratefully received. Here the ardent Swedish visitor had every assistance for the preparation of several works on which he was intent, as a system of the Mammalia, a botanical treatise on the lily and palm tribes, and new editions of several of his father's standard books. None of these however have yet been printed. An attack of the jaundice rendered half his stay in England uncomfortable as well as useless to him. He proceeded to Paris in the latter end of August 1781, accompanied by the amiable and celebrated Broussonet, with whom he became acquainted in London. His reception in France was not less flattering than what he had experienced in England. He was enriched with duplicates of Commerson's plants from the herbarium of the excellent Thouin, which amounted to about 1100 species, and had never been communicated to any other foreigner. In the following spring he visited Holland, tracing with filial piety every vestige of his father's steps at Hartecamp and elsewhere; and receiving, as he had done at Paris and London, ample contributions for his herbarium, library, and museum of shells and insects. The next place in which he made any stay was Hamburg, where several of his own friends were already settled; and from hence he returned by Copenhagen and Stockholm, visiting his friend Fabricius at Kiel, and his patron baron Alstroemer at Gottenburgh, and finally arriving at Upsal in February 1783. In his progress he had received several academical honours, as well as ample testimonies of scientific and personal respect, being a man of agreeable and unassuming manners, without vanity or ostentation, though somewhat, perhaps not unduly, tenacious, that his own discoveries and performances should not be confounded with any thing left behind

hind by his father. But the career of this excellent man was cut short by a bilious fever, which concluded with a stroke of apoplexy, November 1, 1783, in the forty-second year of his age. His remains were interred with great solemnity on the 30th of the same month. His coffin was laid by the side of his father; and, as the male line of the family concluded in him, their coat of arms was broken over the grave. After this ceremony, the gardener of the university strewed flowers over the mingled ashes of the father and the son. A funeral oration in Swedish was pronounced by M. Von Schulzenheim, and was soon after published. This composition, partly translated, and much enlarged, in the English edition, by Trapp, of Stoecker's Life of Linnæus, has afforded much of the substance of this article.

The younger Linnæus is said to have had naturally a strong and vigorous frame of body, and to have inherited his father's keen and penetrating eyes, as well as his temper and active disposition. He was greatly beloved by those who knew him, and died generally respected and lamented. His museum and library reverted to his mother and sisters, as he had never been married; and the former instantly fixed her eyes on sir Joseph Banks, as the most likely person to purchase these relics at the high price, as she thought it, of a thousand guineas. On his refusal, and by his kind recommendation and advice, they came into the hands of Dr. Smith. The sale was precipitated before the return of the king of Sweden, then on his travels, lest he should oblige the heirs to dispose of the whole at a cheaper rate to the University of Upsal. This would actually have been the case, as appears from the exertions made by his majesty on his return, who sent a courier to the Sound, and a vessel by sea, to intercept the ship that was bearing away the prize.

Dr. Smith, having gained possession of this treasure, was desirous to communicate the benefit of it, as extensively as possible, to the public. With this view, he in the year 1788 drew the plan of an institution to be called the LINNÆAN SOCIETY, intended for the promotion of discoveries and improvements in natural history. Dr. Smith was most deservedly chosen, and still continues, president of the society; and it obtained a royal charter in the year 1802, with a patent for armorial bearings. When it is recollected that the purchase we have mentioned comprehended the complete museum of Linnæus, including the library, herbarium, insects, shells, and all other natural curiosities, with all the manuscripts and whole correspondence, of the illustrious Swede; the authority which such an acquisition gave to the labours of the infant society, as well as to all botanical and zoological publications, the authors of which have ever been allowed freely to consult it, will readily be perceived. Nothing perhaps could have more contributed to raise up, or to improve, a taste for natural science, in any country; and the eleven 4to volumes of Transactions, already published by the society, prove that its members are not idle veneration of the name they bear.

Two other societies have been instituted in honour of the great Linnæus. The Société Linnéenne was established at Paris the year preceding that of London. An institution for similar purposes was formed at Leipzig, in the year 1790, under the care of professor Ludwig.

LIN'NE, a town of France, in the department of the Roer: two miles south of Ordingen, and thirty-two north-north-west of Cologne.

LIN'NET, *f.* [*linot*, Fr. *linaria*, Lat.] A small singing-bird.—The swallows make use of celandine, the *linnet* of euphrasia, for the repairing of their fight. *Moore's Antidote*.—See FRINGILLA *linota*, vol. viii. p. 62.

LIN'NICH, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, on the Ruhr. In 1444, Arnold of Egmont was defeated near this town by Gerhard duke of Juliers and Berg. It is five miles north-north-west of Juliers. Lat. 50. 57. N. lon. 6. 13. E.

LINOCARPUM, *f.* in botany. See LINUM.

LINOCIE'RA, *f.* [so named by Swartz from *Geofroy Linocier*, physician at Tournon in the Vivarais; author of l'Histoire des Plantes des Indes; Par. 1584. He wrote also on beasts, birds, fishes, and plants.] In botany, a genus of the class diandria, order monogynia. The generic characters are—Calyx: perianthium very small, four-toothed, obtuse, permanent. Corolla: petals four, equal, linear, channelled, upright, spreading at top, many times longer than the calyx. Stamina: filaments two; very short, rather broad; antheræ linear, two-furrowed, length of the corolla, upright, each adhering slightly to the other side of the two petals. Pistillum: germ superior, ovate, four-cornered; style short; stigma oblong, two-cleft. Pericarpium: berry ovate, sharp-pointed, two-celled. Seeds: solitary, oblong.—*Essential Character*. Calyx four-toothed; corolla four-petalled; antheræ connecting two opposite petals at the base; berry two-celled.

Linociera ligustrina is the only species described by Swartz. It is a native of dry open places in the West Indies, especially Jamaica and St. Domingo; flowering in June and July. It should be observed, that the present genus was adopted by Schreber, from Swartz, who first called it *Thouinia*, in his Prodrum. The THOUNIA now adopted into our system is however a very different plant; and Dr. Smith suggests that Linociera may probably not be a distinct genus from Chionanthus, merely because they differ in the number of cells of the fruit; the former having two cells, the latter only one. But in some genera of this natural order, the number of cells in the ripe fruit has been discovered constantly to be fewer than in the young germen. In Olea, in particular, this was found to be regularly the case by the late M. Broussonet, though we know not that it had been before suspected.

LIN'NON, or LLY'NON, a river in Anglesey, which runs into the Allow before Llanvorog.

LINOPHYL'LUM, *f.* in botany. See THESIVM.

LINO'SA, a small island not far from the coast of Tunis, in the Mediterranean, near the island of Lampedusa.

LINOSITY, *f.* [from *linum*, Lat. flax.] The state of abounding with flax. *Scott*.

LINOSY'RIS, *f.* in botany. See CHRYSOCOMA.

LINOZOS'TIS, *f.* A name given by the ancient Greek writers to two plants very different from one another: the one is the Chenopodium bonus henricus, or English mercury, a plant common in uncultivated places, and eaten by many boiled in manner of asparagus; the other the Cuscuta, or dodder, growing upon the plants of flax. Theophrastus, Dioscorides, and the ancient Greeks, use the word in the first sense; and the modern Greeks in the latter.

LIN'QUES, a country of Celebes, lying between the two states of Binano and Bankale, not far from the bay of Tourattea.

LIN'SCHOTTEN, a town of Holland: eight miles west of Utrecht.

LIN'SDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz: thirty-two miles east-south-east of Geverberg.

LIN'SE, a town of Prussia, in Oberland: fifteen miles south-east of Marienwerder.

LIN'SEED, *f.* The seed of flax. See LINUM.—The joints may be closed with a cement of lime, *linseed* oil, and cotton. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

LIN'SENBAHRT, or LENTIL'IUS (Rosinus), a physician, was born at Waldenburg, in the province of Hohenlohe, in February 1657. He commenced his studies at Heidelberg at the age of fourteen, and thence removed to Jena in 1673; but his scanty means of subsistence compelled him the next year to engage as a teacher in the vicinity of Leipzig, where he continued till 1677. He then travelled, with a view to improve his situation, through several of the principal towns in the north of Germany, and settled at Mattau, in Courland, in the same capacity of teacher. To aid this feeble resource, Linsenbahr began



Wilkes, John. 1814. "Charles Linnaeus [Biographical sketch]." *Encyclopaedia londinensis, or, Universal dictionary of arts, sciences, and literature : comprehending, under one general alphabetical arrangement, all the words and substance of every kind of dictionary extant in the English language : in which the improved departments of the mechanical arts, the liberal sciences, the higher mathematics, and the several branches of polite literature, are selected from the acts, memoirs, and transactions, of the most eminent literary societies, in Europe, Asia, and America : forming a comprehensive view of the rise, progress, and present state, of human learning in every part of the world : embellished by a most magnificent set of copper-plate engravings* 12, 751–759.

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