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The BLUE BOOK *of*

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—BY—

CHARLES MORRIS

Author of "History of the United States," "Half Hours with the Best American Authors," Etc.

NEW AND REVISED EDITION

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PREFACE.

DICTIONARIES of biography, as a rule, are bulky volumes, which seek to be exhaustive and in so doing introduce hundreds of names which not one person in a thousand is likely to look for, and in many of these cases give little more information than the dates of birth and death.

Such a work has its uses, but it is not adapted to ordinary family purposes or the convenience of students who wish quickly to gain information about some famous man. It is for this class of inquirers that the present work has been prepared. It is confined in its scope to notable persons, those who have made their mark in some field of the world's work, and whose names are likely to be frequently met with in reading, its sketches being sufficiently long to give an intelligent idea of their careers. The aim has been to combine accuracy of information with convenience in use and practical value for everyday purposes.

Special attention has been given to the names of individuals of recent date, those who have won reputation in our own day, and information concerning whom is not to be found in the older works. This volume, we trust, will prove strictly up to date in this particular, and we offer it to the public with the hope that it may prove an acceptable addition to the list of handy books of ready reference.

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A.

Abbas, an uncle of Mohammed, was born at Mecca about 566. At first hostile to his nephew, he afterward became the leading defender of his doctrines. He was the ancestor of the Abbasides, Caliphs at Bagdad from 750 to 946. Died 652.

Abbas I., a sultan of Persia, born in 1557, succeeded to the throne in 1582. He was so successful in his wars with the Turks as to gain the title of Abbas the Great. He enforced peace among his unruly subjects and was looked upon as a wise and magnanimous sovereign. Died 1627.

Abbas Pasha, a viceroy of Egypt, was born in 1831, and in 1841 was active in the Syrian wars of his grandfather, Mehemet Ali. He succeeded his uncle, Ibrahim Pasha, in 1848, and proved a bigoted and sensual ruler, and an obstacle to Egyptian progress. Died 1854.

Abbe, Cleveland, an American meteorologist, was born at New York, December 3, 1838. He studied astronomy at Ann Arbor and Harvard, and was director of the Cincinnati Observatory 1868–73, inaugurating there daily weather reports, which induced the United States Government to undertake similar work. He was meteorologist of the Signal Service 1871–79, and subsequently of the Weather Bureau, and in 1889 became professor of meteorology in Columbian University, Washington.

Abbey, Edwin Austin, an American artist, born at Philadelphia in 1852. He settled in England in 1878, and became a member of the Royal Academy. He illustrated *Herrick's Poems* and other works.

Abbot, Ezra, an American Biblical scholar, was born at Jackson, Maine, in 1819. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1840, became assistant librarian at Harvard University in 1856, and professor of New Testament criticism in 1872. His most important work is *The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel* (1880), which is very highly regarded by Biblical students. Died 1884.

Abbot, George, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Guilford, England, in 1562. He was the son of a cloth-worker, but was entered at Balliol College, obtained a fellowship, and, through the influence of Lord Buckhurst, rose to be Master of University College, Dean of Winchester, and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University. The Earl of Dunbar, a later patron, raised him successively to the sees of Lichfield, London, and Canterbury. He was a narrow-minded Calvinist, and opposed alike to Catholics and heretics, burning two Arians and consenting to the torture of a clergyman. During his later years he was almost superseded in authority by Laud. He was one of the translators of the Gospels and of the book of Acts for King James' version of the Bible. Died 1633.

Abbott, Charles, LORD TENTERDEN, an eminent English judge, was born at Canterbury in 1762. He

became a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1816 and Lord Chief Justice in 1818, and was raised to the peerage in 1827. His *Treatise on the Law of Merchant Ships and Seamen* is the standard authority on maritime law. Died 1832.

Abbott, Charles Conrad, an American archæologist and naturalist, was born at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1843. He studied medicine, became a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, and made a large collection of Indian relics, some of them claimed to be of primitive man in America. He wrote many vivid sketches of natural scenery and several novels.

Abbott, Edwin Abbott, an English critical author, was born at London in 1838. He was head-master of the City of London School, 1865–89. His works include his well-known *Shakesperian Grammar*, *Bacon and Essex*, *Francis Bacon*, and a number of theological treatises.

Abbott, Jacob, an American clergyman and author, was born at Hallowell, Maine, in 1803. He became a voluminous writer of books for the young, his *Rollo Books* comprising 28 volumes and *Harper's Story Books* 36 volumes. He wrote also works of juvenile science and history. Died 1879.

Abbott, John Stephens Cabot, a brother of Jacob, was born at Brunswick, Maine, in 1805. He studied divinity, was a minister in Worcester and Roxbury, and wrote various works of biography and history, most of which had a wide circulation. His *History of Napoleon Bonaparte* became popular for its animated style, but is vitiated by extravagant eulogy. The same may be said of his *Napoleon III.* Died 1877.

Abbott, Lyman, an American clergyman, son of Jacob Abbott, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1835. He was first a lawyer, but became a Congregational minister in 1860, and in 1888 succeeded Henry Ward Beecher as pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, retiring in 1898. He became editor of the *Christian Union* in 1881, and was the author of several religious works.

Abd-el-Kader, an Algerian patriot, was born at Mascara in 1807, the descendant of a distinguished family. After the invasion of Algeria by the French in 1830 he was chosen as Emir by the Arab tribes of that country, and fought with such skill and energy that the French were obliged to make a treaty with him in 1834, and he defeated a large army at Makta in 1835. His vigorous opposition to the invaders continued until 1847, when, in spite of his heroism, valor, and strategic skill, he was overwhelmed by numbers and forced to surrender. He lived in honorable captivity in France until 1852, when he was released by order of Napoleon III. He afterward resided, under pension, in Turkey, and in 1860 was effective in saving thousands of the Christian population of Syria from massacre by the Turks. He spent his later years in composing religious and philosophical works. Died May 26, 1883.

Abd-el-Malek, a Mohammedan scholar of great celebrity, usually called ALASMAEE, was born at Bassora about 740. His memory was so extraordinary that he is said to have known by heart more than 16,000 poems. Haroun-al-Raschid invited him to Bagdad and made him his chief instructor. He died about 821. The famous romance of *Antar* has been ascribed to him.

Abd-el-Moomen, the second sultan of the line of Almohades, in Africa, was born about 1100. He was elected to the throne in 1130, fought many wars, in most of which he was highly successful, subdued all his enemies in Western Africa, and assumed the title of Caliph. He was about to cross into Spain, to oppose Alphonso VIII. in his victorious career, when he was taken sick, and died in 1163.

Abd-el-Wahab, an Arabian

religious reformer, was born in the province of Nejd in 1691. He proposed to reform Mohammedanism, which he claimed had become thoroughly corrupted. He proclaimed the equality of all men before God and declared that it was a sin to pray to departed saints or to honor their relics. His teachings gave rise to the sect known as Wahabites. Died 1787.

Abd-er-Rahman III., surnamed AN NASIR, the first Caliph of Cordova, Spain, began to reign in 912, and brought the Mohammedan empire in Spain to its highest glory. He was distinguished both as a warrior and a patron of art and learning, and one of his palaces near Cordova was decorated with unexampled magnificence. Died 961.

Abd-er-Rahman-Alghafekee, an Arab governor in Spain, who in 732 invaded France with a large army. Charles Martel met him at Tours and defeated him, he being killed in the battle. This victory saved Europe from danger of Mohammedan conquest.

Abd-ul-Aziz, a Turkish sultan, was born in 1830, and in 1861 succeeded his brother, Abd-ul-Medjid (1823–61). His reign was greatly disturbed by insurrections, and he was deposed in 1876 by the Sheikh-ul-Islam, and five days later was found dead, the victim probably of assassination.

Abd-ul-Hamid I., a sultan of Turkey, was born in 1725, and succeeded his brother, Mustapha III., in 1774. He was twice defeated in wars with Russia. Died 1789.

Abd-ul-Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey, son of Abd-ul-Medjid, was born September 22, 1842. He succeeded his imbecile brother, Moorad V., in 1876, the country being then involved in civil wars and insurrections, which were followed by the Russian war of 1877–78. As a result of defeat in this war, Turkey lost largely in territory. Other events of his reign were the Armenian massacres of 1894–96, the rising in Crete, 1895–96, and the successful war with Greece in 1897. He was deposed in 1909.

Abd-ur-Rahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, nephew of the late Ameer Shere Ali, was born about 1830, and in the civil war of 1864 won important victories against the Ameer. In 1868 he was defeated and forced to fly to Russian territory, where he was pensioned by Russia and given residence in Samarcand. He returned in 1879, was chosen Ameer by the leaders in Cabul, and was acknowledged as such by the British Government in India. He strengthened his position by a firm and vigorous administration. The British Government won his favor by an annual subsidy and large presents of military stores. Died 1901.

Abelard, Pierre, a celebrated French orator and writer, was born at Le Pallet, near Nantes, in 1079. After a period of study of the classical languages, he removed to Paris, where he studied under William de Champeaux, soon excelling his instructor as a debater and rhetorician. He founded a school at Melun in 1101 which attracted scholars in large numbers, and he afterward conducted a very successful school at Paris. About 1113 he began the study of theology under Anselm at Laon. His brilliant reputation, joined with his arrogance and vanity, made him bitter enemies, whose persecution drove him from the town. Opening a school again in Paris, he became more famous than ever; but an unfortunate attachment to one of his pupils, the beautiful Heloise, led to his downfall. His marriage with Heloise, after she had borne him a son, did not end the persecution of his enemies, and in the end he was driven to become a monk, while Heloise took the veil as a nun. Pupils soon followed him to the hermitage to which he retired, and it became a monastic school known as Paraclete. He subsequently became abbot of St. Gildas-de-Rhuys in Brittany, but after ten

years of struggle with unruly monks he fled to Clugny, where he became a model of asceticism. The school at Paraclete was given to Heloise and a sisterhood. Still pursued by his enemies, Abelard was accused of heresies, and was found guilty by a council at Sens and by the Pope. While on his way to Rome to defend himself, he died, April 21, 1142. He was buried at Paraclete by Heloise, whose remains were afterward laid beside his. In 1800 their ashes were taken to Paris, and in 1817 were buried in a sepulchre at Père la Chaise. Abelard left many writings, mainly dialectical or theological, except his *Letters to Heloise* and his *History of (his) Misfortunes.* His works seem to show that he was greatly overrated as a thinker; but, as Hallam says, he "was almost the first who awakened man, in the age of darkness, to a sympathy with intellectual excellence." Much of his renown is due to his romantic history.

Abercorn, James Hamilton, K. G., DUKE OF, Duke of Chatelherault, in France, the head of the Scottish house of Hamilton, was born in London, January 21, 1811, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He was created a Knight of the Garter in 1844, and in 1866, being then the Marquis of Abercorn, was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and two years later, in recognition of his very able administration, was created Duke of Abercorn in the peerage of Ireland. He retired from the office of Lord-Lieutenant during the same year, but was reappointed in 1874. He was in 1878 sent by the Queen on a special mission to Rome, to present King Humbert with the Order of the Garter. Three of his sons were elected members of the House of Commons. In politics he was a Conservative. Died 1885.

Abercrombie, James, an English officer appointed in 1756, with the rank of major-general, to command against the French in America. Two years later, with an army amounting to 50,000 men, he attempted to recover possession of several important fortresses which had been lost by the British; but he was defeated by the French, under Montcalm, at Ticonderoga, in July, 1758, and was soon after succeeded by Lord Amherst.

Abercromby, Sir John, a British general; served in Egypt under his father, Sir Ralph Abercromby, and in 1810, while Governor of Madras, captured Mauritius from the French. Died about 1817.

Abercromby, Sir Ralph, a British general; born in Scotland in 1734; studied at the Universities of Edinburgh and Leipsic; entered the army, and in 1773 became a member of Parliament. He gained distinction in Holland under the Duke of York as an able commander in the various campaigns against the French from 1793 to 1799, and for his services was created, in 1795, Knight of the Bath. In 1800 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in Egypt, where, in 1801, he was mortally wounded in battle against the French, and expired soon after. He possessed great bravery, military talents of a high order, generosity, and a fine sense of honor. He left four sons, the first Lord Abercromby, Sir John (mentioned above), Lord Dunfermline, and Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Abercromby.

Abercromby, Sir Robert, brother of the preceding, was appointed commander-in-chief in British India in 1792. He was successful in subduing the Rohillas, and after holding the office for about five years returned to England, and was chosen a member of Parliament. Died about 1827.

Aberdeen, George Hamilton Gordon, EARL OF, a statesman and diplomat; born in 1784; succeeded to the Scottish earldom of Aberdeen at the age of eighteen. At twenty he was chosen one of the representative peers of Scotland. He espoused the politics of the Tory

party, and was sent as an envoy to Vienna in 1813. In the year following he was created Viscount Gordon in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Cabinets of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. He became Prime Minister of England in 1852; was opposed to the war with Russia, and for that reason lost his popularity, and resigned his office in 1855. Lord Palmerston succeeded him as Prime Minister. Died December, 1860.

Abernethy, John, a physician, surgeon, and anatomist; born in London, England, in 1764. He studied medicine under the celebrated John Hunter. He became chief surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and was very successful as a lecturer on anatomy and surgery. By his lectures, writings, and practice he effected very beneficial and important changes in the system of surgery. He was also distinguished for his shrewdness and eccentricity. Died 1831.

Aboo-Bekr, Abu-Bekr, or **Abou-Bekr,** a Moslem leader and Caliph; born of the celebrated tribe of Koreish in Arabia in 571 A. D. He was one of the earliest and most ardent of the converts of Mohammed. Ayeshah, the daughter of Aboo-Bekr, became the favorite wife of that prophet. Upon the death of Mohammed, in 632 A. D., Aboo-Bekr was elected his successor. Died 634.

Aboo-l-Abbas-Abdallah, surnamed As-Seffah, "The Shedder of Blood," the twenty-second Caliph of the Moslems and the first of the Abbasside dynasty, was born at Damascus about 720. As a descendant of Abbas (before mentioned), he, with his family, regarded the Caliphs of the line of Ommeyyah as usurpers and themselves as the only legitimate princes. A revolt in favor of the Abbassides occurred in the reign of Merwan II., who had Ibraheem, the brother of Aboo-l-Abbas-Abdallah, put to death at Damascus. Aboo-l-Abbas-Abdallah escaped to Koofah, where in 749 he was proclaimed Caliph, and soon after gained a decisive victory over Merwan, who fled to Egypt, where he was slain. Although the new Caliph was accused of having put to death at least one hundred members of the house of Ommeyyah, against whom he had long cherished a bitter hatred, he was otherwise regarded, by his subjects as well as by historians, as a wise and generous ruler. He was noted for his great personal beauty. Died 754.

Aboolfazl, a statesman and historian, became Prime Minister to the illustrious Akbar, Emperor of the Moguls, in 1572. He held that position until about the year 1600, when he was assassinated. He was the author of many historical works of great value, relating chiefly to the reign and times of Akbar. As a minister he was wise, liberal, and enlightened.

Aboolfeda, an Arabian Prince and military commander, the author of several valuable works on history and science, was born of royal lineage at Damascus about 1273. He was deprived of the crown of Hamah, the heritage of his family, by Nasir, the Sultan of Egypt and Syria, but was subsequently created Prince of Hamah by the same sovereign as a reward for distinguished military services. He was esteemed by his contemporaries, as well as by the writers of a later period, as a man endowed with rare genius, wisdom, and courage. His works exhibit extensive research and careful study. Died 1331.

Aboo, Abu, or **Abou, Moslem,** or **Muslim,** a Mohammedan general; born about 720; rendered conspicuous service in establishing the Abbasside dynasty of Caliphs. After subduing a powerful rebellion against that house, he was treacherously assassinated, in 755, by order of Aboo-Jaafar, whose jealousy he had incurred.

Aboo, Abou, or **Abu, Sofian, Sophian,** or **Sophyan,** an Arabian chief of the tribe of Koreish,

was for a long time a bitter opponent of Mohammed and his teachings, but finally embraced the faith of Islam. His son Moaweeyeh founded the dynasty Ommeyyah and reigned as Caliph at Damascus.

Aboo-Talib, or **Abu Talif,** uncle of Mohammed and father of Ali, who was a distinguished Moslem leader and the husband of Fatima, only daughter of the Prophet. He belonged to the tribe of Koreish. Died about 620.

Aboo-Yoosuf-Yakoob, Abu-Yusuf-Yakub, or **Abou-Yousouf-Yakoub,** surnamed ALMANSOOR, "The Victorious," was born at Morocco in 1160, and succeeded his father, Aboo-Yakoob-Yoosuf, as Sultan of Africa and Spain, of the Almohade dynasty, in 1184. After subduing a number of insurrections in Africa, he made three expeditions into Spain and Portugal to avenge his father's death, captured 40,000 prisoners of war, whom he sent to Africa, reduced many important towns and fortresses, and in 1195 gained a great and decisive victory over the Christian forces, under King Alfonso III., near Valencia. Died 1198.

About, Edmond-François-Valentin, a French author; born at Dieuze, February 14, 1828. He studied at the Lycée Charlemagne and at the French School of Athens. He contributed numerous articles to the leading journals of Paris, and was the author of a large number of works, including novels, political treatises, and general literary articles. In 1868 he became one of the contributors to the *Gaulois* newspaper, and in 1872, while on a visit to Strasburg, was arrested by the Germans. He became in 1873 the Paris correspondent of the *London Athenæum*. Died 1885.

Aboville, d', François Marie, COUNT, born at Brest, France, in 1730; served as colonel with great credit in the French army in America. In 1781, at Yorktown, Va., he gained distinction as commander of the artillery, and was promoted to the rank of general about 1790. Under the First Empire he became Senator and Inspector-General of Artillery. Died 1817.

Abrabanel, Abarbanel, or **Abrabaniel, Isaac,** a rabbi of great eminence, supposed to be a direct descendant of David, King of Israel, was born of a wealthy family in Lisbon in 1437. He was the author of several commentaries on the Scriptures. His works evince a profound knowledge of Hebrew theology, and are admired for elegance of style. Though at one period Abrabanel was treated with great distinction at the courts of Portugal and Spain, he suffered severely from persecution in those countries, and in 1492, after the edict of banishment against the Jews was promulgated by Ferdinand and Isabella, went to Italy. Died in Venice, 1508.

Abraham-a-Sancta-Clara, an eccentric but popular Augustinian monk, born in Swabia in 1644. His sermons were marked by sharp and homely satire, rude puns, and odd freaks of humor; but there were sound sense and reason under his eccentricities. His collected writings embrace 21 volumes. Died 1709.

Abranches, de, Alvaro, a patriot and nobleman of Portugal, was a leader in the revolution of 1640, by which the Spaniards were expelled from that country.

Abrantes, MARQUESS OF, a politician of Portugal in the early part of the nineteenth century. Implicated in 1824 in the murder of the Marquess of Loulé, he was sentenced to banishment. Died in England in 1827.

Abrantes, DUKE OF. See JUNOT.

Abrial, Joseph André, a lawyer; born at Annonay, France, in 1750. In 1800 he was empowered by the French authorities to form a republican government at Naples. He performed the duties assigned to him with great ability and success. He held the rank of Senator and Count under Napoleon I., and was made a

peer of France by Louis XVIII. Died 1828.

Abruzzi, Prince Luigi Amadeo, DUKE OF, an Italian explorer, born in 1873, son of Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, and King of Spain 1870–73. In 1897 he ascended Mount St. Elias in Alaska, being the first to reach its summit. In 1900 he conducted an expedition to the Arctic Ocean, and reached the latitude of 86° 33′ N., surpassing Nansen by 19′ of latitude.

Acevedo, or **Azevedo, Felix Alvarez,** a Spanish commander and leader of the revolutionists, in 1820 gained a victory over the royalist forces near Minho. He was soon after killed by the enemy, whom he was approaching under a flag of truce.

Achen, or **Aachen, van, Johann,** a German historical and portrait painter; born at Cologne in 1552. He was patronized by the Elector of Bavaria, and by Emperors Rudolph and Matthias. He amassed great wealth as an artist. Died about 1620.

Achillas, an Egyptian military commander who, on the death of Ptolemy Auletes, became regent of Egypt and guardian of Ptolemy XIII. and Cleopatra.

Acilius Glabrio, Manius, Consul of Rome 191 B. C.; defeated Antiochus, King of Syria, at Thermopylæ, and subsequently reduced the Bœotians and Ætolians to subjection. A statue of gold was erected to him in Italy.

Ackermann, Rudolph, born in Saxony in 1764; removed to London, where he was celebrated as a dealer in prints and other works of art, and for his rare collections. He published several volumes of colored engravings, and to him is attributed the introduction of the art of lithography into England. Died 1834.

Acosta, or **d'Acosta, José,** born in Spain about 1539, became a Jesuit and went as a missionary to South America, where he remained seven years. He was distinguished as the author of the *Natural and Moral History of the Indies*, which had an extensive circulation. He was afterward chosen rector of the University of Salamanca. Died 1600.

Acrotatus gained distinction as commander of the forces of Sparta against Pyrrhus in 272 B. C., and ascended the throne of that country on the death of his father, Areus. He was killed in battle about 264 B. C.

Acton, Joseph, the descendant of an Irish family; born at Besançon in 1737. After serving as captain in the Tuscan navy he entered the Neapolitan service, became Minister of Marine and afterward Prime Minister to the King of Naples. He was noted for his bitter hostility to France. Died 1810.

Acuña, de, Don Pedro Bravo, a Spanish soldier and naval officer who, while Governor of the Philippine Islands, wrested the Moluccas from the Dutch and restored them to the Spanish crown. Died 1606.

Adair, John, a Senator and general; born in South Carolina in 1757; removed to Kentucky; fought in the Indian wars in 1791–2–3; was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1805, and served with great credit at the head of the Kentucky troops in 1814 at the battle of New Orleans. He was subsequently Governor of Kentucky and a member of the Lower House of Congress. Died 1840.

Adam, Adolphe, a French composer, born 1803. His comic opera, the *Postillon de Longjumeau*, is still popular. Died 1856.

Adams, Charles Francis, son of John Quincy Adams, sixth President, and grandson of John Adams, second President, of the United States, was born in Boston, August 18, 1807. At the age of two years he was taken to St. Petersburg by his father, who was then Minister to Russia, and afterward, while his father was Minister to Great Britain, attended a boarding-school in England. He returned to America; graduated at Harvard College in 1825; was subsequently

admitted to the bar, but never engaged in practice. He married the daughter of Peter C. Brooks, an opulent merchant of Boston. After being elected to the Massachusetts Legislature for five years, he was in 1848 nominated by the "Free Soil" party for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, Martin Van Buren being the candidate of the same party for the Presidency. At the ensuing election Taylor and Fillmore, the Whig candidates, were successful. He afterward united with the Republican party; was elected to Congress in 1858, and was appointed, in 1861, Minister to England by President Lincoln—a position which he retained until recalled, at his own request, in 1868. He served in 1871 and 1872 as arbitrator for the United States in the Commission to settle claims between the United States and Great Britain arising out of the civil war, and in 1876 was the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Adams contributed numerous articles to *The North American Review* and *The Christian Examiner*, and published *The Life and Works of John Adams* and *The Life and Works of John Quincy Adams*. Died 1886.

Adams, John, second President of the United States; born at Braintree, Mass., October 10, 1735 (O. S.). He graduated at Harvard at the age of twenty, and had serious intentions of entering the ministry; but his opposition to the Calvinistic theology induced him to seek another profession. He studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1758, and obtained an extensive practice. Early in life he advocated the rights of the American colonies with ability and enthusiasm, and was soon recognized as the chief legal adviser of his party. A series of resolutions offered by him in a meeting at Braintree in reference to the Stamp Act were adopted by forty other towns in the State, and he was retained, with others, as counsel by the people of Boston in their effort to procure from the Governor and Council an order to reopen the courts of law. In order to withdraw him from the cause of the colonists, he was offered, in 1763, the position of advocate-general, which he refused to accept. Drawn at first to the defence of the popular cause as a lawyer, he became one of the most intrepid leaders of the patriots. At the same time, he exhibited moderation on many important occasions. He was elected, in 1770, to the Legislature of Massachusetts, and was chosen as one of the five delegates from that State to the First Continental Congress, which assembled in Philadelphia in the autumn of 1774. He was re-elected in 1776. While a member of that body he used his pen vigorously in support and defence of the cause of the patriots, and also rendered eminent services as an orator and debater. On the 11th of June, 1776, he was appointed, with Jefferson, Franklin, Sherman, and Livingston, to prepare a declaration of independence. In the debate which followed he took a very prominent part. "John Adams," said Jefferson, "was the ablest advocate and champion of independence on the floor of the House. . . . He was the Colossus of that Congress." While a member of that body he acted as chairman of twenty-five committees, and also served as President of the Board of War, which was appointed in 1776. Sent as a Commissioner to France in 1777, he was afterward associated with Franklin, Jay, and Laurens to negotiate a treaty with England. In this they succeeded. A treaty of peace between that country and America was signed in November, 1782.

Adams subsequently served as Minister to England for three years, during which time his *Defence of the American Constitution* appeared. He became Vice-President of the United States in 1789, and was a zealous supporter of the policy of Washington and of the principles of the Federalists. In 1796 he was nominated for

the Presidency by that party, and was elected over Thomas Jefferson, the Republican candidate, who, having received the next highest number of votes, became, as the law then existed, Vice-President. Adams retained the Cabinet of Washington, although he was not on good terms with two members of it, Timothy Pickering and Oliver Wolcott. Apprehensions of a war with France having caused the American Government, in 1798, to organize a new army, Washington was made general-in-chief. He succeeded, in opposition to the wishes of Adams, in having the next highest command conferred on Alexander Hamilton. Mr. Adams soon after nominated one Murray as Minister to the French Republic without consulting any member of his Cabinet. By this act he alienated many of his warmest friends and opened the way for other measures which rendered his administration very unpopular. The feelings of hostility were increased against him by the passage of the "Alien and Sedition Laws." He was again nominated for President in 1800, but was defeated by Jefferson. He retired to private life disliked and censured by both Federalists and Republicans. As time has passed on, however, the recollection of his rare talents, lofty patriotism, and great services rendered to his country when the cause of liberty was in imminent danger, have reinstated him in the public esteem, and caused him to be regarded as one of the greatest and most patriotic of the founders of American independence. Died July 4, 1826.

Adams, John Couch, F. R. S., an English astronomer, the son of a small farmer, was born near Bodmin, in Cornwall, June 5, 1819, and graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1843. He contributed some valuable treatises to the study of astronomy, and in 1858 was chosen Lowndean professor of astronomy at Cambridge. Died 1892.

Adams, John Quincy, eldest son of John Adams, and sixth President of the United States; born at Braintree, Mass., July 11, 1767; studied while very young in France and at the University of Leyden, and at the age of fourteen became private secretary to Francis Dana, Minister to Russia. Returning to America, he entered Harvard College, and graduated there in 1788. He read law in the office of Theophilus Parsons, was admitted to practice in 1791, and opened an office in Boston. During the same year he published a series of articles in the Boston *Sentinel* in which the doctrine of strict neutrality between France and England was vigorously maintained. To him William H. Seward attributed the honor of first publicly advocating the line of policy of non-interference in the affairs of Europe which afterward became the settled principle of the American Government. He was appointed Minister to Holland in 1794 by Washington, at whose suggestion he was sent in 1797 in the same capacity to Berlin. He was subsequently Senator of the United States, and professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres at Harvard College, where his lectures attracted great admiration.

As a Senator, Adams was distinguished for his genius, accomplishments, and rare eloquence. Having given offence, however, to the Federalists by supporting some of the measures of Jefferson, he resigned that office in 1808, and united with the Democratic party. He was afterward sent as Minister to Russia, and was offered the position of justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which office, however, he refused to accept. In 1815 he was appointed Minister to England, and two years later became Secretary of State in the Cabinet of James Monroe.

In 1824, Adams, Clay, Jackson, and Crawford—all members of the same party—were candidates for the Presidency. As no one received the necessary majority, the House of Representatives proceeded to exercise

its constitutional right, and elected Adams. This act aroused the hostility of the friends of Jackson, who charged Adams and Clay with having made a corrupt bargain, by which the former was to be chosen President on condition of the latter being made Secretary of State.

As President, Adams favored internal improvements and refused to remove competent officers on purely political grounds. Toward the close of his administration, the opposition having a majority of members in both Houses of Congress, his person and policy were bitterly assailed by them. Having a second time become a candidate for the Presidency, in 1828, he was defeated by Gen. Jackson.

He was in 1830 elected to the National House of Representatives, where he won great distinction by his untiring devotion to public business, by his intrepidity as a champion of freedom of speech and of petition, and by his rare powers of oratory, which procured for him the title of "The Old Man Eloquent." He continued in Congress until the 21st day of February, 1848, when he received, while in his seat at the Capitol, a stroke of paralysis, which two days later caused his death.

Adams, Samuel, one of the most eminent of American patriots and orators during the early days of the nation; born in Boston in 1722; graduated at Harvard in 1740. He early distinguished himself as a political writer of great ability. He was in 1765 elected from Boston a member of the General Assembly of Massachusetts, to which position he was successively re-elected for nine years. He was one of the first men of prominence who favored American independence. On account of the prominent part he took in organizing measures of resistance to the British Government, he was one of the two popular leaders who were excepted from the general pardon offered in June, 1775. Elected in 1774 to the Continental Congress, he was in 1776 one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and afterward served as State Senator, member of the Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution, Lieutenant-Governor and Governor of his native State. As an orator he was ardent, luminous, and eloquent. Died in Boston, October 2, 1803.

Adanson, Michel, a naturalist and scientific writer of Scottish extraction, was born at Aix, in France, in 1727. After studying with unusual success at the College of Plessis he spent five years in Senegal, Africa, where he devoted his attention to the natural history of that country, and to the customs and habits of its people. Upon his return to Europe he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris. As a writer he strongly opposed the system of Linnæus; as a naturalist he was regarded by many as the equal, and by Cuvier as the superior, of the distinguished Swede. Died 1806.

Adashef, or Adashev, Alexis, a Russian statesman distinguished for his wise, humane, and liberal course, was Minister under Ivan IV. from 1547 to 1560. He was afterward disgraced by that sovereign, and imprisoned at Dorpat, where he died in 1561.

Addington, Anthony, a physician and intimate friend of the Earl of Chatham, was educated at Oxford, England, and practised at Reading, where he died in 1790.

Addington, Henry, Lord Sidmouth, an English politician and statesman; born in 1756; was the son of Dr. Addington, above mentioned. He was a warm friend and adherent of William Pitt, and was, in 1789, Speaker of the House of Commons, and, in 1801, Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury. He retired from the latter positions in 1804, and was then created Lord Viscount Sidmouth. He was appointed Home Secretary in 1812. Died 1844.

Addison, Joseph, an English

author of rare genius and wit; born in Wiltshire, May 1, 1672; studied at Oxford, where he acquired distinction for his classical attainments and as an accomplished writer of Latin verse. His first production in English was a complimentary poem addressed to Dryden, who was gratified by the praise of the young student, and became his cordial friend. Addison's family desired that he should be a clergyman; but, having acquired the friendship of Charles Montagu, the great Whig leader and financier, he was induced to become a diplomatist. He was granted a pension of £300 per annum; and, in order to study the French language and otherwise prepare himself for diplomacy, he spent some time in France, where he was complimented by Boileau upon the elegance of his Latin poetry. He then visited Italy; but upon the death of William III. and the accession of the Tory party to power, he was deprived of his pension and obliged to return to England. While living in a garret in the Haymarket he was requested by Lord Godolphin, who held the chief place in the English Ministry, to write a poem on the battle of Blenheim. In compliance with the wishes of that Minister, Addison composed "The Campaign," which was received by the public with great enthusiasm, and procured for the author a lucrative position under Government. In 1705 he became Under-Secretary of State, and was in 1708 elected to Parliament, but failed as a speaker. He was appointed in 1709 chief secretary to Lord Wharton, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and soon after, by his witty, refined, and sparkling contributions to the *Tatler* and *Spectator*, greatly increased his reputation as a writer and made the latter publication a splendid success. At the same time he enjoyed unbounded popularity and was regarded as one of the pillars of the Whig party. His tragedy of "Cato" appeared in 1713 amid "thunders of applause," and, though not so favorably regarded by modern critics, greatly added at that time to his already pre-eminent literary fame. In 1716 he married, after a long courtship, the Countess Dowager of Warwick, who, possessing an overbearing and very jealous disposition, did not, according to Dr. Johnson, add materially to the happiness of her accomplished husband. The year previous he began to publish the *Freeholder*, which is regarded as his most valuable political work, and was afterward appointed to several important positions in the Government. He became in 1717 one of the two principal Secretaries of State under a new Ministry. Addison, according to Lord Macaulay, furnished the only instance where a person reached a very high position in the State by literary talent alone. He died June 19, 1719.

While Addison was a wit, a politician, and a man of the world, his writings, in addition to their grace and elegance, are nearly all remarkable for their genial spirit and their lofty religious and moral tendency. Besides those already mentioned, Addison was the author of many works, among which are poems, operas, and political and other essays. "He not only made the proper use of wit himself," says Dr. Johnson, "but taught it to others. . . . He has restored virtue to its dignity, and taught innocence not to be ashamed. This is an elevation of literary character 'above all Greek, above all Roman, fame.'"

Addison, Rev. Lancelot, the father of Joseph Addison, was born in Westmoreland, England, in 1632; studied at Oxford, and became chaplain to the garrison at Tangier, Africa, where he remained seven years. He was subsequently a royal chaplain, Dean of Lichfield, and Archdeacon of Coventry. He was the author of works on various subjects, including some religious treatises. Died 1703.

Adeler, or **Adelaar, Cord** or **Conrad Sivertsen,** born in Norway in 1622; served with great distinction in the navies of Venice

and Denmark. He assumed command of the Danish navy in 1663, and was created grand admiral in 1675, during which year he died.

Adelung, Johann Christoph, a German historian, philologist, and lexicographer; born in Pomerania in 1732. The author of several works, he gained especial distinction by his *Dictionary of the German Language*, which critics have compared to the great work of Dr. Johnson. It has, however, been pronounced far superior to that in many particulars. For his services to German literature he was appointed to the office of Chief Librarian at Dresden by the Elector of Saxony, with the title of Court Councillor, which position he held until his death, in 1806.

Adenez, or **Adenes,** surnamed LE ROI, a minstrel, was born in Brabant about 1240; flourished at the courts of Henry III., Duke of that country, and of Philip the Bold, King of France.

Adherbal, son of King Micipsa, ascended the throne of Numidia with Hiempsal, his brother, and Jugurtha, his cousin, 118 B. C. He was killed by the latter, 112 B. C.

Adil-Shah-Yusuf, or **Yoosuf,** son of Amurath II., Sultan of Turkey, escaping from the assassins sent to kill him by Mohammed II., fled first to Persia, and then to India. He entered the military service of the King of Dekkan, under whom he rose to the highest command. After the death of that monarch, Adil-Shah-Yusuf founded a dynasty which reigned at Bejapoor until 1689, when it was overthrown by Aurungzebe. Died about 1510.

Adler, Felix, an ethical lecturer, was born at Alzey, Germany, in 1851, and graduated at Columbia College in 1870. He was professor of Hebrew and Oriental literature at Cornell 1874–76, and founded at New York in 1876 the Society for Ethical Culture, of which he was afterward the regular Sunday lecturer.

Adolphus, or **Adolph, II., John,** or **Johann,** Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels; born in 1685, of the royal line of Saxony. He was made lieutenant-general of the Saxon army in 1704, and served against Charles XII. of Sweden, gaining distinction for courage and ability. He became Duke in 1736. Died 1746.

Adrets, des, François Beaumont, a French nobleman and Huguenot leader, of great military ability. He afterward joined the Catholics, by whom he was imprisoned. Died 1587.

Adrian I., POPE, was elected in 772. His provinces were invaded by Desiderius, King of the Longobards, whom he threatened with excommunication. Although the invader halted in his career, he appears to have been more influenced by his fears of Charlemagne, the protector of the Pope, than by any dread of the anathemas of the Church. During the pontificate of Adrian the worship of images was fully recognized as one of the fundamental doctrines of the Church of Rome by the Œcumenical Council of Nice. As a ruler Adrian appears to have been wise and munificent, and the time of his pontificate was one of prosperity to his people. Died 795.

Adrian II., Pope of Rome from 867 until his death, in 872.

Adrian III., elected Pope in 884. Died 885.

Adrian IV. was born about 1100, near St. Albans, England. His true name was Nicholas Breakspere. He removed to France, where he was chosen abbot of a monastery in 1137. The strictness of his rule causing difficulty with his subordinates, he went to Rome, where he was received with great favor by Pope Eugenius III., who in 1146 made him Cardinal-Bishop of Albano. He was elected Pope to succeed Anastasius IV. in 1154. His lofty idea of the papal power involved him in serious difficulties with Frederick of Suabia, Emperor of Germany, which continued to the next pontificate. Died 1159.

Adrian V., elected Pope in 1276. Died in that year.

Adrian VI., born at Utrecht, succeeded Leo X. as Pope in 1521. He became very unpopular by reason of his attempts at reformation in the Catholic Church. The Roman people and courtiers openly rejoiced at his death which occurred in 1523.

Sir John Miller, K. C. B., English general; born in Ireland in 1819; studied at the Military Academy, Woolwich, and served with distinction as a brigadier-general throughout the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny. Several medals have been conferred upon him, and in 1874, with the Queen's permission, he received from the President of the French Republic the insignia of Commander of the Order of the Legion of Honor. He was appointed Governor of the Royal Military College at Woolwich in June, 1875, and in the following December was given the brevet rank of major-general.

Æmilia Tertia, a Roman matron, wife of the elder Scipio Africanus. Her father was Paulus Æmilius, and her daughter Cornelia was mother of the Gracchi.

Æmilianus, Marcus Julius Æmilius, born in Mauritania about 208 A. D.; served in the Roman army during the reign of the Emperor Gallus, and was by him appointed Governor of Pannonia and Mœsia. He was afterward proclaimed Emperor by his soldiers; and Gallus, while attempting to subdue him, was killed by his own troops, who favored the new Emperor. Æmilianus met with the same fate at Spoletum in 254 A. D.

Æmilius, Mamercus, three times Dictator of Rome, was first chosen to that office in 437 B. C.

Æmilius, Paulus or **Paullus, I.,** Consul of Rome and an able military commander, was killed at the battle of Cannæ, 216 B. C.

Æmilius, Paulus or **Paullus, II.** See PAULUS.

Æneæ, Henricus, a Dutch mathematician and the author of various scientific treatises. Born 1743; died 1810.

Æneas Sylvius. See PIUS II.

Æpinus, Franz Maria Ulric Theodor, a German scientist and writer whose real name was Hoch; born at Rostock in 1724. He went in 1757 to St. Petersburg, where he was appointed professor of physics, and where he made several important discoveries in reference to electricity and other subjects of natural philosophy. Died 1802.

Æpinus, John, a Lutheran theologian and polemical writer. Born in Brandenburg in 1499; died 1553.

Aerschot, DUKE OF. See AARSCHOT.

Aersens. See AARSENS

Aertsen, Peter, a Dutch historical painter of rare ability. Born 1519; died 1573.

Aertsz, Richard, a Dutch historical painter. Born 1482; died 1577.

Æschines, an Athenian orator; born about 389 B. C.; famous as the rival of Demosthenes; served with distinction under Phocion at the battle of Tamynæ and in other engagements. He was at first hostile to Philip of Macedon, but his entire conduct was changed after visiting that sovereign, and he was charged by Demosthenes with preferring the gold of Macedonia to the interests of Athens. Then began the ever-memorable contest between these mighty orators. Demosthenes was finally declared the conqueror and Æschines was banished, 330 B. C. He added to his distinction by teaching rhetoric at Rhodes. Died 314 B. C.

Æschines, surnamed SOCRATICUS, a favorite disciple of Socrates; lived about 360 B. C.

Æschylus, the earliest of the great tragic poets of Greece; born at Eleusis, in Attica, 525 B. C.; served with distinction at the battle of Marathon, and in 484 was awarded his first prize in tragedy. Being vanquished in a

contest with Sophocles in 468, he visited Syracuse, where he was cordially welcomed by King Hiero. Returning to Athens, he was killed, 456 B. C., by a tortoise which an eagle dropped upon his head. Among the works of Æschylus were seventy tragedies (seven of which, including *Prometheus Bound*, have been preserved until the present time) and many satires. He is said to have won thirteen prizes. Lord Macaulay says of his writings: "Considered as plays, his works are absurd; considered as choruses, they are above all praise. . . . But if we forget the characters and think only of the poetry, we shall admit that it has never been surpassed in energy and magnificence."

Æsop, famous as the author of many fables to which his name is attached, is supposed to have been born in Phrygia about 619 B. C. Having been enslaved, he was liberated by his master, Iadmon the Samian, on account of his talents. His writings are marked by good sense, brevity, and wit. Died 564 B. C.

Æsopus, regarded as the greatest of Roman tragic actors, was a contemporary of Roscius and a friend of Cicero. He left the stage about 55 B. C.

Aetion, a Greek painter of rare merit, is supposed to have flourished near the end of the fourth century B. C. The best-known of his paintings is that of "The Marriage of Alexander the Great and Roxana."

Aetius, a Roman general; born about 400 A. D.; for many years defended Gaul from the inroads of barbarians with skill and success. In 451, with Theodoric, King of the Visigoths, he gained a decisive victory over Attila near Châlons-sur-Marne, compelling him to raise the siege of Orleans and to retreat beyond the Rhine. He was killed 454 by the Emperor Valentinian, who was jealous of his popular and able officer.

Aetius, a distinguished Greek physician and writer of the latter part of the fifth century.

Africanus. See SCIPIO AFRICANUS.

Afzelius, Adam, born in Sweden in 1750; studied botany under the celebrated Linnæus; went to England in 1789, and as botanist to the Sierra Leone Company visited Africa, where he remained for two years making collections. He was afterward professor in the University of Upsal. Died 1836.

Aga, Mohammed, a successful conqueror and founder of the reigning dynasty of Persia; born in 1734. He began in 1780 the conquest of Persia, Georgia, and Khorassan, and reduced the greater portion of these countries to subjection. He was killed by an assassin in 1797.

Agassiz, Alexander, a naturalist, son of Louis Agassiz, was born at Neuchatel, Switzerland, in 1835, and graduated at Harvard in 1855. He was assistant in zoology at Harvard 1860–65, and curator of the Natural History Museum 1874–85. He was engaged in copper-mining on Lake Superior 1865–69. In later years he became occupied in deep-sea exploration and zoological investigation. He was the author of *Three Cruises of the Blake* and other works. Died 1910.

Agassiz, Louis, one of the most eminent naturalists of the present century; was born in the parish of Mottier, Switzerland, in 1807. He was the son of a Protestant clergyman. After pursuing his scientific studies at different universities, he graduated at Munich in 1830. At about that time he prepared a valuable work in Latin on the fishes of Brazil. He travelled extensively in Europe to perfect himself especially in ichthyology, and about 1833 accepted the chair of natural history at Neufchâtel. He came to the United States in 1846, and the year after became professor of zoology and geology in the University of Harvard. He was subsequently offered the professorship of natural history in the University of Edinburgh, but refused it, as he preferred to remain in America. In 1865

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with several assistants, he made a scientific expedition to the Amazon. In 1868 he was appointed to a non-resident professorship at Cornell University, N. Y.

Agassiz has rendered immense benefits to the cause of science throughout the civilized world, and has especially aided in the diffusion of scientific knowledge in America. He wrote numerous works, some of them in the French language, on natural history, besides contributing many articles on the same subject to the periodicals of Europe and America. He also gave several courses of lectures at Boston. He originated some brilliant theories in reference to geology and the action of glaciers, to which latter subject he gave minute attention, and about which he produced one of his greatest works, entitled *Études sur les Glaciers*. He also devoted much time and several of his works to ichthyology.

Although Agassiz attempted to harmonize the statements of the Pentateuch with the teachings of science, he opposed the theory that all the human family are descended from a single pair. "He is," says a prominent writer, "not merely a scientific thinker: he is a scientific force; and no small portion of the immense influence he exerts is due to the energy, intensity, and geniality which distinguish the nature of the man." Died December 14, 1873.

Agatharchus, a Greek painter; flourished about 480 B. C.; is said to have been the first to adopt the rules of perspective as applied to his art, and to have invented scene-painting. It is said that he painted a scene for a tragedy which Æschylus exhibited.

Agatharchus, a Greek painter, born at Samos, in Asia Minor, about 450 B. C. He was patronized, among others, by Alcibiades.

Agathocles, a tyrant of Syracuse noted for his ability, cruelty, and perfidy, was a native of Sicily, and began his reign in 317 B. C., at the age of forty-four. It is stated by Diodorus Siculus that Agathocles's death, which occurred in 289 B. C., was caused by a poisoned toothpick, given him at the instigation of his grandson, which produced gangrene of the mouth and rendered him speechless, in which condition he was placed on a funeral pyre and burnt alive.

Agathon, or **Agatho,** a tragic poet; born at Athens, Greece, about 450 B. C. Died at the age of fifty.

Agesander, a celebrated sculptor of Rhodes; said to have lived during the first century of the Christian era.

Agesilaus I., King of Sparta; reigned about 900 B. C.

Agesilaus II. ascended the throne of Sparta 398 B. C., and reigned for thirty-seven years—a most important period in the history of that country. He directed a successful invasion of Persia, during which, as well as in the subsequent hostilities between Sparta and the other states of Greece, he displayed rare ability both as a general and as a statesman. Died about 361 B. C.

Agilulfus, or **Agilulphus,** at one time Duke of Turin, became King of the Longobards in 590 A. D.; embraced Christianity and materially promoted the civilization and welfare of his people. Died 616.

Agis, the name of four kings of Sparta who respectively began their reigns 1000 B. C., 427 B. C., 338 B. C., and 244 B. C. The last, attempting to reform the manners of his people and to restore the ancient customs of Sparta, became very unpopular; was condemned to death by the Ephori for undertaking to subvert the laws of the country, and was executed 240 B. C.

Agnello, an historical writer and Abbot of Ravenna, Italy; lived in the latter part of the ninth century.

Agnes, daughter of Albert I., Duke of Austria, who was assassinated in 1308. She became notorious for the extreme cruelty with which she caused not only those guilty of the death of her father but also parties

entirely innocent of that crime, to be tortured and put to death. Died 1364.

Agnesi, Maria Gaetana, an Italian lady possessing rare talents as a mathematician and linguist; born at Milan in 1718; was the author of the *Instituzioni Analitiche* ("Analytical Institutions"), a mathematical work of great merit and celebrity. Died 1799.

Agnew, Daniel Hayes, an eminent surgeon, born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1818. He held several professorships in Philadelphia, and his skill in surgical operations brought him a world-wide reputation. Died 1892.

Agnolo, d', Baccio, an architect and sculptor in wood of great merit; born at Florence, Italy, in 1460. Died 1543.

Agricola, Cnæus Julius, a Roman general; born in Gaul, 37 A. D. He was a favorite of the Emperor Vespasian, who conferred many honors upon him. He became Consul in 77, and soon after was appointed Governor of Britain, where he pursued a wise and liberal policy toward the people of that country. He was removed from his command by the Emperor Domitian, who is accused of having caused his death by poison in 93.

Agricola, Georg, a German mineralogist and scientific writer; born in Saxony about 1490. He was highly commended by Cuvier. Died 1555.

Agricola, John, or **Johann,** originally **John Schneider,** or **Schnitter,** a voluminous theological writer, and the founder of the sect called Antinomians; born in Prussian Saxony in 1492; was at one time an ardent disciple of Luther, but subsequently became very hostile to him and his doctrines. Died in 1566.

Agrippa, Henry Cornelius, a notorious astrologer, physician, and writer on theology; born at Cologne in 1486. In early life he served in the German army with credit, and was afterward favored by several sovereigns, though by many he was regarded as a heretic and impostor. Died 1535.

Agrippa, Marcus Vipsanius, a Roman soldier and statesman; born 63 B. C.; married Julia, the widow of Marcellus, and became the intimate friend of Octavius, afterward the Emperor Augustus. To the wisdom of Agrippa's counsel is attributed a large portion of the success of Octavius, who subsequently adopted two of his sons. Died 12 B. C.

Agrippina, a Roman empress, daughter of Agrippina the wife of Cæsar Germanicus, and mother of Nero by Domitius. After the death of the latter she married the Emperor Claudius, whom she poisoned. Nero, long under her influence, finally had her put to death, in 60 A. D.

Aguesseau, d', Henri François, a French statesman under Louis XIV., born at Limoges in 1668. He stood at the head of the legal profession in France. Died 1751.

Aguilar, Grace, a popular authoress and descendant of a family of Spanish Jews; born near London in 1816. Died 1847.

Aguinaldo, Emilio, an able Philippine civil and military leader, was born at Cauit, Luzon, March 22, 1869. He became a schoolmaster at Silan, was active in organizing the insurrection of 1896, and in 1897 retired to Hong Kong with a large share of the Spanish indemnity. After Dewey's victory at Manila he returned and resumed command of the native forces, being elected president and commander-in-chief by the later organized native government. In the subsequent war with the United States he proved a capable and persistent leader. After the dispersal of the Filipino army he conducted a guerilla warfare with much energy and ability.

Ahenobarbus, Lucius Domitius, a Roman general; chosen Consul in 54 B. C.; was an enemy of Julius Cæsar, whom he was appointed

to succeed in the command of Farther Gaul in 49 B. C. He ably opposed Cæsar's invasion of Italy; but, the troops favoring his enemy, Ahenobarbus was defeated and taken prisoner at Corfinium. Afterward liberated, he was slain, while commanding a portion of the army of Pompey, at the battle of Pharsalia, in 48 B. C.

Ahlwardt, Christian Wilhelm, a German linguist of great learning. Born in 1760; died 1830.

Ahmed-Keduk, or **Achmet Geduc,** a Turkish general and Grand Vizier to Mahomet II.; gained great renown as a military commander under Bajazet, the successor of Mahomet, by the conquest of the Crimea and other provinces, and by the suppression of the rebel Jem, brother to the Sultan. His overbearing conduct, however, alienated the friendship of Bajazet, who ordered him put to death in 1482.

Ahmed Khan Abdalee, or **Abdallee,** also known as **Ahmed Shah,** a victorious military leader who first served under Nadir Shah. He reduced to his own sway Afghanistan and the eastern portion of Persia. He founded in the former country the Dooranee dynasty, and ascended the throne at Candahar in 1747. Died 1773.

Ahmed Mirza, Shah of Persia, was born in 1897, and succeeded his father, Mohammed Ali Mirza, on his deposition in 1909.

Aiken, John, an English writer; born in 1747. Chief among his works is *General Biography,* a dictionary of biography. Died 1822. His daughter, Lucy Aiken, 1781–1864, wrote a *Life of Joseph Addison,* etc.

Ainsworth, Robert, an English classical scholar and writer; widely known for his valuable Latin dictionary. Born 1660; died 1743.

Ainsworth, William Harrison, an English novelist; born in 1805; was at an early age articled to a solicitor, and before attaining his majority produced the romance of *Sir John Chiverton,* which was highly commended by Sir Walter Scott. He soon after renounced the study of law and devoted his attention exclusively to literature. He became in 1845 editor of the *New Monthly Magazine.* His works are very popular in America. Among them are: *Jack Sheppard; Guy Fawkes; The Star Chamber; Ballads, Romantic, Fantastical, and Humorous; Marvyn Clitheroe; The Combat of the Thirty; Cardinal Pole; or, The Days of Philip and Mary; Merry England; or, Nobles and Serfs;* and *Chetwynd Calverley.* Died January 2, 1882.

Airy, Sir George Biddell, K. C. B., F. R. S., Astronomer Royal of England; born at Alnwick, Northumberland, June 27, 1801; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1823, and of which he was chosen a Fellow in 1824. He was elected Lucasian professor in 1826, and to the Plumian professorship in 1828, in which position he had the entire management of the Cambridge Observatory. He became Astronomer Royal in 1835, after which time he made numerous valuable contributions to science, and was awarded the medal of the French Institute, the Copley medal of the Royal Society, the Royal medal of the same, two medals of the Royal Astronomical Society, and the medal of the Institution of Civil Engineers, as a reward for his valuable discoveries and other services. Several honorary degrees and memberships were also conferred upon him, and in July, 1872, he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. He was for some years President of the Royal Society. Died 1892.

Aischah. See AYESHAH.

Aiyoob, Ibn-Shadi, a native of Armenia, of the twelfth century; was the father of the celebrated Saladin, who founded the dynasty of the Aiyoobites. Died 1173.

Akbar, Akber, Acbar, or **Ackbar,** surnamed JALAL-ED-DEEN, "Glory of the Faith," the

most illustrious of the Mogul Emperors; born in the valley of the Indus in 1542, during the deposition and exile of his father, Humayoon. While very young he rendered efficient services as a soldier in the restoration of that sovereign to his throne, and was early distinguished for his courage, accomplishments, generosity, and rare military genius. His court was celebrated for its Oriental splendor. During his reign he conquered Bengal and the greater part of the Dekkan. As a ruler he displayed great wisdom and magnanimity, and deserved especial commendation for the humanity and liberality with which he treated his subjects, of whatever nationality or religious belief. He caused a census to be carefully taken and post-routes to be established throughout his immense dominions, and effected many important reforms in the administration of public affairs. He died in 1605, having reigned fifty-one years. His son Selim, or Jehangeer, succeeded him as Emperor of the Moguls.

Akenside, Mark, an English physician, poet, and classical scholar; born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1721; studied at Edinburgh and Leyden. His poem entitled *The Pleasures of the Imagination* was greatly admired by Dr. Johnson and other critics, and was the most celebrated of his works. Died 1770.

Ala-ed-Deen, or **Aladdin,** a military commander; son of Osman, founder of the Ottoman dynasty; flourished in the latter half of the fourteenth century. He was the first to organize and discipline the celebrated body of troops known as Janissaries.

Alarcon y Mendoza, de, Don Juan Ruiz, a Spanish lawyer and dramatic poet; born in Mexico about 1700. He went to Spain at an early age, and made his permanent residence in that country. His dramatic works are admired as well for their moral tone as for their literary merits.

Alaric, one of the most celebrated barbarian conquerors of the Dark Ages and King of the Visigoths; born about 350 A.D.; served in the Roman army during the reign of Theodosius, and afterward, in 396, invaded the Empire of the East and reduced Corinth and other places of importance. He was soon after successfully opposed by Stilicho and induced to make a treaty with the Emperor Arcadius, whose service he entered with the rank of general. He invaded Italy, however, in 402; was defeated at Pollentia, and evacuated the country. Six years later he marched to the gates of Rome, but retired on receiving from the citizens five thousand pounds of gold and thirty thousand pounds of silver. In 410, his proposals for a treaty not having been accepted by the Emperor Honorius, he again marched to Rome, took the city, and for six days allowed it to be pillaged by his troops. He died on his march toward Sicily during the same year.

Albani, or **Albano, Francesco,** an Italian painter. Born at Bologna in 1578; died 1660.

Albani, Madame, stage name of Marie Emma Lajeunesse, an American singer, born at Montreal, Canada, in 1851. She became very prominent as an operatic prima donna in America and Europe.

Albemarle, DUKE OF. See MONK.

Alberoni, Giulio, CARDINAL, born at Piacenza in 1664. Sent as agent for the Duke of Parma to the court of Madrid, he became a favorite of Philip V., who obtained for him a Cardinal's hat and made him Prime Minister of Spain in 1716. He aroused indignation in Europe by an unwarranted invasion of Sardinia, then a German possession, and was deposed from office and banished from Spain. Died 1792.

Albert I., Duke of Austria; born in 1248; elected Emperor of Germany in 1298. Several of his nobles, incited by his tyrannical conduct, formed a conspiracy and assassinated him in 1308.

Albert, ARCHDUKE, of Austria; born in 1559; was one of the Governors of the Low Countries during the reign of Philip II., whose daughter Isabella he had married. Albert was defeated in 1600 at Nieuport by the Dutch under Maurice of Nassau. Four years later he captured Ostend, after a siege of three years. Died 1621.

Albert, Frederick Rudolph, an Austrian Archduke and general; born at Vienna in 1817; served in Italy, where he won the battle of Custozza in 1866, and was made commander-in-chief of the Austrian forces. Died 1895.

Albert, or **Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel,** Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and consort of Queen Victoria of England; born in 1819; was married in 1840. Two years later he was chosen Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. He was made a Field-Marshal and appointed to many other positions. To his enterprise and ability as chairman of the Council, the country was indebted for the success of the great Exhibition at London in 1851. He displayed great wisdom in the delicate position which he occupied; and, while he was careful not to arouse the jealousy of the British people, he rendered, as chief counsellor of the Queen, invaluable services to her and to the nation, and by his enlightened policy and able statesmanship won esteem. Died 1861.

Albert I., King of Belgium, was born in 1875, and succeeded in 1909.

Alberti, Leon Battista, an Italian architect and painter; born in 1404. He was the author of many poems, a valuable *Treatise on Architecture*, and of other works. Died in 1472.

Albinus Flaccus. See ALCUIN.

Alboin succeeded his father, Alduin, as King of the Longobards about 553. He reduced the Gepidæ to perfect submission, slew their King, Cunimund, whose daughter Rosamond he forcibly married. In 570 he invaded Northern Italy, conquering a large portion of that country, and carrying his arms as far as Spoleto. He was assassinated in 573 at the instigation of his wife, whom he had requested to drink wine at a banquet from the skull of her father, Cunimund.

Alboni, Marietta, an Italian vocalist; born at Cesena, in the States of the Church, in 1824; studied under Rossini, and made her *début* at the communal theatre at Bologna, and afterward fully established her reputation at the theatre of La Scala, at Milan. She appeared in London in 1846 as a counter-attraction to Jenny Lind, and in Paris the year following. She was recognized as one of the leading singers of Europe. After visiting America and various countries of Europe, she married Count Pepolo of the Roman States, but continued on the stage under her maiden-name. She retired from the stage in 1863. Died 1894.

Albuquerque, Alfonso, MARQUIS DE, surnamed THE GREAT, a military and naval commander, was born of royal lineage near Alhandra, in Portugal, in 1453. He subdued Malacca, Goa, and other provinces and places of importance, and during his administration of affairs raised the power and glory of his native land to the highest point in India and in the surrounding countries. Died 1515.

Alcæus, a Greek lyric poet who lived about 600 B. C. His productions were greatly admired by Horace, Quintilian, and other celebrated writers.

Alcibiades, an Athenian general and statesman, the son of Cleinias and Dionomache, the sister of Pericles, was born 450 B. C. He was the ward of Pericles and the disciple of Socrates. In 416 he was given the command of the expedition to Sicily, having urgently advocated the conquest of that island. During his absence he was accused of impiety. His

property was confiscated and he was forced to seek refuge at Sparta, and afterward with Tissaphernes, a Persian Satrap. He was recalled in 407 by the Athenians, who, under his command, regained their ascendency over the Spartans. Further charges having been preferred against him, he sought the protection of Pharnabazus, another Persian Satrap, by whom, at the instigation of Lysander, he was assassinated in 404 B. C.

Alcman, said to have been the greatest of the lyric poets of Sparta; lived about 650 B. C. His poems were greatly admired by the ancients, and the few fragments of them which yet remain are distinguished for their spirit and beauty.

Alcott, Louisa May, an American author, daughter of Amos Bronson Alcott, was born at Germantown, Pa., in 1833. She was the author of several popular novels, among which are *Little Women*, *An Old-Fashioned Girl*, and *Rose in Bloom*. She also published in 1863 a volume entitled *Hospital Sketches*. Died 1888.

Alcuin, or **Alcwin,** whose full name was **Flaccus Albinus Alcuinus,** was born at York, England, about 735; became an ecclesiastic, and was distinguished for his rare scholarship. He entered the service of Charlemagne, and rendered valuable aid in carrying out the enlightened policy of that monarch. In 796, Alcuin was chosen Abbot of Saint Martin at Tours. Died 804.

Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth, an American statesman; born at Foster, R. I., 1841. He became a member of Congress in 1879, and of the Senate in 1881; becoming a conspicuous leader in that body. Resigned in 1911, and devoted himself to the organization of a centralized banking system.

Aldrich, Thomas Bailey, an American author; born at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1836. He became a journalist, and was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* 1881–90. Among his productions are numerous poems and the following works in prose: *The Story of a Bad Boy*, *Prudence Palfrey*, and *The Queen of Sheba*. Died 1907.

Aldrovandus, Ulysses, an Italian naturalist and writer. Born at Bologna about 1524; died 1607.

Alee, Ali, or **Ali-Ibn-Abi-Talib,** surnamed THE LION OF GOD, cousin and son-in-law of Mohammed the Prophet, was born at Mecca about 600. He was an early and ardent advocate of the doctrines of Islam. On the death of the Prophet, in 632, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the leadership of the "Faithful," which was obtained by Aboo-Bekr. He became Caliph, however, upon the death of Othman, in 655. His followers were termed Sheeites, as opposed to the Soonnites, or orthodox branch. He was assassinated in 660, and was succeeded by his son Hassan.

Alee, or **Ali Bey,** or **Alee Bey,** a leader of the Mamelukes in Egypt; born near Mount Caucasus in 1728. Raised by his talents and bravery to the head of affairs in Egypt, he resolved to found an independent dynasty. He vainly endeavored to wrest Syria and Palestine from the Turks, and was slain in battle against them in 1776.

Alee-Welee-Zade, known also as **Ali Pasha,** surnamed ARSLAN, a Turkish Pasha and military commander of rare ability and courage; born in Albania about 1750. He began his career as a robber. Subsequently raising 2000 men, he entered the Turkish army, rendered efficient services against the Austrians and Russians, and was made Pasha of Trikala in 1787. Soon after, by the unscrupulous use of money and force, he obtained the pashalic of Yanina or Janina. He rapidly rose to the highest position of glory and power that can be occupied by a subject, and exerted great influence on the foreign policy of the Turkish Government at the commencement of the French Revolution. He favored different nations as his interests dictated, without pursuing any fixed policy. He finally treated the Sublime Porte in such an

arrogant manner as to arouse the spirit of Mahmood II. That monarch sent a strong force under Khurshid Pasha against Alee, who rapidly lost his several strongholds, and in 1822 was himself captured and shot.

Alembert, d', Jean le Rond, a French geometer and scientific writer of great merit and distinction; born in Paris in 1717. He studied at the Collége Mazarin, and afterward wrote his celebrated *Memoir on the Integral Calculus*, which procured his election to the Academy of Sciences in 1741. He was one of the editors of the *Encyclopédie*, and was offered pensions and important positions by Frederick the Great of Prussia and Catherine II. of Russia, which he declined. Frederick, however, in 1754 settled upon him an annual pension of twelve hundred francs, and soon after Louis XV. granted him one for the same amount. At the age of thirty-seven Alembert was elected a member of the French Academy. Died in 1783. Among his most important works besides those that have been mentioned are a *Treatise on Dynamics*, *On the General Theory of the Winds*, *Researches on Various Important Points of the System of the Universe*, and *Melanges of Literature and Philosophy*.

Alexander, surnamed THE GREAT, third King of Macedon of that name, and son of Philip of Macedon, was born at Pella, 356 B. C., and at a very early age gave indications of that remarkable spirit which raised him to the very first rank of military commanders. Aristotle was his principal instructor. He also studied under Leonidas and Lysimachus. During the lifetime of his father he became distinguished for undaunted courage, and especially for his conduct at the battle of Chæronea, where the victory won by Philip was due in a great measure to his son's valor and ability.

Alexander ascended the throne of Macedon at the age of twenty, and immediately prepared to carry out his father's intended invasion of Persia. He was first compelled, however, to suppress the insurrection of several of the Grecian States, which, having been subjugated by Philip, thought that a favorable opportunity had arrived for regaining their independence. Alexander, by his energy and promptness, thwarted all their plans, and even the most active of them submitted to him without a contest. He next subdued the Triballi and other barbarous nations in the East of Europe. His death having been reported, Thebes again revolted. Alexander marched rapidly into Bœotia, took Thebes by storm, levelled the houses to the ground, and sold into slavery all the citizens who had survived the massacre that followed the assault, the descendants of Pindar the poet and the families of those who had opposed the revolt alone excepted.

In 334 B. C., Alexander, at the head of 40,000 well-disciplined troops, crossed the Hellespont, defeated the army of Darius on the banks of the Granicus, and in one campaign subjugated Asia Minor. In 333 he was delayed for a time by serious illness; but, recovering, he nearly annihilated the Persian army, numbering 600,000 men, at the battle of Issus, and took prisoners the entire family of Darius. He then reduced Tyre, subdued Egypt—where he founded the city of Alexandria—and penetrated into Libya, where he caused the Ammonian oracle to declare him the son of Jupiter Ammon. The ensuing year he won, over Darius, the decisive victory of Arbela, where the fate of Persia was decided. From this time, Alexander, elated and rendered arrogant by his great successes, claimed from his subjects the homage due to a god; in a paroxysm of rage he stabbed and killed his friend and foster-brother, Clitus, because he refused to pay such homage. In 327 B. C., Alexander invaded India, and after many sanguinary battles with Porus and other kings he advanced as

far as the Hyphasis, where his soldiers refused to advance farther. He built the cities of Nicæa and Bucephala on the banks of the Hydaspes, and then commenced his retrograde movement, marching by way of Susa and Ecbatana to Babylon, where he was seized with a fever (said to have been aggravated by excessive drinking), of which he died, April 12, 323 B. C. He was buried at Alexandria.

Alexander I., Emperor of Russia, son of Paul and Maria Feodorovna, daughter of Prince Eugene of Würtemberg, was born at St. Petersburg in 1777. The care of his education was assumed by his grandmother, Catharine II., who, it is said, named him as her successor in a will which was destroyed by Paul. Paul was assassinated in 1801, when Alexander ascended the throne. In 1805 he entered the coalition with Austria against France, which was dissolved by the victory of Napoleon at Austerlitz. In the year following he united with Prussia against France, but in 1807, after having been defeated at Friedland, he signed the Treaty of Tilsit, and soon after became a warm friend and ally of the French Emperor; but subsequently Alexander again joined the allies, took the field in person, and in July, 1815, entered Paris with the allied army. In the following September he concluded with the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia a treaty called "The Holy Alliance," which, ostensibly formed to promote religion, peace, and justice, had directly the opposite effect, and was used to check the progress of liberal principles. Persecution, however, on account of religion was first abolished in Russia during his reign, and reforms were introduced by him into every department, civil and military. Dying without children, at Taganrog, December 1, 1825, he was succeeded by his brother Nicholas.

Alexander II. (NICOLAEVITCH), Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, was born April 29, 1818, and succeeded his father, Nicholas I., in 1855. He immediately commenced a system of reform, greatly reduced the army, made vigorous efforts to place the national finances on a firmer basis and to promote commercial prosperity, and in 1861, with the consent of the nobles of the empire, emancipated, by an imperial ukase, the serfs of Russia, amounting to 23,000,000 of human beings, and in February, 1864, conferred the same boon upon the serfs of Poland. He also made great efforts to promote education throughout Russia, to render the State colleges equal to the best educational institutions, and to reform the elective representative system in the provinces. He also introduced trial by jury. A war was commenced by the Russians in Turkestan in 1866 against the Ameer of Bokhara, which ended, in about a year and a half, in the dispersion of the forces of the latter, and in the occupation of the city of Samarcand by the Russians. In 1867, Russian America was sold to the United States for about $7,000,000. Khiva was conquered by a Russian army under Gen. Kaufmann in 1873. A portion of the territory was annexed to Russia, and the suzerainty of the Emperor was established over the khanate. Khokand was invaded by the Russians in 1875, when Gen. Kaufmann gained a decisive victory which resulted in the annexation to the Russian empire of all Khokand north of the Sir Darya.

Alexander declared war against Turkey, April 24, 1877. The Turks offered a desperate resistance, but were defeated in numerous battles; and the Russian army penetrated almost to Constantinople. The Treaty of San Stefano was signed March 3, 1878. This treaty was afterward modified by the Congress of Berlin.

Alexander married, April 28, 1841, Maria Alexandrovna, Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt. After two unsuccessful attempts on his life—one at

St. Petersburg, April 16, 1866, and the other at Paris, June 6, 1867—he was assassinated March 13, 1881, by the Nihilists.

Alexander III., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, son of the preceding, was born March 10, 1845. He married, November 9, 1866, the Princess Marie Sophia Frederique Dagmar of Denmark, who since her having united with the Greek Church is called Maria Feodorovna. The Grand Duchess Marie, only sister of Alexander III., was married January 23, 1874, to the Duke of Edinburgh, son of Queen Victoria. Alexander ascended the imperial throne March 13, 1881. Died 1894.

Alexander I. became Pope or Bishop of Rome in 108 A. D., and is said to have been the first to introduce the use of holy water in the service of the Church. Died 117.

Alexander II. (originally ANSELMO BADAGIO), elected Pope in 1061. Died 1073.

Alexander III. (previously CARDINAL ROLANDO RANUCCIO BANDINELLI) became Pope in 1159. Died 1181.

Alexander IV. (RINALDO DI ANAGNI) was raised to the papal chair in 1254. Died 1261.

Alexander V. (PIETRO FILARGO), elected Pope in 1409. Died 1410.

Alexander VI. (RODRIGO LENZUOLI BORGIA), a native of Valencia, in Spain, was born about 1430. He was a nephew of Pope Calixtus III., and father of the notorious Cesare Borgia. He was himself raised to the Papal See in 1492 as successor to Innocent VIII. The name of Alexander has been rendered infamous by his licentiousness, cruelty, treachery, and utter disregard, in the attainment of his ambitious projects, of all laws, human or divine. His death, which occurred in August, 1503, is said to have been caused by his accidentally swallowing poison which he and his son had prepared for another.

Alexander I., King of Scotland, reigned from 1107 until his death, in 1124. His Queen was a natural daughter of King Henry I. of England.

Alexander II. of Scotland, son of William the Lion; born in 1198; reigned from 1214 until his death, in 1249. He fought as an ally of the Barons of England against King John.

Alexander III., born in 1241; ascended the throne of Scotland at the age of eight years and reigned until 1286, when he was killed by the falling of his horse over a precipice. His Queen, Margaret, was daughter of Henry III. of England. His long reign was marked by the wisdom of his policy and prosperity of his subjects. He successfully defended his kingdom against an invasion of the Danes in 1263.

Alexander I., Prince of Bulgaria, was born in 1857, the son of Prince Alexander of Hesse. He was chosen prince of Bulgaria in 1879, and in 1885 he proclaimed the union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria. The Servians, incensed at this act, made war upon him, but were defeated in a fortnight's campaign. But Russian hostility proved more effective, and in 1886 he was forced to abdicate by the enmity of the Czar.

Alexander I., King of Servia, was born August 14, 1876, and in 1889 succeeded his father, King Milan, who abdicated in his favor. He was killed by army officers in 1903.

Alexander, Archibald, D.D., an American theologian, born in Virginia in 1772, licensed to preach in 1791, and elected President of Hampden-Sidney College in 1796. He became a pastor in Philadelphia in 1807 and a professor of theology at Princeton in 1812. He was distinguished for eloquence as a preacher. Died 1851.

Alexander, James Waddell, son of the preceding; born in Virginia in 1804; became professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres and afterward of ecclesiastical history at Princeton. He was the author of numerous religious works. Died 1859.

Alexander, Joseph Addison, D.D., brother of the preceding; an Oriental scholar, theological writer, and professor in the College of New Jersey and the theological seminary at Princeton; was born in Philadelphia in 1809. Died 1859.

Alexander, Stephen, LL.D., an American astronomer and mathematician, and the author of several works on astronomy, was born at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1806. D. 1883.

Alexander, William, Earl of Stirling, a Scotch poet. Born about 1580; died 1640.

Alexander, William, known as **Lord Stirling,** a major-general of the American forces in the Revolutionary War, was born in New York in 1726. After serving in what is known as the French War he went to Scotland, where, claiming to be the lawful heir, he vainly endeavored to obtain the earldom of Stirling. He was an ardent American in sentiment, and upon returning to this country was one of the first to engage in the cause of independence. Lord Stirling rendered in many ways efficient service to Washington, who cherished for him an unwavering trust and friendship. He gained distinction for ability and courage at Germantown, Monmouth, and on several other fields of battle. Lord Stirling was also distinguished as a mathemetician and astronomer. Died 1783.

Alexander Farnese. See FARNESE.

Alexis, a Greek comic poet; lived about 300 B. C.

Alexis, or **Alexius I. (Comnenus),** born about 1048; was a general in the armies of the Greek empire, and was raised to the throne of Constantinople in 1080. During his reign the first crusade to Palestine was organized, and he was greatly disturbed by the irruption of what were termed the Western barbarians. Died 1118.

Alexis Michaelovitch, father of Peter the Great; born about 1629; ascended the throne of Russia in 1645 as successor to his father, Michael. He effected several wise and important reforms. During his reign the Cossacks changed their allegiance from Poland to Russia. Died 1676.

Alexis Petrovitch, son of Peter the Great; born in Russia in 1690; was, on account of his opposition to the policy of his father and his dislike to military pursuits, forced to renounce all claims to the throne of Russia, and was tried and condemned for treason in 1718. His death, which occurred in prison soon after, is believed to have been caused by poison administered by the order of his father. Peter, son of Alexis, became Czar in 1727.

Alfieri, Vittorio, an Italian poet of rare genius; born of a noble and wealthy family at Asti, in Piedmont, January 17, 1749. He travelled extensively in Europe, and produced about 1775 his first drama, "Cleopatra," which met with such a cordial reception as induced him to devote his time almost exclusively to dramatic writing. In the seven years following he wrote fourteen tragedies, of which the most successful were "Filippo II." and "Saul."

As a poet Alfieri was distinguished by the intensity of his passion, the grandeur of his sentiments, and the elegance of his style, which, though concise, was luminous. He was the author of many other poems and the translator into Italian of numerous Greek tragedies. He was the lover of the Countess of Albany, wife of Charles Edward Stuart (called The Pretender), after whose death he is said to have married her secretly in 1788. Died at Florence, October 8, 1803.

Alfonso XII., King of Spain, eldest son of Queen Isabella II., was born November 28, 1857. He was proclaimed King of Spain, December 29, 1874, in Valencia, by Gen. Martinez Campos, and was enthusiastically received at Madrid on arriving there in 1875. He died in 1885, after a prosperous reign.

Alfonso XIII., King of Spain, born May 17, 1886, the posthumous son of the preceding, whom he succeeded under the regency of his mother, Queen Christina.

Alfred, Ælfred, Elfred, or **Alvred** (ALURED), surnamed THE GREAT, the most illustrious of the Saxon Kings of England; born about 849 A. D.; was the son of King Ethelwulf and brother of Ethelred, whom he succeeded on the throne of the West Saxons in 871. At that period the Danes had subdued the greater part of England. Ethelred had been mortally wounded while opposing them, and the Saxon power was almost annihilated. In this condition of affairs Alfred attempted to purchase peace with the Danes and their withdrawal from England, but all his plans were thwarted by their perfidious conduct.

Finding resistance impossible, Alfred disbanded his few followers and concealed himself for some time with a herdsman. At length, with the aid of several of his nobles, who had discovered his place of concealment, he organized a considerable force and carried on a predatory but successful warfare against the Danes. Gaining strength, and encouraged by the victory which the Earl of Devon had gained over one of the armies of the enemy, Alfred in 878 attacked the main army of the Danes at Eddington, where he gained a complete victory, and soon after captured the remains of the Danish army. Their King, Godrun, was baptized into the Christian Church, and a portion of land was appropriated for his followers.

Alfred next turned his attention to building a powerful navy, thoroughly fortifying his coasts, improving the system of jurisprudence, enforcing energetic measures for the administration of justice, establishing schools and otherwise promoting the cause of education, and effecting many reforms. Guided by profound wisdom and an enlightened policy, all of his measures were crowned with eminent success. He was himself an accomplished scholar for the times in which he lived, and translated several works from the Latin for the use of his people.

In 894, England was again invaded by the Northmen, or Danes, who came with a fleet of three hundred vessels. Alfred gained a decisive victory over them. Great numbers of the enemy were killed in battle, others executed as pirates, and the remainder compelled to return to their own country. Died 901.

Algardi, Alessandro, an Italian sculptor and architect; born at Bologna about 1600. His colossal bas-relief in the Church of St. Peter at Rome, in which St. Leo is represented as forbidding Attila to enter that city, is regarded as his greatest work as a sculptor. Died in 1654.

Alger, Russell Alexander; born in Medina County, Ohio, in 1836. He served in the Civil War, becoming major-general of volunteers; afterward engaged largely in the Michigan lumber business; was Governor of Michigan 1885–86, and Secretary of War 1897–99. He retired in consequence of adverse criticism of his management during the Spanish-American War. Died 1907.

Alger, William Rounseville, an American author and divine; born in Massachusetts in 1823; graduated at Harvard College and the Cambridge Divinity School. After being pastor of a Unitarian church at Roxbury, near Boston, he succeeded Theodore Parker in 1855 as minister of the "Society of Liberal Christians," and became in 1876 pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah in New York. Among his works are *The Poetry of the Orient*, *A Critical History of the Doctrine of a Future Life*, and *The Life of Edwin Forrest*. Died 1905.

Al-Hakem-Ibn-Atta, known as **Al-Mo-kenna,-Mocanna,** or **-Mukanna,** "the veiled one," a religious impostor, began his career as a prophet at Merv or Merv, in

Khorassan, during the reign of Aboo-Jaafar Al-Mansoor, second of the Abbasside Caliphs. When his chief stronghold was attacked, about 780, by the forces of the Caliph Mahdee, Al-Hakem, finding that escape was impossible, is said to have burned himself, so as to leave nothing remaining but his ashes. He forms the principal character in Moore's *Mokanna; or, The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.*

Ali. See ALEE.

Alimentus, a Roman historian, tribune, and prætor; lived in the latter part of the third century B. C.

Alison, Sir Archibald, an English historian; born in Shropshire in 1792; was the author of a *History of Europe from the Commencement of the French Revolution to the Restoration of the Bourbons,* and several other works. He was made a baronet in 1852. Died 1867.

Alkibiades. See ALCIBIADES.

Allan, Sir William, an historical painter; born in Edinburgh in 1782. Among his works are the famous pictures of the "Battle of Waterloo" and "John Knox admonishing Queen Mary." Died 1850.

Allen, Elizabeth Akers, an American author; born at Strong, Maine, in 1832. She published several volumes of poetry and prose, her best-known production being the popular poem *Rock Me to Sleep, Mother.*

Allen, Ethan, a commander in the Revolution; born in Connecticut about 1742; was the leader of the "Green Mountain Boys" in their disputes with New York about the boundaries of the States. In 1775, with only eighty-three men, he captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point. He was afterward taken prisoner while engaged in the expedition against Montreal, and was kept in confinement by the British for more than two years and a half, during which time he was barbarously treated. Having been exchanged, he was commissioned major-general of the State militia. He wrote an account of his imprisonment, a book entitled *Reason the only Oracle of Man,* and some political treatises. Died February 13, 1789.

Allen, Grant, a British author; born at Kingston, Canada, in 1848. He wrote largely on evolutionary science and published several novels.

Allen, James Lane, an American novelist; born in Kentucky in 1849. He wrote various stories of Kentucky life and scenery, manifesting fine powers of thought and observation. The best known of these are *The Choir Invisible* and *The Reign of Law.*

Allibone, Samuel Austin, LL.D., an American author; born in Philadelphia, April 17, 1816. Though engaged in mercantile pursuits, he was in early life distinguished for his attainments in English literature. He commenced about 1853 his great work *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors,* the preparation of which occupied him for more than seventeen years (3 vols. 1858–71). It contains notices of 46,499 authors. A supplement to it was prepared by J. Foster Kirk in 1891. Mr. Allibone was put in charge of the Lenox Library, New York, in 1876. Died 1889.

Allingham, William, a British poet; born at Ballyshannon, Ireland, in 1824. His complete works were published in 1890. Died 1889.

Allison, William Boyd, an American statesman; born at Perry, Ohio, in 1829. He was a member of the House of Representatives 1863–71, and of the Senate after 1873. He was a prominent candidate for President in several Republican National Conventions. Died 1908.

Allston, Washington, an American painter of great merit; born in South Carolina, November 5, 1779; studied at Newport, R. I.; entered Harvard College in 1796, and graduated there in 1800. He dwelt for some years in Europe, where he became a friend of Coleridge and Washington Irving, and was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy.

He was the author of several poems evincing true genius. Among his great paintings may be mentioned "The Dead Man Revived by Elisha's Bones," "Spalatro's Vision of the Bloody Hand," and "Jacob's Dream." Died July 9, 1843.

Almagro, Diego, a Spanish officer distinguished for his enterprise and courage, and as chief associate of Pizarro in the conquest of Peru, was born in Spain about 1464; went to America, where, in 1525, he united his interests with Pizarro and Luque for the purpose of subjugating under the Spanish flag the western portions of South America. After their signal success in Peru, Almagro was given command in the territory lying south of it, and in a short time reduced Chili. Difficulties arising between himself and Pizarro, he returned to Peru and took Cuzco from the troops of his former associate, but was defeated in a battle fought near there in 1538, captured, and executed.

Alma-Tadema, Lawrence, R. A., a painter; born at Dronryp, in the Netherlands, January 8, 1836. He studied in the Royal Academy of Antwerp, and afterward removed to London. He was awarded a gold medal at Paris in 1864, and another at Berlin in 1872. He has been elected a member of numerous Royal and other Academies in Europe, and has had several orders of knighthood conferred upon him, and in 1876 was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of London, and a member in 1879. His paintings are numerous.

Almeida, Dom Francisco, son of the Count of Abrantes; born at Lisbon about 1450; gained distinction in the Moorish wars, and in 1505 was appointed Viceroy of India. He was the first person who held that office. In 1508 he won a decisive victory over the Egyptian fleet, but was superseded the same year by Albuquerque. While returning to Portugal in 1510, he was killed by the natives near the Cape of Good Hope.

Alp-Arslan, a Sultan of the Seljook dynasty; born in Turkestan in 1030; ascended the throne in 1063. He was distinguished for magnanimity, love of justice, and as a patron of learning. In 1071 he defeated Romanus Diogenes in battle and took him prisoner, but treated him with generosity. Persia and other countries within his dominions attained during his reign an unusual degree of prosperity. He was assassinated in 1072.

Altdorfer, Albrecht, a German painter and engraver; born in Bavaria in 1488, died in 1538.

Altgeld, John Peter, an American political radical; born in Germany in 1847, and brought as an infant to the United States. He became a lawyer in Missouri in 1869, and a reform agitator in Chicago after 1875. He was Judge of the Superior Court, in Chicago, 1886–91, and Governor of Illinois 1893–97, when he excited severe criticism by pardoning the imprisoned Anarchists, Fielden, Schwab, and Neebe. He was defeated as a candidate for Mayor in 1899. He is a prominent advocate of free silver coinage. Died 1902.

Alva, Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, DUKE OF, a Spanish commander of great ability, but infamous for his inhuman cruelties; born in 1508. He was a favorite of Charles V., and was appointed by Philip II. Governor of the Netherlands. The enormities perpetrated by him, with the full approval of his sovereign, upon the people of that country were a disgrace to the Spanish name. He himself claimed to have caused in four years the execution of eighteen thousand persons by the gibbet, the axe, and the faggot. But his terrible cruelties, instead of aiding in the reduction of the people of the Netherlands, only tended to still further alienate them from the Spanish Crown, and caused them to make renewed exertion for that independence which they finally attained. He was recalled in 1573, and seven years later effected the conquest of Portugal

and the annexation of that kingdom to Spain. Died 1582.

Alvarado, de, Alonzo, a Spanish officer; served under Cortez in the conquest of Mexico, and under Pizarro in the conquest of Peru. He commanded, with the rank of lieutenant-general, the Spanish army which in 1548 defeated the rebel Gonzalo Pizarro. Died 1553.

Alvarado, de, Pedro, born in Spain about 1500, was one of the most trusted and efficient of the officers of Cortez in the conquest of Mexico. He was afterward appointed Governor of Guatemala by the King of Spain. He was killed in 1541 by a band of Indians.

Alvarez, Francisco, a Portuguese priest; born in the latter part of the fifteenth century; went on a mission with Duarte Galvam to John, King of Abyssinia (known as Prester John). He remained in that country for several years, and after his return home, in 1527, wrote an interesting and full account of Abyssinia. Died about 1540.

Alvarez, Don José, a Spanish sculptor. Born near Cordova in 1768; died 1827.

Alviano, Bartolommeo, an Italian general; born about 1455. As commander of the Venetian forces he gained a decisive victory over the imperialists in 1508 near Cadore, but was defeated and taken prisoner the following year by Louis XII. of France. A treaty of alliance having been formed between that country and Venice in 1513, he was given his freedom, and in 1515 contributed greatly to the victory of the French at Marignano. Died the same year.

Alvinczy, Alvinzi, or **Alvinzy, von, Joseph,** BARON, an Austrian Field-Marshal of decided military talents, but unable to cope with the rare genius of Napoleon, was, after having fought with distinction against the French in other quarters, defeated by him at Arcola after a three days' battle in November, 1796, and again at Rivoli in January, 1797. Born in Transylvania in 1735; died 1810.

Amadeus VIII. succeeded his father, Amadeus VII., as Count of Savoy, in 1391, at the age of eight years. In 1416 he became Duke of Savoy, and in 1434 retired to a convent. In 1439 he was elected Pope by the Council of Bâle. He accepted the office under the title of Felix V., but soon afterward withdrew in favor of Nicholas V. Died 1451.

Amadeus I., King of Spain, was born in 1845, second son of Victor Emmanuel of Italy. He was elected to the Spanish throne in 1870, but resigned February, 1873, and returned to Italy as Duke of Aosta. Died 1890.

Ambrose, Saint, one of the "Fathers" of the Catholic Church, was a son of a Roman noble and prætorian prefect of Gaul, and was born at Treves about 340 A. D. After being Governor of Liguria, in which Milan was situate, he was in 374 chosen Archbishop of that city. He was active in the suppression of Arianism, and courageously defended the weak and unprotected. He wrote several theological works. He was a man of singular purity of character, energy of purpose, and generosity of mind. Died in 397.

Ameilhon, Hubert Pascal, a French scholar and revolutionist; born in Paris in 1730; is said to have saved 800,000 volumes from destruction by the Jacobins. He was librarian of the "Arsenal" for many years, and a writer on antiquarian and other subjects. Died 1811.

Ames, Fisher, an orator and statesman; born in Massachusetts in April, 1758; graduated at Harvard College in 1774; studied law in Boston, and commenced practice in Dedham, his native town, in 1781. He gained distinction as the writer of several political treatises. As a member of the State Convention in 1788 called to ratify the Federal Constitution, he became conspicuous for his great eloquence and power. Elected as a member of the Federal

party to Congress in 1789, he served in the Lower House of that body for eight years, and won further laurels as an orator and as the leader there of his party. Died July 4, 1808.

Amherst, Jeffrey, known as **Lord Amherst,** an English general; born in Kent in 1717; served on the Continent, and was, in 1758, raised to the rank of major-general; afterward commanded in America, capturing Cape Breton and Ticonderoga from the French. He was consecutively Commander-in-Chief in America, Governor of Virginia, Lieutenant-General of Ordnance in England, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, and Field-Marshal. He was created Baron Amherst in 1776. Died 1797.

Ammianus Marcellinus, born at Antioch about 300 A. D.; served in the Roman army under the Emperor Julian, and settled in Rome, where he wrote a *History of the Roman Empire* in thirty-one books—a work greatly commended by Gibbon and others. Died about 395.

Ampère, André Marie, a mathematician and natural philosopher; born at Lyons, France, in January, 1775. In 1805 he received an appointment in the Polytechnic School of Paris, and three years later was chosen professor of analysis in the same institution. He was also Inspector-General of the University and a member of the Institute. He made remarkable discoveries in electro-magnetism, and was the author of numerous works on various branches of science. Died 1836.

Amurath, or **Moorad I.,** the first Turkish sovereign who made any conquests in Europe; succeeded his father, Orkhan, as Sultan of the Ottomans in 1360. He captured Adrianople, making that his capital; reduced Servia and most of the territory now composing Turkey in Europe. He was fatally stabbed in 1389 by a Servian soldier on the field of Kossovo, where, after a terrible conflict, the Turks had won a decisive victory. Amurath died in a few days, at the age of sixty-three, after a reign of extraordinary success and of nearly thirty years' duration.

Amurath, or **Moorad II.,** son of Mahomet I., ascended the Ottoman throne in 1422. In 1429 he captured Thessalonia from the Venetians, and subsequently took Yanina, but in 1442 suffered two terrible defeats by the Hungarians under Huniades, and lost several battles in 1443, but won a victory near Varna. In 1448 he defeated the army of Huniades. Died 1451.

Anaximander, an eminent Greek philosopher; born at Miletus about 610 B. C.; died about 546. He taught that the earth is a sphere.

Anaximenes, a Greek philosopher; born at Miletus, flourished about 500 B. C. He taught that air is the original principle of all things.

Anacreon, a lyric poet of Greece, a native of Teos, in Ionia, was born about 560 B. C. A large number of poems ascribed to him, but really imitations, have been rendered into elegant English verse by Moore.

Anaxagoras, a Greek philosopher of distinction; born near Smyrna, 500 B. C.; removed to Athens, where Socrates and Euripides became, it is said, disciples of his. In 432 he was charged with, and tried for, impiety, when Pericles, another disciple, aided in his defence, which, however, was ineffectual; and Anaxagoras fled to Asia Minor, where he died, at Lampsacus, 428 B. C. His ideas upon natural philosophy and kindred subjects accord very nearly with the belief of the present time, and he has been called the father of modern science.

Andersen, Hans Christian, a celebrated Danish author and novelist; born at Odense, in the island of Fünen, in April, 1805; removed to Copenhagen, and travelled extensively through Europe. His works, consisting chiefly of romances and tales of especial interest for the young, have been translated into nearly every language of Europe. Died August 5, 1875.

Anderson, Rasmus Bjorn, an American author; born of Norwegian parents at Albion, Wisconsin, in 1846. He was a professor of languages at Albion 1866–83; United States Minister to Denmark 1885–89. He is the author of several works on Norse mythology, etc.

Anderson, Robert, an American army officer; born near Louisville, Ky., in 1805; graduated at West Point in 1825; commanded in Fort Sumter during its bombardment, April, 1861. He was made a brigadier-general in May, 1861. Died 1871.

Andrassy, Julius, COUNT, an Hungarian statesman, was born at Zemplin, March 8, 1823; was elected in 1847 to the Diet, where he gained distinction as an orator and as a shrewd politician. He favored the revolutionary movement of 1848; was sent on a mission to Turkey, and after the defeat of the revolutionists went into exile and did not return until 1857, when a general amnesty was granted. He was in 1860 again elected to the Hungarian Diet, of which he was chosen Vice-President; and in 1867, on the reorganization of the Austrian empire, he became Prime Minister of Hungary. He succeeded Count Beust as Minister for Foreign Affairs November 14, 1871, and received in 1878, from the Emperor of Austria, the order of the Golden Fleece. He was the first plenipotentiary of Austria at the Congress of Berlin. Died 1890.

André, John, an adjutant-general and major of the British army during the war of American independence, rendered famous by his connection with the contemplated treason of Arnold, and for his own early and ignominious death, was born of a Swiss family, in London, in 1751. He intended to become a merchant; but, being disappointed in an affair of the heart, he entered the British army in 1771, and came to America with the rank of lieutenant. Possessing wit, culture, and fascinating manners, he became very popular with his superior and other officers, as well as in the society of the loyalists, and was soon made adjutant-general, with the rank of major. He afterward devoted a large portion of his time to satirizing the officers of the American army and to corresponding with the Tories. He was designated by Sir Henry Clinton to carry on the negotiations with Benedict Arnold for the surrender of West Point. To accomplish that purpose, in citizen's dress and under the name of John Anderson, he met Arnold within the American lines, and received from him a passport and several papers of value in reference to West Point and its fortifications. André, anticipating but little difficulty, attempted to return by land to New York, but was stopped by three sentries, to whom, in his embarrassment, and vainly supposing them to be friends, he admitted that he was a British officer travelling on important business. He was then searched; the papers given him by Arnold were found. He endeavored unsuccessfully to bribe his captors, who soon delivered him to Colonel Jameson, of the American army. That officer, for reasons never explained, furnished Arnold with information which enabled him to make a timely escape to the British; but André was detained, tried as a spy, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. Great efforts to save his life were made by Sir Henry Clinton, but without avail, and André himself sought to have the mode of death changed from hanging to shooting. The American authorities, however, did not think it advisable in his case to deviate from the strict rules of war. The sentence of the court-martial was executed on André at Tarrytown, October 2, 1780. He died with the resignation of a truly brave and lofty spirit. In 1821 his remains were taken to England and deposited in Westminster Abbey. His captors, John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart, received a liberal

reward from Congress, and in 1853 a monument was erected to their memory on the spot where André was captured.

Andrea, Pisano, an architect and sculptor of merit. Born at Pisa, Italy, about 1270; died at Florence, 1345.

Andreæ, or **Andrea, Johann Valentin,** a German satirical writer commended by Hallam and other critics. Born in Würtemberg in 1586; died 1654.

Andreossi, or **Andreossy, Antoine François,** COUNT OF, a French general and diplomatist; born in Languedoc in 1761; served with distinction under Napoleon in Italy and Egypt; became his chief of staff in 1799, and was made general of division the same year. He represented France successively as ambassador at the courts of London and Vienna and at the Sublime Porte. He was the author of several miscellaneous works. Died 1828.

Andrew, John Albion, born at Windham, Maine, in 1818; removed to Boston; was admitted to the bar there in 1840; became an ardent Abolitionist and Republican, and, beginning in 1860, was five times elected Governor of Massachusetts. While filling that office he gained great distinction by the energy and ability with which he promoted the enlistment and forwarding of troops, by the great care with which he attended to their wants in the field, and by his patriotic efforts in other ways to sustain the national administration. Died October, 1867.

Andros, Sir Edmund, born in London in 1637; served as major under Prince Rupert; was appointed, in 1674, Governor of New York; was knighted in 1681; and in 1686 was made Governor of all New England by King James II. His arrogant and arbitrary course rendered him very unpopular, and he was superseded on the accession of William III. In 1692 he became Governor of Virginia, from which office he was removed six years later. Died about 1714.

Angelo di Buonarotti, Michael. See MICHAEL ANGELO.

Anglesey, Henry William Paget, MARQUESS OF, an English general and statesman, eldest son of the Earl of Uxbridge; born in 1768; served in the Netherlands under the Duke of York as commander of the cavalry, in which branch of the service he especially distinguished himself. He was subsequently raised to the rank of major-general; fought under Sir John Moore in Spain, and rendered efficient service at Waterloo, where he was dangerously wounded. He had in 1812 succeeded his father to the earldom, and was immediately after the battle mentioned created Marquess of Anglesey. He was afterward given the rank of general and made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Died 1854.

Anicet-Bourgeois, Auguste, a French dramatic author; born at Paris, December 25, 1806. His works are very numerous. Died January 12, 1871.

Anjou, DUKE or COUNT OF, the title of several eminent French nobles during the Middle Ages, and afterward of several princes of the blood royal. FULKE, COUNT OF ANJOU, was a prominent leader in the Crusades, and became King of Jerusalem in 1131. His son, Geoffroy Plantagenet, married Matilda, Empress-Dowager of Germany and daughter of Henry I. of England. Their son became Henry II. of England, and the first sovereign of the house of Plantagenet.

Anna Comnena, daughter of Alexis I., Emperor of Constantinople, was born 1083. She was remarkable for her learning and beauty, and was the author of a work entitled the *Alexiad*, a biography in Greek of her father, which, though written in a pedantic style, possesses great historic value. In 1118, upon the death of her father, she conspired, but unsuccessfully, to raise her husband, Ni-

cephorus Bryennius, to the imperial throne. Died 1148.

Anne of Austria, Queen of France, was a daughter of Philip III. of Spain, and the mother of Louis XIV.; born in 1601. She was married at the age of fourteen to Louis XIII. Having excited the enmity of Cardinal Richelieu, that powerful minister used his influence successfully to alienate from her the affection of the King. Upon the death of her husband she became regent of France, with Mazarin as her Prime Minister. She was victorious in the civil war of the Fronde, which was commenced in 1648 by a number of disaffected noblemen. Died 1666.

Anne, Queen of England, second daughter of James II.; born February 6, 1664; was educated as a Protestant, and married in 1683 to Prince George of Denmark. Induced by the counsels of Sarah Jennings, afterward Duchess of Marlborough, who then and for a long time afterward exerted an extraordinary power over her, Anne used her influence to promote the interests of the Prince of Orange. Upon the death of William III. she ascended the throne, in March, 1702, and continued his foreign policy as the enemy of France and the ally of Austria and Holland. During the war which ensued many brilliant victories were won over the French by the allies under the Duke of Marlborough.

In British politics Queen Anne was a Tory. She gave to Lords Oxford and Bolingbroke the chief management of the affairs of State. In 1713 peace was made with France by the Treaty of Utrecht, when Philip V., a French Prince of the house of Bourbon, was recognized by the allies as King of Spain.

Though Anne herself possessed a narrow mind and very inferior abilities, her reign was distinguished by great national prosperity, and was rendered brilliant by the victories of Marlborough and by the genius of Addison, of Swift, of Pope, and of Bolingbroke.

Although she had been the mother of a large number of children, Anne was childless when she ascended the throne. One son, the Duke of Gloucester, lived until reaching the age of eleven, dying in 1700. All the others died in infancy. At the close of her reign she vainly endeavored to secure the succession of her half-brother the Pretender, but died on the 1st of August, 1714, the last sovereign of the house of Stuart.

Anselm, Saint, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1093 until his death, in 1109, was a native of Aosta, in Piedmont. He wrote several theological works.

Anson, Lord George, an English admiral of distinction. Born in 1697; died 1762.

Ansted, David Thomas, an English geologist, professor of geology in King's College, London, was born in that city about 1812. He was the author of many valuable works on geology. Died 1880.

Anster, John, an Irish poet. Born in Cork County about 1796; died 1867.

Antar, an Arabian warrior and poet of rare attainments; flourished about the middle of the sixth century, A. D.

Anthon, Charles, LL.D., an American scholar and the author of a *Classical Dictionary*, a *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, and other valuable works. Born in New York in 1797; died 1867.

Anthony, Henry B., a United States Senator; born in Rhode Island, April 1, 1815; was educated at Brown University. At the age of twenty-three he became editor and proprietor of *The Providence Journal*, which under his management became one of the leading newspapers of the United States. He was elected Governor of Rhode Island by the Republicans in 1849 and again in 1850, and in 1859 was chosen a United States Senator, to which position he was re-elected

for three successive terms. Died September 2, 1884.

Anthony, Susan Brownell, an American reform advocate, was born at Adams, Mass., in 1820. She taught school for fifteen years, afterward became active in the temperance, anti-slavery, and woman's rights movements. In 1868 she founded *The Revolution*, a paper devoted to the rights of women. For many years she advocated woman suffrage, and was president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Died 1906.

Antigonus, King of Asia; born in Macedonia about 382 B. C.; served as a general of the highest rank under Alexander the Great in his expedition against Persia, and was made Satrap of Phrygia in 333 B. C. On the death of that monarch, in 323 B. C., Antigonus became the ruler of Lycia, Pamphylia, and Greater Phrygia, and subsequently reduced a large portion of Asia to his sway. He met with strong opposition from different leaders, over whom he gained several victories by sea and land. He assumed the title of King about 306. Antigonus was defeated and killed at the battle of Ipsus, in Phrygia, 301 B. C.

Antiochus I., surnamed SOTER, King of Syria and Babylonia; reigned from 280 B. C. until 261 B. C., when he was killed in battle against the Gauls.

Antiochus II., Theos, son and successor of the preceding; commenced his reign in 261 B. C., and was poisoned by his Queen, Laodice, in 246.

Antiochus III., surnamed THE GREAT, grandson of the preceding and brother of Seleucus Ceraunus, whom he succeeded to the throne 223 B. C., at the age of fifteen. He carried on a war against Egypt, which was at first successful, but was finally defeated by Ptolemy in the decisive battle of Raphia, in Palestine. Antiochus afterward suppressed one or more important insurrections and gained several victories over the Parthians, commanded by Arsaces, whom he drove from his dominions. He made a successful expedition to India, but met with a terrible defeat from the Romans under Cornelius Scipio, near Magnesia, in 190. He was killed in an insurrection 187 B. C.

Antiochus IV., surnamed EPIPHANES ("the Illustrious"), son of the preceding, began to reign 175 B. C. He conquered the greater part of Egypt; took King Ptolemy prisoner; persecuted the Jews and plundered their temple at Jerusalem, but was defeated in several battles by them under Judas Maccabæus. Died about 165 B. C.

Antipater, a general and statesman under Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great, and a pupil of Aristotle; was appointed regent of Macedonia by both of those sovereigns. He gained victories over the Spartans and Athenians. Soon after the death of Alexander he became regent of the empire and guardian of Alexander IV. Died 319 B. C.

Antisthenes, a Greek philosopher who lived in the latter part of the fourth century B. C. He is regarded as the founder of the Cynic school. He was a native of Athens, a friend and pupil of Socrates, and a preceptor of Diogenes. He is said to have been an enemy of Plato.

Antokolski, Marc, a Polish sculptor; born at Wilna in 1842. He was admitted to the Academy of St. Petersburg in 1863, and in 1867 was granted a pension for a work which he exhibited at Paris. In 1878 he was elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Paris.

Antonelli, Giacomo, CARDINAL, born at Sonnino, in Italy, of a distinguished family, April 2, 1806 He was educated at Rome and became a favorite of Pope Gregory XVI.; was Minister of Finance to the Pope in 1845, and was created a Cardinal in 1847 by Pius IX. He was elected President of the Council of State during the same year and became the most intimate and confidential adviser of the Pope, and so continued to be after he had resigned

his positions in the Council. Died November 6, 1876.

Antonina, the wife of the great general Belisarius, was distinguished for her wit, talents, energy, and beauty. She exerted great influence in the affairs of State, but was exceedingly immoral and dissolute in her conduct. Born 499 A. D.; died about 570 A. D.

Antoninus Pius, a Roman Emperor distinguished for his virtues, was the son of Aurelius Fulvus, and was born at Lanuvium in 86 A. D. He was elected Consul in 120 A. D., and was adopted in 138 by Hadrian, whom he succeeded in July of that year. He married Anna Galeria Faustina. He died, after a wise and prosperous reign, in 161, and was succeeded by Marcus Aurelius. The name of Antoninus was held in such veneration by the Romans that five subsequent Emperors assumed it.

Antonius, Marcus (commonly called in English **Mark Antony**), a famous Roman general and statesman; born about 83 B. C.; was commander of the cavalry in Syria and Egypt, and was elected quæstor in 53 or 52. He served under Cæsar in Gaul, and afterward became augur and tribune. He was a firm adherent of Cæsar in his contest with the Senate; and when that leader went to Spain, he gave Antony the chief command in Italy. He gained distinction for skill and bravery at the battle of Pharsalia, in 48 B. C., where he commanded the left wing of Cæsar's army, and was afterward appointed by the Dictator master of horse. By his eloquence he excited the Roman populace against the assassins of Cæsar, and caused them to be driven from the city. He afterward united with Octavius and Lepidus in forming a triumvirate, and held the chief command at Philippi in 42 B. C., where the forces of Brutus and Cassius were overthrown. In the division of provinces which followed, Asia and Egypt were assigned to Antony, who became enraptured with the beauty of Cleopatra, and neglected for her charms nearly all the duties of his position. In the war which finally ensued between the triumvirs, Antony met with a decisive defeat in the naval battle of Actium, in 31 B. C., fled to Egypt, and killed himself there the following year.

Anville, d', Jean Baptiste Bourguignon, a French geographer; born in Paris in 1697; was the author of numerous works. Died 1782.

Apelles, the most distinguished painter of ancient times; flourished about 330 B. C., and, according to some writers, was a native of the island of Cos; to others, of Ephesus or Colophon. Surpassing all his competitors in the careful study of his art and in the elegance and grace of his style, he was liberally patronized by Alexander the Great. His most important work is said to have been "Venus Anadyomene Rising from the Sea." The date of his death is unknown, except that he survived his royal patron.

Apollonius, surnamed PERGÆUS, an ancient geometer of a profound and original mind; born at Perga, in Pamphylia, about 250 B. C.; lived at Alexandria, and was the author of several mathematical works, among which the best known is his *Treatise on Conic Sections.*

Apollonius Rhodius, a Greek epic poet and rhetorician; born at Alexandria about 235 B. C.

Applegarth, Robert, a leader of the workingmen of England, was born at Kingston-upon-Hull, January 23, 1831; worked in his native town as a cabinet-maker and joiner, in 1860 participated in the formation of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and in 1862 was elected general secretary of the society. He was re-elected to the same position every succeeding year until 1871, when he resigned. In 1870 he was appointed a member of the royal commission of inquiry into the operation of the Contagious Diseases Act.

Apuleius, a Latin author and Platonic philosopher of the second century A. D., was a native of Madoura, in Africa. Among his productions are *Metamorphosis; or, The Golden Ass,* and a treatise *On the Doctrines of Plato.*

Aquinas, Thomas, SAINT, surnamed THE ANGELIC DOCTOR, a very eminent "schoolman," teacher, and writer; born of a noble family near Naples about 1225. He entered the order of St. Dominic, and gained high distinction as a teacher and preacher; but he refused all ecclesiastical promotion. His numerous works treat chiefly of theology and metaphysics. Hallam places Aquinas, with his rival Duns Scotus, at the head of the schoolmen. Died 1274.

Arabi, Ahmed (PASHA), leader of the insurrection against the British in Egypt in 1882, was born of a fellah family in the province of Charkieh. He enlisted in the army, rose rapidly in rank, studied Arabian science, and was regarded as a pious and learned man. From 1876 he was engaged in intrigues against foreign control, and in 1881 appeared at the head of a military and popular revolt, his power growing so great that the British Government felt it necessary to suppress it. There followed the bombardment of Alexandria, July, 1882, and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir in September, in which Arabi's army was decisively defeated. He was taken prisoner, tried on the charge of rebellion, and condemned to death. This sentence was changed to perpetual exile, and he and the other leaders were sent to Ceylon in 1883.

Arago, Dominic Francis, a French astronomer and philosopher; born February 26, 1786; studied at the Polytechnic School, and at an early age became attached to the Observatory of Paris as secretary of the Bureau of Longitudes. In 1809 he became professor of analysis in the Polytechnic School, where he lectured for twenty years. He made discoveries in electro-magnetism, for which he was awarded the Copley medal of the Royal Society of London about 1829, and in 1830 was appointed director of the observatory, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, where he became a leader of the radical republicans. He was for a few months in 1848 Minister of War and the Marine under the provisional government. He contributed numerous articles to the scientific journals of his time on astronomy, lightning, steam, and other subjects, which tended greatly to make the study of them exceedingly popular. Died October 2, 1853.

Arago, Emmanuel, born in Paris in 1812; was a prominent lawyer and diplomatist. Died 1896.

Arago, Étienne, a dramatic and political writer, brother of the celebrated Arago; born near Perpignan, France, in 1803. Died 1892.

Aragona, Tullia, an Italian poetess of the sixteenth century.

Aram, Eugene, known for his learning, ability, and tragic fate, as well as for being the chief character in one of Bulwer's most celebrated novels, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1704. His love of knowledge amounted to a passion. In 1759 he was tried, convicted, and executed for the murder of one Daniel Clark, whom he killed, it is stated, in order to procure means for the further prosecution of his studies. Although his own instructor, he was an excellent scholar in the Welsh, Irish, Chaldee, Hebrew, Arabic, Latin, and Greek languages.

Aranda, Don Pedro Abarca y Bolea, COUNT OF, a Spanish general, statesman, and diplomatist; born of noble parentage at Saragossa in 1718. After serving in the army successfully for some years, he was appointed, in 1766, Prime Minister of Spain, with the title of President of the Council of Castile. His administration was distinguished by the suppression of the order of Jesuits, the diminishing of the powers of the In-

quisition, and other important reforms. He was afterward Ambassador to the French court. Died 1799.

Aratus, a Greek poet and astronomer; born at Soli, in Cilicia; lived in the latter part of the third century B. C. His poems were greatly admired by Cicero, Ovid, and others.

Aratus, a Greek general; born at Sicyon, 271 B. C.; is known as the founder of the Achæan League and for his determined opposition to Macedonian influence in Greece. Died 213 B. C.

Araujo d'Azevedo, Antonio, COUNT DA BARCA, a Portuguese statesman. Born in 1754; died in 1817.

Arblay. See D'ARBLAY.

Arbuthnot, John, an author and physician; born near Montrose, in Scotland, in 1675: was educated at Aberdeen; removed to London, where he became celebrated for learning, talents, and wit. He was appointed physician in ordinary to Queen Anne, and became intimately associated with Pope, Swift, and other men of letters and distinction. He was the author of numerous works of a learned as well as of a political nature. He belonged to the Tory party, and especially excelled in political satire. His writings have been highly commended by Dean Swift, Dr. Johnson, and Lord Macaulay. Died 1735.

Arcadius, Emperor of the East, was the eldest son of Theodosius the Great, and was born in Spain in 383 A. D. He inherited the Empire of the East upon his father's death, in 395, while his brother Honorius received the Western Empire. Arcadius favored the orthodox faith, persecuted the Arians, and was completely subjected to the influence of Eudoxia, his Empress. Died 408. He was succeeded by his son, Theodosius II.

Arch, Joseph, leader of the agricultural laborers' movement in England, the son of a laborer, was born at Barford, Warwickshire, November 10, 1826. He acquired considerable education by reading at night; preached among the Primitive Methodists, and became the recognized leader of the agricultural laborers. He founded, in 1872, the National Agricultural Laborers' Union, of which he was elected President. He was elected to Parliament for Northwest Norfolk in 1885, and again in 1892 and 1895.

Archilochus, a Greek lyric poet and satirist of the seventh century B. C., was a native of the island of Paros. He is said to have been the first Greek who composed iambic verses according to definite rules.

Archimedes, the most able and distinguished mathematician and natural philosopher of ancient times, was born near Syracuse, in Sicily, about 287 B. C., of Greek extraction. But little of his life is known. He is said to have invented several very destructive military engines. He was the author of numerous treatises on scientific questions. Archimedes possessed intellect of the highest order and a rare genius for inquiry and discovery. He was killed at the capture of Syracuse by the Romans, 212 B. C.

Aretino, Pietro, an Italian satirical writer, surnamed, from the character of his works, THE SCOURGE OF PRINCES. Born 1492; died 1557.

Argyll, George Douglas Campbell, K. T., DUKE OF, a British statesman, son of the seventh Duke of Argyll, was born at Ardencaple Castle, in Dumbartonshire, in 1823, and succeeded to the dukedom in 1847. He was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews in 1851. In 1852 he entered the Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal, and was appointed Postmaster-General in 1855. He had been elected rector of the University of Glasgow the year previous, and was chosen president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1861. He was Secretary of State for India from 1868 to 1874, and Lord Privy Seal from April, 1880, to April, 1881. He was made a duke of the United Kingdom in 1892. He became widely known as an author

and a vigorous opponent of the evolution theory. *The Reign of Law* is his best-known work. Died 1900. He was succeeded in the dukedom by his son, the Marquis of Lorne, who married the Princess Louise, Queen Victoria's daughter, in 1871, and was Governor-General of Canada 1878–83.

Ariosto, Ludovico, an Italian poet of rare merit and distinction; born near Modena, September 8, 1474, and was educated at the College of Ferrara. He read law for several years, but his ardent love of poetry induced him to abandon the legal profession. He early won, by his genius and accomplishments, the admiration and patronage of Cardinal Ippolito d'Este and his brother Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara, and was by them sent on missions to several Italian courts and appointed to other offices. Among his most celebrated works are *Orlando Furioso*, seven satires, five comedies, and a number of lyric poems especially admired for their elegance and grace. "Ariosto," says Hallam, "has been, after Homer, the favorite poet of Europe. His grace and facility, his clear and rapid stream of language, his variety and beauty of invention, his very transitions of subject, so frequently censured by critics, but artfully devised to spare the tediousness that hangs on a protracted story, left him no rival in general popularity." Died June 6, 1533.

Aristarchus, a Greek astronomer; lived at Samos about 260 B. C.

Aristarchus, a Greek critic and grammarian; lived at Alexandria about 156 B. C. His commentaries on Homer have been highly commended. He was the author of several works of a similar nature on the other poets of Greece. He also wrote a number of treatises on grammar. Died at the age of seventy-two.

Aristides, surnamed THE JUST, an illustrious general and statesman of Athens; belonged to the aristocratic party, and was a rival of Themistocles. In 490 B. C., when the Persians invaded Greece, he was designated as one of the ten generals to oppose them, and in 489 was elected chief archon. His rare justice and virtue and the enmity of Themistocles caused him to be ostracized in 483. He was recalled in 480, when Xerxes invaded Greece; regained his influence, and commanded the Athenian contingent of eight thousand men at the battle of Platæa in 479. The victory won on that field by the Greeks was largely attributable to the ability and skill of Aristides. Died about 468 B. C.

Aristippus, a Greek philosopher; born at Cyrene, Africa, about 425 B. C.; was a pupil of Socrates, and the founder of the Cyrenaic school.

Aristophanes, a comic poet of Greece, was born about 444. Athens is supposed to have been the place of his birth. He was the author of about fifty comedies, eleven of which remain at the present time. Died about 380 B. C.

Aristotle, surnamed THE STAGIRITE, a Greek philosopher, the son of Nicomachus, physician of King Amyntas of Macedon, was born at Stagira, in Thrace, 384 B. C. Being left an orphan at an early age, he was placed under the guardianship of Proxenus, who had his education carefully attended to, until, at the age of seventeen, he became a pupil of Plato. Aristotle, although differing from Plato on many important doctrines, always entertained for him the highest respect and affection. Hermias, ruler of Atarneus, in Asia Minor, in 347 B. C., invited Aristotle to visit him. While there he married Pythias, an adopted daughter of Hermias, but on the assassination of Hermias fled to Mitylene. At the expiration of two years he was selected by Philip of Macedon to become the instructor of his son Alexander, in which occupation he passed six years. Aristotle went to Athens when Alexander ascended the throne, and opened a school, which, from his habit of walking about during the delivery of

his lectures, was called the Peripatetic School. This school was largely attended, and Aristotle had among his pupils Callisthenes, Theophrastus, and Demetrius Phalereus. After the death of Alexander the Athenians suspected Aristotle of being friendly to Macedon, and brought against him a charge of impiety. Aristotle, without waiting for his trial, withdrew to Chalcis, where he remained until his death, in 322 B. C.

Aristotle was profoundly versed in all the sciences. Cuvier says of him that as a naturalist he was twenty-two hundred years in advance of his age. His writings that have come down to us treat of a great variety of subjects. Many of his works were lost, but those that have been preserved may be classified under the heads of Dialectics and Logic, Physics, Mathematics, Metaphysics, Ethics, Politics, Œconomics, Historical Writings, and Miscellaneous.

No other philosopher has ever exerted so great an influence on the minds of men as has Aristotle. For two thousand years his authority was almost despotic; even in the Dark Ages his works were studied in the Moslem capitals of Bagdad and Cordova.

Arius, or **Areius,** the founder of the Arian schism, the greatest which occurred in the Christian Church prior to the time of Luther, was born about 255 A. D., at Cyrene, in Africa. He was ordained deacon at Alexandria, and was promoted to the first rank of the priesthood. About 318 a controversy arose between him and Alexander, the patriarch of that city, in reference to the doctrine of Arius, which was "that the Son is not co-eternal and co-essential with the Father." The First General Council, which was summoned to meet at Nice by the Emperor Constantine, almost unanimously condemned the theology of Arius, and he was exiled by that sovereign, who subsequently called him to Constantinople, where he had numerous disciples. On the other side, Arianism was approved by the Synods of Tyre and Jerusalem and embraced by nearly all the Goths, Vandals, and Suevi of the fifth and sixth centuries. The contest between the Arians—also called Eusebians—and the Athanasians or orthodox party, continued for more than two centuries, and caused many battles, a large amount of bloodshed, and bitter persecutions by both parties. Died about 336 A. D.

Arkwright, Sir Richard, an English manufacturer; born at Preston, in Lancashire, in 1732; known as the inventor of a machine for spinning cotton, which greatly extended the manufacture of cotton in Great Britain, and as the founder of the present factory system in that country. He received the order of knighthood from King George III. Died 1792.

Armagnac, d', Bernard, succeeded to the estates and title of Count in 1391, and was in 1410 leader of the Princes of the blood in their coalition against the Duke of Burgundy. In the civil war which followed, one party was called Armagnacs; the other, Burgundians. He also became Constable of France. Killed at the capture of Paris in 1418 by the Burgundians.

Arminius, Jacobus, the founder of the Arminian theology; born at Oudewater in 1560; was ordained a minister at Amsterdam in 1588, and appointed professor of divinity at Leyden in 1603. The following year he renounced the doctrines of Calvin on grace and predestination, and became the advocate of the doctrine of freewill. His theological views were after his death condemned by the National Synod of Dort, but have been embraced by the majority of the members of the Episcopal and Methodist churches, and in Holland were adhered to by many, who suffered a bitter persecution from Maurice, Prince of Orange. Died 1609.

Armitage, Edward, R. A., an English historical and mural painter;

born in London, May 20, 1817; studied in France and Germany, and subsequently passed some time in Rome, and during the war with Russia visited the Crimea. He was in 1875 chosen professor of painting in the Royal Academy of London. Died 1896.

Armstrong, Samuel Chapman, an American educator; born at Wailuka, Hawaii, in 1839. He became an officer in a colored regiment during the Civil War, and in 1865 took charge of the Freedmen's Bureau work at Hampton, Virginia, where in 1868 he became superintendent of the Normal and Agricultural School for Negros. Indians were afterward admitted, and the school became highly successful. Died 1893.

Armstrong, William George, LORD ARMSTRONG, an English inventor, was born at Newcastle in 1810. After producing several inventions, he founded the Elswick Engine-works at Newcastle, which grew to be an immense establishment, employing at times as many as 14,000 men. His most notable invention is the Armstrong gun, built up of successive coils of wrought iron. He was made a Knight in 1858 and created Baron Armstrong in 1887. D. 1900.

Arnaldo, or **Arnold, of Brescia,** an Italian orator and popular leader; born about the end of the eleventh century; attempted to reform the corruption of the clergy, and was banished from Italy in 1139 by Pope Innocent II. Four years later the people of Rome revolted against the Pope. Arnold returned; placed himself at their head; advocated civil liberty and religious reform; established a Senate, and drove out Pope Eugenius III. The insurgents were, however, reduced to submission by Adrian IV. in 1154, and Arnold was taken, and put to death the year following.

Arnaud, Henri, a heroic pastor of the Waldenses; born in 1641; exhibited great skill and courage as a military leader of his people, and won several victories over the forces of France and the Duke of Savoy, and afterward served as colonel in the army of the allies against the French. Died 1721.

Arnauld, Antoine, a theologian, philosopher, and doctor of the Sorbonne; born in Paris, February 6, 1612. He was an ardent supporter of the doctrines of the Jansenists and a decided opponent of those of the Jesuits. He was afterward expelled from the Sorbonne and with his party suffered from the persecutions of the Jesuits, and in 1679 retired to the Netherlands. Died at Brussels in 1694. He was the author of several polemical, theological, and other works.

Arndt, Ernst Moritz, a German poet and political writer; born in Prussia in 1769. Among his productions are many national songs of beauty and spirit, one of which, "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?" ("What is the German's Fatherland?"), was said at that period to have been the most popular song in Germany. Died 1860.

Arnheim, or **Arnim, von, Johann Georg,** a general and diplomatist; born in Brandenburg about 1581; served under Wallenstein in the army of Ferdinand II. of Germany, and was made Field-Marshal in 1628. Two years later he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Elector of Saxony, in which capacity he led the left wing, under Gustavus Adolphus, at Leipsic, in 1631, and defeated the imperialists at Liegnitz in 1634. Died 1641.

Arnim, von, Harry Karl Edward, COUNT, a Prussian diplomatist; born in Pomerania, October 3, 1824. His father was at one time Minister of Foreign Affairs. He studied at the University of Berlin and represented Prussia at Rome as Ambassador from 1864 until 1870, and in July, 1870, was created a Count. He was subsequently sent as Ambassador to Paris. Misunderstandings arising between him and Prince Bismarck, he was recalled in 1874 and appointed to Constantinople, but

was placed upon half pay before he had time to set out on his new mission, and in October of the same year was arrested at his private residence near Stettin by Bismarck's orders and taken to Berlin, where he was imprisoned. He was charged with having embezzled important State documents from the archives of the German embassy at Paris. On his trial before the municipal court of Berlin the charge of embezzlement was withdrawn, but he was found guilty of having removed thirteen documents relating to ecclesiastical affairs. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, but escaped to Switzerland, and the sentence was never enforced. He was afterward indicted for high treason; tried in 1876, during his absence; found guilty by the High Court of State on the charges of betraying his country, offending the Emperor, and insulting Prince Bismarck and the Foreign Office; and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. After residing for some time at Nice he purchased an estate in Hungary, which gave him the rights of a citizen of Austria. Died 1879.

Arnim, von, Ludwig Achim, a German poet. Born in Berlin in 1781; died 1831.

Arnobius, noted for the ardent and eloquent manner in which he advocated the truths of Christianity and opposed the pagan system of theology, lived at Sicca, in Numidia, about the end of the third century. He left a few religious works of deep interest.

Arnold, Benedict, an American general, one of the most infamous traitors mentioned in history, was born at Norwich, Conn., January 3, 1740. Early in life he was known for his courage, as well as for his overbearing and mischievous disposition. Apprenticed to a druggist, he ran away, enlisted as a soldier, deserted, went to New Haven, became a merchant, and engaged in a large trade with the West Indies. Failing in business, he was accused of going into bankruptcy fraudulently. He was commissioned as colonel by the authorities of Massachusetts after the battle of Lexington, in 1775. In the same year he assisted in the capture of Ticonderoga, and was given the command of about twelve hundred men in the expedition against Quebec. Though this enterprise was unsuccessful, Arnold displayed military talents of a high order. He was wounded at Quebec, and was soon after promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. On the 11th of October, 1776, while in command of a flotilla of small vessels on Lake Champlain, he gained further distinction for skill and undaunted courage in an encounter with a greatly superior force of the enemy. Although he did not win a victory, the result of the battle gave great encouragement to the cause of the patriots. At the commencement of the following year he was greatly offended because five of his juniors were raised to the rank of major-general. He was shortly after promoted to the same rank, but he still thought that he had been slighted, and cherished ill-feelings toward Congress. His arrogance, violent temper, and dishonest pecuniary transactions involved him at this period in many difficulties. Commanding the left wing at the battle of Bemus Heights, September 19, 1777, he quarrelled with Gen. Gates, who is charged with having been jealous of Arnold. For these reasons the latter resigned. But during the battle of Stillwater, fought October 7 in the same year, and without the permission of Gen. Gates, he issued orders, participated in the engagement, and exhibited desperate courage. "Arnold," says Sparks, "received no orders during the day, but rode about the field in every direction, seeking the hottest parts of the action and issuing his commands wherever he went. Being the highest officer in rank that appeared in the field, his orders were obeyed when practicable; but all accounts agree

that his conduct was rash in the extreme, indicating rather the frenzy of a madman than the considerate wisdom of an experienced general." Arnold was severely wounded in this battle. He was appointed, in June, 1778, to the command of Philadelphia, where he lived in extravagant style, became deeply involved financially, and in order to extricate himself from his difficulties resorted to dishonest practices. He married in that city, in 1779, Margaret, a daughter of Edward Shippen. Tried by a court-martial on charges affecting his official conduct in Philadelphia, he was sentenced to receive a reprimand from the commander-in-chief.

Although this was administered by Gen. Washington in a most gentle and conciliatory manner, the vindictive spirit of Arnold was thoroughly aroused. He had about six months prior to this made treasonable overtures to the enemy. To increase with the British the value of his treason, he obtained command of West Point, one of the strongest and most important of the American fortresses, with the intention of betraying it into the hands of Sir Henry Clinton. Major André acted as agent for the latter in the negotiations which ensued. The plot was, however, detected by the capture of André, and Arnold barely escaped (September 25, 1780) to a British sloop-of-war lying below West Point. He is said to have received £6315 from the British to indemnify him for what he had lost by his treacherous conduct. He became a colonel in the British army, and issued two addresses to his countrymen, in which he endeavored to justify his own course and to persuade them to imitate it. He afterward commanded a body of troops in Connecticut, where, by his rapacity and inhumanity, he added to the infamy which he had already acquired. He passed the remainder of his life mostly in England, where he was shunned and detested by nearly every one. Died in London in June, 1801.—His son, James Robertson Arnold, became a major-general in the British army.

Arnold, Sir Edwin, an English poet; born in 1832; graduated at Oxford in 1854, and soon after became principal of the government Sanscrit College at Poona, in the Bombay Presidency, and Fellow of the University of Bombay, and for the able manner in which he performed the duties of those offices twice received the thanks of the Governor-in-Council. He returned to England in 1861, and joined the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*. He resided for a time in Japan, and there married in 1897, as his third wife, Tama Kurokawa, a Japanese lady. He was knighted in 1887. His works of poetry are numerous, the most famous of them being *The Light of Asia*, a poetical rendition of Buddhism. Others are *The Light of the World*, which is concerned with the life of Christ, *The Tenth Muse*, etc. D. 1904.

Arnold, Matthew, an English author, son of Rev. Thomas Arnold, was born December 24, 1822, and was educated at Rugby and Oxford. He graduated with honor in 1844, and the year following was elected a Fellow of Oriel College. He was chosen professor of poetry at Oxford in 1857, in 1869 received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Edinburgh, and the same degree in 1870 from the University of Oxford. About 1878 the order of Commander of the Crown of Italy was conferred upon him by the King of Italy. Among his works are *The Strayed Reveller and other Poems*, *Empedocles on Etna and other Poems*, *Essays on Criticism*, *New Poems*, *Friendship's Garland*, and *Lectures on the Study of the Celtic Literature*. Died 1888.

Arnold, Thomas, D. D., an English historian, preacher, and teacher of great ability; born in June, 1795; studied at Oxford; was ordained as a priest in 1828, and appointed head-master of Rugby school, where he exhibited rare talents as an instructor of the young. He was in

1841 appointed regius professor of history at the University of Oxford. Died in June, 1842.

Arnold von Winkelried, a Swiss patriot who decided the fate of the battle of Sempach in favor of his countrymen in 1386. He broke the Austrian phalanx by rushing against the points of the spears and gathering in his arms all the spears that he could reach. He received a large number of mortal wounds.

Arnott, Dr. Neil, an experimental philosopher; born in Scotland in 1788; removed in early life to London, where he was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society, and was awarded several medals for his discoveries. Died 1874.

Arrian, a Greek historian and native of Nicomedia, in Bithynia; lived in the second century A. D. He was the author of several works, the chief of which is a *History of the Expedition of Alexander the Great.*

Arrowsmith, Aaron, an English geographer. Born in 1750; died 1823.

Artaxerxes I., Longimanus, succeeded his father, Xerxes I., as King of Persia in 465 B. C. He slew with his own hand Artabanus, the assassin of Xerxes, and about 455 reduced to subjection the Egyptians, who had revolted; but the Persians were defeated by the Athenians, allies of the Egyptians, in a battle near Salamis, in the isle of Cyprus, in 449. Died 425 B. C.

Artaxerxes II., surnamed MNEMON, son of Darius II.; ascended the throne of Persia 405 B. C. He defeated his brother Cyrus at the battle of Cunaxa in 401 B. C. Cyrus had raised a large army, composed partly of ten thousand Greeks (rendered famous by Xenophon), to wrest the crown of Persia from Artaxerxes, but was killed at Cunaxa. Artaxerxes died in 362 B. C., after a very turbulent reign.

Artedi, Peter, a distinguished naturalist. Born at Anund, in Sweden, in 1705; died 1735.

Artemisia, Queen of Halicarnassus, joined the fleet of Xerxes in his war against Greece. She gained distinction for courage and ability at the battle of Salamis, where she commanded her own ship, in 480 B. C.

Artemisia, an Eastern princess, wife of Mausolus, Prince of Caria, who died 352 B. C. She was noted for her devotion to the memory of her husband, to whom she erected a tomb which, from its magnificence, was regarded as one of the Seven Wonders of the world, and from which the term "mausoleum" is said to be derived. She is reported to have died of grief two years after the death of Mausolus.

Arteveld, or Artevelde, van, Jacob, a celebrated leader of the people of Ghent in their revolt against the Count of Flanders, was born about 1300. He proscribed the nobles, governed in a tyrannical manner, and formed a league with Edward III. of England, whom he persuaded the Flemings to recognize as King of France. He was killed in a revolt by the citizens of Ghent in 1345.

Arteveld, van, Philip, son of the preceding; born at Ghent in 1340; was chosen in 1381 captain of the forces of his native city in their revolt against Louis, Count of Flanders. He defeated Louis at Bruges, took possession of that city, and assumed the title of regent. He was killed in November, 1382, at the battle of Roosebeke, where the Flemings were defeated by the French, who were supporting Count Louis.

Arthur, Chester Alan, twenty-first President of the United States, was born at St. Albans, in Vermont, in 1831. He read law, was admitted to the bar, and began to practise in New York City. He was in 1860 quartermaster-general on the staff of Governor Morgan of New York, in which position he exhibited great executive ability. He became very prominent in politics as a zealous Republican, and was appointed in

1871 Collector of the port of New York. He was succeeded in this position in 1878 by Gen. Merritt, the appointee of President Hayes.

In 1880, Mr. Arthur was nominated and elected Vice-President with General Garfield as President. On the death of President Garfield, September 19, 1881, he succeeded to the Presidency, which office he filled with considerable ability. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidential nomination in 1884. Died 1886.

Arthur, Timothy Shay, an American author; born at Newburg, N. Y., in 1809; was educated in Baltimore, and settled in Philadelphia in 1841. His numerous works, which have been quite popular, were written to illustrate domestic life and to promote temperance and morality. Among them may be mentioned *Lights and Shadows of Real Life*, *The Good Time Coming*, *Tales of Married Life*, *Ten Nights in a Bar-Room*, and histories of Kentucky, Georgia, Virginia, and New Jersey. Died 1885.

Artigas, Don Juan, or **Fernando José,** a South American general in the service of the republic of Buenos Ayres. Born in Montevideo about 1760; died about 1825.

Asbjörnsen, Peter Christian, a Norwegian author; born at Christiana in 1812. For years he made long journeys on foot, during which he collected a rich store of popular poetry and folk-lore. These were the source of his inimitable collections of folk-tales, which have been translated into English by Dasent as *Popular Tales from the Norse* and *Tales from the Field*, and by Braekstad as *Round the Yule Log*. Died 1885.

Ascham, Roger, a learned English scholar and author; born in Yorkshire in 1515; was educated at Cambridge. Although a Protestant, he was the Latin secretary of Queen Mary, and held the same position under Queen Elizabeth, to whom he had been tutor in the Greek and Latin tongues. Elizabeth also received instruction from him in the classics after she had ascended the throne. Died in 1568.

Ascheberg, von, Rutger, COUNT, a Swedish general and Field-Marshal; born in 1621; gained a decisive victory over the Poles in 1655, and afterward defeated the Danes in several important battles between 1658 and 1676. Died 1693.

Asclepiades Bithynus, a Greek physician; born in Bithynia in the second century B. C., and removed to Rome, where he established a medical school. He is said to have died about 70 B. C.

Asfeld, d', Claude François Bidal, MARQUESS, an able French general during the reign of Louis XIV. He gained several important victories both in Spain and in Italy. He was made Marshal of France and commander-in-chief in Germany, where he was opposed to the celebrated Prince Eugene. Died 1743.

Ashburton, Alexander Baring, LORD, an English diplomatist, son of Sir Francis Baring; born in 1774; spent several years in the United States, where he married a daughter of Senator Bingham of Pennsylvania, and in 1810 succeeded his father as head of the celebrated firm of Baring Brothers & Co. He entered Parliament in 1812, was created Baron Ashburton in 1835, and in 1841 was sent as special envoy to the United States to adjust the northern boundary between Maine and the British possessions, and succeeded in negotiating with Daniel Webster what is known as the Ashburton Treaty. Died in May, 1848.

Asoka, or **Açoka,** a powerful sovereign who in the third century B. C. ruled over the greater part of Hindostan under the title of King of Maghada.

Aspasia, distinguished for her beauty, genius, and political influence; born at Miletus; removed to Athens, where she won the admiration of Pericles, with whom, though unmarried, she lived as his wife, the

laws of the Athenians not permitting a citizen to marry a foreigner. Her house was the resort of the leading men of Athens, and Socrates called himself one of her disciples. Her death occurred subsequent to that of Pericles, in 429 B. C.; but the exact date is unknown.

Astor, John Jacob, a merchant of New York City celebrated for the accumulation of great wealth, was born in Heidelberg, Germany, in 1763. He visited London and New York, and finally settled in the latter city, where he entered into the fur trade with great success. He afterward established trading-posts in the great North-west as far as the Pacific Ocean, and founded Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River, in April, 1811. Two of his expeditions, however, were disastrous; some of his employés deserted him, and he was opposed by the North-west (British Fur) Company. He next turned his attention to real estate in New York City, where he made extensive investments, erected a large number of buildings, and reaped enormous profits. The poet Fitz-Greene Halleck was for a long time his private secretary. When Astor died, in 1848, his property was estimated at twenty millions of dollars. He left four hundred thousand dollars to found the Astor Library, and after his death his son, William B. Astor, contributed a nearly equal amount for the same purpose.

Atahualpa, the last Inca of Peru, succeeded his father, Huayna-Capac, as King of Quito about 1525, and soon after invaded with a powerful force the dominions of his brother Huascar (who reigned in Peru, and who was legitimately entitled to all the possessions of Huayna-Capac), defeated and captured him. During the same year Pizarro, beginning the conquest of Peru, imprisoned Atahualpa, and in 1533 put him to death. He was known as a brave, liberal, high-minded, and ambitious Prince.

Athanasius, one of the most distinguished of the Greek Fathers of the Christian Church, was born at Alexandria, Egypt, about 296. At the Council of Nice, 325 A. D., he was one of the most able, eloquent, and earnest opponents of the doctrines of Arius, and was the year following chosen Archbishop of Alexandria. He subsequently suffered severe persecution from the Arians and those who desired to favor them, but he remained steadfast in his faith and exhibited great courage and fortitude. From him the orthodox party of the Church were called Athanasians. He was finally restored to his See, in the possession of which he died, 373 A. D., leaving behind him numerous theological works.

Athelstan, or **Æthelstan,** one of the most distinguished of the Anglo-Saxon Kings, grandson of Alfred the Great; born about 895 A. D.; ascended the throne in 925. He added Northumbria to his dominions. He gained in 937 a decisive victory over an army composed of Danes, Scots, and Picts, and extended his sway over the greater part of England. Died 941.

Athenagoras, a Christian philosopher, and the author of two valuable works in defence of Christianity, was a native of Athens and lived in the second century. His writings, which were in the Greek language, have been translated into English and highly commended by men of learning.

Atkinson, Edward, an American economist; born at Brookline, Mass., in 1827. He wrote numerous papers and became an authority on questions of commercial and industrial economy, and was a leading spirit in the anti-imperialistic campaign of 1899–1900. Died 1905.

Atterbury, Francis, born in Buckinghamshire, England, in 1662; studied at Oxford; became successively chaplain to Queen Anne, Dean of Carlisle, and Bishop of Rochester (1713). He was distinguished as an eloquent preacher, as an able writer,

and as an active politician of the Jacobite party. His sermons have been greatly admired for their elegance of style by some of the first critics in the English language. Engaging in a plot to place the Pretender on the throne at the death of Anne, he was in 1723 tried and convicted by the House of Lords, and sentenced to deprivation of all offices and to banishment. Died in Paris in 1732.

Attila, surnamed THE SCOURGE OF GOD, became Shagan, or sovereign, of the Huns in the territory now forming the kingdom of Hungary, about 432 A. D. He conquered the greater part of Scythia and Germany, invaded the Roman Empire in 447, gained several victories over the Emperor Theodosius, and finally concluded with him a treaty of peace. Having entered Gaul at the head of a large army, he met with an overwhelming defeat by Aetius, commander of the Romans, and Theodoric, of the Visigoths, near Châlons-sur-Marne, 451 A. D. He afterward ravaged Northern Italy, concluded a treaty with the Emperor, and returned to Hungary, where he died, in 453 A. D.

Auber, Daniel François Esprit, a distinguished French composer and musician. Born 1784; died 1871.

Aubigné, d', Merle. See D'AUBIGNÉ.

Aubigné, d', Theodore Agrippa, distinguished as a brave and able officer under Henry IV. of France, and as a learned and witty Huguenot writer. Born in France in 1550; died 1630.

Auchmuty, Sir Samuel, a British general; born in New York in 1756; fought against the colonies during the early part of the Revolutionary war, and afterward served in India, Egypt, and South America, where he captured Montevideo from the Spaniards and rendered other important services. He was again sent to India, where he captured Java, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. Died 1822.

Audouin, Jean Victor, a French entomologist, comparative anatomist, scientific writer, and member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, was born in that city in 1797. Died November, 1841.

Audubon, John James, an American ornithologist of great distinction; born in Louisiana, May 4, 1780; went to France; studied the art of design under the painter David; returned to America, and spent many years in travelling through the great forests of this country, perfecting himself in his knowledge of ornithology and in making those sketches from which he prepared colored plates of every species of bird with which he was acquainted. In 1826 he again visited Europe, where he was treated with marks of the greatest respect by Cuvier, Humboldt, and other celebrated scientists, and began to publish, in London, his first great work on ornithology. He subsequently brought out many works on the same subject, which were distinguished alike by Audubon's profound knowledge of the science, by his skill in designing the plates, and by the clear, terse language in which he described the birds. For one of his works, *The Birds of America*, he received numerous subscriptions at one thousand dollars per copy. Died 1851.

Auerbach, Berthold, a German author and poet; born of Jewish parentage at Nordstetten, in Würtemberg, February 28, 1812. He studied at Hechingen, Stuttgard, Munich, and Heidelberg, and afterward devoted himself to history, philosophy, and literature. His first work, entitled *The Jewish Nation and its Recent Literature*, appeared in 1836. This was followed by the *Poet and Merchant* in 1837, and *Spinoza* in 1839. Attached to the doctrines of that philosopher, he published in 1841 a biography of Spinoza, accompanied by a translation of his complete works. Auerbach was also the author of *Educated Citi-*

zens: A Book for the Thinking Middle Classes, Village Tales from the Black Forest, The Professor's Wife, The Godfather, The Country House on the Rhine, On the Heights, and several other works which have been very successful and have added to his reputation as an author. Died February 8, 1882.

Augereau, Pierre François Charles, DUC DE CASTIGLIONE, a French general; born in Paris in 1757; was the son of a mechanic, and received but little education. Prior to the Revolution he was a fencing-master at Naples. He enlisted as a private in the French army in 1792; was rapidly promoted, and became a general of division about the end of the year following. It was chiefly by his conduct that the victory at Loano was gained, in November, 1795, and in the campaign of 1796 he was one of the most energetic and successful of the French generals. Capturing Millesimo in April, he gained further distinction in May by his charge at the Bridge of Lodi, which decided that battle in favor of Bonaparte. During the same year he defended Castiglione and led a brilliant charge at Arcola. He was appointed in 1797 commander of the seventeenth military division, with headquarters at Paris. An ardent supporter of the Directory, he behaved with great boldness and sagacity in the *coup d'état* of the 18th Fructidor (4th of September 1797). His conduct on this occasion appears to have promoted friendly relations between himself and Bonaparte, each of whom had previously regarded the other with feelings of jealousy.

Augereau was elected to the Council of Five Hundred in 1799; was given the command of the Gallo-Batavian army in 1800; was created a Marshal of France in 1804 and Duke of Castiglione in 1805. He participated in the battle of Jena in 1806; was severely wounded at Eylau; served in Spain in 1809; commanded an army in Germany when Napoleon invaded Russia, in 1812, and exhibited his usual ability and valor at the disastrous battle of Leipsic, in 1813. Having, the year following, declared his adhesion to Louis XVIII., his rank and dignities were assured to him, but he joined Napoleon in 1815. Died 1816.

Augustine, ST., the most eminent Latin Father of the Church, was born at Tagasta, in Numidia, November 13, 354 A. D. His mother, Monica, early instructed him in the principles of religion. He studied Greek, rhetoric, and philosophy at Madaura and Carthage. At the age of nineteen he embraced the tenets of the Manichæans. He afterward taught grammar and rhetoric at Tagasta, Carthage, and Rome, and in 384 was appointed professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Milan. Two years later, while leading an immoral and voluptuous life, he was converted to the orthodox faith, chiefly by the teachings of St. Ambrose. Returning to Africa, he was ordained a priest about 391; succeeded Valerius as Bishop of Hippo in 396, and distinguished himself as an opponent of the Donatists at the Council of Carthage in 401. He was already celebrated as an eloquent preacher. He produced about 418 A. D. two works against the Pelagians: *On the Grace of Christ* and *On Original Sin.* His most important work, entitled *On the City of God,* was completed about 426, and was intended to aid in the overthrow of paganism and the establishment of Christianity. He was the author of numerous other works. His habits were simple and temperate, but not ascetic. He died August 28, 430, at Hippo, while that city was being besieged by the Vandals.

Augustine, or **Austin,** ST., surnamed THE APOSTLE OF ENGLAND, Prior of a monastery of St. Benedict, at Rome, was sent by Gregory I. to convert the Anglo-Saxons. He was well received by Ethelbert, King of England, where he arrived about 597 A. D. He soon afterward baptized the King and a great num-

ber of his subjects. Augustine was made Archbishop of Canterbury. The date of his death is uncertain, but it occurred about 610.

Augustus I., or II., Frederick, King of Poland; born in Dresden, 1670; was the second son of John George III., Elector of Saxony, and Anna Sophia of Denmark. In 1690 and 1691 he served with distinction in the imperial army against the French. He became Elector of Saxony in 1694, obtained the chief command of the imperial army in the war against the Turks, and was defeated by them in 1697 in Hungary. Augustus was elected King of Poland in the same year, abjuring the Protestant faith in order to obtain the throne. He united with Peter the Great of Russia in a league against Sweden; was defeated by Charles XII. of Sweden in 1701 and 1702; was expelled from his own dominions in 1704, and two years later was obliged, in order to save his Saxon dominions, to renounce the throne of Poland. After Charles XII. was defeated at Pultowa, Augustus recovered his kingdom. He excited an insurrection in Poland by refusing to remove the Saxon troops at the demand of the Diet in 1712, but was finally obliged to yield. Died February, 1733.—MAURICE OF SAXONY, the famous general, was his natural son.

The rare talents of Augustus were carefully cultivated. He was ambitious and possessed of great physical strength, but was licentious and prodigal. His court at Dresden was the most splendid in Europe except that of Louis XIV.

Augustus II., or III., Frederick, son of the preceding, was born at Dresden in 1696. He was educated a Protestant, but in 1712 became a Roman Catholic. He succeeded his father as Elector of Saxony in 1733, and was elected King of Poland about the same time by one party in the Diet, Stanislaus being his unsuccessful rival. In 1740 or 1741 he joined the league against Maria Theresa, but two years later became her ally. In the Seven Years' war Saxony was overrun by the Prussians. Died October, 1763, and was succeeded as Elector by his son, Frederick Christian August.

Augustus, or August I., Elector of Saxony, son of Henry the Pious, was born in 1526, and succeeded his brother Maurice. He was a wise ruler, but a strong and intolerant Lutheran. Died 1586.

Augustus Cæsar, or Octavius Cæsar Augustus, afterward named, as the heir of Julius Cæsar the Dictator, **Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus,** first Emperor of Rome, was born at Velitræ, near that city, in 63 B. C. He was the son of Caius Octavius and Atia, the daughter of Julia, a sister of the great Cæsar. His father dying in 60 B. C., his mother married L. Marcius Philippus, who four years later was elected Consul. At the age of twelve Octavius pronounced a funeral oration on his grandmother Julia, and was afterward adopted as a son by Julius Cæsar, whom he accompanied to Spain in 45. He was studying at Apollonia in 44 B. C. when he learned that Cæsar was killed, and that he was his heir. He returned to Rome and claimed his inheritance, but found a dangerous opponent in Mark Antony, who held all the money and papers of the late Dictator and refused to surrender them. Octavius pursued a course in which he exhibited great shrewdness and skill, and gained to his support Cicero and other senators.

Octavius was in January, 43, given by the Senate command of an army, and was sent with the Consuls Hirtius and Pansa against Antony in Cisalpine Gaul. Antony was defeated by them near Mutina (Modena), but both Consuls were killed in the battle. The Senate, fearing the ambitious projects and growing power of Octavius, placed D. Brutus in command of the army; but the former, defying the orders of the Senate, marched with his forces to Rome, was elected Con-

sul in August, 43 B. C. (prior to his having arrived at the lawful age), and formed a coalition, known as the Second Triumvirate, with Antony and Lepidus against M. Brutus and other republicans. At the battle of Philippi, fought 42 B. C., Octavius and Antony gained a complete victory over Brutus and Cassius. A cruel proscription, in which thousands of persons perished, was ordered by the Triumvirs, who next turned their attention against Sextus Pompey, who was in possession of Sicily and Sardinia. Octavius gained a decisive victory over him in 36 B. C., and was re-elected Consul in 33, and again in 31.

An irreconcilable quarrel between Octavius and Antony now commenced. It was partly caused by Antony's careless management of public affairs, and partly by his infatuation for Cleopatra and his neglect of his wife, Octavia, the sister of the Consul. Octavius gained a brilliant victory over Antony at the naval battle of Actium, 31 B. C., and became sole master of the Roman Empire. At first promising to restore the republic, he decided to assume imperial power, somewhat disguised under the form of a republican government. He was re-elected Consul for several terms, was granted the title of Augustus by the Senate in 27 B. C., and four years later accepted the tribunitian power for life.

Augustus liberally patronized Virgil and Horace, whose genius rendered the Augustan age so illustrious. He greatly beautified the city of Rome, which he said he had found a city of brick and left a city of marble; and during his reign the people enjoyed an unusual share of peace and prosperity. He was an accomplished scholar and the author of a history of his own times and of several other productions, including verses. Died in August, 14 A. D.

Aumale, Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orleans, DUC D', Prince of the family of Orleans, heir of the great house of Condé and fourth son of the late King Louis Philippe, was born in Paris, January 16, 1822, and educated in the College Henri IV., and entered the army at the age of seventeen. He served with great distinction in Algeria, of which he was appointed Governor-General in 1847. Upon hearing of the revolution of February, 1848, he resigned his command and joined his father's family in England, where he resided until 1871, when, the law banishing the members of the Orleans family having been repealed, he returned to France, and, having been previously elected, took his seat in the National Assembly in December of that year. When the bill of expulsion against the head of his family was passed he withdrew from France, and it was soon after learned that he had bequeathed his magnificent chateau of Chantilly, with its priceless treasures, to the Institute, in trust for the nation. The decree expelling him was revoked in 1889. He wrote *History of the Princes of Condé* and *Military Institutions of France.* The shock of the burning of his niece, the Duchesse d'Alençon, at the Paris bazaar fire, caused his death in 1897.

Aurelian, or **Aurelianus,** a Roman Emperor; born in Pannonia about 212 A. D.; entered the army as a private soldier; rose to high rank under the Emperor Valerian; was elected Consul in 258, and succeeded Claudius in 270. He defeated Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, and carried her a captive to Rome, and also gained numerous victories over the Germans. He was an able commander, but was noted for his severity. He was assassinated by some of his officers in 275 A. D., and was succeeded by Tacitus.

Aurelius Antoninus, Marcus, commonly called **Marcus Aurelius,** surnamed THE PHILOSOPHER, was born at Rome in April, 121 A. D. He was the son of Annius Verus, a prætor, and his own original name was Marcus Annius Verus. He received an excellent education under Fronto, Apollonius of Chalcis, Herodes Atticus, and other able teachers. He

embraced the philosophy of the Stoics, and rigidly adhered to the practice of their doctrines. In 138 he assumed the name of M. Ælius Aurelius Verus Cæsar, upon being adopted by Antoninus Pius, and the year following was associated by that Emperor with him in the administration. He married, in 146, Faustina, a daughter of Antoninus, and succeeded him as Emperor in 161.

The reign of Marcus Aurelius was disturbed by numerous insurrections and by the incursions of German and other barbarians. Preferring peace, he was generally engaged in war. He distinguished himself as an able general, and was usually victorious. He drove the Marcomanni out of Pannonia, and gained a great victory over the Quadi in 174. The year following, Avidius Cassius, who commanded the Roman army in Syria, rebelled, assumed the imperial purple, reduced Egypt and a part of Asia, but was soon killed by his own officers.

In 176, Aurelius visited Egypt, Syria, and Greece, and was at Athens initiated into the Eleusinian Mysteries. He associated his son Commodus with himself in the empire in 177, and died 180 A. D. Aurelius produced his thoughts and doctrines in a work in Greek entitled *Meditations*, which is highly esteemed.

Aurung-Zeb, or **Aureng-Zebe,** the "ornament of the throne," afterward surnamed ALUM-GEER, or ALAM-GIR, "conqueror of the world," Emperor of Hindostan, was born in 1618. He was the third son of Shah Jehan, but succeeded, by creating dissension among his brothers, by the assassination of the two oldest and the imprisonment of the younger, and the imprisonment of Shah Jehan himself, in obtaining possession of the whole empire. He was an able ruler and treated his Mohammedan subjects with wisdom and justice, but by his intolerance toward the Hindoos caused the first formidable insurrection among the powerful Mahrattas. He increased the revenue of the empire to forty million pounds, and added Beejapore and Golconda to his dominions. He died in 1707, in the fiftieth year of his reign, regarded by the Moslems of India as one of the greatest of their monarchs; but his treacherous and intolerant policy led apparently to the decadence of the empire, and to the ultimate ruin of the resources and prosperity of the country.

Ausonius, a Latin poet; born in Gaul about 310 A. D. Gratian, afterward Emperor, was one of his pupils. Died about 394.

Austen, Jane, an English author; born at Steventon in 1775. Among her productions are the novels of *Sense and Sensibility, Northanger Abbey,* and *Persuasion.* Her father was a clergyman of the Church of England. Died 1817.

Austin, Alfred, an English poet; born at Headingly, Leeds, in 1835. He published *The Season: A Satire; The Human Tragedy,* etc. In 1896 he was appointed poet-laureate to succeed Tennyson.

Austin, Stephen F., the founder of the State of Texas, was a son of Moses Austin. He explored, in 1821, the country watered by the Colorado and Brazos Rivers, and brought a party of emigrants from New Orleans to the site of the present city of Austin. The next year a grant made to his father by the Mexican Government was confirmed to him. The Texan colonists, having formed a Constitution in 1833, sent Austin to the City of Mexico to obtain for them admission to the Mexican confederacy; but he found the country in a state of anarchy and totally failed in his mission, and was himself imprisoned in that city until September, 1835. At that time the Texans, having armed to drive out the Mexicans, appointed Austin commander-in-chief. In November of the same year he was sent as commissioner to the United States. Died 1836.

Avalos, d', Ferdinando, Marquess of Pescara, an Italian general; born at Naples about 1490; was

the son of Alfonso d'Avalos, Marquess of Pescara. He married, in 1508, Vittoria Colonna, a poet. He was captured by the French at Ravenna in 1512; was appointed general of infantry in Italy by Charles V. in 1518; captured Milan in 1521, and in 1522 took Genoa by storm and pillaged it. With the Duke of Bourbon he invaded Provence in 1524, but was compelled to retreat. To his stratagem was attributed the victory, in 1525, of Pavia, where he was wounded. He subsequently divulged to Charles V. the plan of several Italian Princes to drive the Spaniards out of Italy. After receiving the appointment of commander-in-chief in Italy, he died at Milan, in November, 1525.

Avicenna (the Latin for **Ibn-Sina**), regarded as the greatest of Arabian physicians, was born at Afshena, a village of Bokhara, 980 A. D. He was possessed of an active and precocious intellect, and obtained a profound knowledge of Moslem theology, mathematics, and of physical science, as then taught, before he was sixteen. At that age he commenced the study of medicine and the metaphysical writings of Aristotle, and acquired, before he was twenty, great reputation for talents and learning, and obtained the patronage of several Moslem Princes. As a physician he met with extraordinary success in the cure of diseases. He was the author of several scientific and medical works. Died 1037.

Ayeshah, the favorite wife of Mohammed, was the daughter of Aboo-Bekr. She was married to the Prophet at the age of nine years. After his death she carried on war against two successive Caliphs, but was at length subdued. Died 677.

Ayscue, Ayscough, Ascough, or **Askew, Sir George,** an English admiral who rose to prominence during the reign of Charles I. Adhering to the cause of the Parliament, in July, 1648, when the greater portion of the navy went over to the Prince of Wales, he was for his fidelity rewarded with the rank of vice-admiral in 1649. He conveyed Cromwell's army to Ireland, and captured Barbadoes from the Royalists in 1651. After resigning he again entered the navy, and in 1665, while commanding a squadron, he contributed greatly to the victory gained by the Earl of Sandwich over the Dutch. Becoming admiral of the blue, he participated in the great naval battle of June, 1666, and was taken prisoner by the Dutch. The date of his death is not known.

Aytoun, William Edmondstoune, a critic and poet; born in Fifeshire in 1813. He married a daughter of Professor John Wilson. He studied law, was called to the bar in 1840, and was appointed professor of rhetoric in the University of Edinburgh in 1845. He contributed numerous articles to *Blackwood's Magazine,* writing under the *nom de plume* of "Augustus Dunshunner," and was the author of several poems and other productions. Died in 1865.

Azara, de, Don Felix, a Spanish naturalist and writer. Born near Balbastro, in Aragon, in 1746; died in 1811.

B.

Baan, van, Jan, an eminent portrait-painter. Born at Haarlem, in Holland, about 1633; died at The Hague in 1702.

Babbage, Charles, F. R. S., an English mathematician of distinction; born about 1790; was Lucasian professor at Cambridge from 1828 to 1839. He wrote several scientific works. Died 1871.

Baber, or **Babur, Mohammed,** surnamed ZAHEER ED-DEEN, illustrious as the founder of the Mogul Empire in India, was born of the dynasty of Tamerlane about 1483. At the age of twelve years he succeeded his father as King of Ferghana. He was distinguished for his rare ability as a military commander, and for his great courage and personal strength. After passing through many vicissitudes of fortune, he suppressed a powerful insurrection, invaded India, and conquered Delhi. He died in 1530, and was succeeded by his son, Humayoon.

Babinet, Jacques, a French natural philosopher and scientific writer; born at Lusignan in 1794.

Baccio della Porta, an eminent Italian painter, also known as **Fra Bartolommeo di San Marco,** was born near Florence in 1469. He was an ardent adherent of Savonarola, and after his death entered the order of St. Dominic and remained in a convent for nearly four years. He afterward visited Rome and lived on terms of intimacy with Raphael. Among the greatest of his masterpieces are a fresco of the "Last Judgment," at Florence, the "Marriage of St. Catherine," and a "Virgin on a Throne." Died 1517.

Bach, Johann Sebastian, an eminent composer and musical director; born at Eisenach, in Germany, March 21, 1685. He was greatly admired and liberally patronized by Frederick the Great of Prussia. He was especially distinguished for his skill as a performer on the organ and piano, and was the author of numerous compositions of exceedingly rare merit. Died in 1750.

Bach, Wilhelm Friedemann, a distinguished German musician. Born at Weimar in 1710; died 1784.

Bache, Alexander Dallas, a philosopher and *savant*, and great-grandson of Dr. Franklin; born in Philadelphia in 1806. He graduated at West Point, became professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, and afterward President of Girard College. He was appointed Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey in 1843. He was the author of a large number of valuable scientific treatises. Died 1867.

Bache, Benjamin Franklin, an American printer and journalist. Born in Philadelphia about 1768; died 1799.

Bache, Franklin, a physician and chemist and one of the authors of Wood and Bache's *Dispensatory of the United States.* Born in Philadelphia in 1792; died 1864.

Bachelin. See BASSELIN.

Back, Sir George, an English navigator; born in 1796; accompanied Sir John Franklin in his expedition to the Arctic regions in 1819 and 1823. Ten years later, while in command of an expedition, he made several discoveries in the same regions. The date of his death is unknown.

Bacon, Francis, BARON VERULAM, VISCOUNT SAINT ALBANS (generally known as **Lord Bacon**), an illustrious philosopher and Lord High Chancellor of England, was the son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, keeper of the

great seal under Elizabeth, and was born in London, January 22, 1561. His mother was the daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke and the sister of Mildred, the second wife of Lord Burleigh. His genius was so precocious that Queen Elizabeth was accustomed to call him her "little lord keeper." He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and while there, and before he was sixteen, he began to oppose the philosophy of Aristotle. After accompanying Sir Amias Paulet to France he entered Gray's Inn, was called to the bar, and at the age of twenty-eight was made Queen's Counsel.

Bacon, through the jealousy of his relatives, the Cecils, was in a great measure debarred from preferment. His merits, however, were strenuously urged by the young Earl of Essex, who at that time possessed great influence with the Queen. In 1607 he was appointed Solicitor-General, in 1611 a judge of the Marshal's court, and in 1613 Attorney-General. Bacon repaid the deep interest which the Earl of Essex took in his affairs with base ingratitude, and voluntarily assisted in the prosecution of that unfortunate nobleman when he was tried for his life, and afterward wrote a treatise in which he bitterly attacked the memory of his benefactor. As a lawyer for the Crown he was unduly obsequious to the court, and was a dangerous and subtle enemy to the cause of freedom. In 1617 he was made lord keeper and two years later attained the great object of his ambition, being created Lord High Chancellor of England with the title of Baron Verulam. He was made Viscount Saint Albans in 1620. During this period Lord Bacon had devoted a large share of his time to philosophy and science, and produced in the year last mentioned his *Novum Organum*, which is generally considered as his principal work, but which is really only a portion of his *Instauratio Magna*, which is his greatest work, and which caused a complete revolution in the scientific world. It embodied the ripest and most valuable results of his lifelong studies.

Bacon had in 1596 courted unsuccessfully a rich widow named Hatton, who afterward married Sir Edward Coke and "did her best," as Macaulay says, "to make him as miserable as he deserved to be." In May, 1606, Bacon married Alice Barnham, the daughter of an opulent merchant of London. At about this period he began to acquire an extensive law practice, which became far more lucrative after he was made Attorney-General.

In 1621, Lord Bacon was charged in Parliament with gross bribery and corruption. Pleading guilty, he was sentenced by the House of Lords to pay a fine of forty thousand pounds, to be imprisoned during the royal pleasure, and to be rendered incapable of filling any office, of sitting among the peers, and of coming within the verge of the court. He was sent to the Tower, but regained his liberty in two days, his fine and imprisonment being remitted by King James. He was even permitted to present himself at court, and was allowed a pension of twelve hundred pounds per annum. The remainder of his life was spent in retirement and in the diligent study of science and literature. He died at Highgate, April 9, 1626. He was the author of several other works, of which his collection of apothegms has been greatly admired.

In reference to the legal attainments of Lord Bacon, Lord Campbell, in his *Lives of the Chancellors*, says: "His mind was thoroughly familiar with the principles of jurisprudence; . . . he had made himself complete master of the common law of England. . . . No one ever sat in Westminster Hall with a finer judicial understanding; no one ever more thoroughly understood the duties of a judge."

Bacon, John, an English sculptor. Born in 1740; died in 1799.

Bacon, Leonard, D. D., an American divine; born in Detroit,

Michigan, February 19, 1802. After forty years' service as a Congregational pastor, he became professor of revealed theology in Yale College. He was the author of a great number of religious and theological treatises. Died 1881.

Bacon, Nathaniel, the leader of an insurrection in Virginia in 1676, is supposed to have been born in England about 1630. He was an eloquent lawyer and a man of great influence among the colonists. He was successful in several contests with the Indians and with the forces of Governor Berkeley. Died 1677.

Bacon, Sir Nicholas, father of Lord Bacon; born in Kent in 1510. He was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal for many years under Queen Elizabeth, and was highly regarded as a statesman. Died 1579.

Bacon, Roger, called THE ADMIRABLE DOCTOR, an English philosopher; born in Somersetshire in 1214; studied at Oxford and Paris, and entered the monastic order of St. Francis. He possessed a profound knowledge of the ancient languages and of metaphysics, theology, and of many other sciences, and was the author of numerous works on different scientific subjects. His principal work, entitled *Opus Majus*, treats of nearly all the sciences. His skill in mechanics was so great that he was accused of dealing in magic, and in 1278 the Franciscans condemned his writings and imprisoned him for ten years. Died about 1292.

Bacun, Roger. See BACON.

Baden-Powell, Robert, an English cavalry officer; born in 1857. He served in India and Africa, and won distinction by his heroic defence of Mafeking in the South African war. Organized the Boy Scouts 1908.

Baffin, William, an English navigator; born about 1580; commanded three expeditions successively to the Arctic regions, in 1612, 1615, and 1616, and in the last-named year discovered the large bay which bears his name. He was killed while fighting the Portuguese at the siege of Ormuz in 1622.

Bagehot, Walter, an English economist; born at Langport in 1826. Of his works, the best known is *Physics and Politics*. Died 1877.

Baggesen, Jens Immanuel, a Danish poet; born in 1764, died in 1826.

Bagration, Peter, PRINCE, a Russian general; born of a Georgian family about 1765. He served in Italy and Switzerland under Suwarrow, and afterward opposed with success the superior forces of Murat and Lannes. He commanded the vanguard at Austerlitz, and afterward fought at Eylau and Friedland, where he was especially distinguished for his skill and courage. He gained several victories over the Swedes and Turks, and was mortally wounded in 1812 at Borodino.

Bailey, Philip James, an English poet; born in 1816; studied at Glasgow, and was admitted to the bar. *Festus*, the greatest of his works, appeared in 1839. Died 1902.

Baillie, Joanna, one of the most distinguished of British female poets; born near Glasgow in 1762; removed to Hampstead, near London, in early life. She was the intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, and of several other literary persons of celebrity. Among her most important works are *The Family Legend*, a tragedy which met with remarkable success, and a series of volumes entitled *Plays on the Passions*, which were highly commended by the writers and critics of her time. Died at Hampstead in 1851.

Baillie, Matthew, a physician and anatomist, brother of the preceding; born in Scotland in 1761. In 1783 he succeeded his uncle, the eminent William Hunter, as lecturer on anatomy in London, and afterward became physician to George III. He obtained an extensive practice in London, and was the author of several works of great value. Died 1823.

Baillie, Robert, a Scotch theo-

logian and writer. Born at Glasgow about 1602; died 1662.

Bailly, Jean Sylvain, a French astronomer, philosopher, and writer; born in Paris in 1736. He was elected a deputy to the States-General in 1789, and was made the first President of that assembly. He was chosen Mayor of Paris during the same year. In concert with Lafayette, he endeavored, but unsuccessfully, to check the violence of the revolutionists, and caused the National Guard to fire on a crowd of rioters in the Champ-de-Mars in July, 1791, by which act he gave great offence to the people. He was arrested by the Jacobins in 1793, and was executed at Paris on the 12th of November of that year. It is said that Bailly was the only Frenchman who was a member of the three great Academies of Paris. Among his writings are several works on astronomy, which gained for the author high distinction.

Bain, Alexander, a Scotch psychologist; born at Aberdeen in 1818; was professor of logic 1860–81, and afterward rector, of the University of Aberdeen. Among his numerous works are *The Senses and the Intellect*, *The Emotions and the Will*, *Logic*, etc. Died 1903.

Bainbridge, William, a naval commander; born at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1774. In 1800 he was given, with the rank of captain, the command of the frigate Philadelphia, which three years later ran aground near Tripoli and was captured by the Tripolitans, who imprisoned him for about two years. In 1812 he was promoted to the rank of commodore and placed in command of a squadron. In December of the same year he captured the British frigate Java after a desperate contest, and was subsequently given the command of a fleet in the Mediterranean. Died 1833.

Baird, Sir David, a distinguished general; born in Scotland in 1757; entered the East Indian service; was captured by Hyder Ali at the battle of Perambocum and imprisoned for four years. Regaining his liberty, he was made general of brigade about 1797, and two years later led the assault on Seringapatam which resulted in the reduction of that city. For his gallant conduct on that occasion he received the thanks of Parliament, and was afterward created a baronet and given the order of the Bath. Died in 1829.

Baird, Spencer F., an American naturalist; born at Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1823; was professor of natural science in Dickinson College, and subsequently assistant secretary, and in 1878 secretary, of the Smithsonian Institution. He was an invaluable member of the U. S. Fish Commission. He translated and edited the *Iconographic Encyclopædia*, and is the author of numerous scientific works. Died 1887.

Bajazet. See BAYAZEED.

Baker, Sir Samuel White, F.R.S., M.A., an English explorer; born in London, June 8, 1821. He established in 1847 an agricultural settlement and sanatorium at Newera Ellia, in the mountains of Ceylon, at an altitude of sixty-two hundred feet above the level of the sea. In 1861 he set out on a journey of exploration of the sources of the Nile. He reached the junction of the Blue and White Nile in June, 1862, and in February, 1863, had proceeded as far as Gondokoro, where he met Captains Speke and Grant, who had succeeded in reaching Lake Victoria N'yanza. In March, 1864, he discovered "Mwoolau Nzige," a great fresh-water lake, which he named Albert N'yanza, and in navigating which he found the exit of the Nile. On his return to England he was awarded the Victoria gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, of which he was elected a member, and was knighted by the Queen. In 1869, made a Pasha by the Sultan, he made another expedition to the African lakes in the service of Turkey. Died 1893.

Balboa; de, Vasco Nuñez, a Spanish discoverer; born at Xeres de los Caballeros, in Estremadura, about 1475. He went with Bastidas to the West Indies in 1501, and in 1510, while at Hayti, joined the party of Enciso, who founded on the Isthmus of Panama the town of Santa Maria de la Antigua. Dissensions having arisen, Balboa was chosen leader of the expedition; and, having obtained reinforcements from Columbus, he began to explore the Isthmus of Darien, and on the 29th of September, 1513, discovered the Pacific Ocean. Descending to the shore and standing in the water, he took possession of the sea and the adjacent countries in the name of the Castilian sovereigns. He was superseded in his command by Padrarias Davila, by whom he was appointed deputy. Balboa, however, having incurred the jealousy of his superior officer, was convicted on a charge of treason, and executed in 1517. He was distinguished as a brave and prudent officer and for the great humanity with which he treated the Indians.

Baldwin I., King of Jerusalem, accompanied his brother, Godfrey of Bouillon, on the first Crusade, in 1096. He became distinguished for bravery. He gained several important victories over the Saracens in the field and took a number of their cities. He became King of Jerusalem in 1100, as the successor of his brother Godfrey. Died 1118.

Balfe, Michael William, a distinguished musical composer, was born at Dublin, Ireland, in 1808. Of his numerous operas and other compositions, the most popular was *The Bohemian Girl.* Died 1870.

Balfour, Arthur James, a British statesman; born in 1848. He became active in Parliament after 1880, and was Conservative leader of that body and First Lord of the Treasury 1892–3. He succeeded Lord Salisbury as Prime Minister in 1902.

Balfour, Francis Maitland, a British embryologist, brother of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh in 1851. His researches were of high value; they are detailed in his *Comparative Embryology.* He was killed in 1882 by a fall in the Alps.

Baliol, de, John, son of John Baliol, founder of Baliol College at Oxford, was born about 1259. On the death of Margaret, granddaughter of Alexander III., the succession to the Scottish crown was disputed between Bruce, Hastings, and Baliol. Edward I. of England, who had been chosen as arbiter, decided in favor of Baliol on condition of his doing homage to the King of England as his lord-paramount. He was crowned at Scone in 1292. Repenting of his oath to Edward and renouncing his allegiance, he marched against that monarch, who had invaded Scotland, but was defeated and made prisoner. He resigned to Edward his title to the crown, and suffered several years of confinement. He afterward retired to France, where he died in 1314.

Ball, Sir Robert Stowell, a British astronomer, was born in Dublin in 1841. In 1874 he was made astronomer royal for Ireland, and in 1892 professor of astronomy at Cambridge. He wrote many popular works on astronomy.

Ballou, Hosea, the founder of the denomination of Universalists, was born at Richmond, New Hampshire, April 30, 1771, and after preaching in various parts of New England finally settled in Boston in 1817. He was the author of several theological works. Died 1852.

Balzac, de, Honoré, a French novelist; born at Tours in May, 1799. He at first wrote under the name of Horace de Saint-Aubin and other pseudonyms, but in 1829 appeared in his own name as the author of an historical romance entitled *The Last Chouan.* He was the author of numerous other romances. He died in Paris in August, 1850. He was highly eulogized by Victor Hugo, and his works still enjoy great popularity in France and have been translated into most of the languages of Europe.

Bancroft, George, an American historian; born at Worcester, Massachusetts, October 3, 1800. He graduated at Harvard College in 1817, and afterward went to Germany and studied at the University of Göttingen, where in 1820 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He returned to America in 1822 and began collecting materials for his *History of the United States*, the first volume of which appeared in 1834, the tenth in 1874. It was supplemented by *The History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States*, 2 vols., 1882. He was active in politics as a Democrat, was appointed Collector of the Port of Boston in 1838, and in 1844 was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, but was not elected. In 1845 he entered the Cabinet of President Polk as Secretary of the Navy, and in 1846 was sent as Minister to England. In 1867 he was sent as Minister to Prussia, and in 1871 was appointed Minister to the German Empire. "His *History of the United States*," says an English writer, "is not merely a narrative, but is also a philosophical treatise, dealing with causes and principles as well as events, and tracing with remarkable acumen the progress of enlightenment and liberal ideas." It has passed through numerous editions, and has been widely translated. Died 1891.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe, an American historian; born at Granville, Ohio, in 1832. He entered the publishing business in San Francisco in 1852, collected a large library as materials for Pacific Coast history, and, with the aid of a staff of writers, produced a series of volumes, 39 in number, covering the history of Mexico and the Western United States.

Baner, or **Banier, Johan,** a Swedish general; born near Stockholm in 1595. He served with great distinction under Gustavus Adolphus in Germany in 1630, and commanded the right wing of the Swedish army at the battle of Leipsic. As commander-in-chief of that army, after the death of Gustavus he gained many important victories over the allied army, especially at Wittstock and Chemnitz, and overran a large part of Germany. Died 1641.

Bangs, John Kendrick, a humorous American author; born at Yonkers, New York, in 1862. He held an editorial position on *Harper's Magazine* after 1888, and published a large number of works of humor and amusing satire.

Banks, Nathaniel Prentiss, an American statesman and general; born in Massachusetts, January 30, 1816; was in 1849 elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts, and three years later became Speaker of the Lower House. He was chosen to Congress in 1852 as a Democrat, but, having soon after withdrawn from the Democratic party, he was in 1854 re-elected by the American and Republican parties. He was elected Speaker of the National House of Representatives in 1855; was three times chosen Governor of Massachusetts, and in 1861 was commissioned a major-general of volunteers. After the war he was several times re-elected to Congress. Died 1894.

Banks, Thomas, one of the most eminent of British sculptors; born in 1735; studied architecture for a while under Kent, but soon devoted his attention exclusively to sculpture. His group of "Mercury, Argus, and Io," which he exhibited in 1771, was so greatly admired that in the following year he was sent by the English Academy to pursue his studies at Rome. He afterward visited St. Petersburg on the invitation of the Empress Catherine, and upon his return to England was elected a member of the Royal Academy. Among the most admirable of his other productions are "Psyche and the Butterfly," "Caractacus before Claudius," and the "Mourning Achilles." Died 1805.

Banneker, Benjamin, a negro mathematician of ability; born

in Maryland in 1731. He published an almanac of such originality and merit that Thomas Jefferson sent a copy of it to the secretary of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Paris. He was employed by government as a surveyor. Died 1806.

Banquo, Thane of Lochaber, in Scotland, was an accomplice of Macbeth, by whom he was slain in 1066. The royal family of Stuart were the descendants of his son, Fleance, who escaped to France.

Barbarossa. See FREDERICK I., of Germany.

Barbarossa, Arooj, a Turkish pirate and renegade; born at Mitylene; assassinated the Dey of Algiers, to whom he had been sent as an ally, and usurped his throne. He afterward reduced Tunis and Tremecin to subjection. He was killed in a battle with the Spaniards in 1518.

Barbarossa, Hadher, brother of the preceding, whom he succeeded in 1518 as sovereign of Algiers. Threatened by the Spaniards, he offered the sovereignty of Algiers to the Turkish Sultan on condition of receiving the appointment of Viceroy and the support of a large force of troops. Two thousand janissaries were sent him in 1519, and the dominion of Turkey was established in Algiers. In 1532 he expelled Muley Hassan, King of Tunis, and assumed the government of that country under the title of Great Admiral, which was conferred upon him by the Sultan Solyman. Two years later he ravaged Italy, but was defeated by Charles V. and Doria, the great Genoese admiral, who captured Tunis. Died at Constantinople in 1546.

Barbaroux, Charles Jean Marie, a distinguished Girondist during the French Revolution, was born at Marseilles in 1767. He was successively elected from his native city to the Legislative Assembly and National Convention. He became intimate with Vergniaud, Roland, and other leaders of his party. He voted for the death of Louis XVI.—with the appeal to the people, however. He was beheaded by the Jacobins in 1794.

Barbauld, Anna Letitia, an English author; born at Kibworth, Leicestershire, in 1743; was the daughter of Rev. John Aikin, from whom she received an excellent education. In 1773 she published a collection of poems which gave her at once a high literary reputation, and which passed through four editions in one year. She was married in 1774 to the Rev. Rochemont Barbauld, a dissenting minister of French extraction. Mrs. Barbauld was the author of numerous works, among the best known of which are those written for children. Died 1825.

Barbour, or **Barber, John,** the greatest of the early poets of Scotland, was born at Aberdeen about 1320. He was appointed Archdeacon of Aberdeen, and subsequently continued his studies at the University of Oxford. His principal work, entitled *The Bruce*, is an historical poem which gives an account of the deeds of the greatest of Scotland's kings. The date of Barbour's death is unknown.

Barclay de Tolly, Michael, PRINCE, a Russian Field-Marshal; born, of Scottish extraction, in Livonia, about 1755. Entering the army, he gained great distinction during different campaigns against the Turks, Poles, and Swedes, and in 1806 against the French. After the battle of Eylau he was made a lieutenant-general. He became Minister of War in 1810 and commander of the army of the West in 1812. He exhibited rare skill in saving a portion of the Russian army after the disastrous battle of Borodino, and was commander-in-chief at the battles of Bautzen, Culm, and Leipsic. He was created a Field-Marshal in 1814, and a Prince of the Empire soon after. Died 1818.

Barclay, Robert, a writer and member of the Society of Friends; born at Gordonstown, in Morayshire, Scotland, December 23, 1648. He was the son of Col. David Barclay of

Ury and Catharine Gordon, a descendant of the noble family of Huntley. He was educated at Scots College, Paris. He returned to Scotland in 1664, in 1667 united with the Society of Friends, and in 1677 accompanied George Fox and William Penn on a religious mission to Germany. He was the author of many works, among the most important of which is *An Apology for the True Christian Divinity as the same is held forth and preached by the People called in scorn Quakers.* Died in 1690.

Barham, Richard Harris, an English clergyman and humorous writer; born in 1788, died 1845. Among his productions are *Ingoldsby Legends* and *My Cousin Nicholas.*

Baring-Gould, Sabine, an English author; born at Exeter in 1834. He was educated at Cambridge, became a rector in the Church of England, and produced a large number of works, some of them of much value; among them are *Curious Myths of the Middle Ages* and *Germany, Present and Past.* His later works include a number of readable novels.

Barlow, Joel, a poet and patriot, was born at Reading, Connecticut, in 1755; graduated at Yale College at the age of twenty-three; studied theology; was licensed as a Congregationalist minister, and was appointed a chaplain in the army. In 1783, when the army was disbanded, he began the study of law at Hartford, and was admitted to the bar two years later. He produced in 1787 a poem entitled *The Vision of Columbus,* which was received with great applause. He afterward removed to France and in 1792 settled in Paris, where he wrote numerous works favoring the French Revolution. Returning to America, he was appointed Minister to France in 1811. He died the next year at Cracow while proceeding to a conference with Napoleon at Wilna.

Barnard, George Grey, sculptor; born at Bellefonte, Pa., in 1863. His works include *Two Natures, The God Pan,* etc., and notably his sculptural decorations for the Statehouse at Harrisburg, Pa., erected 1911.

Barnard, John G., an American general and writer; born in Massachusetts in 1815; graduated at West Point in 1833, and served for eighteen years as an officer in the engineer corps. He was superintendent of the West Point Military Academy in 1855–56, and was for the four years following in charge of the defences of New York. He was during the war chief-engineer of the Army of the Potomac, and in 1865 was commissioned as colonel of engineers in the regular army. Died 1882.

Barnave, Antoine Pierre Joseph Marie, a French revolutionist and orator; born at Grenoble in 1761. He became a leader of the popular party, was opposed to Mirabeau, and was elected to the States-General and National Assembly. Becoming friendly to the royal cause, he was executed in 1793.

Barnes, Albert, a theologian and commentator; born at Rome, in the State of New York, in 1798; graduated at Hamilton College in 1820; studied theology at the seminary at Princeton; was licensed to preach in 1823, and was soon after installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Morristown, New Jersey. In 1830 he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia —a position which he held for over thirty years. He gained distinction by his *Notes on the New Testament,* which are highly prized. Died 1870.

Barneveldt, Johan van Olden, a Dutch statesman; born at Amersfoort in 1549; began to practise law at The Hague in 1570; served subsequently in the army against the Spaniards, and was chosen Pensionary of Rotterdam in 1576. He was selected as the head of the deputation which in 1585 offered the sovereignty of the Dutch provinces to Queen Elizabeth. He was soon afterward appointed Grand Pensionary of Holland and successfully opposed the am-

bitious designs of the Earl of Leicester, who commanded the army. Barneveldt acquired great influence and became the leader of the republican party, which was opposed to the person and policy of Maurice of Nassau. In the bitter dissensions which arose in Holland between the Arminians and Calvinists, Barneveldt identified himself with the former and Prince Maurice took sides with the latter. A National Synod was called by the Calvinists to agree upon a standard of compulsory conformity. Barneveldt, favoring universal toleration, opposed the measure, but the Synod met at Dort in 1618 and condemned the Arminians. Barneveldt was arrested and convicted soon after on false charges, and was beheaded in May, 1619.

Barnum, Phineas T., an American showman; born at Bethel, Connecticut, July 5, 1810; removed to New York in 1834, and in 1841 purchased the American Museum, which he managed very successfully. He exhibited General Tom Thumb in Europe, and in 1850 engaged Jenny Lind to visit America and give a number of concerts. He afterward exhibited various pretended monstrosities and established a highly successful travelling circus and menagerie. Died 1891.

Barr, Amelia, an English novelist; born at Ulverston, Lancashire, in 1831. Marrying young, she was left a widow in Texas at thirty-five. Seeking New York, she became a prolific and very popular novelist. Among her best known works are *Jan Vedder's Wife*, *Bow of Orange Ribbon*, *Remember the Alamo*, etc.

Barr, Robert, a British novelist; born at Glasgow in 1850. His works include *In a Steamer Chair*, *The Mutable Many*, *Tekla*, and other novels. With Jerome K. Jerome, he founded the *Idler* magazine in 1892.

Barras, de, Paul François Jean Nicolas, COUNT, a French statesman and one of the first five Directors of the French republic, was born of noble parentage in Provence in 1755. Joining the popular party, he was in 1792 elected to the Convention, in which he became a partisan of the Mountain. He took a prominent part in the overthrow of Robespierre in 1794, subsequently commanded the National Guard, and in 1795 was chosen a member of the Directory. He was one of the first to discover the genius of Bonaparte, whom he made general of artillery. He remained in the Directory until it was overthrown by Bonaparte in 1799. Died 1829.

Barrie, James Matthew, a novelist; born at Kirriemuir, Scotland, in 1860; educated at Edinburgh University. His *Auld Licht Idylls*, *A Window in Thrums*, *The Little Minister*, and other tales of Scotch rural life attained high popularity.

Barrington, Sir Jonah, an Irish writer and lawyer; born in 1767; entered Parliament and opposed the Union. He was afterward knighted and appointed a judge of the court of Admiralty. Died 1834.

Barrow, Isaac, an English clergyman and mathematician, was born in London in 1630; was educated at Cambridge, where in 1660 he was ordained and elected professor of Greek. He was afterward Lucasian professor of mathematics and master of Trinity College. Sir Isaac Newton was one of his pupils. Barrow was especially distinguished as a pulpit orator, and was the author of numerous works on mathematics and theology. Died 1677.

Barry, James, an historical painter; born at Cork in 1741. He became devoted to art at an early age, a youthful production gaining him the friendship of Edmund Burke, who assisted him in art study at Rome. Returning to England in 1770, he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1782 was chosen professor of painting at that institution. Died 1806.

Barry Cornwall. See PROCTER.

Barth, Heinrich, a distinguished African traveller; born at Hamburg, Germany, in 1821. In 1850 he crossed the Sahara, and afterward traversed more than 12,000 miles of Central Africa, described in his *Travels and Discoveries in Central Africa.* Died 1865.

Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire, Jules, a French writer and statesman; born in Paris in 1805. In 1838 he became professor of Greek and Latin philosophy in the College of France, and ten years later was elected to the Constituent Assembly. He was returned in 1869 to the Corps Législatif, where he voted with the extreme Left. He was a warm supporter of M. Thiers, and was in 1875 elected a life Senator. He is the author of numerous works. Died 1895.

Bartholdi, Auguste, a French sculptor; born at Colmar, Alsace, in 1834. His best-known work is the colossal bronze, "Liberty enlightening the World," on Bedloe's Island, New York harbor. Died 1904.

Barton, Clara, a distinguished American philanthropist; born at Oxford, Massachusetts, in 1830. She engaged in relief work during the Civil War, and, as president of the American Red Cross Society, was active in works of charity and relief in various subsequent wars, famines, and other calamities.

Bartram, John, an American botanist; born in Pennsylvania in 1699. He established a botanical garden, which he enriched with rare plants. He was chosen a member of several societies in Europe, and was pronounced by Linnæus to be "the greatest natural botanist in the world." Died in 1777.

Bascom, John, an American author and educator; born at Geneva, New York, in 1827. He was president of the University of Wisconsin 1874-87, and afterward professor of political science at Williams College. He wrote various useful works on political economy, philosophy, psychology, etc.

Basil, ST., surnamed THE GREAT, an eminent Christian Father; born at Cæsarea about 329 A. D.; studied at Constantinople and at Athens. He retired in 358 to a cloister, where he established a system of discipline which still prevails in Eastern monasteries. He was a strenuous opponent of the doctrines of Arius, and was the author of several works which were distinguished for the purity of their style and for exalted piety. Died 379 A. D.

Basselin, Olivier, a French poet; born in the Val-de-Vire, Normandy, about 1350. He was a fuller by trade. His convivial songs were called "Vaux-de-Vire," from which it is supposed the modern term vaudeville is derived. He died about 1419.

Bassompierre, François, BARON, Marquess d'Harouel, a Marshal of France; born in 1579; was distinguished for his accomplishments at the court of Henry IV. He became the favorite of that sovereign. He served in the French army in Savoy and against the Turks, and was created Marshal of France in 1622. He was afterward imprisoned by Cardinal Richelieu. He wrote during his confinement two volumes of *Memoirs,* which have been highly commended. Died 1646.

Baxter, Richard, an English divine of great learning; born at Rowdon, in Shropshire, November 12, 1615. Ordained in 1638, he was two years later chosen Vicar of Kidderminster, and in a short time became distinguished as an eloquent preacher. He was appointed chaplain to a regiment in Cromwell's army about 1645, but afterward opposed the government of the Protector. In 1660 he was chosen one of the chaplains of Charles II., and was offered a bishopric, which he refused. He was subsequently separated from the Church of England by the Act of Uniformity, which was passed in 1662. In 1685 he was brought before the infamous Jeffries upon the charge that one of his works

contained seditious matter. He was sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred pounds, and to be committed to prison until the same was paid; but after an imprisonment of eighteen months the fine was remitted by the King. Died December, 1691.

Baxter was a voluminous writer, having produced, it is said, about one hundred and fifty religious treatises. Among the most important of his works may be mentioned *The Saint's Everlasting Rest* and a *Call to the Unconverted*. He was alike distinguished for zeal and moderation, for his rare ability as a writer, and for his powers as an orator. In his theological doctrines he held a course between Calvinism and Arminianism and founded a new school in theology, which bears his name.

Bayard, de, Pierre du Terrail, called "le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche," was born at Castle Bayard, near Grenoble, in 1475. Attracting the notice of Charles VIII. of France by his knightly accomplishments, he was chosen to accompany that monarch on his expedition to Naples in 1494. He gained great distinction for valor at the battle of Fornovo. He afterward served in Italy under Louis XII.; and at the "Battle of the Spurs," fought in the Low Countries, in 1513, he saved the French army from total rout when pursued by the English cavalry. He served with further distinction in Italy and in France against the forces of Charles V. Such was the reverence felt for his character that Francis I. chose to receive the order of knighthood from his hand. He was mortally wounded in 1524 while commanding the French army at Romagnano, in the Milanese, but refused to be carried from the field of battle, saying that he would not then "turn his back to the enemy for the first time."

Bayazeed (incorrectly termed **Bajazet**), Sultan of the Ottomans, was, on account of the rapidity of his movements, surnamed ILDEREEM ("Lightning"); was the son of Amurath I., and was born in 1347. He ascended the throne in 1390. In a short time he subjugated Bulgaria, Asia Minor, and a portion of Greece, and in 1396 gained at Nicopolis an important victory over the allied army of the Hungarians, French, and Poles. Bayazeed was, however, defeated and captured near Angora in 1401 by Tamerlane, who is said to have confined his royal prisoner in an iron cage. Died 1403.

Bayle, Pierre, a philosopher and critic, son of a Protestant minister, was born at Carlat, in France, in 1647. He studied at Toulouse, where he joined the Roman Catholic Church, but soon returned to his former religion. After serving for several years as private tutor at Geneva, Rouen, and Paris, he was in 1675 appointed professor of philosophy at the Protestant college of Sedan, which was suppressed in 1681 by Louis XIV. He was afterward appointed to the chair of philosophy and history at Rotterdam. He was deprived of this position by the magistrates of that city in 1693 through the malicious representations of Jurieu, his former friend. He was the author of numerous works on science, literature, and religion, the most important of which is his *Historical and Critical Dictionary*, first published in 1696. He was distinguished for wit, vivacity, and clearness of style. Died at Rotterdam in December, 1706.

Bazaine, François Achille, a Marshal of France; born in 1811; served in Spain against the Carlists and in Algeria, and was made a general of brigade and general of division during the Crimean war. In 1862 he accepted a command in the French expedition to Mexico, where he greatly distinguished himself, succeeding Marshal Forey in the supreme command in 1863. He was created a Marshal of France in 1864, having been previously nominated Commander of the Legion of Honor in 1856, and Grand Cross in 1863. In 1869 he was appointed commander-

in-chief of the Imperial Guard, and in the war between France and Germany surrendered the fortress of Metz, with three marshals, 50 generals, over 6000 officers, and 173,000 men, and immediately after fled to England. After some months he was cited to appear at Versailles, whither he repaired; was subsequently court-martialled and condemned to degradation and death. This sentence was commuted by President MacMahon to imprisonment for twenty years in a fortress. He was confined at the Ile Sainte Marguerite, in the Mediterranean, from which, in about nine months, he escaped, and after visiting Germany and England settled in Madrid. Died 1888.

Beaconsfield, Benjamin Disraeli, K. G., EARL OF, an English statesman and novelist; born in London, December 21, 1804. He published his first novel, *Vivian Gray*, at the age of twenty-one; this was speedily followed by several other successful and brilliant works of imagination. After travelling extensively in Europe he entered Parliament in 1837, was frequently re-elected as a Conservative, and after the death of Lord George Bentinck became the recognized leader of his party in the House of Commons. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer under the three administrations of Lord Derby, and for several months of 1868 was Prime Minister of England. He again became Premier in 1874, and was in 1876 raised to the peerage with the title of Earl of Beaconsfield. Through his efforts the Congress of Berlin, which he attended as one of the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, convened in 1878. He received the order of the Garter in July of the same year. He was succeeded in 1880 as Premier by William E. Gladstone. He was the author of numerous works besides those mentioned; was a Governor of Wellington College and Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. Died 1880.

Beaton, or **Beatoun, David,** CARDINAL, and Archbishop of St. Andrew's, was born in 1494; studied in Paris, and was appointed in 1519 Scottish resident at the French court. In 1525 he sat in the Parliament of Scotland as Abbot of Arbroath, and was made lord privy seal in 1528. Five years later he was sent with Sir Thomas Erskine as Ambassador to France, where he first negotiated a marriage treaty between James V. and Madeleine, daughter of Francis I., and after her death prepared the way for the marriage of his sovereign with the daughter of the Duke of Guise. He was created a Cardinal about 1539 by Pope Paul III., and soon after succeeded his uncle as Archbishop of Saint Andrew's and Primate of Scotland, in which position he distinguished himself in opposing the Reformation and in the work of persecution. He was assassinated in May, 1546, by a band of Reformers led by Norman Leslie.

Beattie, James, a Scottish poet and philosophical writer; born at Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire, in 1735; studied at Marischal College, Aberdeen, where, in 1760, he became professor of moral philosophy and logic. He published in 1767 his *Essay on Truth*, written to refute the doctrines of Hume. It passed in a short time through five editions, and was translated into several of the languages of Europe. The first part of *The Minstrel*, which appeared in 1771, was received with great favor and acquired for the author the friendship of Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, and other literary men of distinction. The University of Oxford conferred upon him in 1773 the degree of D. C. L. The second book of *The Minstrel* was published soon after, and was followed by a treatise *On the Evidences of Christianity*. He also wrote several other religious works and poems. Died 1803.

Beaufort, Henry, CARDINAL, an English prelate, half-brother of Henry IV. and son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, was born about 1370, and was made Bishop of Win-

chester and Lord Chancellor in 1404. He was in 1422 entrusted with the care and education of the infant King Henry VI. Cardinal Beaufort was involved in a long contest with his nephew, the Duke of Gloucester, in which the former finally triumphed. Died 1447.

Beauharnais, de, Eugène, son of Alexandre de Beauharnais and Josephine, afterward Empress of France, was born in Paris, September 3, 1781. He accompanied Napoleon in the expedition to Egypt in 1798; was dangerously wounded at Saint Jean d'Acre; was promoted for gallant conduct at Marengo, in 1800, to the rank of *chef-d'escadron*, and in 1805 became Archchancellor of State, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and Viceroy of Italy. His administration in that country was distinguished by wisdom and justice. He married, in 1806, Augusta Amelia, daughter of the King of Bavaria, and soon after was recognized by Napoleon as his adopted son and heir-apparent to the Italian crown. He defeated John, Archduke of Austria, at Raab, in Hungary, in 1809, and in 1812 took a prominent part in the Russian campaign. After the defeat of the French he superseded Murat in the command of the army, and by his masterly retreat from Moscow obtained the warmest eulogies from Napoleon and contributed in a great measure to save the remnant of the French army. Compelled, in 1814, to surrender Italy to the Austrians, he withdrew to Bavaria, where he was made Prince of Eichstadt and Duke of Leuchtenberg. Died February, 1824.

Beaumarchais, de, Pierre Auguste Caron, a French dramatist; born in Paris in 1732; was the son of a watchmaker named Caron, under whom he for a time pursued that occupation, but his skill and acquirements in music soon caused him to be received at court. Entering into business relations with Duverny, the celebrated financier, he accumulated a large fortune, which at the commencement of the American Revolution he increased by an advantageous contract to supply the colonies with arms and ammunition, and in which arrangement he was the secret agent of the government of France. He produced in 1775 a very successful opera, *The Barber of Seville*, and in 1784 *The Marriage of Figaro*, which, containing attacks on the aristocracy, was prohibited from being acted by Louis XVI. It was nevertheless brought upon the stage, and was received with the greatest applause. His drama of *Eugénie* formed the ground-work of Goethe's *Clavigo*. He was the author of many other plays, and of several papers or memorials relating to lawsuits in which he was engaged, and in which he exhibited such a command of wit and satire as to excite the jealousy of Voltaire. Beaumarchais also by his writings largely contributed to the success of the popular cause in the French Revolution. Died 1799.

Beaumont, Francis, a dramatic writer; born in Leicestershire in 1586; graduated at Oxford and studied law in the Inner Temple. Ben Jonson and other wits were his associates in London; they met regularly at the Mermaid Tavern. He wrote, in conjunction with his intimate friend John Fletcher, a number of very popular dramas, among which are *Philaster* and the *Maid's Tragedy*. *The Masque of the Inner Temple*, which appeared in 1612, was written by Beaumont alone. Died 1615.

Beauregard, Peter Gustavus Toutant, an American general; born near New Orleans in 1816; graduated at West Point in 1838; served with distinction in Mexico, and attained the rank of captain and brevet major in the regular army. He resigned his commission in order to enter the Confederate army in 1861. He commanded at the bombardment of Fort Sumter and at the first battle of Bull Run. He was raised to the

rank of general in the regular army of the Southern Confederacy. He was in 1862 defeated by Gen. Grant at Shiloh, and in 1863 defended Charleston. Died 1893.

Becket, Thomas à, Archbishop of Canterbury; born in London in 1117; studied at Oxford, Paris, and Bologna. On his return to England he entered the Church; was appointed Archdeacon of Canterbury about 1154, and High Chancellor of England in 1158. He was treated with great confidence and distinction by Henry II., who appointed him preceptor to the young Prince Henry, and in 1162 raised him to the archiepiscopal See of Canterbury. Becket, who had previously lived in magnificent style, and had assumed the character of a courtier, now totally changed his demeanor and affected the strictest austerity. He opposed the King in his efforts to limit the ecclesiastical power, and afterward appealed to the Pope and took refuge in France. Sustained by the Pontiff, he excommunicated the ministers of Henry, and threatened him, if he did not change his course, with the same punishment. He was in 1170 permitted to return to England, where he continued to pursue his arrogant course and to defy the authority of his sovereign. Having excommunicated two Bishops for the sole reason that they had complied with the will of the King, he was soon after (December 29, 1170) assassinated by four Barons of Henry's household. He was canonized in 1172 as a martyr in the cause of religion, and his shrine at Canterbury was afterward resorted to by multitudes of pilgrims.

Becquerel, Antoine César, a distinguished French physicist, born in 1788; died 1878. His son, ALEXANDRE EDMOND, born in 1820, was equally eminent, making researches on light, conductivity, etc. Died 1891. His grandson, ANTOINE HENRI, born in 1852, also became famous by his discovery of the Becquerel rays, from which arose the theory of radio-activity.

Bede, an English monk and ecclesiastical writer eminent for his learning and virtues, surnamed THE VENERABLE, was born in the county of Durham about 673, and entered the Church at the age of thirty. Among his works, which include treatises on astronomy, mathematics, grammar, and music, the most celebrated is his *Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation*, written in Latin, which was completed about 734 and was first printed in 1474. It was translated into Saxon by King Alfred. Died about 735.

Bedford, John Plantagenet, DUKE OF, son of Henry IV. of England, was born about 1390; was created Duke of Bedford in 1415, and was appointed commander of the English army in France during the absence of his brother, Henry V. Upon the death of that King the Duke of Bedford became regent of France and protector of England during the minority of Henry VI. He gained several victories over the French, but finally his armies were defeated by Joan of Arc, and the English lost all the French territory which they had acquired. Died 1435.

Beecher, Henry Ward, an American divine and lecturer, son of Lyman Beecher; born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813; graduated at Amherst College in 1834, and studied theology at Lane Seminary, Ohio. After being pastor of a Presbyterian church in Indiana, he received a call in 1847 to the Plymouth Congregational Church at Brooklyn, where he has since continued to reside. He has contributed a large number of articles to different periodicals, was for several years editor-in-chief of the *Christian Union*, and has lectured extensively in the United States and Great Britain. He was an early opponent of slavery, and is now an able advocate of temperance and other reforms. Died 1887.

Beecher, Lyman, a distinguished American divine; born in Connecticut, October 12, 1775. He

studied at Yale College, and in 1832 was chosen President of Lane Theological Seminary, at Cincinnati. He wrote numerous religious works. Died 1863. Several of his children are very distinguished. Among them are Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Beethoven, van, Ludwig, a composer; of Dutch extraction; born at Bonn, Prussia, December 17, 1770; studied under Neefe, whom he afterward succeeded as organist at the court of the Elector of Cologne. He was sent to Vienna to complete his studies under Haydn, whom he found, however, about to depart to England. Beethoven was therefore placed under the tuition of Albrechtsberger. He settled in Vienna, where he acquired a high reputation by his extempore compositions. He produced in 1804 a symphony entitled *Sinfonia Eroica*, which is regarded as a masterpiece of art and science, and which was intended to render homage to the genius of Napoleon. In 1809 he was offered the position of chapelmaster at the court of Jerome Bonaparte, but, having been granted a pension, he was induced to remain at Vienna, where he died in March, 1827. Among his productions, which attest the originality and sublimity of his genius, are many operas, symphonies, overtures, and cantatas.

Behn, Mrs. Aphra, an English dramatist and miscellaneous author who wrote under the pseudonym of "Astrea," was born about 1640. Her principal work was a very popular novel entitled *Oroonoko; or, The Royal Slave.* She was employed with success by the English government as a secret agent at Antwerp. Died 1689.

Behring, Vitus, a Danish navigator, and the discoverer of the straits which bear his name, was born in Jutland in 1680. Entering the Russian navy, he distinguished himself in the war against Sweden, and in 1725 was given the command of a scientific expedition to the northern seas. He commanded a similar expedition in 1741. He suffered shipwreck soon after, and died on what is known as Behring's Island.

Belisarius, a Byzantine general of rare ability; born at Germania, in Illyria, about 505 A. D.; served in the guard of Justinian. When that general was raised to the purple, Belisarius was appointed general-in-chief of the army of the East. He gained a decisive victory over the Persians and several victories over the Vandals in Africa, took their King, Gelimer, prisoner, and destroyed his kingdom. He next defeated the Ostrogoths in Italy, and the Persians under Chosroes, but was degraded through the machinations of the Empress Theodora. Fined and threatened with death, he was, upon being reconciled with his wife, Antonina, a favorite of Theodora, pardoned. He afterward served against the Goths in Italy and the Bulgarians, who invaded the empire in 559. Falsely accused of conspiring against the life of Justinian, in 563 his estates were sequestered; but his innocence was established prior to his death, which occurred in 565.

Bell, Alexander Graham, son of the following; born at Edinburgh in 1847; gained distinction by the invention of the telephone, first exhibited at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876.

Bell, Alexander Melville, a Scotch elocutionist, was born at Edinburgh in 1819, lectured on elocution in Edinburgh, London, Canada, and Washington, and invented a system of "visible speech," used in teaching deaf-mutes to speak. Died 1905.

Bell, Sir Charles, an eminent physiologist and anatomist; born in Edinburgh in 1774; removed at the age of thirty to London, where he lectured on and practised surgery. He made a valuable discovery in reference to the nervous system, was the author of many works on surgery, and was knighted in 1830 by William IV. He became professor of surgery in the University of Edinburgh in 1836. Died 1842.

Bellarmino, Roberto, an Italian Cardinal and theologian; born October 4, 1542; became professor of theology at Louvain in 1570, having previously entered the order of Jesuits. He was subsequently made a Cardinal, Archbishop of Capua, and librarian of the Vatican. He excelled as a controversialist, and was the author of numerous works. Died 1621.

Bellini, Vincenzo, a musical composer; born in Sicily in 1802. Among his productions are *La Sonnambula*, *Norma*, and *I Puritani*. Died 1835.

Belzoni, Giovanni Battista, an Italian traveller; born at Padua about 1778; removed to England in 1803; married there, and performed for several years as an athlete. He afterward travelled in Portugal, Spain, and Malta, and reached Egypt in 1815. There he commenced his antiquarian researches and removed the colossal head incorrectly called the "Young Memnon," in which undertaking he received the assistance of the British Consul. It was with great difficulty shipped to England, where it was regarded as one of the grandest ornaments in the Egyptian Department of the British Museum, in which it was placed. After visiting the temple of Ipsambool, which he was the first to open, he discovered, in 1818, an Egyptian tomb of great magnificence in the valley of Beban-el-Molook. He afterward explored the second pyramid of Gizeh and discovered the ruins of the town of Berenice. He published, on his return to England, in 1819, an interesting and valuable account of his discoveries. Having set out for Timbuctoo in 1823, he died at Benin in December of that year.

Bendemann, Edward, a German painter; born at Berlin in 1811; studied at the Dusseldorf Academy, and at the age of twenty-one produced a large painting, "The Grief of the Jews," which was a decided success. He was appointed professor in the Academy of Arts of Dresden, and in 1860 director of the Academy of Dusseldorf. For his paintings, "Two Young Girls at the Fountain" and "Jeremiah amid the Ruins of Jerusalem," he was awarded a gold medal. He also produced "Poetry and the Arts." Died 1889.

Benedek, von, Ludwig, an Austrian general; born in Hungary in 1804; was educated at the Military Academy of Neustadt; entered the Austrian army in 1822; was appointed a colonel in 1843, and became distinguished for ability and courage in the insurrection of Gallicia. He served in Italy in 1848–49, and was soon afterward decorated with the order of Maria Theresa and made a general of division. He subsequently commanded in Hungary and in Italy, where, in 1859, he covered the retreat of the Austrians from Milan to the Mincio, and commanded the right wing of the Austrian army at the disastrous battle of Solferino. He was in 1866 given the command of the army of the North. The Prussians gained a decisive victory over him at Kœniggratz (Sadowa). Died in 1878.

Benedict I., surnamed Bonosus, was elected Pope in 575. Died 578.

Benedict II., born in Rome, was chosen to succeed Leo II. in 684. Died 685.

Benedict III., succeeded Leo IV. as Pope in 855. Died 858.

Benedict IV. was elected to the papal See as successor to John IX. in 900. Died 903.

Benedict V. was chosen Pope in 964, but was driven from Rome by Otho I. of Germany, who favored Leo VIII. Died at Hamburg in 965.

Benedict VI. succeeded John XIII. in 972. He was killed by the people of Rome two years later.

Benedict VII., successor of the preceding, was Pope from 975 until his death, in 984.

Benedict VIII. was Pope from 1012 until his death, in 1024.

Benedict IX. was chosen to succeed John XIX. in 1034. Disso-

lute and tyrannical, he was driven from Rome, and was succeeded by Silvester III.

Benedict X. succeeded Stephen IX. in 1058, but, having been irregularly elected, he was deposed in 1059, and was succeeded by Nicholas II.

Benedict XI. was Pope from 1303 until his death, in 1304, when he was succeeded by Clement V.

Benedict XII. (JACQUES FOURNIER), born in France, was chosen to succeed John XXII. in 1334, and was the third Pope who held his court at Avignon. He was succeeded at his death, in 1342, by Clement VI.

Benedict XIII. (CARDINAL ORSINI) was elected Pope in 1724, and was succeeded at his death, in 1730, by Clement XII.

Benedict XIV. (CARDINAL PROSPERO LAMBERTINI), born at Bologna in 1675, was elected the successor of Clement XII. in 1740. He was the author of numerous religious works, and was a munificent patron of literature and the arts. Died 1758.

Benedict XIII. (Anti-Pope) was born in Aragon about 1334. His original name was PEDRO DE LUNA. He was in 1394 chosen Pope at Avignon, while his rival, Boniface IX., reigned at Rome. Both Benedict and Boniface were deposed by the Council of Constance in 1415. Died 1424.

Benedict, Sir Julius, a musician and composer; born at Stuttgart, November 27, 1804; studied under Hammel at Weimar, and afterward under Weber. At the age of nineteen he conducted the German opera at Vienna, and afterward at Naples. After composing several operas in other languages he visited London in 1835, and in a short time produced several English operas. In 1850 he accompanied Jenny Lind, as conductor and pianist, to America. He has since produced a large number of operas, operettas, symphonies, etc., which have been very successful and popular. He received the honor of knighthood from Queen Victoria in 1871, and similar orders of distinction from Austria, Prussia, Italy, Würtemberg, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, and Portugal. Died 1885.

Benezet, Anthony, a distinguished philanthropist; born of a Protestant family in France in 1713; became a member of the Society of Friends; emigrated to America, and settled in Philadelphia as a schoolteacher. He zealously opposed slavery and the slave-trade, and befriended the negroes in many ways. It is said that his tracts upon the slave-trade first called the attention of Wilberforce and Clarkson to the atrocities of the system, His benevolent deeds were, however, by no means confined to the African race. Died 1784.

Bennett, James Gordon, a journalist; born in Scotland in 1800; came to America at the age of nineteen; became the assistant editor of different papers in New York City, and in 1830 was employed as associate editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*. Five years later he established the *New York Herald*, which he conducted with rare ability and remarkable success until his death, which occurred June 1, 1872.

Bentham, Jeremy, a famous English jurist and utilitarian philosopher; born in London, February 15, 1748; was educated at Queen's College, Oxford. Having studied law, he commenced the practice of that profession. He continued it, however, for a short time only, being disgusted, it is said, at the unjust charges to suitors. Mr. Bentham devoted his life chiefly to the reform of legislation, and maintained that the happiness of the greatest number should be the first object of legislators. His numerous works—in which were exhibited great powers of logic as well as of rhetoric—were first appreciated by foreigners. Several of his writings were translated by his friend Dumont into French, in which language they were first published. Died at Westminster, June 6, 1832.

Bentinck, William Charles Cavendish, LORD, a British general, and a younger son of the third Duke of Portland; born in 1774; was made Governor of Madras in 1803. He afterward served with distinction against the French in Italy, and in 1827 was appointed Governor-General of India. He abolished the *suttee* in that country, and gained the reputation of being a wise and humane ruler. Died 1839.

Bentley, Richard, commonly regarded as the greatest classical scholar that England has produced, was born near Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in 1662, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. The degree of M. A. was conferred on him at that university in 1684, and at Oxford in 1689. He became chaplain to Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester, who in 1692 gave him a prebend in his cathedral. A year later he was appointed keeper of the royal library at St. James, and in 1694 published his *Discourses against Atheism*, which had been delivered in the course of lectures instituted by Boyle. Having denied the genuineness of the Epistles of Philaris, he was involved in a warm controversy with Charles Boyle, Atterbury, Pope, Swift, and other wits, who at that time claimed a triumph; but posterity has decided that Bentley was victorious in the contest. He became Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1700, and Archdeacon of Ely in the year following. Soon after, he was involved in a long contest and lawsuit with the Fellows of that college, who accused Bentley with charging exorbitant and illegal fees, and who caused him, after his having been elected regius professor of divinity in 1717, to be deprived of all his degrees and offices. He was, however, restored to all his honors and emoluments by a mandamus of the court of King's Bench about 1724. Died in July, 1742. Among his works are excellent editions of Horace and Terence. Bentley, says Hallam, "was master of a learning to which nothing parallel had been known in England."

Benton, Thomas Hart, an American statesman and political writer; born at Hillsborough, North Carolina, March 14, 1782; removed to Tennessee in early life; studied law, and commenced practice at the age of about twenty-nine. The next year he commanded a regiment under Gen. Jackson, with whom he quarrelled, and who, attempting to strike Benton with a horsewhip at Nashville in 1813, was severely wounded with a pistol by Benton's brother. Col. Benton removed soon after to St. Louis, Missouri, and commenced the publication of a political paper. He was elected in 1820 to the United States Senate, where he acted with the Democrats and became an adherent of Gen. Jackson, and the leading politician of Missouri. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1826, and from his able advocacy of a gold and silver currency received the sobriquet of "Old Bullion." He supported Jackson in his opposition to the Bank of the United States; was in 1832 again re-elected to the Federal Senate, of which body he continued to be a member for thirty years. He became the political friend of Van Buren, favored in 1845 the annexation of Texas, and opposed Calhoun in his plans for nullification. A division having been created in the Democratic party on the question of slavery, Mr. Benton was defeated as Senator in 1850, and retired from that body in March, 1851. As a member of the National House of Representatives, to which he had been elected in 1852, he opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In 1856 he was the candidate of one section of the Democracy for Governor of Missouri, but was defeated. During that year he favored the election of Buchanan to the Presidency, in opposition to Fremont, who was his son-in-law. The most important of his works is *A Thirty Years' View; or, A History of the Working of the American Gov-*

ernment for Thirty Years, from 1820 to 1850. Died at Washington in April, 1858.

Béranger, de, Pierre Jean, a French lyric poet; born at Paris, August 19, 1780. He lived with his grandfather, a tailor, until nine years of age, when he went to reside with an aunt, who gave him the rudiments of an education. He worked for a short time as a printer's apprentice, and commenced writing poems at the age of sixteen. These procured for him the patronage of Lucien Bonaparte. His first collection of lyrics, published in 1815, were received with great favor by the people, but gave offence to the government by their bold, patriotic, and satirical tone. As his subsequent writings were subject to the same objections, he was sentenced to an imprisonment of nine months, in 1828, and to pay an exorbitant fine. As an ardent republican, he contributed by his poems to bring about the revolution of 1830, but refused to accept any office under the government. His fifth collection of songs appeared in 1833. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1848, but refused to serve. Died July, 1857.

Berkeley, George, a distinguished Protestant Bishop and metaphysician; born in Ireland, March 12, 1684; studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1713 visited London, where he became intimate with Addison, Pope, Swift, and other eminent men. He was appointed Dean of Derry in 1724, and in 1728 visited America for the purpose of assisting in the conversion of the Indians. Failing to receive the funds promised him from England, he was compelled to give up the enterprise and to return to that country after preaching about two years at Newport, Rhode Island. He was made Bishop of Cloyne in 1734. He was a profound scholar, and was the author of numerous religious and controversial works which evinced great merit. Died 1753.

Berlichingen, von, Götz, or **Gottfried,** a German knight surnamed OF THE IRON HAND from an artificial hand which replaced one he had lost in battle. For assisting the peasants in a war against the nobles he was placed under the ban of the empire by Maximilian I. He is said to have been killed in 1562 while defending his castle against the imperial forces. His exploits furnished the subject of one of the dramas of Goethe.

Berlioz, Louis Hector, a French composer. Born in 1803; died 1869. Among his productions are the symphonies of *Harold* and of *Romeo and Juliet*, and a musical work of high reputation entitled *The Damnation of Faust.*

Bernadotte, Jean Baptiste Jules, Marshal of France and King of Sweden and Norway, was born at Pau in January, 1764. He enlisted at nineteen as a private in the Royal Marines, was rapidly promoted in the wars of the Revolution, and served with distinction in Flanders and on the Rhine in 1792. Two years later he was made a general of division, served under Napoleon in Italy in 1797, and was afterward sent as Minister to Vienna, from which capital he was driven by a furious mob. In 1799 he was made Minister of War, a position which he ably filled. Though he opposed Napoleon's imperial designs, the Emperor made him a Marshal of France in 1804. He commanded, with Lannes, the left wing of the army at Austerlitz, and in 1806 was made Prince of Ponte-Corvo. He gained a victory in the same year over the Prussians at Halle, but was severely censured by the Emperor for his conduct at Wagram in 1809.

Bernadotte, having gained popularity with the Swedes for the moderation and humanity which he displayed during the war of 1807–8, was, upon the death of the Crown Prince of Sweden, elected by the Diet of that country, in August, 1810, as heir to the throne. Having with some difficulty obtained the consent of Napoleon, Bernadotte immediately repaired

to Sweden, and became the colleague of Charles XIII. in the government. They refusing to support the continental system of the Emperor and to exclude English goods, a French army invaded Pomerania, and the Swedish court, preparing for hostilities, formed a treaty with Russia, in which it was agreed that Norway should be annexed to Sweden.

Bernadotte joined the allies in Germany in 1813 with a force of twenty-eight thousand Swedes, and, having been appointed to a larger division of the allied army designed to protect Berlin, won a decisive victory over Oudinot at Gross-Beeren in August, and another over Ney at Dennewitz in September, and also aided in gaining the victory of Leipsic. Returning to Sweden, he soon conquered Norway, which was opposed to annexation, and on the death of the King, February 5, 1818, he ascended the throne as Carl XIV. Johan. He died March 8, 1844, after a successful and quiet reign, during which he introduced many reforms and zealously promoted the cause of education, and was succeeded by his son, Oscar I.

Bernard, St., an ecclesiastic; born in Burgundy in 1091; entered the Cistercian order; became distinguished for eloquence, and in 1115 was chosen Abbot of Clairvaux. He refused all further preferments. It was chiefly through his instrumentality that the writings of Abelard were condemned as heretical. Bernard died in 1153, and was canonized in 1174 by Pope Alexander III.

Bernardin de Saint-Pierre. See Saint-Pierre.

Bernhardt, Rosine (called Sarah), an eminent French actress; born at Paris in 1844. She made her début in 1862 at the Théâtre Française, but with little success, and attracted still less attention in burlesque at the Gymnase and Porte St. Martin. She played minor parts at the Odéon in 1867, and first attracted attention in *Le Passant* in 1869, and as the Queen of Spain in *Ruy Blas* in 1872. She afterward played with the greatest success in many leading characters throughout Christendom, and is looked upon as the greatest *tragédienne* after Rachel. She is also a finished actress in comedy. In addition, she is a painter and sculptor of much talent.

Bert, Paul, a French politician and physician; born at Auxerre, October 17, 1833; studied at Paris, and was in 1871 appointed Prefect of the North, and in 1881 entered the Ministry of M. Gambetta. He is the author of several scientific works. Died 1886.

Berthelot, Marcellin, a French chemist and statesman, was born at Paris in 1827. He became professor of organic chemistry in the École de Pharmacie and the Collége de France, and in 1889 was made perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences. His researches were in the high-atomed alcohols, the explosives, etc. He was made Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1895, was elected to the French Academy in 1900. Died 1907.

Berthier, Louis Alexandre, Prince of Wagram; born at Versailles in November, 1753; served as captain under La Fayette in the United States, and was appointed in 1796 chief of staff of the army of Bonaparte, with the rank of general of division. He accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and after his return was appointed Minister of War. In 1804 he was made a Marshal of France, in 1806 Prince of Neufchâtel, and in 1809 Prince of Wagram. He gained great distinction as a soldier in the Austrian campaigns. In 1814, on the accession of Louis XVIII., he was made a peer of France. He remained neutral after the return of Napoleon from Elba, but died, it is supposed by assassination, at Bamberg in 1815.

Berthollet, Claude Louis, an eminent chemical philosopher; born in Savoy in 1748; studied medicine at Turin, and removed to Paris. He was admitted to the Academy of Sciences in 1780, and in 1794 was chosen professor of chemistry in the Polytechnic School. He became a

Senator in 1799. He made several important discoveries in chemistry, was the author of many works on that science, and, with Monge, was the founder of the Institute of Egypt. Died 1822.

Berwick, James Fitz-James, DUKE OF, a distinguished general, the natural son of James II. of England and Arabella Churchill, sister to the great Duke of Marlborough, was born in 1660. After serving in Austria, he attempted, but in vain, in 1688, to oppose William of Orange in England. He retired to France, became a naturalized citizen of that country, and in 1704 was made commander of the French army in Spain, where he won the decisive victory of Almanza in 1707, and otherwise distinguished himself as an able general. After having been created a Marshal and Duke of Liria and Xerica by Philip V. of Spain, he was killed at the siege of Philipsburg, in 1734.

Berzelius, Johan Jakob, BARON, a Swedish chemist of distinction; born in East Gothland, August 20, 1779; studied at Upsal, and was in 1806 appointed professor of chemistry at Stockholm. He excelled as an analyst, made many important discoveries in the science to which he was devoted, and contributed a great number of valuable treatises on chemistry. He was President, and subsequently perpetual secretary, of the Academy of Sciences, and was created a Baron by the King of Sweden in 1832. Died 1848.

Besant, Annie (*née* Wood), an English radical; born at London in 1847. She became a Secularist with Bradlaugh, and in 1889 an ardent Theosophist. In 1891 she succeeded Madame Blavatsky as the leading advocate of that faith.

Besant, Sir Walter, an English novelist; born at Portsmouth in 1838. He was for an interval a professor in Mauritius; afterward devoted himself to literature. He wrote for some years in collaboration with James Rice, and alone after 1881, producing numerous novels, some of them of high popularity. He also wrote *French Humorists*, *London*, *Westminster*, and other works. Died June 10, 1901.

Bessel, Friedrich Wilhelm, an astronomer; born at Minden, Prussia, July 22, 1784; served in the counting-house of a merchant of Bremen about seven years. He commenced his scientific labors early in life, and was appointed director of a new observatory constructed under his own superintendence at Kœnigsburg in 1812, and professor of astronomy in the university of that city. He was afterward appointed a Privy Counsellor by the King of Prussia, and had several titles of honor conferred upon him. He died in March, 1846, leaving numerous valuable works on astronomy.

Bessemer, Sir Henry, an English engineer; born in 1813. He was the inventor of the method of preparing and tempering steel, now very widely adopted, which bears his name. Died 1898.

Beust, von, Friedrich Ferdinand, COUNT, a German statesman; born at Dresden, January 13, 1809. He was Ambassador at Berlin in 1848, and afterward held several cabinet offices in Saxony. In 1866 he was made Minister for Foreign Affairs in Austria, and Chancellor of the Empire in 1867. Under his administration greater leniency was shown toward Hungary, the Protestants, and the Jews, imprisonment for debt was abolished, and other reforms were granted. Died 1886.

Bewick, Thomas, an English artist, especially skilful as an engraver on wood. Born near Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1753; died 1828. Among the most admired of his productions are *History of British Birds*, *The Old Hound*, and illustrations for *The Deserted Village*.

Beza, Theodore, a Calvinistic theologian and scholar; born at Vezelay, in Burgundy, June 24, 1519. He studied at Bourges and Paris, be-

came a Protestant in 1548, and was appointed professor of Greek at Lausanne. He translated the New Testament into Latin, removed to Geneva, was chosen rector of the university of that city, and upon the death of Calvin, in 1564, succeeded him as professor of theology. Beza was the author of numerous works. Died 1605.

Biddle, Nicholas, an American financier; born in Philadelphia in 1786; was elected to the State Senate of Pennsylvania in 1814; was appointed a director of the United States Bank in 1819, and President of that bank in 1823. He was also President of the trustees of the fund for establishing Girard College. Died 1844.

Bierstadt, Albert, a landscape-painter; born at Dusseldorf, in Germany, in 1828. He was brought as a child to America, but at the age of twenty-five returned to Europe to study painting. In 1858 he accompanied General Lander's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, and in 1863 produced his notable "View of the Rocky Mountains—Lander's Peak." Died 1902.

Bigelow, John, born in Ulster Co., New York, in 1835. He became an author and editor. In 1865 was appointed U. S. Minister to Paris; and in 1875 was elected Secretary of State for New York.

Bilderdijk, Willem, a Dutch scholar and poet of rare ability. Born in Amsterdam in 1756; died 1831.

Binney, Horace, an American lawyer; born in Philadelphia in 1780; studied at Harvard College, and was admitted to the bar in 1800. He was elected to Congress in 1832. He was an eloquent orator, and was the author of several works. Among his productions are *Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.* Died 1872.

Bion, of Smyrna, a bucolic poet who flourished under the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus II. of Egypt. Among his poems is a lament for Adonis.

Biot, Jean Baptiste, an astronomer, optician, and natural philosopher; born in Paris, April 21, 1774; studied at the College of Louis le Grand and the Polytechnic School; was appointed professor of physics in the College of France in 1800, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London about 1815. He was admitted to the French Academy in 1856. Biot was the author of a large number of scientific works of unusual merit. Died 1862.

Bird, Robert Montgomery, an American author. Born in Delaware in 1803; died 1854. Among his productions may be mentioned two successful tragedies, *The Gladiator* and *Oraloosa,* and *Calavar, a Romance of Mexico.*

Bishop, Isabella (*née* Bird), an English traveller and author; born in Yorkshire in 1832. After 1854 she became an energetic traveller, her journeys extending widely through Asia and America. They are described in *The Golden Chersonese* (1883), *Among the Thibetans* (1894), *Korea and her Neighbors* (1898), and other works.

Bismarck-Schœnhausen, Karl Otto, PRINCE VON, a German statesman; born at Schœnhausen, April 1, 1815; studied at Göttingen, Berlin, and Griefswald. After serving in the army he was elected to the General Diet in 1847; was sent as Ambassador to Vienna in 1852, to St. Petersburg in 1859, and to Paris in 1862. He became the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs in September of that year. Determined upon the aggrandizement of Prussia, he formed an alliance with Italy and declared war against Austria. In the contest that ensued the Prussian arms were victorious, and a treaty was concluded in 1866. Bismarck was created a Count, and was presented by the King of Prussia with a valuable estate in Luxemburg. He proceeded by force and intrigue to accomplish his favorite scheme for the unification of Germany. He organized in 1867

the North German Confederation, which, with the King of Prussia at its head, comprised twenty-two states with a population of twenty-nine million. He himself was made Chancellor of the Confederation and President of the Federal Council. He was appointed, January 1, 1869, Foreign Minister of the North German Confederation. After King William of Prussia had been crowned Emperor of Germany, January 18, 1871, Bismarck was appointed Chancellor of the German Empire, and was raised to the rank of Prince. He had during the French war of 1870 accompanied the King in his campaigns, and had dictated the terms of peace at Paris. He subsequently was active in efforts to consolidate and strengthen the empire, to combat Socialism and the power of the Vatican in Germany, etc. He disapproved of the policy of the young Emperor William II., and in 1890 resigned the Chancellorship. He became a caustic critic of the emperor's actions, but was reconciled with him in 1894. Died 1898.

Björnsen, Björnstjerne, a Norwegian poet and novelist; born in 1832. Among his works are *Arne* and *The Fisher-Maiden.* Died 1910.

Black, William, an author; born at Glasgow in 1841; became a contributor to different magazines; removed to London in 1864, and was attached to the staff of the *Morning Star.* Among his productions are the following novels: *Love or Marriage, In Silk Attire, Kilmeny, A Daughter of Heth, A Princess of Thule,* and *MacLeod of Dare.* Died 1898.

Blackmore, Richard Doddridge, an English novelist; born at Longworth, Berkshire, in 1825. He practised law, and published several volumes of verse and a number of novels. Chief among these is the popular *Lorna Doone.* Died 1900.

Blackstone, Sir William, an English jurist; born in London in 1723; practised law; entered Parliament in 1761, and became Solicitor-General two years later. He was appointed one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas about 1770. His reputation rests chiefly upon his *Commentaries on the Laws of England.* Died 1780.

Blackwell, Elizabeth, the first woman physician in the United States, was born at Bristol, England, in 1821. She studied medicine at Geneva, N. Y., and practised in New York and afterward in London. In 1851 she founded a Woman's Hospital and Medical School in New York. Died 1910.

Blaine, James Gillespie, an American statesman; born at West Brownsville, Pennsylvania, in 1830; removed to Maine, and became the editor of the *Portland Argus,* the leading Republican newspaper of that State. He served four terms in the Legislature, was elected to Congress in 1862, was Speaker of the House of Representatives for three terms, was in 1877 chosen United States Senator from Maine, and was in March, 1881, appointed Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Garfield. He was the Republican candidate for President in 1884, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland. He became Secretary of State again, under President Harrison, in 1889, resigned 1892, and died 1893.

Blair, Hugh, a Scottish divine; born in Edinburgh in 1718; was in 1762 appointed professor of rhetoric and belles-letters in the university of that city, and in 1783 published *Lectures on Rhetoric,* which is still extensively used as a text-book. Died 1800.

Blair, Robert, a Scottish poet. Born in Edinburgh in 1699; died 1746.

Blake, Robert, a British admiral; born at Bridgewater about 1599; studied at Oxford, and entered Parliament for his native city in 1640. An ardent republican and Puritan, he gained distinction in the Civil War by his successful defence of Taunton in 1645. He was given, four years later, the command of a squadron, with the title of "General of the Sea."

He blockaded Prince Rupert at Kinsale, and after his escape pursued him to Lisbon and captured a great number of Portuguese ships. He was for these services appointed warden of the Cinque Ports. He greatly distinguished himself in the war with Holland, which commenced in 1652, gaining several decisive victories over the Dutch fleets commanded by Admirals Van Tromp and De Witt. Retiring for a time from the service on account of ill-health, he was chosen to the first two Parliaments summoned by Cromwell. Resuming his former command in 1656, he blockaded Cadiz and destroyed the Spanish plate-fleet at Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe, for which achievements he received the thanks of Parliament and a diamond ring worth five hundred pounds. Blake is regarded as the founder of the naval supremacy of England. Died 1657.

Blake, William, an English artist and poet; born in London in 1757. After publishing a collection of his ballads and songs in 1787, he brought forth, two years later, his *Songs of Innocence and Experience*, which was illustrated by etchings of rare beauty. This work was followed by *The Gates of Paradise* containing sixteen and *Urizen* containing twenty-seven designs of weird beauty, and in which remarkable genius was displayed. He afterward illustrated Young's *Night Thoughts* and various other works. Died 1828.

Blanc, Louis, a journalist and historian; born, of French extraction, in Madrid in 1813; was educated in Paris. He established the journal *Bon Sens* ("Good Sense") in 1837, and *La Revue du Progrès* two years after. He was a radical democrat, and, charged with complicity in the revolt of 1848, was compelled to flee to England. He wrote *History of the Ten Years 1830–1840*. Died 1882.

Blavatsky, Helena Petrovna, a Russian advocate of Brahminic doctrines; born in 1831. The cult of Theosophy, established by her, has widely developed in Europe and the United States. Died 1891.

Blennerhasset, Harman, was born in England in 1770. He was possessed of great wealth, and about 1798 purchased an island in the Ohio River. He became an intimate friend and accomplice of Aaron Burr, and wasted his fortune to aid in Burr's enterprises. Blennerhasset was in 1807 indicted for treason, but was subsequently released. Died 1831.

Blessington, Margaret, COUNTESS OF, celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments; born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1789; was married to the Earl of Blessington in 1818. Her house in London was for many years the resort of scholars and literary men from England and the Continent. She wrote *Conversations with Lord Byron*, *The Idler in France*, and other works. Died 1849.

Blind, Karl, a German radical and writer; born at Mannheim, September 4, 1826; studied at Heidelberg and Bonn; became an earnest advocate of political reform, was twice arrested for high treason, and was wounded in the riots at Frankfort in 1847.

Falsely charged with participation in the Paris insurrection of June, 1847, he was imprisoned at Strasburg, manacled, and taken to Switzerland, where the authorities refused to surrender him to the government of Baden, as had been planned by the French police. As leader of the second republican revolution, in the Black Forest, in 1848, he fought bravely at the storming of Staufen, was made prisoner, placed in chains, tried, and condemned to eight years' imprisonment, but was liberated by the populace and the soldiers while being secretly transported to the fortress of Mainz. He was afterward sent on a mission to Louis Napoleon, then President of the republic of France, but was arrested, imprisoned, and finally banished from the country. During his confinement the Left of the French Assembly demanded his liberation.

After residing for some time in Belgium he removed to London, where he wrote numerous works and treatises on politics, history, and general literature. Died 1896.

Bloomfield, Robert, an English poet, the son of a tailor, and the apprentice of a shoemaker, was born in 1766. At an early age he produced *The Farmer's Boy*, which met with extraordinary success. He was the author of several other poems of merit. Died 1823.

Blücher, von, Gebhard Lebrecht, a Prussian Field-Marshal; born at Rostock in 1742. Entering the Swedish army at an early age, he was made prisoner by the same regiment of which he was afterward given the command. He was persuaded to join the army of Frederick the Great, and afterward, in the reign of Frederick William, distinguished himself in the campaigns against the French. He commanded the Prussian vanguard in 1806 at Auerstadt and effected a masterly retreat to Lubeck, though pursued by some of the ablest marshals of France. In 1813 he was made commander-in-chief of the allied forces of Russia and Prussia. He gained an important victory over Macdonald on the Katzbach, and contributed largely to the decisive victory of the allies at Leipsic. After numerous engagements with the French, he entered Paris in 1814 with the allied sovereigns, on which occasion he was created Prince of Wahlstadt by the King of Prussia, and was rewarded by other high marks of distinction. As commander of the Prussian army in 1815, he was defeated at Ligny, June 16, but reached the field of Waterloo on the evening of the 18th, in time to decide the result of that great battle. He pursued with his fresh troops the retreating French, through the night marched to Paris, and assisted in the re-establishment of the Bourbon dynasty. Died 1819. Blücher was not a great strategist, but owed his success to his impetuous courage and the rapidity of his movements, which gained him the name of "Marshal Vorwärts."

Blumenbach, Johann Friedrich, anatomist; born at Gotha, Germany, in 1752. He was professor of anatomy and medicine at Göttingen for fifty years, and wrote a thesis on *Varieties of the Human Race*, which was translated into many languages. He wrote other works, and was the first to develop the science of comparative anatomy. Died 1840.

Blumenthal, von, Leonard, a Prussian general; born in 1810; entered the army, and in 1849 became chief of staff of the Schleswig-Holstein army. For his services as a special envoy to England he was rewarded with the order of the Red Eagle. He became a colonel in 1860, served with distinction against Denmark, was made a major-general in 1864, added to his renown in the army against Austria, and against France was chief of the general staff of the Crown Prince. A skilful strategist. Died 1900.

Boadicea, wife of Prasutagus, King of the British tribe of the Iceni. After the death of her husband she raised a formidable insurrection against the Romans, but was finally defeated by Suetonius Paulinus, and ended her life by taking poison.

Boccaccio, Giovanni, the most distinguished of Italian novelists, was the illegitimate son of a Florentine merchant and a Frenchwoman, and was born in Paris in 1313. He at first engaged in mercantile pursuits, and subsequently studied canon law, which he renounced for a literary life. He became the intimate friend of Petrarch, and formed a *liaison* with the Princess Mary, natural daughter of Robert, King of Naples. He was sent by the Neapolitan government on several diplomatic missions, and was appointed in 1373 to lecture at Florence on Dante. Among his numerous works is the *Decamerone*, or "Hundred Tales," which is esteemed as a model of Italian prose composition, and which sug-

gested to Chaucer his poem of "The Knight's Tale" and furnished to Shakespeare the subjects of several of his dramas. Died 1375.

Bodley, Sir Thomas, founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, was born in 1544, and graduated at the University of Oxford in 1566. He was subsequently sent on various important missions by Queen Elizabeth, and was knighted on the accession of James I. Died 1612.

Boerhaave, Herman, a physician and philosopher, the son of a minister, was born at Voorhout, near Leyden, in 1668. He was at first educated for the profession of his father, but afterward delivered a series of mathematical lectures, and finally devoted himself to the study of medicine and received the degree of M.D. from the University of Harderwick in 1693. He commenced practice at Leyden and was appointed professor of medicine and botany in the university of that city, and acquired great distinction by his lectures. He was made rector of the university in 1714. He was a man of remarkable learning, and was the author of many valuable scientific works. Died September 23, 1738.

Boethius, Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, a philosopher and statesman, was born of a noble Roman family about 475 A. D. He was three times elected Consul, and for several years enjoyed the favor of Theodoric, King of the Goths. Arousing the enmity of that sovereign, who was an Arian, by his zeal for orthodoxy, Boethius was falsely charged with treason and thrown into prison, where, after being confined for some time, he was beheaded, about 525. While a captive, and just prior to his death, he wrote his celebrated work *De Consolatione Philosophiæ* ("On the Consolation of Philosophy"), which was very popular during the Middle Ages. Translations of it were made, among others, by Alfred the Great, into Anglo-Saxon, and by Queen Elizabeth, into English. It was imitated by Chaucer.

Boileau, or **Boileau-Despréaux, Nicolas,** one of the most eminent of French satirists and poets, was born at Crosne, near Paris, November 1, 1636. He was the son of Gilles Boileau, registrar of the great chamber of the Parliament, and was educated for the law. He followed no profession, however, but that of author. He formed an intimacy with Racine and La Fontaine, and in 1660 produced his first satire, entitled *Adieu of a Poet to the City of Paris,* which was distinguished for purity of style and elegance of versification. This was followed, six years later, by seven other satires, which met with great success. He was also the author of twelve epistles, which are even more admired than his satires, and of various other treatises, essays, and poems. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1684. To him is attributed the honor of having effected a complete revolution in the poetical taste of the French, and of greatly improving the same. Died in March, 1711.

Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, VISCOUNT, an English author, orator, and politician, son of Sir Henry St. John, was born at Battersea, Surrey, October 1, 1678. Educated at Christ's Church, Oxford, he entered Parliament as a Tory in 1701, and was in 1704 appointed Secretary of War, which office he held for four years. In 1710 he became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of which Harley was Premier. He was the principal negotiator on the part of England, in 1713, of the Treaty of Utrecht, which terminated the long war of the Spanish succession. He was created Viscount Bolingbroke in 1712, and in 1714 succeeded Harley, Earl of Oxford, as Prime Minister of England. The death of Queen Anne, however, which occurred August 1, 1714, deprived him of power and defeated

his plans for the restoration of the Stuart dynasty. In 1715 he escaped to France, where he became Prime Minister in the service of the Pretender. He was during the same year impeached of high treason, and, refusing to appear, was attainted by the English Parliament. He married in 1720 the Marchioness de Villette, a niece of Madame de Maintenon, and three years later was permitted to return to England, where he recovered his estate, but was refused admission to the House of Lords. His numerous political writings are distinguished for grace, terseness, and brilliancy. Died in 1751.

Bolivar, or **Bolivar y Ponte, Simon,** the Liberator of South America; born at Caraccas in July, 1783; inherited a large estate from his father; received a thorough education at Madrid, and returned to South America in 1809. Two years later he joined the insurgents in their efforts to free the country from Spanish rule. After serving as a colonel under Miranda, he obtained the command of an army in 1813, defeated the royalists, and declared himself Dictator. He was driven out of Venezuela in 1814 and escaped to Jamaica, but returned in 1816, assembled another army, and gained a victory over Morillo, the Spanish leader, in February, 1817. He afterward resigned his title as Dictator for that of President, and in 1819 gained a decisive victory over the royalists at Bojaca, defeated them in other engagements, and liberated New Grenada. In December of the same year that country and Venezuela were united to form the republic of Colombia, of which Bolivar was chosen the first President. He won another decisive victory over the Spaniards at Carobobo in June, 1821, and the next year drove them out of Peru, of which country, in 1823, he was appointed Dictator. The United States and England then recognized the independence of the South American republics. The war was closed by the important victory gained over the royalists at Ayacucho in December, 1824, and Bolivar resigned the office of Dictator of Peru immediately after. In 1825, Upper Peru was formed into the State of Bolivia, of which he was chosen perpetual Protector. A rebellion against his authority was raised by Paez, but it was suppressed in 1826. During that year Bolivar was declared perpetual President of Peru. Died at San Pedro in December, 1830.

Bonaparte, Jerome, King of Westphalia and youngest brother of Napoleon I., was born at Ajaccio in November, 1784. He entered the navy in 1800, became a lieutenant, served in the West Indies, and visited Baltimore, where he married Miss Patterson without the consent of his family. Napoleon declared this marriage null in 1805 and refused to permit the wife of Jerome to enter France, but made him rear-admiral, and subsequently general of brigade in 1806. In 1807 he was raised to the throne of the new kingdom of Westphalia, and soon after married Catherine, a daughter of the King of Wurtemberg. His reign terminated in October, 1813. He joined the standard of Napoleon upon his return from Elba, and commanded a division at Waterloo. He remained in exile until 1847, when he returned to France, and was created a Marshal in 1850. Died 1860. His grandson, Charles Joseph Bonaparte, born at Baltimore in 1851, became a prominent advocate of civil service reform, Secretary of the Navy, 1905–06, and Attorney-General, 1909, in President Roosevelt's cabinet.

Bonaparte, Joseph, King of Spain, eldest brother of Napoleon I.; born at Corte, in Corsica, January 7, 1768; was educated at the College of Autun. He studied law at Pisa and commenced practice as an advocate at Bastia, but was expelled from Corsica in 1793 by the followers of Paoli. He retired to France, and was soon afterward married to Julie Clary. He was sent as ambassador to Rome in May, 1797, but upon the murder

of the French general Duphot by the papal troops, in December of the same year, he returned to Paris, and was chosen a member of the Council of Five Hundred. He negotiated the Treaty of Lunéville with Austria in 1801, and the Treaty of Amiens with the English in 1802. As a diplomatist he evinced abilities of no common order. He was made King of Naples in 1806, and two years later was transferred to the throne of Spain, where he encountered the bitter hostility of the people of that country. Entering Madrid in July, 1808, he was driven from that city during the same month, but was reinstated in his capital in the following December by Napoleon, who had gained several signal victories over the Spaniards. Finding that his authority over the French Marshals in that country was only nominal, and that he occupied an exceedingly difficult and anomalous position, in March, 1809, he tendered his abdication, which the Emperor declined to accept. During the same year his forces fought an indecisive battle against the English, under Wellesley, at Talavera. The war continued for several years. In 1812 he was made commander-in-chief of all the French armies in Spain, and was defeated by Wellington at Vittoria in 1813. His reign was terminated soon after. He subsequently came to the United States and resided for several years at Bordentown, New Jersey, assuming the title of Count de Survilliers. About 1830 he returned to Europe, passed several years in England, and finally settled in Florence, where he died in 1844.

Bonaparte, Louis, King of Holland, brother of Napoleon I.; born at Ajaccio in 1778; entered the army at the age of sixteen, and served in Italy at the battles of the Brenta, Arcola, and Rivoli. For his services to Napoleon in the *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire, 1799, he was promoted to the rank of colonel. In opposition to his own wishes, he was induced in 1802 to marry Hortense de Beauharnais, from whom he finally separated in 1807. He was made a general of division in April, 1804, and a Prince in the month following, and became King of Holland in June, 1806. Though inclined to consult the welfare of his people, he was compelled to sacrifice the mercantile interests of Holland to the policy of Napoleon. Disputes arising between him and his brother on this and other subjects, all friendly relations were suspended between them. A French army having commenced to occupy Holland in 1810, Louis abdicated in July of that year, and his kingdom was then annexed to the French empire. Retiring to private life, he resided at Rome, and afterward at Florence. Died at Leghorn in 1846. Louis was the father of three sons, of whom only one—Louis Napoleon, afterward Emperor of France—survived him.

Bonaparte, Louis Napoleon. See NAPOLEON III.

Bonaparte, Lucien, Prince de Canino, brother of Napoleon I.; born at Ajaccio in March, 1775; was one of the most talented members of that celebrated family. He studied at the College of Autun and school of Brienne, and zealously espoused the principles of the French Revolution. At the age of twenty he married Christine Boyer, a poor girl of Provence, was soon afterward made commissary of war, and in April, 1798, was elected to the Council of Five Hundred, where he acquired great influence and became prominent, first for his opposition to the Directors, and subsequently to the Jacobins. On the return of Napoleon from Egypt, Lucien was chosen President of the Five Hundred. He distinguished himself in the affair of the 18th Brumaire, 1799, and was appointed Minister of the Interior in December of that year. In 1800 he was sent as Ambassador to Spain, and soon after his return became a member of the Tribunat. His first wife having died in 1800, he offended

Napoleon by marrying in 1803 a widow named Madame Jouberthon. He retired as an exile to Rome in 1804, and devoted his attention to literature and art. He was offered a throne by Napoleon on condition that his marriage should be dissolved, but Lucien refused to accede to it. Sailing for America in 1810, he was captured by the English during the voyage and detained in England nearly four years. He was reconciled to the Emperor in 1815, and rendered him active and efficient assistance during the Hundred Days, after which he retired to Italy and died at Rome in 1840. His son, Charles Lucien, Prince of Canino, born in 1803, became eminent as a naturalist. He married his cousin, Zénaide, daughter of King Joseph Bonaparte, in 1822, and soon emigrated to Philadelphia, where he became an active ornithologist, and published his work, *American Ornithology*. In 1828 he returned to Europe and settled in Italy, where he took a prominent part in organizing the Roman republic. Among his chief works is *Illustrations of the Italian Fauna*, which has a high reputation. Died 1857.

Bonaparte, or Buonaparte, Napoleon. See NAPOLEON I.

Bonheur, Rosalie, or Rosa, an artist especially skilful in the minute and spirited delineation of various forms of animated life, is the daughter of a French artist, and was born at Bordeaux, March 22, 1822. Receiving instruction in art from her father, she produced in 1841 at Paris two pictures, "Chèvres et Moutons" and "Les Deux Lapins," which at once established her reputation. She has since painted a large number of pictures representing animal life. Among her other productions are "Labourage Nivernais," "The Horse Fair," and "The Haymaking Season in Auvergne." Mademoiselle Bonheur has been awarded several medals, has been decorated with the Legion of Honor, and elected a member of the Institute of Antwerp. During the siege of Paris her studio at Fontainebleau was spared and protected by the special order of the Crown Prince of Prussia. Died 1899.

Boniface, the title of a number of Popes, of whom Boniface I. succeeded to the Papacy in 419, II. in 530, III. in 607, IV. in 608, V. in 619, VI. in 895, VII. in 974, VIII. in 1294, and IX. in 1389. Boniface V. was distinguished by his efforts to convert the Britons to Christianity; Boniface VII. (Anti-Pope) was elected during the pontificate of Benedict VI., and in 985 deposed and imprisoned John XIV.; and Boniface VIII. became involved in a long contest with the great family of Colonna and with Philip the Fair of France, and was seized by the latter and imprisoned at Anagni. Boniface was soon released by his followers. Died in 1303.

Bonner, Edmund, an English prelate infamous for his persecutions of the Protestants, was the son of a peasant, and was born at Hanley, in Worcestershire, about 1490. Gaining the favor of Henry VIII., he was made a royal chaplain, and appointed to the bishopric of Hereford and London. On the accession of Edward VI., having refused to take the oath of supremacy, he was deprived of his bishopric and imprisoned. Restored to office by Mary, he took so active a part in the religious executions of her reign as to gain the title of "Bloody Bonner." On the accession of Elizabeth, Bonner was the only prelate who was not permitted to kiss the hand of that sovereign. He was imprisoned in the Marshalsea for refusing to take the oath of supremacy, and died there, after ten years of confinement, in 1569.

Booddha, or Buddha. See GAUTAMA.

Boone, Daniel, a pioneer and explorer; born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1735; distinguished himself as a hunter in very early life. While a boy he removed with his father to North Carolina, where he was married. In 1769, with five com-

panions, he visited Kentucky, which was then unexplored. He passed several months there in hunting; was captured by Indians, but, escaping, returned home in 1771. In 1773, with his own and five other families, he emigrated to Kentucky, where, after several encounters with the Indians, he constructed a fort at Boonesborough in 1775. After repulsing several attacks of the Indians on this position, he was captured by them in 1778, taken to Chillicothe and Detroit, and adopted into an Indian family. Again escaping, he returned in June of the same year to the fort, which was attacked in August by a force of savages under the British flag. Boone ably defended the position. Two of his sons were killed in these hostilities with the Indians. Losing his lands in Kentucky, he removed in 1795 to Missouri, where he pursued the occupation of hunter and trapper. Died about 1820.

Booth, Edwin, an American actor; born near Baltimore in 1833; was a son of Junius Brutus Booth, and was trained for the dramatic profession. He excelled in tragedy, and especially in Shakespeare's characters of *Othello*, *Hamlet*, *Shylock*, *Richard III.*, and *Iago*. He performed with great success in the United States, Europe, Australia, and the Sandwich Islands. He began in 1868, in New York City, the construction of a theatre, which was completed in 1870. This he was subsequently compelled to dispose of, for financial reasons. Died 1893.

Booth, John Wilkes, infamous as the assassin of Abraham Lincoln, was an American actor, and was born in Baltimore about 1835. His father was Junius Brutus Booth, an English actor. He was an ardent sympathizer with the Confederates during the war, and, having entered into a conspiracy with Surratt, Payne, Harold, Powell, and others, shot President Lincoln in the head on the evening of April 14, 1865, at the theatre. Booth effected his escape, but was traced by detectives into Virginia, and, refusing to give himself up, was shot, April 26, 1865.

Booth, William, an English religious reformer; was born at Nottingham in 1829. He became a minister of the Methodist Church, and in 1865 began in the East End of London the work which led in 1878 to the formation of the "Salvation Army." Of this association, whose work now extends throughout the world, he is the "General."

Borgia, Cesare, Duc de Valentinois, an illegitimate son of Pope Alexander VI., was made a Cardinal in 1492, but was afterward secularized and created Duc de Valentinois by Louis XII. In 1499 he married a daughter of the King of Navarre. He afterward raised an army, commenced the conquest of the Romagna, and captured Imola, Forli, Pesaro, Rimini, and other towns which were feudatories of the Roman See, and, in violation of his oath, put to death many prisoners. His power rapidly declining after his father's death, in 1503, and his army having been defeated, he was captured and sent to Spain in 1504. He escaped in 1506, joined the army of the King of Navarre, and was killed the next year at the siege of Viana. Borgia was notorious for treachery, shrewdness, and cruelty.

Borgia, Lucrezia, a daughter of Pope Alexander VI., was distinguished for her beauty and talents and as a patron of learning. Numerous scandalous reports were circulated about her, while some Italian writers have attempted to defend her character and to prove that it was very different from that of her father or of her notorious brother, Cesare Borgia. Died 1523.

Borrow, George, an English writer; born in 1803. Among his productions are *The Zincali: An Account of the Gypsies of Spain*, *The Bible in Spain*, and *Romany Rye*. Died July 30, 1881.

Bossuet, Jacques Bénigne, a French prelate pre-emi-

nent as a pulpit orator and controversialist, the son of a councillor of the Parliament of Metz, was born at Dijon, September 27, 1627, and studied in the College of Navarre, in Paris. He was appointed canon of Metz, and, his reputation having reached Paris, he was invited there to preach before the royal family, and was received with great applause. He was made Bishop of Condom in 1669, preceptor to the Dauphin in 1670, and Bishop of Meaux in 1681. His works are very voluminous, comprising twenty quarto volumes. Died in Paris, April 12, 1704.

Boswell, James, a Scottish lawyer, and the biographer of Dr. Johnson, was the son of the Laird of Auchinleck. He was born in Edinburgh in 1740, made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson in 1763, and soon after travelled extensively in Europe, visited Corsica, and became a warm admirer of Paoli. On his return he published, in 1768, a *Journal of a Tour in Corsica*. Becoming intimate with Dr. Johnson, he accompanied him on a tour to the Hebrides in 1773. Possessed of limited faculties, he rendered himself the laughing-stock of eminent men, whose society he was continually seeking, and whose favor he courted. Dr. Johnson said of him that he had lost his only chance of immortality by not having been alive when the "Dunciad" was written. Boswell's *Life of Johnson* has, however, been pronounced by the literary world to be the greatest, best, and most complete biography that has ever been written. "Boswell," says Macaulay, "is the first of biographers. He has no second. . . . Boswell was one of the smallest men that ever lived, and he has beaten them all." Died 1795.

Bothwell, James Hepburn, EARL OF, a Scottish conspirator; born about 1526; joined the Protestant party on the accession of Mary, Queen of Scots. Detected in a conspiracy to seize the person of that sovereign, he fled to France in 1562, and was outlawed. He returned to Scotland, however, three years later, became a favorite of the Queen, and in 1567 was regarded by the Scottish people as the author of Darnley's murder. During the same year Bothwell seized Queen Mary, carried her to Dunbar Castle, and there married her. This act caused many of the nobility to take up arms against him. He escaped to the Orkneys, and subsequently to Denmark. It is stated that he lived some years as a pirate. Died about 1577.

Boucicault, Dion, a dramatist; born in Dublin in 1822. His first drama, *London Assurance*, was brought out in London in 1841. He wrote and adapted numerous other dramas, including the *Colleen Bawn*, *The Octoroon*, etc. Died 1890.

Boughton, George H., a landscape-painter; born in England about 1830. After a residence of some years in London, he removed to Albany, New York. Died 1905.

Bouguereau, William Adolphe, a French painter; born at La Rochelle in 1825. He produced many popular paintings. Died 1905.

Boulanger, Georges Ernest Jean Marie, a French general; born at Rennes in 1837. He served in several wars, was Minister of War 1886–87, but in 1888 was deprived of his command in the army for insubordination. His "revenge" policy having a large support among the people, he became formidable to the government in 1889, but lost heart and fled when steps were taken to prosecute him for treasonable designs. He was condemned in his absence, and in 1891 shot himself in a cemetery at Brussels.

Bourbaki, Charles Denis Sauter, a French general of Greek extraction; born in 1816; entered the army at the age of twenty, and became a general of division in 1857. In the Franco-German war he commanded the First Army of the North, was defeated by the Germans and driven into Switzerland, where he attempted suicide. He subsequently commanded at Lyons. Died 1897.

Bourbon, de, Charles, Duc, a French general, son of Gilbert Bourbon, Count of Montpensier, was born in February, 1490. Marrying the heiress of the Duke of Bourbon, he obtained with her the ducal title. He served during several campaigns in Italy, and was in 1515 appointed to the office of Constable—the most exalted military command in France. He contributed during the same year to the victory of Marignano, and was soon after made Viceroy of the Milanese. Having been treated, at the instigation of the queen-mother, Louisa of Savoy, with ingratitude by Francis I., and having been deprived, about 1521, by legal process, of his estates, he accepted the brilliant offers which had been made to him by Charles V., raised a large army of Germans in 1523, and became lieutenant-general of the Emperor in Italy. Though contributing largely to the victory of Pavia, in 1525, he was regarded with distrust by that sovereign, who neglected to pay the troops commanded by Bourbon. Exasperated by such treatment, the latter determined to become an independent Prince and to pay his mutinous troops with the spoils of conquest. His first undertaking was planned and conducted with great ability. Leading his army for more than three hundred miles through an enemy's country, he assaulted Rome, and was the first to mount the wall of that city, but was killed immediately, May 6, 1527. His troops, many of whom were German Protestants, committed terrible excesses in that city after its capture. Constable Bourbon was regarded as the ablest French general of that period, and forms one of the prominent characters in *The Deformed Transformed* of Lord Byron.

Bourrienne, de, Fauvelet, a French diplomatist and biographer, and a fellow-student of Bonaparte at Brienne. Born 1769; died 1834.

Boutwell, George Sewall, an American statesman; born at Brookline, Mass., in 1818. He was a member of the State Legislature 1842-51; Governor of Massachusetts 1851-52; and in Congress 1862–69, taking a leading part in the impeachment of President Johnson. He was Secretary of the Treasury 1869–73, and U. S. Senator 1873–79. Died 1905.

Bowditch, Nathaniel, an American mathematician; born at Salem, Massachusetts, March, 1773. His father was a cooper. After serving as an apprentice to a ship-chandler, he was for about nine years an officer on a merchant-vessel. Studying mathematics and Greek, Latin, and other languages, he published in 1802 *The Practical Navigator*, a work which was highly esteemed. He removed to Boston in 1823, and was soon afterward offered, but declined, the chair of mathematics in Harvard College. His reputation as a mathematician rests principally on his translation of the *Mécanique Céleste* of Laplace, to which he added a copious commentary. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died March, 1838.

Bowles, William Lisle, an English poet; born at King's Sutton, September, 1762; studied at Trinity College, Oxford; became a clergyman of the Church of England; was in 1828 appointed a canon of Salisbury Cathedral. His works, which are numerous, have been admired and commended by Coleridge, Wordsworth, Southey, Hallam, and other critics. Died 1850.

Bowring, Sir John, LL.D., a British statesman and scholar, especially known for his knowledge of the Slavonic languages, was born in Exeter in 1792. He was the author of a number of works, was member of Parliament from 1835 to 1849, was for several years editor of the *Westminster Review*, was appointed Consul at Hong Kong in 1849, Governor of Hong Kong in 1854, and was knighted the same year. Died 1872.

Boyesen, Hjalmar Hjörth, a Norwegian author; born in 1848. He emigrated to the United States in 1869, and was professor of German at

Cornell 1874–80, and at Columbia 1880. He wrote novels, poems, historical works, etc. Died 1895.

Boyle, Robert, a philosopher, seventh son of Richard, the "great Earl of Cork;" born at Lismore, in Ireland, January 25, 1626; studied at Eton and Geneva, and afterward travelled extensively in Europe. Returning to England, he resided at Oxford for many years. He was especially distinguished as an experimental philosopher. "Mr. Boyle," says Boerhaave, "the ornament of his age and country, succeeded to the genius and talents of Lord Verulam. We owe to him the secrets of fire, air, water, animals, plants, and fossils." He was also remarkable for his liberality and his active benevolence. He was several times offered a peerage, but always refused it. He studied the Greek and Hebrew languages to especially quaiify him to defend the Christian religion, and caused to be printed at his own expense a translation of the Gospels into the Malay language. He was the author of various works on both philosophy and theology which have been highly prized and have rendered his fame more enduring. Died in London, December, 1691.

Bozzaris, Marcos, a Greek patriot; born near Suli, in Albania, about 1790; enlisted in the French army in 1808, and subsequently became a leader of the Greeks. He was killed in 1823 during a night-attack upon a greatly superior force of the Turks. His followers on that occasion, however, gained a brilliant and decisive victory.

Braddock, Edward, an English general; born about 1715; was made commander-in-chief in America during the French war, and was defeated and killed by Indians, allies of the French, near Pittsburg, in 1755.

Braddon, Mary Elizabeth, an English novelist, the daughter of Henry Braddon, a solicitor, was born in London in 1837. The best known of her many works is *Lady Audley's Secret.*

Bradford, William, one of the Pilgrim Fathers; born in England in 1590; became in 1621 Governor of Plymouth Colony, and continued to hold that office for about thirty years. Died 1657.

Bradlaugh, Charles, an English radical; born at London in 1833. He became an active social reformer; was elected to Parliament in 1880, but was refused a seat for years because he would not take the oath demanded. He did so in 1886 and was admitted, winning respect by his sound sense and fine powers of debate. Died 1891.

Bradshaw, John, an English republican judge; born about 1586; studied law in Gray's Inn, and obtained a large practice prior to the Civil War. He was appointed by the Parliament of 1647 Chief-Justice of Chester, and was in 1649 President of the High Court of Justice which tried Charles I. Afterward, as President of the Council of State, he bravely opposed the assumptions of Cromwell. Bradshaw was regarded as a firm and consistent friend of liberty. He was the friend and relative of the illustrious Milton. Died in 1659.

Bragg, Braxton, an American general; born in North Carolina about 1815; graduated at West Point in 1837; served as a captain in the Mexican war, and entered the Confederate army as a brigadier-general in 1861. He was made major-general in 1862; was corps commander at the battle of Shiloh; was promoted to the rank of general and fought Gen. Buell at Perryville; was defeated by Rosecrans at Stone River, December, 1862, and by Grant at Missionary Ridge, November, 1863. Died 1876.

Brahe, Tycho, an astronomer, was born of a noble Swedish family in December, 1545, at Knudsthorp, in Scania, which at that time was a portion of Denmark. He studied at the University of Copenhagen, and intended to pursue the study of law. He was, however, led to give his at-

tention to astronomy by the remarkable eclipse of the sun August 21, 1560. It is said that while his lawtutor was asleep Brahe read astronomical works, watched the movements of the heavenly bodies, and, with a pair of compasses for his only instruments, discovered an important error in the Alphonsine Tables. After a residence of some years in Germany he returned to his native land, fitted up an observatory, and practised alchemy as a means of livelihood. In 1573 he noticed a new star, brighter than Sirius, in the constellation of Cassiopeia, but which finally disappeared in March, 1574. After offending his family by marrying a peasant-girl, he delivered, by royal request, a course of lectures on astronomy at Copenhagen in 1574. He was soon after granted the island of Huen for life by King Frederick II., who erected on it for him a splendid observatory, called Oranienberg ("City of the Heavens"), which was completed in 1577, and was the most magnificent structure of the kind that had ever been raised in Europe. For twenty years Tycho Brahe pursued the study of astronomy under the royal patronage, and rendered great services in the development of that science. Upon the death of King Frederick, however, in 1588, a powerful party envious of his honors was formed against Tycho Brahe. He was deprived of his pension soon after, and, unable to support the expense of his establishment, he removed with his instruments to Germany in 1597. Having obtained the patronage of the Emperor Rudolph, he settled in 1600 at Prague, where Kepler became his assistant, and where he died, October 13, 1601.

Brant, Joseph (THAYENDANEGA), an Indian half-breed and chief of the Mohawk tribe; born in 1742. He held an English commission, fought against the Americans during the Revolutionary war, and committed many atrocities. Died 1807.

Brantôme, Pierre de Bourdeilles, a French historian. Born 1540; died 1614.

Brasidas, a distinguished Spartan general in the Peloponnesian war, defeated the Athenians in several battles, and was killed at Amphipolis, 422 B. C.

Breckenridge, John C., an American statesman and general; born in Kentucky in 1821; was admitted to the bar; was in 1851 elected to Congress as a Democrat, and was re-elected two years later. He was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1856, and was nominated for the Presidency by a portion of the Democracy in 1860. He was chosen a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1861, and took his seat in March of that year, but went South in the following September, became a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and participated in numerous battles. He was appointed Confederate Secretary of War in February, 1865. Died 1875.

Bremer, Frederika, or **Fredrika,** a Swedish novelist; born at Åbo, in Finland, in 1802. In early life she removed with her parents to Sweden, finished her education at Stockholm, and was employed as a teacher in a female seminary. She became known to English and American readers through her novel *The Neighbours*, a translation of which by Mrs. Mary Howitt appeared in 1842. She visited the United States in 1850, and upon her return published *The Homes of the New World*, which was soon translated into English and German. She was the authoress of many novels, which have been translated into German, French, and Dutch. Several of them besides *The Neighbours* were also translated into English by Mrs. Howitt. Died 1866.

Brennus, chief of the Gallic tribe of Senones, invaded Italy about 390 B. C., took Rome, and exacted an immense tribute. It is stated that before this was paid he was defeated

and his army totally annihilated by Camillus.

Breton, Nicholas, an English poet. Born 1555; died 1624.

Brewster, Sir David, an experimental philosopher and British optician of eminence; born at Jedburgh, Scotland, December 11, 1781. He studied for the ministry at the University of Edinburgh and was licensed to preach, but renounced the clerical profession in order that he might devote himself exclusively to scientific pursuits. He edited the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia* from its commencement, in 1808, until its completion, twenty-one years later, and was the author of numerous valuable articles that appeared in that work. The Royal Society of London in 1815 elected him a Fellow and awarded him the Copley medal for his essay *On the Polarization of Light by Reflection.* He invented the kaleidoscope in 1816, and made several valuable discoveries, the most important being the law of the polarization of light by reflection. Died 1868.

Brialment, Alexis Henri, a distinguished Belgian military engineer; born at Venloo in 1821. Entering the army, he served in the engineer corps until 1855, and afterward rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. The most important fortifications of Belgium were constructed by him, and he wrote many works on military history and fortification. Died 1903.

Brian Boroihme, or **Boru,** an Irish King who succeeded his father, Kennedy, to the throne of Munster in 978 A. D. He defeated the Danes in numerous battles. He was killed in 1014 at the battle of Clontarf.

Bridgman, Laura, a blind deaf-mute distinguished for her mental acquirements; born in New Hampshire in 1829. Losing by an illness, at the age of two years, her sight and hearing completely, and other senses partially, she was educated by Dr. Howe at the Perkins Institution, Boston. Died 1889.

Bright, John, an English statesman and orator; born at Greenbank, near Rochdale, November 16 1811. After receiving a substantial English education he entered his father's business, becoming a member of the firm of John Bright & Brothers, cotton-spinners and manufacturers. He was in 1839 one of the first members of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and in 1843 was returned to Parliament for the city of Durham, for which he continued to sit until 1847, when he was returned for Manchester. He made numerous speeches in Parliament, and became a very active and prominent member. In 1852 he participated in the welcome given to Kossuth by the advanced Liberals of Lancashire, and in the same year was re-elected for Manchester. By his vehement denunciation of the policy which caused the Russian war he alienated many of his former supporters. He was compelled by severe illness to withdraw for a time from public affairs. He then passed some months on the Continent. He was in August, 1857, elected to Parliament from Birmingham, which borough he has since continued to represent. He accepted in 1868 the office of President of the Board of Trade under Mr. Gladstone, and in 1873 was appointed Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Bright was distinguished as a speaker of remarkable eloquence and power. He resigned office in 1882. Died 1889.

Brinton, Daniel Garrison, an eminent American archæologist; born in Chester County, Penna., in 1837. He graduated at Yale in 1858; was an army surgeon in the Civil War; editor of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* 1867–87; and professor of American archæology at the University of Pennsylvania. He was the author of numerous works on ethnology, linguistics, etc. Died 1899.

Broglie, Charles Jacques Victor Albert, Duc de, a French statesman and writer; born in Paris June 13, 1821. He was the eldest

son of Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duc de Broglie, a French statesman, and was educated at the University of Paris. He became in 1871 French ambassador at London, which position he resigned the year following, and was afterward the recognized leader of the Conservative party in the National Assembly. He was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council in 1873, was elected a Senator in 1876, and in 1877 succeeded M. Jules Simon as President of the Council of Ministers, Keeper of the Seals, and Minister of Justice. He was in 1862 elected a member of the French Academy.

Brontë, Charlotte ("CURRER BELL"), an English novelist, daughter of Patrick Brontë, curate of Haworth; born at Thornton, Yorkshire, April 21, 1816. She was educated at a boarding-school, and after being for some years a school-teacher and governess in a private family she went with her sister Emily to Brussels in 1842 to study the French language. With her two sisters, Emily and Anne, she published in 1846 a volume entitled *Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell*, and two years later, while suffering under domestic afflictions, she produced the most celebrated of her works, *Jane Eyre: An Autobiography, edited by Currer Bell*, which became exceedingly popular, was translated into numerous languages, and was highly commended by the first critics of that day. Among the best known of her other works are *Shirley: A Tale* and *Villette*. She was married in June, 1854, to Arthur B. Nicholls, a clergyman of the Church of England. She died in March, 1855.

Brooks, Phillips, an eloquent American clergyman; born in Boston, December 13, 1835; graduated at Harvard College at the age of twenty. He studied at the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, and was ordained in 1859. He was successively rector of the Church of the Advent and that of the Holy Trinity in Philadelphia, and of Trinity Church, Boston. He became Bishop of Massachusetts in 1891. Died 1893.

Brougham, Henry, LORD, a British orator, statesman, and author of rare learning and versatility; born in Edinburgh, September 19, 1779. He was the son of Henry Brougham of Westmoreland and Eleanor Syme, a niece of the celebrated historian Dr. Robertson. He studied at the high school of Edinburgh, and afterward at the university of that city, where his favorite studies were mathematics and physical sciences, and where Dugald Stewart and Dr. Black were among his instructors. Two years after entering the university, and at the age of seventeen, he produced a paper on the *Refraction and Reflection of Light*, which was published in the *Transactions* of the Royal Society. He afterward studied law, and about 1800 became a member of the Edinburgh Society of Advocates. He united with Francis Jeffrey and Sydney Smith in 1802 to found the *Edinburgh Review*, to which for twenty-five years he was a regular contributor. Removing to London about 1808, he was called to the bar, and soon attained high distinction as a forensic orator. He entered Parliament as a Whig in 1810, and immediately assumed a high position as a debater and became eminent for passionate vehemence and invective. Canning, his political opponent, was for many years regarded as his only equal in the House of Commons. He was married in 1819 to a daughter of Thomas Eden, brother to Lord Auckland.

During his parliamentary career Brougham employed his great powers and influence for the suppression of the slave-trade, bitterly opposed the Holy Alliance and the foreign policy of the Tory Ministry, and was the able champion of popular education and political reform. He became exceedingly popular in 1821 by his arguments before the House of Lords and Privy Council in defence of Queen Caroline, for whom he was appointed

Attorney-General. In 1825 he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow over his competitor, Sir Walter Scott. He was returned to Parliament for Yorkshire in 1830, after a spirited contest, in November of the same year was made Lord Chancellor of England, and was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Brougham and Vaux. He exhibited the most remarkable activity in the performance of his duties as a judge and a legislator, and contributed largely to the abolition of slavery in the colonies and to reforms in municipal jurisprudence. In 1834, on the dissolution of the Whig Ministry, he retired from office, and afterward pursued a political course independent of party. He was chosen a foreign associate of the Institute of France in 1833. He cordially favored the French Revolution of 1848, and desired to be naturalized as a citizen of France, but was officially notified that he could not be received as such unless he renounced his English peerage. Lord Brougham wrote many works on science, politics, and history. Died at Cannes, France, May 9, 1868.

Broughton, Rhoda, an English novelist; was born near Denbigh, November 29, 1840. Her earliest novel and by many regarded as her best, *Not Wisely but too Well*, was published in 1867. It was followed by *Cometh up as a Flower*, *Red as a Rose is She*, *Doctor Cupid*, *Dear Faustina*, and others.

Brown, Charles Brockden, an American novelist; born in Philadelphia in January, 1771. He was descended from Friends who came to Philadelphia with William Penn. After a liberal education, he devoted his attention entirely to literary pursuits. He became the editor, about 1799, of the *Monthly Magazine and American Review*, and founded, some three years later, *The Literary Magazine and American Register*. He married Miss Linn of New York in 1804, and died of consumption in February, 1810. Among the best known of his productions are *Wieland, Ormond; or, The Secret Witness*, *Arthur Mervyn*, *Clara Howard*, and *Jane Talbot*.

Brown, Ford Madox, an historical painter; was born at Calais, France, April 16, 1821; grandson of John Brown, founder of the Brunonian system of medicine. He studied at Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp, and Paris, producing in the latter city his "Manfred on the Jungfrau" (1841) and "Parisana's Sleep" (1842), paintings sombre in coloring, but highly dramatic in feeling. After a visit to Italy in 1845 his works displayed greater variety and richness of coloring, as seen in his "Wyclif reading his Translation of the Scriptures to John of Gaunt" and "Chaucer reciting his Poetry." In 1850 the youthful Rossetti worked in his studio. Among his more important later works are "Cordelia and Lear," "The Last of England," "Romeo and Juliet," "Cromwell dictating the Vaudois Despatch to Milton," and "The English Summer Afternoon," a fine landscape. He exhibited a collection of his works in London in 1865, and in 1879 began a great series of twelve frescoes for the town-hall of Manchester, depicting the history of that city. He died in 1893, just after its completion. His son, OLIVER MADOX BROWN, born in 1855, was a painter of considerable merit, also a novelist. He died of blood-poisoning in 1874.

Brown, John, of Ossawatomie, was born at Torrington, Connecticut, in May, 1800. After residing for several years in Ohio and in Massachusetts and working at the trade of tanner and currier, he in 1855 removed to Kansas, where he became prominent by his active hostility to the pro-slavery party. His title of "Ossawatomie" was derived from a victory which he gained in August, 1856, at Ossawatomie, in Kansas, over a band of Missourians, under Henry Clay Pate, who were ten times more numerous than his own company. He is said to have formed the idea of becoming a liberator of American slaves

as early as 1839. He convened, in May, 1859, at Chatham, in Canada, a secret meeting of the friends of emancipation, where a plan for the invasion of Virginia and the liberation of slaves was agreed upon and perfected. In furtherance of this design, he rented in the following July, a few miles from Harper's Ferry, a farmhouse, where he laid in a supply of arms and ammunition; and on the night of October 16 of the same year, with a company of about twenty men, he surprised and captured Harper's Ferry, with the arsenal and armory and over forty prisoners. He was attacked about noon on the day following by the Virginia militia and the United States marines. After two of his sons and most of his company had been killed and he himself several times wounded, he was made prisoner. He was tried in November, and was hung at Charlestown, Virginia, December 2, 1859.

Brown, Thomas, a Scotch metaphysician; born near Dumfries in 1778; attended the lectures of Dugald Stewart in Edinburgh, and at a very early age attracted the attention of that philosopher by the shrewdness of his remarks. He afterward studied medicine, and in 1810 became a colleague of Dugald Stewart as a professor of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, in which position he was very popular as a lecturer. In addition to his scientific works, he was the author of several poems. Died in 1820.

Brown-Séquard, Edouard, a distinguished French physiologist, was born at Port Louis, Mauritius, in 1817, of an American father and French mother. He studied medicine at Paris, graduated in 1846, and devoted himself actively to research in physiology, making experiments on the blood, animal heat, the spinal cord and general nervous system, and the irritability of the muscles. His important discoveries were honored by many prizes. In 1864 he became professor of physiology at Harvard University; returned to Paris in 1869 and was made professor of pathology at the School of Medicine; and in 1873 became a physician in New York. He succeeded Claude Bernard in 1878 as professor of experimental medicine at the College of France. Subsequently he announced the discovery of a serum that would restore youthful vigor to the aged, but his announcement proved premature. He published lectures on the *Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System*, *Paralysis of the Lower Extremities*, *Dual Character of the Brain*, etc. Died 1894.

Browne, Charles Farrar, an American humorist, best known by his nom de plume of "Artemus Ward," was born at Waterford, Maine, April 26, 1834. He worked as a typesetter at Boston and elsewhere, became a reporter, and began his career as an author by a series of articles in the *Cleveland Plaindealer*, describing the adventures of an imaginary traveiling showman. These were followed by letters, marked by grotesque spelling, rich humor, and shrewd satire. He became a lecturer in 1861, displaying a panorama whose wretchedness as a work of art served as a foil for side-splitting funny remarks. In 1866 he went to London, contributed to *Punch*, and exhibited his panorama with much success. He died in 1867. He published *Artemus Ward, His Book; Artemus Ward, His Panorama; Artemus Ward among the Mormons*, and *Artemus Ward in England*, all marked by bad spelling and genial humor.

Browne, Hablot Knight, an English comic designer celebrated under his pseudonym of "Phiz;" born about 1815; was successful as a caricaturist, and in 1835 became the illustrator of *Pickwick*, and subsequntly of nearly all the works of Charles Dickens. He also illustrated the *Waverley Novels*, *Byron's Poems*, and many other works. Died July 8, 1882.

Browne, Sir Thomas, an English writer, philosopher, and physician; born in London in 1605; practised medicine in Norwich, and was

knighted by Charles II. in 1671. Died 1682.

Browning, Elizabeth Barrett, a poetess of rare gifts and genius; born at Carlton Hall, Durham, March 6, 1806; was the daughter of a wealthy merchant of London. She received a finished education and became a fine classical scholar. She commenced writing poetry at the age of ten years, and published in 1826 a volume entitled *Essay on Mind, and Other Poems.* Her translation in 1833 of *Prometheus Bound* from the Greek of Æschylus was regarded as a remarkable performance for a young woman. This was followed in 1838 by *The Seraphim, and Other Poems,* and by a series of able critical papers in the *Athenæum* on the Greek Christian poets. Her health, naturally delicate, was almost ruined by grief at the sudden death of her brother, after which event she was compelled for several years to remain in a darkened chamber. She married in 1846 the poet Robert Browning, with whom she afterward resided in Italy. Her poem *Aurora Leigh* is regarded as her greatest production, but her *Casa Guidi Windows* has been almost equally admired by the critics. Mrs. Browning died at Florence in June, 1861.

Browning, Robert, an eminent English poet; born at Camberwell, May 7, 1812; educated at the London University. He began his career as a poet by *Pauline,* written at the age of nineteen; but his great powers were first revealed by *Paracelsus,* published in 1835. In 1837 he wrote *Strafford,* his first tragedy, for Macready. It was followed by other plays and poems, among them the popular lyrics *How they Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix* and *The Pied Piper of Hamelin.* In 1846 he married Elizabeth Barrett, and settled with her at Florence, returning to London after her death in 1861. In 1855 he published *Men and Women,* containing some of his finest work. His masterpiece, *The Ring and the Book,* published in 1869, is an epic dealing deeply with human passion and emotion, its basis a murder by an Italian count. It was followed by *Fifine at the Fair, Red-cotton Night-cap Country,* and various other poems. Browning's poetry is distinguished by dramatic power, depth of spiritual insight, and psychological analysis. Its faults are difficult and obscure diction and rugged versification. He died December 12, 1889. Several "Browning Societies" have since been organized for the study of his works.

Bruce, James, a Scottish traveller; born near Stirling in 1730; was appointed Consul at Algiers in 1762, and three years later explored the ruins of Barbary, and subsequently those of Baalbec and Palmyra. He also visited Abyssinia, Nubia, and other portions of Africa, and in November, 1770, discovered the source of the Blue Nile. Died 1794.

Bruce, Robert, King of Scots, and a military commander of great eminence; born March 21, 1274. He was descended from Robert de Brus, a Norman who came over with William the Conqueror, and was a grandson of that Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, who was the competitor of John Baliol for the throne of Scotland. He inherited the earldom of Carrick, and in 1296 united with Wallace in his resistance to the aggressions of Edward I., but afterward retired from the contest and made peace with that sovereign. In 1305 he entered into an agreement with his rival, (Red) Comyn, to free Scotland from the English domination. But Comyn, having revealed the plan to the English King, was slain by Bruce for his treachery.

Robert Bruce was crowned at Scone in 1306 and, gathering a small army, was subsequently defeated by the English. After exhibiting remarkable valor, he was compelled to flee to a small island near the Irish coast. His brother Nigel was captured and put to death, and many others of his followers were treated with great bar-

barity. Bruce returned to Scotland in the spring of 1307, gained a decisive victory over a greatly superior force of English at Loudon Hill, and after the death of Edward I., which occurred in July of that year, he reduced nearly every fortress in Scotland except that of Stirling Castle. He also gained numerous victories over the English in the field, invaded England, and ravaged several counties of that kingdom. Finally, in 1314, he gained a decisive and glorious victory at Bannockburn over Edward II., who had invaded Scotland with an army estimated at one hundred thousand men. Although Scotland virtually recovered her liberty at this time, her independence was not recognized by the King of England until 1328. Bruce died in 1329, after evincing rare qualities as a statesman and ruler, as well as a general, and leaving the reputation of being the greatest of the sovereigns of Scotland.

Brugsch, Heinrich Karl, an Egyptologist; born at Berlin in 1827. He spent many years in Egyptian exploration, was made successively Bey and Pasha, and wrote over thirty works on Egyptian subjects, the best known being *Egypt under the Pharaohs.* Died 1894.

Brummel, George Bryan, distinguished, for his taste in dress, as **Beau Brummel;** born in London in 1778; was educated at the University of Oxford, and was for a time quite intimate with the Prince of Wales. After squandering an ample fortune, he retired to Caen, France, where he died in 1840.

Brunel, Isambard Kingdom, an English engineer; born in 1806; was educated in Paris. He was the engineer of the Great Western Railway, the steamship Great Eastern, and of many other works, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died 1859.

Brunel, Sir Mark Isambard, an engineer, father of the preceding; born in France in 1769; emigrated to America, and afterward removed to London, where he superintended the construction of the Thames Tunnel and other works. Died 1849.

Brunelleschi, Filippo, a Florentine architect and sculptor. Born in 1377; died 1444.

Brunetière, Ferdinand, a French critical writer; born at Toulon in 1849. He was made a member of the French Academy in 1894. He published various volumes of critical essays. Died 1906.

Brutus, Lucius Junius, a Roman patriot, son of Tarquinia, a sister of Tarquin the Proud. His father and elder brother having been murdered by that tyrant, he feigned idiocy, renounced his possessions to the king, and submitted to the reproachful surname of "Brutus," which was destined, however, to become a glorious title to his family. After the outrage upon and death of Lucretia, Brutus threw aside his disguise, became the leader of the Roman people, expelled the Tarquin dynasty, and caused royalty to be abolished, about 509 B. C. While Brutus was Consul his sons Titus and Tiberius were brought before him on a charge of conspiring for the restoration of Tarquin. Their guilt having been completely proven, he sentenced them to death, although he had the power of pardoning them. Tarquin led an army against Rome, 507 B. C. Brutus and Aruns, son of Tarquin, meeting on the field of battle, killed each other. The body of Brutus was borne to Rome in triumph, a bronze statue was erected to his memory, and the matrons of Rome for a full year wore mourning for him who had avenged the wrongs of Lucretia.

Brutus, Marcus Junius, the son of a Roman jurist and general of the same name, was born 80 B. C. He was the nephew and son-in-law of Cato Uticensis. During the civil wars he joined the party of Pompey, and after the battle of Pharsalia was generously treated by Cæsar,

to whom, it appears, he was for some time sincerely attached, but was afterward induced to join the conspiracy which resulted in the Dictator's death. He and Cassius then became the leaders of the republican army. Brutus, at the battle of Philippi, in command of the right wing, was at first completely successful, and gained a decided advantage over the troops of Octavius; but, the soldiers of his army leaving their ranks to pursue the fugitives, the error was readily seen and taken advantage of by Antony, who vigorously charged the left flank of Cassius and completely changed the fortune of the day. Brutus, after seeing his troops totally defeated and his most attached followers slain, killed himself with his own sword, 36 B. C.

Bruyère, de la, Jean, a French writer and moralist. Born in Normandy in 1646; died 1696.

Bryan, William Jennings, an American statesman; born at Salem, Illinois, in 1860. He graduated at Illinois College with high honors in 1881; studied law and practised in Illinois and Nebraska, and was a member of Congress 1891–95. In 1896 he became the Democratic and Populist candidate for the Presidency, and canvassed the country with great eloquence, advocating the free coinage of silver, but was defeated in the election. He was renominated by the same parties in 1900, but was again defeated; and a third time, in 1908. He remained a leader in the Democratic party.

Bryant, William Cullen, an American poet; born in Massachusetts, November 3, 1794. He studied at Williams College, read law and was admitted to the bar in 1815, and practised law for several years. At the age of thirteen he composed two poems, *The Spanish Revolution* and *The Embargo*, which were afterward printed, and in 1816 published his great poem *Thanatopsis*. A volume of his poems appeared about five years later. He removed to New York City in 1825, and became the editor and one of the proprietors of *The Evening Post*. A complete edition of his poems appeared in 1832. He visited Europe on several occasions, and in 1849 went to Egypt and Syria. He was the author of several works in prose. He was a firm opponent of slavery and a staunch supporter of the cause of the Union during the Civil War. Died 1879.

Bryce, James, a British historian; born at Belfast in 1838. He was professor of civil law at Oxford 1870–93. His principal works, *The Holy Roman Empire* and *The American Commonwealth*, are highly esteemed.

Buchanan, George, a Scottish historian and classical scholar; born near Killearn, in Stirlingshire, in 1506; studied at Paris and became tutor to the Earl of Cassilis, with whom he remained several years. He returned to Scotland about 1537. He early adopted the Protestant faith, and, having published a satire on the monks, entitled *Somnium*, he was imprisoned. He afterward became a teacher in France, where he wrote several Latin tragedies. Visiting Portugal, he was imprisoned by the Inquisition for several months. In 1562 he was appointed classical tutor to Mary, Queen of Scots, and about 1570 became preceptor to King James VI. Died in 1582.

Buchanan, James, the fifteenth President of the United States; born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April, 1791. After graduating at Dickinson College in 1809 he read law, and was admitted to practice in 1812. Elected to Congress in 1820, he acted with the Federal party, but eight years later supported Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, and in 1831 was sent as Minister to St. Petersburg. He was chosen from Pennsylvania in 1833 to the United States Senate, where he supported Van Buren's administration and advocated the annexation of Texas. He remained in the Senate until 1845, when he became Secretary of State

in the Cabinet of President Polk, which position he held until 1849. He bitterly opposed the Wilmot Proviso and the efforts of the anti-slavery party. He was sent as Minister to England in 1853, and in 1856 was nominated for President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati. John C. Fremont was the candidate of the Republican, and Millard Fillmore of the American, party. Mr. Buchanan received a large majority of the electoral votes, and was duly inaugurated as President in March, 1857. During the excitement which immediately followed, and which was caused by the attempt to establish slavery in Kansas, he showed that his entire sympathy was with the pro-slavery party and advocated the admission of Kansas as a slave State, but his wishes were thwarted by the majority of Congress. The men composing his Cabinet were nearly all Southern secessionists or those from the North who favored disunion, and in his last message, December, 1860, he held that neither Congress nor the Executive had power to coerce a State or to prevent its secession. The remainder of his administration was remarkable for the apathy with which the overt acts of the secessionists were treated, and for the aid that was actually rendered to the Southern cause by members of his Cabinet. Died at Wheatland, near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in June, 1868.

Buchanan, Robert William, a British poet; born at Caverswell, Staffordshire, in 1841. He was educated in Glasgow, sought London in 1860, and published numerous volumes of creditable poetry, also a number of plays and novels. Died 1901.

Büchner, Ludwig, a German philosophical writer; born at Darmstadt in 1824. In 1855 was issued his famous *Force and Matter*, maintaining a system of materialism which was developed in later works. Died 1899.

Buckingham, George Villiers, first Duke of; born in Leicestershire, England, in 1592; became at an early age a great favorite with James I. He was successively created Baron, Viscount, Earl, Marquess, and Lord High Admiral, and was made Duke of Buckingham in 1623. He was assassinated by John Felton in 1628.

Buckland, William, D. D., F. R. S., an English geologist; born in 1784; was educated at Oxford. He was the author of several works, the most important of which is *Geology and Mineralogy Considered with Reference to Natural Theology*. He became Dean of Westminster in 1845. Died 1856.

Buckle, Henry Thomas, an English writer of distinction, and son of an opulent merchant, was born at Lee in 1822. Inheriting the estates of his father, who died in 1840, he was enabled to give his entire attention to literary pursuits, and is said to have collected one of the finest private libraries in Europe. The first volume of his *History of Civilization in England* appeared in 1857. In this celebrated work he evinced unusual boldness and independence of thought. It created a sensation in both England and America, being received with great applause by one class of readers and severely criticised by another. His style was remarkable for its vigor and force, and for the clearness with which he presented his ideas. The second volume of this work appeared in 1861. Mr. Buckle died at Damascus, May 29, 1862.

Buckstone, John Baldwin, a prominent English actor and dramatist; born in London in 1802. Died October 31, 1879.

Buell, Don Carlos, an American general; born in Ohio about 1818; graduated at West Point in 1841; became brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861; commanded the Department of Kentucky; was commissioned a major-general in March, 1862. He was relieved of command in the same year. Died 1898.

Buffon, de, Georges Louis

Leclerc, COMTE, a French naturalist and philosopher of great eminence, and son of Benjamin Leclerc, a counsellor of the Parliament of Dijon, was born at Montbard, in Burgundy, September 7, 1707. After receiving a liberal education, he travelled with Lord Kingston in Italy and England, and in 1735 published a translation of Newton's *Treatise on Fluxions.* While experimenting to test the truth of the statement that Archimedes set fire to the Roman fleet by burning-mirrors, Buffon succeeded by similar means in burning wood at a distance of two hundred French feet. Having been chosen in 1739 a member of the Academy of Sciences and appointed intendant of the royal garden, he from that time gave his attention exclusively to scientific researches. In 1753 he became a member of the French Academy, in 1762 married Mademoiselle Saint-Belin, and in 1776 was given the title of Count de Buffon. He died in Paris, April 16, 1788, leaving one son, who was executed during the Reign of Terror. Among the many valuable works of Buffon, the greatest is his *Natural History* (*Histoire Naturelle*), which raised his reputation to the highest point, both as a savant and a fine writer.

Bull, Ole Bornemann, a Norwegian violinist; born at Bergen, February 5, 1810. He studied at the University of Christiania and was intended by his parents for a lawyer, but his passionate love for music led him to devote his attention to that art, which he studied at Minden. Having fought a duel there, he was compelled to fly from the country and went to Paris, where he suffered from such extreme poverty that he attempted to commit suicide by drowning himself in the Seine. He was, however, rescued, and soon received sufficient patronage to enable him to appear in public as a violinist. He has since travelled through Europe and America as a musical performer. He made an unsuccessful attempt about 1852 to found a Norwegian colony in Potter County, Pennsylvania. Died at Bergen, Norway, August 17, 1880.

Buller, Sir Redvers Henry, an English general; born in Devonshire in 1839. He entered the army in 1858, served in China and Africa, and was made lieutenant-general in 1894. In the Transvaal war he was made commander of the forces in Natal, but was outgeneraled by the Boers in his attempt to raise the siege of Ladysmith. He was afterward subordinated to Lord Roberts. Died 1908.

Bülow, von, Bernhard Ernst, a German statesman; born in Holstein in 1815. In 1873 he was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in 1878 was a member of the Congress of Berlin.

Bülow, von, Bernhard, COUNT, son of the preceding, was born in 1850, entered the German Foreign Office in 1873, and was successively Secretary of Embassy at Rome, St. Petersburg, and Vienna, and Chargé d'Affaires to Greece during the Russo-Turkish war. He was appointed Minister to Roumania in 1888 and to Italy in 1893. He entered the Cabinet as Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1897, and in 1900 was appointed by Emperor William II. Chancellor of the German Empire.

Bulwer, Edward George Earle Lytton, BARON LYTTON, an English novelist; born at Heydon Hall, Norfolk, in 1805. He was the son of William Earle Bulwer, a general in the British army and a member of one of the oldest families in that county, and Elizabeth B. Lytton, of a distinguished family of Knebworth, in Hertfordshire. He graduated in 1826 at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where the previous year he had been awarded the Chancellor's prize for his poem on *Sculpture.* After travelling in France, he in 1827 produced his first novel, *Falkland,* which was followed a year later by *Pelham.* He afterward wrote about twenty other novels, all of which were very successful. He was also the au-

thor of numerous plays, poems, historical, critical, and miscellaneous works, most of which possess great merit, and which materially aided in the attainment of his high literary reputation and in his becoming one of the most popular of British writers. He was made a baronet in 1838, and assumed upon his mother's death, in 1844, in accordance with the conditions of the will, the name of Bulwer-Lytton when he entered into the possession of the Knebworth estates. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1856, held the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, and in 1866 was raised to the peerage as Baron Lytton. He married, in 1827, Miss Rosina Wheeler of Limerick, Ireland, by whom he had one son, since distinguished as an author under the pseudonym of "Owen Meredith." Died in 1873.

Bunsen, von, Christian Karl Josias, CHEVALIER, a German philologist; born at Korbach, in Westphalia, August 25, 1791; studied at Göttingen under the celebrated Heyne, and became well versed in Greek, Hebrew, and other languages. He subsequently studied Arabic and Persian in Paris. He was meanwhile, according to a distinguished critic, acquiring a vast and varied knowledge, neglecting no field of intellectual research. He formed in 1816, at Rome, an intimate friendship with Niebuhr, through whose influence as Ambassador from the King of Prussia he was appointed secretary of the Prussian embassy at that capital. He remained in that position for nine years, then he succeeded Niebuhr as Ambassador. He was recalled in 1838, but was appointed in 1841 as Prussian Ambassador to England, and continued as the Prussian representative at London until 1854. He was raised to the peerage in 1857, with the title of Baron von Bunsen. Died in 1860, leaving a large number of valuable philosophical and theological works.

Bunsen, Robert Wilhelm Eberhard, a distinguished German chemist; born at Göttingen, March 13, 1811. After occupying other positions, he was in 1851 appointed professor of chemistry in the University of Breslau. He wrote many papers on chemistry, physics, and geology; invented the charcoal pile, the Bunsen burner, and the magnesium light, he being the first to produce magnesium in large quantities. His researches were extended to hygrometry, the properties of hydrated oxide of iron, flame reaction, analysis of mineral waters, etc. Died 1899.

Bunyan, John, celebrated as the author of *Pilgrim's Progress*, the son of a tinker, was born near Bedford, in England, in 1628. He followed his father's occupation, and in early life was quite dissipated. At the age of seventeen he served in the army of the Parliament, and was married at the age of twenty. Afterward becoming deeply religious, he joined the Society of Baptists, of which he was ordained a minister about 1655. He was sentenced after the Restoration to transportation for life on a charge of promoting seditious assemblies. This sentence was not enforced. He was, however, imprisoned for more than twelve years, and did not obtain his release until 1672, during which time he produced that remarkable work *Pilgrim's Progress*, which, excepting the Bible, is said to have had a greater circulation in England than any other book. Bunyan was the author of several other works of a religious character, and as a minister of the gospel became exceedingly popular. Died 1688.

"We are not afraid," writes Lord Macaulay, "to say that, though there were many clever men in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, there were only two great creative minds. One of those minds produced *Paradise Lost*, the other *The Pilgrim's Progress*."

Buonarotti. See MICHAEL ANGELO.

Burckhardt, Johann Ludwig, a Swiss traveller; born at Lausanne in 1784; studied at Göttingen, and visited England, where, becoming acquainted with Sir Joseph Banks and other members of the African Association, he was sent out by it as a traveller to Africa. After preparing himself by a thorough study of the Arabic language and of several sciences, he set out in 1809. He remained two years in Syria, and, after assuming the name of "Ibrahim" and the Oriental dress, he went to Egypt, and, passing through the Nubian desert, reached Mecca in 1814. As a hadji he made pilgrimages to Mount Ararat and to Medina. He was afterward attacked at Cairo, when about setting out for Fezzan, with a violent fever, of which he died in 1817. He was buried by the Moslems with unusual honors. Burckhardt left several valuable works of travels and bequeathed a rare collection of Oriental manuscripts to the University of Cambridge. He is said to have possessed in a remarkable degree the peculiar talents requisite in an explorer.

Bürger, or **Buerger, Gottfried August,** a German poet, the author of *Lenore*, *The Wild Huntsman*, and other works. Born near Halberstadt in 1748; died 1794.

Burgoyne, John, an English general and dramatist. He entered Parliament in 1761, and in 1777 was given the command of an army in America. While marching from Canada to Albany he was repulsed at Stillwater, and was compelled to surrender at Saratoga in October, 1777; which event produced great rejoicing among the patriots. Gen. Burgoyne was the author of several popular dramas, and enjoyed the reputation of a brave, generous, and accomplished man. Died 1792.

Burke, Edmund, illustrious as an orator and a statesman, was born, of Norman descent, in Dublin, in 1730, and studied at Trinity College in that city. His father was one of the first attorneys of Dublin. In 1753, Burke commenced the study of law at the Temple in London, but gave his attention almost entirely to literature. He afterward formed a happy marriage with a daughter of Dr. Nugent. He produced in 1756 his *Vindication of Natural Society*, which was an admirable imitation, as well as an ironical criticism, of Lord Bolingbroke's style in his writings against Christianity. The imitation was so perfect that Lord Chesterfield, Dr. Warburton, and others, were convinced that it was a genuine production of Bolingbroke. Burke's *Philosophical Inquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful* appeared the same year. It was greatly admired by several eminent critics, and was pronounced by Dr. Johnson to be a model of philosophical criticism. About 1759 he became one of the founders of the *Annual Register*, a periodical of great merit. His society was sought by men distinguished both as authors and as statesmen. He was said to be the only person from whom Dr. Johnson would submit to contradiction; and that great critic was accustomed to remark that "no man of sense could meet Mr. Burke by accident under a gateway to avoid a shower without being convinced that he was the first man in England;" and Grattan regarded him as the greatest man in conversation with whom he had ever met.

In 1759, Burke made the acquaintance of William Gerard Hamilton, chief secretary to Lord Halifax, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Burke became Hamilton's private secretary, and received through his influence in 1763 a pension from the government of three hundred pounds a year; but, finding that the pension was to be the price not only of his services, but of his political independence, he indignantly gave it up in a few months. He soon after became private secretary to the Marquess of Rockingham, Prime Minister of England, and in 1765 was returned to Parliament for

Wendover, in Buckinghamshire. He entered actively into the discussion of American affairs, in reference to which he exhibited a remarkable and profound knowledge. He was re-elected from Wendover in 1768, and during the same year purchased an estate near Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire, for which he paid over twenty thousand pounds. Upon the appearance of the celebrated "Letters" of Junius, Burke was universally regarded as the author of them, for the reason that no one else was supposed to possess either the talents or the knowledge displayed in them. His enemies took the occasion for heaping upon him unmeasured abuse. His emphatic denials of the authorship were not generally credited, and he was not fully cleared from suspicion until after the appearance of the "Grenville Papers." His admirable essay entitled *Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents* was published in 1770. He received the following year, on account of his intimate knowledge of affairs in America, the position of agent to New York, with a salary of about seven hundred pounds per annum.

In 1774 Burke was returned to Parliament for Malton, afterward for Bristol, and subsequently again for Malton. While sitting for Bristol he delivered a striking speech in Parliament advising conciliatory measures toward the American colonies.

The Marquess of Rockingham and his friends again coming into power in 1782, Burke became a privy councillor and paymaster-general of the forces, and by his reforms in the latter office is said to have saved to the public revenues forty-seven thousand pounds per annum, more than half of which consisted of the fees formerly received by his predecessors. He was in 1783 elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

At about the same time Burke retired from his positions under the government. He afterward gained great distinction by his advocacy of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, and as chairman of the committee of the Lower House on the 10th day of May, 1787, he impeached Hastings at the bar of the House of Lords in the name of the Commons of England. During the proceedings which ensued Burke exhibited an astonishing knowledge of East Indian affairs, and, although Hastings was finally acquitted, the Herculean efforts of Burke accomplished great good for India.

Burke, as a statesman of liberal sentiments and as a disinterested philanthropist, would, it is to be presumed, have under other circumstances favored the cause of freedom in France, but the atrocities which were committed there caused his sympathies to attach themselves to the royal cause, and in his own country led him to leave the political party with which he had hitherto been connected and to act with the Tories. His *Reflections on the Revolution in France* met with an unparalleled success; more than thirty thousand copies of it were sold within a few months. It was immediately translated into French, and had an immense circulation in France and other parts of Europe. His uncompromising hostility to the principles of the French Revolution produced in 1791 a rupture with Fox, who, with his followers, accused Burke of great inconsistency as a friend of liberty. Burke published a vindication, entitled *An Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.* He was granted in 1795 two pensions by the King, of twelve hundred and twenty-five hundred pounds respectively, which although a very moderate compensation for his great services to the State, and which were granted partly to aid him in discharging debts incurred while Burke was laboring arduously without pay in the public service, caused him to be bitterly censured in every direction, and even in the House of Lords. He published in reply, in 1796, his *Letters to a Noble Lord,* one of the

most popular as well as the most successful of his productions. In addition to those mentioned, he was the author of numerous political, literary, and other works, which have been published and form sixteen octavo volumes.

Burke's death occurred July 9, 1797, hastened, it is believed, by the loss of his only son, Richard, a man of rare attainments and virtue.

Burleigh, William Cecil, BARON, an English statesman; born in Lincolnshire in 1520; studied law at Gray's Inn; was Secretary of State under Somerset, the Lord Protector, in 1548. He entered Parliament in 1553, and opposed the measures of the court of Queen Mary. Upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth he again became Secretary of State and Prime Minister, a position which he held from 1558 until his death, which occurred in 1598. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Burleigh in 1571, and became Lord High Treasurer of England the year following.

Burnaby, Frederick Gustavus, an English soldier and traveller; born at Bedford in 1842. He joined the Royal Horse Guards and rose to the rank of colonel, taking part in several military campaigns. His most famous exploit was his "Ride to Khiva," across the steppes of Tartary, in 1875. He also made a horseback journey through Asia Minor, and crossed the British Channel in a balloon. He was killed at the battle of Abu Klea, Egypt, in 1885.

Burnand, Francis Cowley, an English humorist; born in 1836. He was the author of numerous dramatic extravaganzas; joined the staff of *Punch* in 1863, and became its editor in 1880.

Burne-Jones, Sir Edward, a distinguished English painter; born at Birmingham in 1833. His work at first was confined to water-colors, brilliant in tints; but after 1870 he produced many striking paintings in oil. Made a baronet in 1894. D. 1898.

Burnet, Gilbert, a British prelate and historian; born at Edinburgh in 1643; became professor of divinity at Glasgow in 1669. He removed to London in 1674, and published there in 1679 the first volume of his *History of the Reformation in England,* for which the thanks of Parliament were tendered him. He produced a *Life of Sir Matthew Hale* in 1682, and afterward, fearing the hostility of James II., he fled to The Hague, where he was cordially received by the Prince of Orange. He was afterward appointed chaplain to William III., and was raised to the See of Salisbury in 1689. Among his other productions were an *Exposition of the Thirty-Nine Articles of the Church of England,* and a *History of His Own Times.* Died 1715.

Burnett, Frances Eliza Hodgson, novelist; born at Manchester, England, in 1849, came to the United States in 1865, and married, in 1873, Dr. S. M. Burnett, of Washington, in which city she afterwards resided. She is the author of many able stories, including *That Lass of Lowries, Little Lord Fauntleroy, Through One Administration, The Shuttle,* etc.

Burney, Charles, a musical composer and doctor of music; born in Shrewsbury, England, in 1726. He was in 1773 elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was the friend of Edmund Burke, Dr. Johnson, and other men of distinction, and was the father of Madame D'Arblay. Died 1814.

Burns, Robert, a pre-eminent Scottish poet, the son of William Burns, a small farmer and gardener, was born at Ayr, January 25, 1759. He was educated at a neighboring school, and received also, according to his own statements, valuable instructions from an old woman who resided in the family. "She had, I suppose," said he, "the largest collection in the country of tales and songs concerning devils, ghosts, fairies, brownies, witches, warlocks, . . . enchanted towers, dragons, and other

trumpery." He possessed a robust and active body, together with an acute and strong intellect and fine sensibilities. He early became accustomed to the hardships suffered by the poorer classes in that country.

Burns became an excellent ploughman while quite a boy, and in his sixteenth year "first committed," as he says, "the sin of rhyme." Love formed the inspiration of his poem, and he was, according to his own statements, possessed of a very tender heart, and was continually worshipping some goddess or other. Producing numerous poems of great power and of touching pathos, he soon attained distinction, which took him into society, where, unfortunately, he acquired dissipated habits. In 1785 he formed a *liaison* with a young woman named Jean Armour, who was above his own rank in life. Her father was bitterly opposed to Burns, and, although the poet offered to marry his daughter, would not be appeased, but treated the young people with great harshness.

Burns resolved to emigrate to Jamaica, but before going decided to publish his poems. The undertaking was successful, and, besides bringing him some money, gained for him wide popularity and caused his extraordinary talents to be recognized. Among his prominent admirers was Lord Glencairn, to whose memory he dedicated one of the most beautiful and pathetic of all his productions, the *Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn*. The new edition of his poems published in 1787 was a decided success, and is said to have paid him within a short period more than five hundred pounds. The year following he openly announced his marriage with Jean Armour, and was soon after appointed an officer of excise, with, however, a very small salary. He removed to Dumfries in 1791, and continued to reside there during the remainder of his life. His intemperate habits gained a great ascendency over him, but not so much as to interfere with the correct performance of the duties of his office or to prevent his giving careful attention to the education of his children. His numerous poems, none of which, however, are of great length, are characterized by beauty, great independence of thought, pathos, and intensity of passion. He possessed wonderful powers of concentration, frequently exhibited rare flashes of wit, and as an amatory poet is regarded as unequalled among the British bards. He died July 21, 1796. His funeral was attended by many thousands of persons of every rank and condition in life. About twenty years afterward the poet's remains were transferred to the churchyard at Dumfries, where an expensive mausoleum was erected over them by his friends and admirers.

Burnside, Ambrose Everett, an American general and Senator; born in Indiana, May 23, 1824; graduated at West Point in 1847, and served in the army until 1853, when he resigned. He was in 1861 commissioned colonel of the First Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, was made a brigadier-general, served in the campaign of 1862 and at the battle of Antietam, and in November of the same year, contrary to his own wishes, superseded Gen. McClellan as commander of the army of the Potomac. He was defeated by Gen. Lee at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, was in 1863 appointed commander of the Department of Ohio, and afterward served under Gen. Grant as a division commander until 1864. He was in 1866 elected Governor of the State of Rhode Island, was twice re-elected to that office, and in 1875 was chosen United States Senator. Died Sept. 13, 1881.

Burr, Aaron, a lawyer and politician, son of Aaron Burr, President of the College of New Jersey, was born at Newark, in that State, in February, 1756. He was the grandson of Jonathan Edwards, the emi-

nent theologian. He graduated at Princeton in 1772; entered the army three years later; was sent in the expedition against Quebec; was raised to the rank of major in 1776, and to that of lieutenant-colonel in 1777. Resigning his commission in 1779, he read law, was admitted to the bar in 1782, and soon acquired an extensive practice. He was early distinguished as an astute lawyer and an eloquent and insinuating speaker. He took an active part in politics as a Democrat, was appointed Attorney-General of New York in 1789, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1791.

Jefferson and Burr were in 1800 the Democratic candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President. Receiving the same number of votes, the election, as the law then stood, devolved on the House of Representatives, which, after a spirited contest, gave Jefferson the highest position. By his efforts to supplant Jefferson in this contest Burr forfeited the regard of the Democrats. He became in 1804 a candidate for the office of Governor of New York, but was unsuccessful. Attributing his defeat to Alexander Hamilton, he challenged and killed him in a duel in July, 1804. This act excited against Burr such a terrible feeling of indignation and hostility that he absented himself from the State of New York for several years. After the expiration of his term as Vice-President, in 1805, he was charged with raising an expedition for the conquest of Mexico and the subversion of Federal authority in the south-western portion of the United States. Arrested on a charge of treason, he was tried at Richmond, Virginia, in 1807, and acquitted. He then went to Europe, where he remained in poverty for several years. He resumed the practice of law in New York in 1812, but failed to recover his former extensive business. Died in 1836.

Burritt, Elihu, an American scholar and journalist; born in Connecticut, December 8, 1810; was the son of a shoemaker, and was apprenticed to a blacksmith, but in early life acquired a good knowledge of English literature and of mathematics, and, subsequently earning enough at his trade to enable him to spend the greater part of his winters in study, he became versed in numerous languages. He was afterward a successful lecturer, and an active advocate of national peace and other reforms. Some of the works written by him have been translated into several European languages. He passed many years in England, part of the time occupying the position of United States Consul at Birmingham. Died March 6, 1879.

Burroughs, John, an American naturalist; born at Roxbury, New York, in 1837. His works comprise poetical studies of bird life, natural scenery, etc.

Burton, Sir Richard Francis, a distinguished British traveller; born at Galway, Ireland, in 1821. He served for a time with the army in India, and afterward made a daring and perilous journey in disguise to Medina and Mecca, Arabia. In 1856 he, with Speke, discovered Lake Tanganyika, in Eastern Africa. He subsequently travelled in Brazil and elsewhere, Lady Burton accompanying him. He wrote many works of travel, etc., and, a prolific linguist, made a literal translation of the *Arabian Nights Entertainments* (1885–88). Died 1890.

Burton, Robert, an English philosopher and humorist; born in 1576, and educated at Oxford. He was the author of several works, the most important of which is *The Anatomy of Melancholy.* Died 1640.

Bushnell, Horace, D. D., an American divine; born in Connecticut in 1802; became literary editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce;* afterward a Congregational pastor in Hartford. He wrote several theological works. Died 1876.

Butler, Benjamin Franklin, an American general and law-

yer; born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, November 5, 1818. At the age of twenty he graduated at Waterville College, and three years later began the practice of law at Lowell, Massachusetts. Becoming prominent as a Democratic politician, he was in 1853 elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in 1859 to the State Senate, and in 1860 as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, South Carolina, where he supported Breckinridge for the Presidency. He was in the same year the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. As commander of a brigade he marched toward Washington in April, 1861, occupied Baltimore about the 14th of May, was commissioned a major-general two days later, and on the 22d of the same month was placed in command of Fortress Monroe, where he was the first to apply the famous term "contraband of war" to the slaves who sought protection at the fort. Referring to this phrase, Theodore Winthrop said: "An epigram abolished slavery in the United States." He commanded the land forces of the expedition which captured Fort Hatteras in 1861, and in 1862 commanded the land forces sent to co-operate with the navy against New Orleans. He took formal possession of that city on May 1, which city he ruled with great vigor and efficiency, maintaining order and preserving it in the summer of 1862 from the yellow fever. He was recalled in November, 1862, and about a year later was placed in command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, his forces being designated as the army of the James. He made an unsuccessful attempt in July, 1864, to take Petersburg, and in December of the same year to capture Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, North Carolina. He was then relieved of his command. He was in 1866 elected to Congress as a Republican, and has several times been re-elected. In 1882 Gen. Butler was elected Democratic Governor of Massachusetts. Died 1893.

Butler, Joseph, an English bishop, the author of *Butler's Analogy* and other works, was born in 1692; was appointed Bishop of Bristol in 1738, and Bishop of Durham in 1750. Died 1752.

Butler, Samuel, an English wit, the author of *Hudibras*, was born in Worcestershire about 1612. Died 1680.

Byron, George Gordon Noel, LORD, an English poet of great eminence; born in London, January 22, 1788; was the grandson of John Byron, an English admiral, and was the son of Captain Byron and Catharine Gordon, a Scottish heiress. In 1790 his mother, whose property had been squandered by her husband, and who had finally been deserted by him, removed with her son to Aberdeen, Scotland. Here he began his education at a day-school, and was soon after sent to the grammar school of Aberdeen. At the age of ten years he succeeded to the estate and title of his great-uncle William, fifth Lord Byron, who had lived at Newstead Abbey. He afterward studied at the school of Dr. Glennie, at Dulwich, and still later at Harrow. While very young he formed a passionate and unfortunate attachment for Miss Chaworth, the heiress of estates lying adjacent to Newstead. Her father, it is said, had been killed in a duel by the poet's great-uncle just mentioned. His love was not reciprocated, and the lady was soon afterward married to a gentleman named Masters.

Byron entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1805; he remained there two years, and then left before obtaining a degree. While at the university he published his first volume of poems, entitled *Hours of Idleness*, which was severely criticised in the *Edinburgh Review*. He wrote in reply *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, a satire of great power, in which he evinced rare wit and genius. It was, however, very unjust toward several writers who had never injured

him, and he afterward sincerely regretted its publication.

Lord Byron in 1809 commenced, in company with his friend John Cam Hobhouse, the tour of Europe. He returned to England in about two years, and soon after published the first two cantos of *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, which met with a most remarkable success. He took his seat in the House of Lords at about the same time, and gave considerable attention to political affairs. Two of his poems, *The Giaour* and *The Bride of Abydos*, appeared in 1813, and *The Corsair* in January of the next year. All of these works acquired unbounded popularity, and Byron became the poetical idol of the day. He soon after produced *Lara*, *The Siege of Corinth*, *Parasina*, *The Prisoner of Chillon*, and other poems.

Byron married, January 2, 1815, Anna Isabella, only daughter of Sir Ralph Millbank, afterward Noel. Of this union, which proved to be a most unhappy one, a daughter, Ada, afterward the Countess of Lovelace, was born, December 10, 1815. Lady Byron soon after left her husband and returned to her father, taking this child with her. Lord Byron never saw either of them again. In the spring of 1816 he went to the Continent, fully resolved never again to return to England. Passing through Belgium and visiting the field of Waterloo, he proceeded to Switzerland, where he remained for some time, and wrote the third canto of *Childe Harold*. He next visited Italy, spending considerable time at Venice, Ravenna, Pisa, and other cities. He formed at Ravenna a *liaison* with the beautiful Countess Guiccioli, by whom he was greatly fascinated. He removed in October, 1822, to Genoa, and his sympathies about this time became deeply interested in the cause of Grecian liberty. Deciding to take an active part in the struggle between the Greeks and their Turkish oppressors, he left Italy in the summer of 1823, went to Cephalonia, where he remained for several months, and reached Missolonghi in the early part of 1824.

Lord Byron had produced while in Italy a number of his most remarkable poems, among which were the fourth canto of *Childe Harold*, *Cain: A Mystery*, *Marino Faliero*, *Manfred*, *Sardanapalus*, *Mazeppa*, *Don Juan*, *Werner*, and *The Two Foscari*.

Upon his arrival in Greece, Lord Byron devoted his entire time to business, displaying uncommon energy and ability. While making preparations, however, for the siege of Lepanto, he suffered greatly from exposure. A severe illness followed, and in February, 1824, he had a convulsive fit. On the 9th of April he was attacked with fever, and afterward with inflammation of the brain, which led to his death, April 19, 1824.

C.

Cabanel, Alexandre, a French historical painter; born in 1823. Died 1889.

Cabanis, Pierre Jean George, a French philosopher, physician, and writer; son of Jean Baptiste Cabanis; born at Conac in 1757. He studied medicine under Dubreuil, began practice at Auteuil, near Paris, and became intimate with Condorcet, D'Alembert, Dr. Franklin, and Mirabeau. He was chosen in 1796 a member of the Institute, and the year following professor of clinical medicine at Paris. His wife was a sister of Gen. Grouchy. His most important work is entitled *Relations between the Physical System and the Mental Faculties of Man.* Died in 1808.

Cable, George Washington, an American novelist; born at New Orleans in 1844. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil War; wrote many stories of Southern life, including *Old Creole Days, The Grandissimes,* etc.

Cabot, Giovanni, a Venetian navigator, was about 1496 in the service of Henry VII. of England, and the year following, with his son Sebastian, discovered Newfoundland and a portion of the North American continent.

Cabot, Sebastian, son of the preceding; born at Bristol, England, about 1477; accompanied his father on many voyages; aided him in the discovery of Newfoundland and what is supposed to have been that portion of the mainland now known as Labrador. He afterward sailed as far south as Cape Florida. Entering the service of the King of Spain in 1512, he was made by that sovereign a member of the Council of the Indies, and in 1526 commanded an expedition which explored the river La Plata. Subsequently returning to England, he was treated with great consideration by Edward VI., who granted him a pension. Cabot was chosen Governor of a company formed to trade with Russia. He is said to have been the first person who discovered the variation of the compass. Died about 1557.

Cabral, Pedro Alvarez, a Portuguese discoverer, who, in 1500, on a voyage to the East Indies, sailed so far to the west as to discover Brazil. Thence he sailed around southern Africa to the Indies, where he established the first Portuguese factories. He returned to Portugal in 1501 with his fleet loaded with rare and valuable merchandise. The date of his death is unknown.

Cade, John, a rebel in the reign of Henry VI., was born in Ireland, and in 1450, under the assumed name of Mortimer, led a large body of Kentish insurgents toward London and defeated the royalist army. The gates of that city were then opened to him. He remained there for a few days, during which time he caused Lord Say, an obnoxious Minister, to be put to death. Liberal promises of pardon having induced the followers of Cade to disperse, he fled to Lewes, where he was killed.

Cadogan, William, Earl and Baron Cadogan, an English general; served in 1704 at Blenheim and Ramillies under the Duke of Marlborough, of whom Cadogan was the devoted friend. Promoted to the rank of major-general, he rendered important service at Oudenarde in 1708 and at Malplaquet in 1709. In 1712, when Marlborough was deprived of command, Gen. Cadogan resigned his commission. He was subsequently sent as Minister to Holland, was created a Baron in 1716, and Earl of Ca-

dogan two years later. He succeeded Marlborough in 1722 as commander-in-chief of the British army and master-general of ordnance. Died 1726.

Cadoudal, Georges, a royalist insurgent; born in Brittany in 1769; served in the Vendean war in 1793; became two years later one of the Chouan chiefs, and was defeated by Gen. Hoche in 1796. In 1799 he raised another unsuccessful revolt, and in 1800, refusing the offers of Bonaparte, who desired to enlist him in his service, he formed with Pichegru a conspiracy against Napoleon. After remaining concealed in Paris for several months he was arrested, and, with his accomplices, was executed in 1804.

Cadwalader, George, an American general; born in Philadelphia; commanded a brigade in the Mexican war, and was made a major-general of volunteers in 1862. Died 1879.

Cadwalader, John, an American general; born in Philadelphia in 1743; commanded a brigade at the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. Died 1786.

Cædmon, known as "the father of English song," was the author of an ode said to be the first specimen of metrical composition in the Anglo-Saxon tongue. He is favorably mentioned by Bede, who states that Cædmon was employed at the monastery of Whitby as a "cowherd." Died about 680 A. D.

Cæsar, Caius Julius, a Roman general and statesman of transcendant genius, the son of Lucius Cæsar and Aurelia, the daughter of Cotta, was born in July, 100 B. C. He belonged to the Julia gens, one of the most ancient of the great families of Rome; it claimed descent direct from Julus, the son of Æneas. Drawn to the party of Marius by the marriage of that leader to Julia, the aunt of Cæsar, the latter was through the influence of his uncle elected priest of Jupiter, but at the same time incurred the enmity of Sulla. This hostility was increased, 83 B. C., when Cæsar married Cornelia, the daughter of Cinna. The young husband was ordered by Sulla to divorce his wife; refusing to do so, he was proscribed. He fled to the Sabines, until, by the intercession of friends, he was reluctantly pardoned by the Dictator Sulla, who remarked to the intercessors that they would live to repent their action, and that "in that boy are many Mariuses."

After serving with distinction in the Roman army in Asia Minor and attending the lectures of Apollonius Molo at Rhodes, Cæsar, learning of the death of Sulla, returned to Rome, where he exerted every art to win the love and esteem of the people. To attain this object he expended great sums of money, and, borrowing large amounts from the usurers, became deeply involved financially. He was elected to the offices of Pontifex Maximus (chief pontiff) and prætor. His wife, Cornelia, having died in 68 B. C., he married, during the next year, Pompeia, a relative of Pompey and granddaughter of Sulla. In 61 B. C. he was sent as proprætor to Spain, where he greatly distinguished himself both as a general and as a civil magistrate, and where he was saluted by his army as *Imperator*. He was elected Consul in 60 B. C., with L. Calpurnius Bibulus as his colleague. He soon after gave his daughter Julia in marriage to Pompey, and formed with Crassus and Pompey that secret alliance known as the First Triumvirate.

Sustained by such influence, Cæsar readily carried his measures through the Roman Senate. The government of Gaul and Illyria was decreed to him for five years. In 58 he went to Transalpine Gaul, and within that year triumphantly terminated two formidable wars—one against the Helvetii, the other against the Germans. The year following he reduced to subjection various tribes of the Belgæ living between the Rhine and the Seine. Soon after, with his forces divided and under the command of different

generals, he quelled several insurrections, reduced nearly the whole of Gaul to complete subjection, and surprised and destroyed two powerful German tribes or nations who had invaded that country with the intention of permanently establishing themselves there. To yet further instil the terror of the Roman arms into the minds of the Germans, he crossed the Rhine and ravaged the country of the Sigambri. Immediately after (55 B. C.), he invaded Britain, and the year following defeated Prince Cassivellaunus, the leader or generalissimo of the various British tribes, and compelled them to deliver up hostages and to pay tribute.

Cæsar was next called upon to quell several revolts in Gaul, which he did promptly. In 52 B. C., however, a general insurrection, headed by Vercingetorix, a nobleman of the Arverni, broke out. The insurgents at first captured some important positions, and obliged Cæsar to retreat until one of his lieutenants could join him. He then defeated and captured Vercingetorix, and the year following effectually completed the pacification of Gaul. It is said that in the course of Cæsar's Gallic wars a million of men were slain, eight hundred cities and towns were captured, and three hundred tribes subdued. A wider sphere of action now awaited him. Instigated by jealousy, Pompey had become his enemy, and, while he retained his own command, induced the Senate to deprive Cæsar of his legions and authority. The latter crossed the Rubicon in January, 49 B. C., compelled Pompey to fly, and became in two months master of Italy. He then hastened to Spain and defeated the partisans of Pompey. Returning to Rome, he was declared Dictator, and then Consul. Immediately after, he led his armies into Greece and won a decisive victory over his great rival at the battle of Pharsalia, 48 B. C.

Pompey fled to Egypt, where he was murdered. Before learning of his death, Cæsar followed him. There, a dispute existing between Ptolemy and his sister, Cleopatra, respecting their claims to the throne of that country, the conqueror, enamored of the charms of the latter, decided in her favor. Before returning to Rome he gained a decisive victory over Pharnaces, King of Pontus, near Zela. To announce this victory Cæsar wrote to the Roman Senate the famous letter of three words: "Veni, vidi, vici." Remaining in Rome but a short time, he returned to Africa, defeated the partisans of Pompey under the leadership of Cato and Scipio, was honored by four separate triumphs, hastened to Spain, where the sons of Pompey had raised a powerful army, and won a complete victory over them at Munda in March, 45 B. C.

All of Cæsar's enemies in arms had now been vanquished. He was created perpetual Dictator and Præfectus Morum. He received from the Senate the title of Imperator, and, as Pontifex Maximus, he controlled the religion of the State. He desired also the title of King; but, perceiving that the people were bitterly prejudiced against the title, he refused a golden crown offered him at the festival of Lupercalia by his devoted adherent Mark Antony. He ruled with great wisdom and moderation, introduced many reforms, and was the favorite of the masses, though hated and feared by the patricians of Rome. A conspiracy was formed against him by Brutus, Cassius, and others, who assassinated him in the Senate-house on the Ides of March, 44 B. C.

Cæsar is regarded by many as the greatest man this world has produced. As a general he was remarkable for both his caution and his daring, deliberate in forming his plans, prompt and courageous in their execution. In the originality of his conceptions and the fertility of his resources he seems to have been superior to every other commander. He appears never to have repeated the same stratagem, but to have had a new expedient for every emergency. Pre-

eminent as were his military talents, he was not eminent for military talents alone. He was an astute and profound statesman, a wise ruler, a writer of rare excellence. His *Commentaries* alone would have rendered immortal the name of any other man.

Cagliari, Paolo, an Italian painter known as **Paul Veronese,** was born at Verona about 1530. He received lessons from Badile, his uncle, and afterward painted with great success at Venice, Rome, and other cities of Italy. He was especially distinguished as a colorist and for the richness of his imagination. Died in Venice in 1588.

Cagliostro, Alexander, COUNT, a charlatan and impostor whose proper name was **Giuseppe Balsamo,** was born at Palermo, in Sicily, about 1745. He travelled under various names as a physician, an astrologer, and a sorcerer through different portions of Europe, Asia, and Africa. In 1780 he visited France, where he lived in great splendor and acquired a high reputation by his skill as a physician and by his liberality; but he became implicated with the Cardinal de Rohan in the affair of the Diamond Necklace, and was thrown into the Bastille. Being declared innocent, he was liberated. He went to Rome, where he was tried and imprisoned for Freemasonry. Died in the castle of St. Angelo in 1795.

Caille, de la, Nicolas Louis, a French astronomer; born at Rumigny in 1713; began the study of astronomy at an early age, and obtained, through the influence of Cassini, a position in the observatory at Paris. He was afterward appointed professor of mathematics in Mazarin College. He attempted to rectify the catalogue of the stars, and for that purpose visited in 1751 the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained about two years under pay from the French government. During that time he accurately observed about ten thousand stars and ascertained their exact position. He was the author of several scientific works, all of which were distinguished for their accuracy. Died at Paris in 1762.

Caillet, Guillaume, a French peasant, the leader of the insurrection called the Jacquerie, which broke out in the North of France in 1358. During this revolt several provinces were ravaged, many nobles and gentlemen were put to death, and more than two hundred castles were burned. The insurgents were, however, subdued, and Caillet was captured and beheaded in 1359.

Caine, Thomas Henry Hall, an English novelist; born at Runcern in 1853. He became a journalist and novelist, writing *The Deemster* and *The Manxman*, striking tales of life on the Isle of Man; also *The Christian*, etc.

Caird, John, a distinguished Scottish preacher; born in 1820, died in 1898. His *Religion of Common Life*, preached before the Queen in 1855, was pronounced by Dean Stanley the greatest sermon of the century. His brother EDWARD (born 1835, master of Balliol in 1893) was the author of philosophical works.

Caius, John, an English physician; born in 1510; was successively physician to Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and was the founder of Caius College at Cambridge. Died 1573.

Cajetan, Thomas de Vio, an Italian prelate; born in 1469; was in 1517 created a Cardinal by Leo X., who sent him to Germany to induce Luther to return to the Catholic Church. He is stated to have been the first churchman who maintained the absolute infallibility of the Pope. Died 1534.

Caldara, Polidoro, an Italian painter, also known as **Caravaggio,** was born in the Milanese in 1492. He received lessons at Rome from Maturino, and soon acquired such skill in his art that he was employed by Raphael to paint the friezes in the Vatican. He executed some historical pieces, but excelled in landscapes. He was murdered by his servant at Messina in 1543.

Calderon de la Barca, Don Pedro, one of the most celebrated of Spanish dramatists, was born in 1600; produced his first drama, entitled *The Chariot of Heaven*, at the age of thirteen; entered the army, and served during several campaigns in Italy and the Netherlands. He was invited to Madrid by Philip IV., who liberally patronized him and made him a knight. He took orders in 1652, and became Canon of Toledo. Like Lope de Vega, as whose equal he has been regarded by some critics, he was a most voluminous writer. He possessed a powerful and brilliant imagination, and many of his works are distinguished for the interesting, natural, and sublime passages which they contain; but, uncontrolled by conventional rules, he wrote much that was absurd and extravagant. He is said to have produced more than fifteen hundred plays. Died 1683.

Calderon, Philippe Hermogène, a French painter; born in 1833.

Calhoun, John Caldwell, a statesman; born in South Carolina in March, 1782; the son of Patrick Calhoun, a native of Ireland. He studied at Yale College, where in 1802 he graduated with distinction, read law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1808 he was elected to the Legislature of South Carolina, and in 1810 was chosen to Congress as a Democrat. He became a prominent leader of the war-party, and soon acquired a national reputation. He favored a protective tariff and the United States Bank. In 1817 he was appointed to the Cabinet of President Monroe as Secretary of War. He was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1824, with John Quincy Adams as President, and was re-elected to the same office in 1828.

The people of South Carolina believing that a protective tariff was detrimental to the interests of that State, Mr. Calhoun changed his course and became an advocate of the doctrine of free trade, and advanced the theory that a State may nullify unconstitutional laws. At that time both Calhoun and Van Buren aspired to the Presidency, but the President favored the claims of the latter, and thereby incurred the enmity of the Vice-President. He resigned in 1832, and was chosen a Senator of the United States.

By the advice and under the direction of Mr. Calhoun, a convention held in South Carolina in 1832 adopted an ordinance to nullify the tariff, and prepared to resist by force the collection of the revenue; but the President soon suppressed the incipient rebellion by preparing to meet force with force, and by declaring that upon the commission of the first overt act of treason Calhoun should be arrested and tried for that crime. Mr. Calhoun afterward supported the compromise tariff of 1833 and acted with the Whig party in opposing Jackson's policy relative to the United States Bank. He was the avowed champion of slavery, which he insisted was a positive political and social good, hoping thereby to form a solid South that would aid him in his ambitious projects. Retiring from the Senate in 1833, he was the next year appointed Secretary of State by Mr. Tyler, in which position he signed the treaty for the annexation of Texas to this country. He returned to the Senate in 1845, and opposed the Mexican war and the Wilmot Proviso. Died in 1850.

Caligula, Caius Cæsar, a Roman Emperor; son of Germanicus and Agrippina; succeeded Tiberius, 37 A. D. His reign began under favorable auspices. He was popular and for several months governed wisely. He soon, however, exhibited the most brutal passions and became a monster of cruelty. He claimed a divine character, and had a temple erected in honor of himself. He is supposed by many to have been insane. At one time he expressed a wish that the Roman people had but one head, that he might decapitate it

at a single blow. His place in history is among the most infamous of rulers. A conspiracy having been formed against him, he was assassinated 41 A. D.

Callcott, Sir Augustus Wall, an English landscape-painter of distinction; born in 1779; was in 1810 elected a member of the Royal Academy, and was knighted in 1837. Died 1844.

Callcott, John Wall, an English musical composer, brother of the preceding. Born 1766; died 1821.

Callicrates, one of the architects of the Parthenon at Athens; flourished about the middle of the fifth century B. C.

Callicratidas, a Spartan general of distinction, was killed in battle by the Athenians, 406 B. C.

Callimachus, a Greek poet; born at Cyrene, and flourished at Alexandria between 260 and 240 B. C.

Callinus, of Ephesus, the most ancient of the Greek elegiac poets; flourished more than 600 years B. C.

Calo-Joannes, or **Joannes II. Comnenus,** Emperor of the East, was born in 1088. He succeeded his father, Alexis I., in 1118 A. D. Died 1143.

Calonne, de, Charles Alexandre, a French statesman; born at Douai in 1734; was in 1783 appointed Controller-General of Finances, and in 1786 advised an Assembly of Notables, whose meeting eventually led to the French Revolution. Died 1802.

Calpurnia, daughter of L. Calpurnius Piso, became the fourth and last wife of Julius Cæsar in 59 B. C.

Calvert, Cecilius, second Lord Baltimore, was the first proprietor of Maryland. He was the son of the first Lord Baltimore. He did not himself reside in Maryland, but appointed as deputy his brother Leonard, who reached the colony in 1634 with about two hundred persons, mostly Catholics, of gentle birth. The colony was treated by the proprietor in the most liberal manner, and became very prosperous. Lord Baltimore is especially distinguished as one of the pioneers of civil and religious liberty. Died 1676 at an advanced age.

Calvert, George, first Lord Baltimore, and father of the preceding, was born in England about 1580, and was the descendant of a noble Flemish family of the same name. He studied at Oxford University. He was appointed by James I. one of the principal secretaries of state, which office he resigned in 1624, when he avowed his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith. James, however, retained him in the Privy Council and created him Baron (in the Irish peerage) of Baltimore, in Longford County, Ireland. Obtaining a grant from that sovereign of a large tract of land in Newfoundland, he founded there at great expense, and for several years sustained, a colony named Avalon. Owing to the rigorous climate and difficulties with the French, his efforts were not crowned with success. Desirous, however, of securing a place where his fellow-Catholics could enjoy liberty of worship, he visited Virginia in 1628 and explored the adjacent territory. Returning to England, he obtained from Charles I. a grant of land embracing the present State of Maryland. His death occurring in 1632, before the charter was issued, that instrument was made out directly to his son Cecilius, noticed above. It is supposed to have been drafted by Lord Baltimore himself, but was dated June 20, 1632. It guaranteed civil and religious liberty to the colonists and their exemption from English taxation.

"Calvert," says Bancroft, "deserves to be ranked among the most wise and benevolent lawgivers of all ages. He was the first in the history of the Christian world to seek for religious security and peace by the practice of justice, and not by the exercise of power; to plan the establishment of popular institutions with the enjoyment of liberty of conscience; to advance the career of civilization by

recognizing the rightful equality of all Christian sects."

Calvin, John, one of the greatest of Protestant Reformers, was born at Noyon, in Picardy, July 10, 1509. His family-name was Cauvin, which, according to the custom of the period, he Latinized as Calvinus. His father first destined him for the Church, but afterward for the profession of civil law. Embracing Protestantism, he was compelled to quit France. He finally, by the urgent persuasions of Farel and other prominent Reformers, settled in Geneva, where he was elected preacher and teacher of theology. A controversy with the city authorities, however, obliged him subsequently to leave that city, and he withdrew to Strasburg. In 1541 he was recalled to Geneva, where, from that time, he exercised almost absolute authority, and where he established the Presbyterian form of church government. The most remarkable feature of his doctrines is that of predestination to eternal happiness or misery by the absolute decree of God. To this doctrine especially is applied the term "Calvinism." While he advocated with great ability the right of himself and his followers to religious liberty, he was not inclined to extend the same privileges to those who believed differently from himself; and his treatment of Servetus, who was burned at the stake, has fixed upon his character an indelible stain. Died in 1564.

Cambacérès, de, Jean Jacques Régis, a French statesman; born in 1757; was elected to the National Assembly in 1792, and as chairman of the Committee of Public Safety in 1794, after the fall of Robespierre, contributed greatly to the termination of the Reign of Terror. He was in 1799 Second Consul under Bonaparte, and was subsequently created Archchancellor, Duke of Parma, President of the Senate, and Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honor. Died 1824.

Cambronne, Pierre Jacques Étienne, Baron, a French general; born in 1770. He served in La Vendée under Hoche, in Switzerland under Massena, and afterward entered the Imperial Guard. At Waterloo he was in command of that famous corps; and when the battle was lost and he was summoned to surrender, he refused, and fell covered with wounds. He was taken prisoner and carried to London. The famous phrase, "The Guard dies, and never surrenders," was attributed to him, but he disowned it. In 1815 he was admitted to the Chamber of Peers, and at the revolution of 1830 was restored to his rank in the army. Died 1842.

Cambyses, King of the Medes and Persians, was the son of Cyrus the Great, whom he succeeded in 530 B. C. After carrying on a successful war against Egypt, he died in 522 from an accidental wound.

Cameron, Simon, an American statesman; born in Pennsylvania, March 8, 1799; became an editor and a bank and railroad president, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1845 and 1856, and again in 1866 and 1872. He was appointed Secretary of War by President Lincoln in 1861 and Minister to Russia in 1862. Died 1889.

Cameron, Verney Lovett, an African explorer; born near Weymouth, England, in 1844. In 1872 he took command of an expedition to relieve Livingstone. Learning of his death, he surveyed Lake Tanganyika and crossed Africa to the West Coast. He travelled overland to India in 1878. Died of an accident in 1894.

Camillus, Marcus Furius, was chosen Dictator of Rome in 396 B. C., and was four times re-elected to the same position. He gained numerous victories over Volscians, Gauls, and other enemies of Rome, and is said to have twice defeated the great leader Brennus. Died 364 B. C.

Camoens, Luis, or **Luiz,** the greatest of Portuguese poets, was born of a noble family at Lisbon about

1517, and studied at Coimbra. An amour with a lady of honor at court caused him to be exiled to Santarem, and was the source of most of the misfortunes which clouded his subsequent career. While at that place he wrote numerous elegiac verses. He accompanied the Portuguese expedition against Morocco as a volunteer, lost an eye in an engagement, and distinguished himself for bravery on several fields of battle. Finding, on his return to court, that neither his military talents nor his poetic genius could procure his advancement, he sailed for India in 1553, exclaiming in the words of Scipio, as he left his native land, "Ungrateful country! thou shalt not possess my bones" ("Ingrata patria, non possidebis ossa mea"). After taking part in several military enterprises, he wrote a political satire entitled *Follies in India*, for which he was banished from Goa to Macao, where he composed *The Lusiad*, the greatest of his works. He was afterward recalled to Goa, but was shipwrecked on the way, and saved the *Lusiad* only by holding it above the waves as he swam ashore. That poem was published in 1572, three years after his return to Portugal, and was universally admired. A mere pittance as a pension was granted him by King Sebastian, but even that was withdrawn by King Henry. Camoens died in great poverty in 1579. He was the author of many other poems of great merit, and his rare genius, in connection with the ungenerous treatment which he received, has caused him to be considered as "the glory and shame of Portugal."

Campbell, Alexander, D. D., founder of the religious sect which bears his name, was born in the county of Antrim, in Ireland, in 1788. He removed to the United States in 1809, began to preach his peculiar religious system, and in 1841 founded Bethany College in Virginia. Died 1866.

Campbell, Colin, Lord Clyde, a general; born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1792. Entering the British army in 1808, he fought in the Peninsula until 1814, and against the Chinese in 1842. He afterward served with great distinction during the Crimean war and in India, and added to his renown by the relief of Lucknow in November, 1857. He was raised to the peerage in 1858. Died 1863.

Campbell, Helen Stuart, an American author; born at Lockport, New York, in 1839. She became a lecturer and writer of novels and books for children; also wrote much on social and industrial reform, her works including *Prisoners of Poverty*, etc.

Campbell, John, Lord, Lord Chancellor of England, was born in Scotland in 1779, and entered Parliament as a Whig in 1830. He became Solicitor-General in 1832, Attorney-General in 1834, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1841, Chief-Justice of the Queen's Bench in 1850, and Lord Chancellor of England in 1859. He was raised to the peerage in 1841 as Baron Campbell, and was the author of two celebrated works, *The Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal of England*, and *Lives of the Chief-Justices of England*. Died 1861.

Campbell, Thomas, a British poet; born at Glasgow in 1777; studied at the university in that city, and at an early age attained distinction as a classical scholar. His poem *The Pleasures of Hope*, which appeared in 1799, met with the greatest success, and fully established the literary fame of the author. The year following he visited the Continent and was present at the battle of Hohenlinden, which furnished him the theme for a lyric of exquisite beauty. He returned to Scotland, resided for some time at Edinburgh, and then removed to London. From 1820 to 1830 he was the editor of a very successful literary enterprise called the *New Monthly Magazine*, and in 1827 was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. He died in 1844, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Among the best known of his

other poems are *Gertrude of Wyoming, Lochiel's Warning, The Exile of Erin,* and *O'Connor's Child.*

Campos, Arsinio Martinez de, a Spanish soldier and statesman; born in Cuba in 1834. Entering the army, he became brigadier-general in the Carlist war, and in 1874 aided in bringing Alfonso XII. to the throne. Promoted Captain-General he went to Cuba in 1877, brought the rebellion there to an end, and in 1879 became Prime Minister of Spain. He was Minister of War in 1881 and 1883, and in 1895 returned to Cuba as Captain-General, being succeeded by Gen. Weyler in 1896. He was President of the Senate in 1899. Died September 23, 1900.

Candolle, de, Augustin Pyramus, a botanist and naturalist; of French extraction; born in Geneva, 1778. He was the author of several scientific works of great merit. Died 1841.

Canning, George, an English statesman and orator, the son of an Irish barrister of the same name, was born in London, April 11, 1770. He studied at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. He entered Parliament as a Tory in 1793, and three years later was appointed Under-Secretary of State. He resigned with Mr. Pitt, and returned with him again to office as Treasurer of the Navy, and afterward became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. After a quarrel with Lord Castlereach, in 1809, and a duel, in which he was wounded, he resigned from the cabinet, was sent to Lisbon as Minister, and afterwards appointed Governor-General of India, but before embarking was reappointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He became Premier in 1827, and died the same year.

Cannon, Joseph Gurney, statesman, was born in Guilford, N. C., in 1836; admitted to bar of Illinois in 1858; was a member of Congress after 1873, and Speaker from 1903 to 1911. His autocratic control of the House led to much adverse criticism.

Canova, Antonio, an Italian sculptor; born at Possagno, in Venetia, November 1, 1757; was the son of P. Canova, a sculptor and architect. He received lessons in art at Venice from Torretti and Ferrari, his group of "Dædalus and Icarus," which he produced there, attracting great admiration. He exhibited the same at Rome the year following, and in 1762 removed his studio to that city, where he was shortly recognized as the greatest sculptor of the age. Having in 1802 visited Paris on the invitation of Bonaparte, he executed an admirable statue of the First Consul, which afterward came into the possession of the Duke of Wellington. He was chosen an associate of the Institute of France and, upon his return to Rome, President of the Academy of St. Luke, and about 1815 was created Marquess of Ischia.

Canova executed during his life fifty statues, as many busts, and numerous groups and cenotaphs. Among the greatest of his works may be mentioned "Theseus and the Minotaur," "The Graces," "Venus Victorious," with the features of Pauline Bonaparte, and a statue of Washington. Died at Venice in October, 1822.

Canovas del Castillo, Antonio, a Spanish statesman; born in 1810. He entered the Cortes in 1854, became prominent in the Ministry after 1864, and was in 1874 the leader in the movement to bring Alfonso XII. to the throne. Subsequently he was Prime Minister of the kingdom, with few intervals, until 1897, when he was assassinated by an Anarchist.

Canrobert, François Certain, a Senator and Marshal of France; born June 7, 1809; was educated at the Military School of St. Cyr, and entered the army as a sublieutenant. He served with distinction in Africa, was decorated with the Legion of Honor about 1835, and was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1847. He was given command of several important expeditions against the Arabs, gained numerous victories over them, was in 1850 made general

of brigade, and soon after captured and destroyed the Arabian stronghold of Nazah. He was in 1854 appointed to the command of the first division in the Crimea, was wounded at the battle of the Alma, and in a short time succeeded Marshal St. Arnaud as commander-in-chief of the French army of the East. He commanded an army corps in the war with Austria in 1859, and for his eminent services at Magenta and Solferino was made a Marshal of France. He again commanded an army corps in 1870 in the war against Prussia, was with Gens. MacMahon and De Failly defeated at Woerth by the Crown Prince of Prussia, and was afterward captured at Metz and sent as a prisoner into Germany. Regaining his liberty when the preliminaries of peace were settled, he returned to France, and was in 1876 elected a Senator. Died 1895.

Cantacuzenus, John, a Greek emperor; ascended the throne of Constantinople in 1347 as a colleague of John Palæologus. He abdicated in 1355, became a monk, and wrote a work on Byzantine history. The date of his death is unknown.

Cantu, Cesare, an Italian author; born at Brivio in 1807. Imprisoned as a Liberal in 1833, he made his sufferings the basis of a very popular historical romance, *Margherita Pusterla.* His greatest production was *Storia Universale* (35 vols., 1836–42), which was followed by many works on Italian history, literature, etc. Died 1895.

Canute II., King of Denmark and conqueror of England, was the son of King Sweyn, who, after having reduced the greater part of England, died 1014. Canute, on the death of his father, was immediately proclaimed King, and after the death of Edmund Ironside, in 1016, all the Anglo-Saxons submitted to his sway. He married Emma, the widow of Ethelred II. He governed his three kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and England with great firmness and prudence. After making a pilgrimage to Rome and founding several monasteries he died, in 1036.

Capet, Hugh, the founder of the Capetian dynasty in France and the ancestor of thirty-two French monarchs, was the son of Hugh the Great, Count of Paris, and was born about 940 A. D. On the death of Louis V., the last Carlovingian King, in 987, he assumed the regal power, obtained the approval of the assembled Barons, and defeated in battle Charles of Lorraine, the legitimate Prince of the former dynasty. He reigned with wisdom and ability, and increased, and firmly established, the power of the sovereigns of France. His descendants occupied the throne of that country until the Revolution in 1789. Hugh Capet died in 996, and was succeeded by his son Robert.

Caprivi, George Leo, COUNT VON, was born at Berlin in 1831. He served in the army from 1849 to 1890, when he succeeded Bismarck as Chancellor of the German Empire. Resigned in 1894. Died 1899.

Caracalla, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus, a Roman Emperor notorious for his cruelty and other vices, was the son of the Emperor Septimius Severus, and was born at Lyons in 188 A. D. The empire was left by Severus at his death, in 212, to his sons Caracalla and Geta, but the latter, with many of his followers, was put to death by Caracalla, who, choosing for his Ministers and favorites men of the vilest character, rendered his reign one of the most infamous in the annals of Rome. He marched against the Parthians in 216, and was killed the next year by one of his soldiers near Edessa, in Asia.

Caracci, Agostino, an Italian painter and engraver; born at Bologna about 1558; studied under Prospero Fontana and Cornelius Cort. The "Communion of St. Jerome" (at the Louvre) is regarded as his greatest work. Died 1602.

Caracci, Annibal, an Italian painter and one of the masters of the

Bolognese school, was a brother of Agostino Caracci, and was born about 1560. He received lessons from his cousin Ludovico. His masterpieces are the paintings with which he adorned the Farnese Gallery at Rome, which for grace and beauty are said to nearly approach the works of Raphael. Died 1609.

Caracci, Ludovico, the founder of the Bolognese school of painting, was born in 1555. He pursued the study of art in the studios of Fontana of Bologna and Tintoretto of Venice. Assisted by his cousins, Agostino and Annibal Caracci, he founded at Bologna an academy which acquired great celebrity and accomplished decided reforms in the style of art. He was particularly distinguished for his fidelity to nature, for his designs, and as a teacher of art. "The Preaching of St. John the Baptist" (in the Louvre) is regarded as his masterpiece. Died in 1619.

Caractacus, King of the British tribe of Silures, was, after a brave and protracted resistance, defeated by the Romans in 51 A. D. and taken to Rome. The Emperor Claudius spared his life, gave him valuable presents, and permitted him to return to Britain. Died about 54 A. D.

Caravaggio, da, Michel Angelo, an Italian painter; born at Caravaggio, in the Milanese, in 1569. He imitated nature only as a model, and adopted a new style which gained him much applause. Died 1609.

Cardigan, James Thomas Brudenell, Earl of, a British general; born in 1797; succeeded his father as Earl of Cardigan in 1837, and entered the House of Lords. After holding several commissions in the army he was appointed major-general in 1854, and was given the command of the light cavalry in the Crimean war. He won celebrity by the reckless courage he displayed in his charge at the battle of Balaklava. Died 1868.

Carducci, Bartolommeo, a skilful Florentine painter in fresco and oil; born in 1560; studied under Zucchero, and accompanied him to Spain, where he was patronized by Philip II. He painted frescoes in the Escurial and pictures for the palace at Madrid. His masterpiece is a "Descent from the Cross." Died 1610.

Carey, Henry Charles, distinguished as a political economist; born in Philadelphia in 1793. He was recognized in Europe as well as in America as the founder of a new school of political economy. He wrote many valuable works, some of which were translated into Italian, Swedish, and other European languages. Died 1879.

Carleton, Will, an American poet; born at Hudson, Michigan, in 1845. The most popular of his productions are his rustic *Farm Ballads*, and other poems of rural life and pathos.

Carlisle, John Griffin, an American statesman; born in Kentucky in 1835. He served for several terms in the Kentucky Legislature; was Lieutenant-Governor of the State, 1871–75; member of Congress, 1877–89, and of the Senate, 1891–93. He was Secretary of the Treasury in Cleveland's Cabinet, 1893–97. Died 1910.

Carlos, Don, second son of Charles IV. of Spain; born in 1788; claimed the Spanish throne in 1833. After his death this claim was reasserted by his son *Don Carlos*, and on the death of the latter by *his* nephew, a third *Don Carlos*, born in 1848. Carlist wars occurred 1834–39 and 1872–76.

Carlyle, Thomas, a British essayist, biographer, and historian; born in Scotland, December 4, 1795; was the son of a small farmer, and, being intended for the ministry by his parents, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he remained for seven years. After teaching mathematics for a time he resolved to devote himself to literature. In 1823 he began to contribute to Brewster's *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, and soon after published translations of Le-

gendre's *Geometry* and Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister*. He afterward produced his *Life of Schiller*, and married in 1827. *Sartor Resartus* appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* in 1833. About 1834 he removed to London, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred February 5, 1881. Among his other works are lectures on hero-worship, *The French Revolution*, a history, and *Life of Frederick the Great*. He was elected rector of the University of Edinburgh, and President of the London Library.

Carnegie, Andrew, an American manufacturer; born at Dunfermline, Scotland, in 1837; came to the United States in 1848, and engaged in various enterprises in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. He became rich in oil production, and gained enormous wealth as an iron and steel manufacturer. He founded free libraries and other institutions in Pittsburgh and elsewhere in America and Scotland, and gave immense sums for other purposes, including Carnegie Institution, Hero Fund, Teachers' Pension Fund, Peace Fund, etc. His total benefactions exceed $150,000,000. He is the author of *Triumphant Democracy, An American Four-in-Hand in Britain*, etc.

Carnot, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite, a French statesman and military administrator of great distinction, was born in Burgundy in 1753. He entered the engineer corps at an early age, and evinced such merit as caused him to be invited to enter the service of Prussia by Prince Henry, but he declined. Espousing the republican cause, he was elected in 1791 to the Legislative Assembly, and became a prominent and influential member of that body. As a member of the National Convention he voted for the death of Louis XVI., and was appointed one of the Committee of Public Safety. None of the atrocities of the Reign of Terror are laid to his charge. He was at one time elected from fourteen different districts. Though an ardent republican, he was neither a Jacobin nor a Girondist. He became War Minister of the republic, and performed the duties of that position with extraordinary ability. He contributed greatly to the victories won by the French arms, and is said to have "organized victory." He was subsequently chosen one of the five members of the French Directory, but was proscribed as a royalist in 1797, and fled to Germany. Recalled by Bonaparte, he again served as War Minister for a short time; was placed in command at Antwerp in 1814, and during the "Hundred Days" he was made by Napoleon Minister of the Interior and created a Count. He was proscribed on the return of Louis XVIII. Died in 1823.

Carnot, Marie François Sadi, grandson of the preceding; born at Limoges in 1837. He became a civil engineer, entered the National Assembly in 1871, and was made Minister of Finance in 1879 and 1887. In the latter year he was chosen President of the French Republic. He was assassinated at Lyons by an Anarchist in 1894.

Carpenter, William Benjamin, an eminent English physiologist; born in 1813. After studying in London, he graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1839. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society and the author of several scientific works of great value. Died 1885.

Carrier, Jean Baptiste, a French Jacobin infamous for his cruelties; born in 1756; elected to the Convention in 1792, and executed after the fall of Robespierre, in 1794.

Carroll, Charles, of Carrollton, an American patriot; born in Maryland in 1737; was educated in France and England, and, returning to his native State, where he inherited great possessions, became an ardent advocate of freedom. Elected to Congress in 1776, he signed the Declaration of Independence, and in 1788 was elected to the United States Senate from Maryland. He was for several

years the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. Died 1832.

Carroll, Lewis. See DODGSON, CHARLES LUTWIDGE.

Cartier, Jacques, a French navigator and the discoverer of the river St. Lawrence, was born in 1494, and was sent on two exploring expeditions to North America by King Francis I., in 1534 and 1535. In his first voyage he discovered the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, and in his second he penetrated up the river as far as where Montreal now stands. The date of his death is unknown.

Cartwright, Edmund, inventor of the power-loom, for which Parliament voted him ten thousand pounds, was born in England in 1743. Died 1823.

Cary, Alice, an American poet and writer; born in Ohio in 1822. Among her productions are *Married, Not Mated* and *Clovernook*. Her sister, Phœbe Cary, born in 1824, was also an author. Alice Cary died in 1870. Phœbe Cary died in 1871.

Cary, Henry Francis, an English poet especially distinguished as the translator of Dante, was born at Birmingham in 1772. Died 1844.

Casas, de las, Bartolomé, a Spanish prelate of noble family; born at Seville in 1474. At the age of nineteen he accompanied Columbus on his second voyage to America. Returning to Spain, he became a Dominican monk, and was sent as a missionary to Hispaniola, where he preached the gospel to the natives and exerted himself diligently to ameliorate their condition and to protect them from their Spanish masters. Thwarted in his benevolent designs, he sought the interposition of royal authority, addressed several letters to Charles V., and crossed the Atlantic twelve times in the cause of the oppressed Indians. Prior to 1550 he was appointed Bishop of Chiapa, in Mexico. Returning to Spain, he died there in 1566. The charge that he advised the importation of negroes as substitutes for the natives appears to be unfounded.

Casaubon, Isaac, a scholar and critic; born of a French Protestant family at Geneva, 1559; became in 1582 a professor of Greek in the college of his native city, and began to publish those editions of the Greek authors upon which his fame as a critic chiefly rests. He afterward visited Paris at the request of Henry IV., who made him royal librarian, and in 1610 removed to England, where James I. received him with favor and appointed him Prebendary of Canterbury. Died in London in 1614.

Casimir I., surnamed THE PACIFIC, succeeded to the throne of Poland in 1034, while an infant. He was crowned in 1041, subsequently married a sister of the Duke of Russia, and, dying in 1058, was succeeded by his son, Boleslaus II.

Casimir II., King of Poland, a younger son of Boleslaus III., was born in 1137, and at the age of forty succeeded his brother Micislaus, who had been deposed. After carrying on a victorious war against the Prussians, he died in 1194.

Casimir III., surnamed THE GREAT, succeeded his father, Vladislaus, in 1333, as King of Poland. He gained a decisive victory over the Bohemians in 1345, conquered Red Russia in 1366, and, dying in 1370, the last of the royal line of Piast, was succeeded by his nephew, Louis of Hungary.

Casimir IV., King of Poland; born in 1425; succeeded his elder brother, Vladislaus, at the age of twenty; married the daughter of Albert II., Emperor of Germany; carried on a long and successful war against the Teutonic knights, and gained possession of a large portion of Russia. Dying in 1492, he was succeeded by his son, John Albert.

Casimir V., the second son of Sigismund III., was born in 1609, was created a Cardinal in 1645, and was elected King of Poland in 1648.

He carried on a successful war against the Cossacks and Russians, but was subsequently defeated by the Swedes, who captured Warsaw. Casimir abdicated in 1668, and died in 1672.

Cass, Lewis, an American statesman, son of Jonathan Cass, an officer in the war of the Revolution, was born at Exeter, in New Hampshire, in October, 1782. He studied law at Marietta, Ohio, and commenced practice at Zanesville. In 1817 he commanded a regiment under Gen. Hull in the invasion of Canada. The next year he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1814 was appointed Governor of Michigan. He held that office until 1831, when he resigned and entered the Cabinet of President Jackson as Secretary of War. In 1836 he was sent as Minister to France. Returning to America in 1842, he was soon after chosen United States Senator by the Legislature of Michigan. He opposed the Wilmot Proviso and questioned the authority of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories. Nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1848, he was defeated by Gen. Taylor, the candidate of the Whig party. He became in March, 1857, Secretary of State under President Buchanan, but, dissatisfied with the policy pursued by the chief magistrate during the winter of 1861–2, he resigned that position. Died in June, 1866.

Cassander, a Macedonian prince, son of Antipater, who, upon the death of Alexander the Great, became regent of Macedonia. Antipater died 318 B. C., having chosen Polysperchon his successor instead of Cassander. A war ensued between the rival parties, during which Cassander became master of Athens, restored the aristocracy, and successfully invaded Macedonia. Obtaining possession of the infant son of Alexander, he married Thessalonice, the sister of the young Prince, and assumed the regency. In 309 he put that Prince, with Roxana, his mother, to death, and usurped the throne. He died 297 B. C., and was succeeded by his son Philip.

Cassini, Giovanni Domenico, an astronomer; born near Nice in 1625. He discovered that the rotation of Jupiter is performed in nine hours and fifty-six minutes. He also discovered four of the satellites of Saturn, and is reputed the first observer of the zodiacal lights. He was invited by Colbert to France, where Cassini and his descendants for more than a century presided over the Observatory of Paris. Died 1712.

Cassiodorus, Magnus Aurelius, a Latin historian and statesman; born in Italy about 470 A. D. He became chief minister to Theodoric the Goth about 493, and was the author of a *History of the Goths.* He died about 570, at the age of one hundred years, in a monastery, of which he was the founder, at Viviers.

Cassius Longinus, Caius, a Roman general, and in the assassination of Julius Cæsar a fellow-conspirator with Brutus, whose sister he had married. After that event he commanded in Syria, captured Rhodes, effected a junction with the army of Brutus, was defeated at Philippi by Antony, and killed himself 42 B. C.

Castelar y Rissoll, Emilio, a Spanish orator; born in 1832; espoused the democratic cause at an early age; was a contributor to various liberal journals, and became professor of history and philosophy in the University of Madrid. For his participation in the revolts of 1866 he was condemned to death, but escaped to Switzerland. He returned to Spain, however, in 1868, when the revolution broke out, and was one of the most energetic of the republican leaders. He was elected to the Constituent Cortes in 1869, became President of that body in 1873, and in the same year was chosen President of the Executive Power. This position he resigned in January, 1874. He was

elected deputy to the Cortes for Madrid in 1876. He is the author of numerous works relating to politics, history, and general literature. As an orator he possesses great force and unrivalled eloquence. Died 1899.

Castiglione, Giovanni Benedetto, an Italian painter and engraver; born at Genoa in 1616; was a pupil of G. B. Paggi and G. Andrea de' Ferrari. He worked in Florence, Genoa, Venice, Rome, and Mantua. His portraits, landscapes, and historical pieces have been much admired, but he was especially successful as a painter of animals, in which branch of art it is said that he has never been excelled by any of his countrymen. Died 1670.

Castlereagh, Robert Stewart, Viscount, Marquess of Londonderry, a British statesman; born in the county of Down, Ireland, in 1769. He was the son of Robert Stewart, first Marquess of Londonderry, and Sarah, daughter of the Marquess of Hertford. He studied at St. John's College, Cambridge, and at the age of twenty-one was returned to the Irish Parliament as member from his native county. In 1794 he sat as a member of the British Parliament with a strong tendency to the Tory party. His father having been promoted, he became, in 1796, Viscount Castlereagh, and was soon after chosen keeper of the privy seal of Ireland and secretary of the Lord Lieutenant. In 1798 he took a prominent part in suppressing the rebellion in that country, and chiefly to his efforts and abilities is attributed the union of Ireland with Great Britain, in 1800. Five years later he was appointed Secretary of State for War. Having a quarrel with Mr. Canning about the Walcheren expedition in 1809, he fought a duel with him and resigned his office. Three years later he was made Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (which position he retained until his death), became the leader of the Tory party, and was one of the master-spirits in the coalition against Bonaparte. He succeeded his father to the title of Londonderry in 1821. After exhibiting strong symptoms of insanity he committed suicide, August 12, 1822.

Castro, de, João, a Portuguese general and navigator; born in Lisbon in 1500; studied under Pedro Nuñez, and acquired a profound knowledge of mathematics and the ancient languages. In 1538 he visited India as commander of a vessel in the squadron of the Viceroy, Garcia de Noronha. He accompanied the expedition in 1540 which, under Estevão da Gama, explored the Red Sea. He made charts and wrote an exact scientific description of that sea, which were first published in 1833 under the title of *The Log-Book of Don de Castro on the Voyage which the Portuguese made to the Red Sea.* He was made Viceroy of India in 1547, and died the following year.

Castruccio-Castracani, a distinguished chief of the Ghibeline party; born at Lucca about 1282. Becoming Lord of Lucca in 1316, he expelled the Guelphs, and subsequently gained several important victories over the Florentines. Acquiring princely power, he was created a Count Palatine and was recognized as Duke of Lucca, Pistoia, Volterra, and Lunigiano. Died 1328.

Catherine I., Empress of Russia, was born of poor parents at Marienburg, in Livonia, about 1688. After marrying a Swedish officer, she was captured by the Russians. Her beauty attracted the attention of Peter the Great, who in 1711 recognized her as his wife. She accompanied him the same year on his campaign against the Turks, and rendered efficient services in negotiating a treaty with them. She was crowned by the order of Peter in 1724, and was proclaimed Empress at his death, in 1725. Died in 1727. She was the mother of the Empress Elizabeth.

Catherine II., born in 1729, was a daughter of the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst. Her original name was

Sophia Augusta, which she changed in 1745 on her marriage with Peter, the Grand Duke of Russia. After his accession to the throne, in 1762, it being supposed that he intended to divorce her, he was at her instigation first dethroned and then murdered. She was crowned at Moscow in 1762. She carried on a successful war against Turkey, by which she extended her possessions on the Black Sea, was active in promoting agriculture, commerce, and education, and was a liberal patroness of men of science. In 1772 she joined with Prussia in the infamous partition of Poland, by which Russia obtained Polotsk and Moheelev. At the second partition of that unhappy country, in 1793, she acquired Volhynia and Podolia. She died in 1796, and was succeeded by her son Paul. Catherine was a wise and able ruler, but her fame has been greatly tarnished by her licentiousness and cruelty.

Catherine of Aragon, Queen of England; born in 1486; was the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. In 1501 she was married to Arthur, Prince of Wales, who died the next year. She was soon after that affianced to Prince Henry, his brother, afterward Henry VIII., and was married to him in 1509, after he had ascended the throne. She gave birth to Mary, afterward Queen, in 1516, and was divorced by Henry several years later. Died in 1536.

Catherine de' Medici, born at Florence in 1519, was the daughter of Lorenzo de' Medici, a nephew of Pope Leo X. She married, in 1533, Henry of France, who in 1547 ascended the throne as Henry II. Five sons were born of this marriage, three of whom became sovereigns of France—Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III. On the death of Francis II. she became regent for Charles IX. She pursued a cruel and perfidious policy, and to maintain her influence encouraged her sons in the practice of vice. She fomented civil war in France, and was the chief instigator of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. She was a liberal patron of art. Died 1589.

Catiline, or **Catilina, Lucius Sergius,** born of a patrician family about 108 B. C., was an adherent of Sulla, through whose influence he was appointed to several important offices. Endowed with rare talents, he could have attained high distinction. He chose rather to pursue a course so cruel and unscrupulous as to render his name infamous. Defeated in his hopes to be chosen Consul, he formed, in conjunction with others of similar character to himself, a conspiracy to destroy the Consuls and Senate and to obtain control of the government. This plot was first discovered by Cicero, who was then Consul, and who delivered soon afterward, in the Senate, against Catiline, an oration of great power and eloquence. The latter attempted to reply, but was not permitted to do so. He then fled from Rome and joined an army of his partisans in Etruria. He was defeated and slain, after fighting with desperate bravery, near Pistoria (now Pistoia), in 62 B. C.

Catinat de la Fauconnerie, Nicolas, a distinguished French Marshal. Born in Paris in 1637; died 1712.

Cato, Marcus Porcius, surnamed THE ELDER, also called **Cato Censorius** ("Cato the Censor"), a Roman patriot and statesman; born of a plebeian family at Tusculum in 234 B. C. Entering the army at the age of seventeen, he served against Hannibal, and displayed great valor and ability. During the intervals of war he gave his attention to agriculture, led a simple and austere life, and pleaded the causes of the poor. He obtained great influence over the country people. He was afterward induced to go to Rome, where he became eminent as an orator. Elected quæstor in 204, he was made prætor of Sardinia in 198, and was chosen Consul with his friend and former patron, Valerius Flaccus, in 195. He was

afterward elected Censor, in which position he reformed many abuses, and performed his duties with such efficiency and severity as to create him many enemies. He was one of the most prominent advisers of the Third Punic war, and was the author of the expression "Delenda est Carthago," with which he closed many of his speeches. Cato was regarded by his countrymen as a model of early Roman virtue. Died 149 B. C.

Cato, Marcus Porcius, surnamed THE YOUNGER and UTICENSIS ("of Utica"), a Roman patriot and Stoic philosopher, great-grandson of the preceding, was born 95 B. C. He studied philosophy under Antipater and inured himself to hardships and privations. He served in the army with distinction, but did not find military life congenial to his taste. He was appointed quæstor, and was elected Tribune the same year that Cicero was chosen Consul. He was one of the few prominent Romans who heartily aided that great orator in his opposition to the designs of Catiline, 63 B. C. A devoted friend to liberty, he strenuously opposed the coalition of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus. Elected prætor in 54 B. C., he gave great offence by his efforts to suppress the practice of bribery at elections. He soon after failed to be elected Consul because he would not resort to corrupt measures.

After vainly attempting to reconcile the rivalry between Cæsar and Pompey, Cato joined the party of the latter, after whose death he commanded an army in Africa. He resigned in favor of Scipio, who suffered a defeat, 46 B. C. Overwhelmed with grief at the ruin of the republic, Cato took his own life at Utica in his forty-ninth year. Cato's name has acquired a place in history among the purest and most noble of all Romans.

Cats, Jakob, a Dutch poet; born in Zealand in 1577; was an able and successful lawyer; was for several years Ambassador to England, and was from 1636 to 1651 Grand Pensionary of Holland. Died 1660.

Catullus, Caius Valerius, a Latin poet; born near Verona about 77 B. C. He removed at an early age to Rome, where his rare talents procured his admission to the society of Cicero, Cæsar, and other men of distinction. He led a dissipated and voluptuous life, but his poems, which were numerous, are distinguished by remarkable grace, imagery, beauty, and pathos. He is supposed to have died about 45 B. C.

Caulaincourt, de, Armand Augustin Louis, Duke of Vicenza, a French diplomatist; born of an ancient family in Picardy in 1773. Entering the army at the age of fifteen as a private soldier, he was appointed colonel in 1799, served under Moreau with distinction, was sent by Bonaparte on a mission to Russia in 1801, and on his return was appointed by the Emperor aide-de-camp and grand equerry of the palace. In 1808 he was created Duke of Vicenza, and was again sent as Minister to Russia. He remained there for three years, performing his duties with great ability, and then asked to be recalled. He is said to have warned his master against the invasion of that country. He accompanied the Emperor on that ill-fated enterprise, and was selected as his companion on his return to Paris, in 1812, and the year following was made Minister of Foreign Affairs. Although Caulaincourt was principally known as a diplomatist, he accompanied Napoleon in many of his campaigns, and after the battle of Waterloo retired with honor to private life. Died 1827.

Cavaignac, Louis Eugène, a French general and statesman, son of Jean Baptiste Cavaignac, was born in Paris in 1802. He studied at the Polytechnic School and served in the Morea and in Africa, where he soon became eminent for his courage and military skill. He was made colonel in 1841, maréchal-de-camp in 1844,

Governor of the province of Oran in 1847, and Governor-General of Algeria, with the rank of general of division, in the year following. Soon after, he was invited by Lamartine to Paris to defend the government against the mob. He arrived there May 17, 1848, two days after the insurrection had commenced. He was immediately appointed Minister of War, an unenviable position in the state of affairs, but as commander-in-chief of the army and of the National Guard he won a decisive victory over the insurgents at Paris after a great battle which continued for three days. He was chosen Dictator, in which position he displayed great energy and skill, but soon resigned. On the 28th of June he was recalled to power as President of the republic. At a general election which soon followed, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was chosen as his successor, and he retired from the office in December and took his seat in the Assembly as a moderate republican. In 1852 he was elected a deputy to the Assembly by the voters of Paris, but refused to take the oath of allegiance to Napoleon III., and retired to private life. Died in October, 1857, leaving a high reputation for honor and integrity.

Cavendish, Henry, an English chemist and naturalist, the younger son of Lord Charles Cavendish, and a grandson of the Duke of Devonshire, was born at Nice in 1730. He made several important discoveries in chemistry, was the author of a number of valuable treatises, and was elected a member of the French Institute in 1803. Died 1810.

Cavour, di, Camillo Benso, COUNT, an illustrious Italian statesman; born at Turin, August 10, 1810; was the son of the Marquess Michele Giuseppe Benso di Cavour, who acquired a large fortune as a merchant and was created a Marquess by Charles Albert, King of Sardinia. After assisting his father in trade and spending several years in travel, Count Cavour founded, with Count Balbo, in 1847, *The Uprising*, a liberal journal which met with great success. During the war against Austria in 1848–9 he was an able champion of the cause of Italian independence, and in 1849 was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, where he proved himself a powerful debater as well as an astute leader. He became Minister of Commerce in 1850, Minister of Finance in 1851, and President of the Council, or Prime Minister of Sardinia, in 1852. He secured the liberty of the press, advocated religious toleration, opposed the papal domination, and united with France and England in the war against Russia in 1855; in all of which measures he exhibited rare wisdom, vigor, and courage. Aided by the French Emperor, in 1859 he carried on against Austria a war which resulted in the annexation to Sardinia of Lombardy, Tuscany, Parma, and Modena. Displeased with the Peace of Villa Franca, he resigned his office as Premier, but was recalled in 1860, and after the conquest of Sicily and Naples by Garibaldi became the first Minister of the kingdom of Italy. The policy and ascendency of Cavour were fully maintained by the new Parliament, which convened in 1861. His death, which occurred, after a brief illness, June 6, 1861, was regarded as a great and irreparable loss to Italy, for whose liberty, by his transcendent genius and lofty patriotism in the face of obstacles which appeared insurmountable, he had done so much.

Caxton, William, an English scholar and merchant, distinguished as the first to introduce printing into England, was born about 1412. He was sent as Minister in 1464 by Edward IV. to the Duke of Burgundy, and was afterward appointed to a position in the Burgundian court. Returning to England about 1475, he established a printing-office in Westminster Abbey and printed sixty-four

different works, many of which were his own translations. Died 1492.

Cecil, William. See BURLEIGH, LORD.

Cecilia, ST., regarded as the patroness of musicians, is supposed to have been a Roman virgin who suffered martyrdom in 180 A. D.

Cellini, Benvenuto, a distinguished Italian engraver and sculptor; born in Florence in 1500; was patronized by Pope Clement VII., by Francis I. of France, and by Cosimo de' Medici. Died 1570.

Celsus, an Epicurean philosopher and a friend of Lucian; flourished in the second century A. D. at Rome, of which city he is supposed to have been a native. He is regarded as the author of an attack on Christianity entitled *A True Discourse.*

Cenci, Beatrice, a Roman lady of the sixteenth century A. D., was celebrated for her rare beauty and tragic fate. Accused of participation in the assassination of her father, who had treated all the members of his family with great barbarity, she was tortured and put to death at Rome in 1599. Her story has furnished the subject of one of Shelley's dramas, and of a celebrated Italian novel which bears her name.

Centlivre, Susanna, an English dramatic writer. Born 1675; died 1723.

Cerdic, a Saxon Prince, overran Britain and founded the kingdom of Wessex about 519 A. D. After being victorious in many battles with the natives, he died, about 534.

Cervantes, or **Cervantes Saavedra, de, Miguel,** a Spanish writer especially distinguished as the author of *Don Quixote,* was born at Alcala de Henares, October 9, 1547, and studied at the universities of Salamanca and Madrid. He served as a volunteer in the papal army under Marcantonio Colonna, and was commended for his bravery at the battle of Lepanto, where he was wounded in 1571. Four years later he was captured by a corsair and taken as a slave to Algiers, where he suffered great hardships. Ransomed in 1580, he returned to Madrid, and published there soon after a pastoral romance, the *Galatea.* At about the same period he married Catalina de Palacios Salaza y Vozmediano. The first part of his inimitable work, *Don Quixote de la Mancha,* appeared in 1605, and was received with great applause; the second part of this famous book was published in 1615. He was the author of many other works of merit. Cervantes died at Madrid, April 23, 1616. The death of Shakespeare occurred the same day.

Cesnola, Louis Palma di, born at Turin, Italy, July 29, 1832; graduated at the Royal Military Academy of his native city in 1850; served in the Italian army, and came to New York in 1860. He served in the Civil War; in 1865 was made a United States Consul in Cyprus, and there began to excavate among the ancient tombs and ruins. He discovered a vast number of archæological treasures, which he placed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. He was director of this institution from 1878 until his death, in 1904.

Chaffee, Adna Romanza, general; born at Orwell, Ohio, in 1842. In the Civil War he rose from private to lieutenant, afterwards served against the Indians and in Cuba, and in 1900 was put in command of the U. S. forces in Cuba. In 1904 he was made lieutenant general and chief of staff. Retired in 1906.

Chalmers, Thomas, a Scottish divine of great eminence; born at Anstruther, in Fifeshire, March 17, 1780; was the son of John Chalmers, a merchant and ship-owner. He studied at the University of St. Andrew's, and was ordained as minister in 1803. He soon acquired a wide reputation for wisdom and eloquence, and was about 1815 elected minister of the Tron Church, Glasgow. In 1819 he was transferred to the parish of St. John's in that city, was ap-

pointed to the chair of moral philosophy at St. Andrew's in 1823, and from 1828 to 1843 was professor of theology in the University of Edinburgh. Dr. Chalmers was the leader of the "Evangelical" party in the controversy which resulted in the disruption of the Church of Scotland. He and his friends finally seceded from that body and organized the "Free Church." Died in Edinburgh in May, 1847.

Among the most important of Dr. Chalmers's many valuable works are a series of discourses *On Astronomy in its Connection with Religion, Political Economy,* and the Bridgewater treatise *On the Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man.*

Chamberlain, Joseph, an English statesman; born in London in 1836. He became a manufacturer at Birmingham, was Mayor of that city 1873–76, and was returned to Parliament in 1876. In 1891 he became leader of the Liberal Unionists. He was made Secretary for the Colonies in 1895, and as such won praise by his handling of the Jameson affair, but was severely blamed in 1899 by many who looked upon him as the instigator of the Transvaal war.

Chambers, William, a Scottish editor and publisher, was born in 1800, and was the brother of Robert Chambers, with whom in 1832 he began to edit *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal,* which in two years obtained a circulation of fifty thousand. The brothers subsequently established one of the largest publishing-houses in Scotland. William Chambers was elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1865. Died 1883.

Chamisso, von, Adelbert, a poet and naturalist; born in France in 1781; removed to Berlin at an early age, and served a number of years in the Prussian army. Died 1838.

Champlain, Samuel, a French naval officer and explorer; born at Brouage. He was for his services in the war against the Spaniards pensioned by Henry IV., who sent him on his first voyage to Canada in 1603. He renewed the enterprise in 1608, ascended the St. Lawrence, founded Quebec, and in 1610 discovered the lake which bears his name. He spent several years in promoting the fur trade and in exploring the region around the great lakes. He was appointed Governor of Canada in 1620. He wrote several narratives of his voyages and discoveries, which were published in 1632. Died 1635.

Champollion, Jean François, a French savant and linguist who acquired celebrity as the interpreter of Egyptian hieroglyphics, was born at Figeac in December, 1791. He studied the Oriental languages and antiquities at Paris, and was appointed assistant professor of history at Grenoble, where he began his researches into the history and languages of ancient Egypt, in 1809. Three years later he was appointed principal professor. He published soon after a *Geographical Description of Egypt under the Pharaohs.* From the Rosetta Stone he derived a key to the hieroglyphic writing, and obtained equivalents to twenty-one letters of the Greek alphabet. His discovery, which he announced to the Academy of Inscriptions in 1822, caused a great sensation. In 1826 he was appointed Director of the Royal Egyptian Museum at Paris, and in 1828 was sent by the French government to Egypt, where he remained for sixteen months exploring the monuments of that country. In 1830 he became a member of the Institute, and a chair of Egyptian antiquities was founded for him in the College of Paris. He produced several works on the subject to the study of which his life was chiefly devoted. Died in March, 1832.

Chandos, John, an English leader of great celebrity; served as lieutenant-general under the Black Prince in France; gained a decisive victory over Du Guesclin at Auray in

1364, and contributed largely to the defeat of that leader by the Black Prince at Navarette in 1366. Chandos fell at the battle of Leusac, in 1369.

Changarnier, Nicolas Anne Théodule, a French general; born at Autun in 1793; served with distinction in Spain and Algeria, where he was made colonel in 1838 and maréchal-de-camp in 1840. For eminent services he was raised to the rank of general of division in 1843. In 1847 he was given the chief command of the French forces in Algeria, and was appointed the year following Governor-General of that country. During the same year he returned to France, and was made commander-in-chief of the National Guard of Paris and of the first military division. Acquiring great political influence, he zealously supported the administration of Louis Napoleon in 1849 and 1850, but was the next year deprived of his command by the Emperor, who, it is said, regarded him as a rival. He was arrested and exiled in 1852, and made his home in Belgium. He afterward returned to France, served against Prussia, took an active part in forming a republican government, and in 1875 was elected a life Senator. Died 1877.

Channing, William Ellery, a Unitarian divine and eloquent writer; born at Newport, Rhode Island, April 7, 1780, and graduated at Harvard College with the highest honors. He studied divinity at Cambridge, and was installed as pastor of the Federal Street Church, Boston, in 1803. He attracted attention as a preacher almost immediately, and was in a short time regarded as the most eloquent minister and most influential leader in the Unitarian Church. In 1820, Harvard College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and two years later he made an extensive tour through Europe, returning to America in the autumn of 1823. He was an able advocate of the emancipation of slaves, of the principles of peace, and of the cause of general education. His works upon various subjects, comprising six volumes, were published in Boston in 1846 and in London in 1855. Died October 2, 1842.

Chantrey, Sir Francis, an English sculptor; born in Derbyshire in 1782; removed to London, and became a member of the Royal Academy in 1818. He was knighted about 1836. Died 1841.

Chanzy, Antoine Eugène Alfred, a French general; born in the Ardennes, March 18, 1823; served in Algeria and in Italy; became a lieutenant-colonel in 1860 and colonel in 1864. Again serving in Algeria, he was promoted to the rank of general of brigade in 1868, and to that of general of division in 1870, upon the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war. He subsequently commanded the Sixteenth Corps and the Second Army of the Loire. He narrowly escaped being put to death in Paris during the Commune. He was in 1870 made a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and was in 1872 appointed Governor-General of Algeria. Died in January, 1883.

Chapin, Edwin Hubbell, an American divine, orator, and lecturer; born in the State of New York, December 29, 1814. He was educated at Bennington, Vermont, and began to preach at Richmond, Virginia, in 1837, to a congregation of Universalists and Unitarians. He removed to Boston in 1846, and two years later to New York City, where he continued to reside as the pastor of a Universalist congregation until his death, in 1881. He was the author of several works.

Chapone, Hester, an English authoress. Born 1727; died 1801.

Charlemagne, or **Charles I.,** King of France and Emperor of the West; born at the castle of Salzburg, in Bavaria, in 742 A. D.; was the son of Pepin le Bref, King of the Franks. On the death of his father, in 768, he became King of Austrasia,

Neustria, and other provinces, his brother Carloman receiving the rest of the dominions of Pepin. Carloman died in 771, and Charlemagne then acquired all of the dominions of his father, which included France and the greater part of Germany. He married Desiderata, daughter of Desiderius, King of Lombardy, and in 772 commenced a war against the Saxons, who, after an obstinate resistance lasting for thirty years, were subdued by him. He conquered Lombardy in 774, and was crowned King of that country. He divorced his first wife and married Hildegarde. Having invaded Spain, he was attacked on his return by the Saracens at Roncesvalles and defeated in 778. He exhibited military abilities of a high order in suppressing the various insurrections of his numerous subjects. He was the most powerful as well as the most enlightened monarch of his time. He alone was enabled to dispel for a time in his dominions the gloom of the Dark Ages. He founded schools, churches and monasteries, and used extraordinary measures to promote learning, the arts, and civilization. He was crowned at Rome in 800 as Emperor of the West, with the title of Cæsar Augustus, by Pope Leo III. After having associated his son, Louis le Débonnaire, with himself in the empire, he died at Aix-la-Chapelle in 814, leaving an exalted reputation as a statesman, a lawgiver, and as the founder of the German empire. He was succeeded by Louis, his only surviving son. His descendants, who constituted the second dynasty of the Kings of France, are called Carlovingians.

Charles V., Don Carlos I. of Spain, subsequently Emperor of Germany, was the oldest son of Philip, Archduke of Austria, and grandson of the Emperor Maximilian I. and Mary, Duchess of Burgundy, daughter of Charles the Bold. His mother was Joanna, daughter and sole heiress of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. He was born at Ghent, February, 1500, and educated in Flanders under Adrien of Utrecht, afterward Pope Adrian VI. He inherited from his father, in 1506, the Low Countries and Franche-Comté, and acquired in 1516, upon the death of his grandfather, Ferdinand, dominions more extensive than any sovereign had ruled since Charlemagne. He removed his court from Flanders to Spain in 1517, and two years later was elected Emperor of Germany, after a protracted contest with Francis I. of France. Appointing Adrian of Utrecht regent of Castile, he proceeded to Aix-la-Chapelle, where he was crowned in October, 1520, and the year following convened the celebrated Diet of Worms, to devise means for checking the progress of the Lutheran doctrines.

Preparatory to a war with the King of France, Charles formed a secret alliance with Pope Leo X. and Henry VIII. of England. Returning to Spain in 1522, he suppressed an insurrection in Castile, which, led by Juan de Padilla, had made great headway, and had in 1520 and 1521 caused the defeat in several battles of the regent's forces. Meanwhile, war commenced with the French, who were expelled from the Milanese. An imperialist army was defeated in Provence, but Francis, who had again invaded Italy, was defeated and made prisoner at the battle of Pavia in 1525, and a treaty was signed at Madrid in the following year. Charles soon after married Isabella of Portugal. Francis having formed a league against Charles with Pope Clement VII., war was renewed in 1527, when Rome was taken and sacked and the Pope made a prisoner by the imperial army under Constable Bourbon. Peace was again restored by the Treaty of Cambrai in 1529.

In 1530, Charles attended the Diet of Augsburg, which he had assembled to aid in suppressing the Reformation, but, the Protestants having united in the League of Schmalkal-

den for mutual protection, the Emperor deemed it best to grant them liberal terms.

In 1535, Charles gained great distinction by the defeat of Barbarossa and the conquest of Tunis, and by the liberation of thousands of Christian slaves that he found there, and whom he treated in the most generous manner. He soon after invaded France from the south and besieged Marseilles, but was compelled by Montmorenci to retreat with the loss of half of his army. A truce was then agreed on for ten years between Charles and Francis, and in 1541 the former attempted to invade Algiers, but the expedition was rendered unsuccessful by reason of a storm at sea. The truce just mentioned was broken in 1542. Francis, by courting the Protestants of Germany, obtained from them material aid. He defeated Charles at the battle of Cerisoles in 1544, and then formed with him the Treaty of Crespy, by which it was secretly agreed that each should exterminate heresy in his own dominions.

In 1546, Charles published the ban of the empire against the Elector of Saxony and the Landgrave of Hesse, chiefs of the Protestant league. These Princes immediately declared war against him. He refused to fight them, and their armies were consequently dispersed. He then gained an easy victory over them, and subjected the Protestants to a bitter persecution. But, in 1552, Maurice of Saxony, who had until that time been an adherent of the Emperor, formed against him a powerful league, of which Henry II. of France was a member, and, assuming command of the Protestant forces, attacked Charles at Innspruck, defeated him, completely dispersed his army, and came very near capturing the Emperor himself.

In August of the same year Charles signed the Treaty of Passau, by which the Protestant Church was established on a firm basis. Three years later, greatly to the astonishment of Europe, he resigned to his son Philip, with imposing ceremonies, the sovereignty of Spain, the Netherlands, and all other of his hereditary dominions, and to his brother Ferdinand the imperial crown of Germany. He retired to the monastery of St. Yuste, near Plasencia, in Spain, where he died, September 21, 1558.

Charles I. (CHARLES STUART), King of England, third son of James I. and Anne of Denmark, was born at Dunfermline, Scotland, November 19, 1600, and ascended the throne on the 27th of March, 1625. During the latter year he married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France. He retained his father's favorite, the incompetent and obnoxious Buckingham, as chief Minister. By reason of his baleful influence, Charles was involved in a long series of disasters. The first Parliament which assembled during his reign resolved that supplies should be granted only upon condition that certain grievances should be redressed and concessions in favor of liberty made. But Charles obstinately refused to adopt any of the milder methods of government which the growing spirit of liberty began to render necessary. In four years three Parliaments were successively convened and dissolved. He then (1629) decided to govern without Parliaments, and, in defiance of law, new and tyrannical measures were resorted to for raising money. He had assented to the Petition of Rights, but nevertheless the Puritans were whipped, mulcted, and imprisoned for their opinions. Upon the assassination of Buckingham, in 1628, Laud and Strafford became his chief advisers. An inglorious war with Spain was terminated by treaty in 1630. In 1637, John Hampden acquired distinction by his resistance to the illegal levy of ship-money, and the next year the attempt of Charles to impose the English Liturgy on the people of Scotland produced a civil war in that country. Another Parliament was called and

violently dissolved in 1640, and during the same year England was invaded by a victorious Scotch army.

The condition of national affairs compelled Charles to again convene the representatives of the people. They met in November, 1640, and became famous as the Long Parliament. Charles soon after consented to the execution of his Minister and favorite, the Earl of Strafford, and in 1642, by an attempt to seize, with an armed force, in the House of Commons, five members of that body, he precipitated the conflict between himself and the popular party. During the first two years of the war the royal army gained numerous victories, but it was defeated in 1644 at Marston Moor, and in 1645 at the decisive battle of Naseby, where the King himself was in command. Charles gave himself up to the Scotch army in 1646, and was by them delivered to the English Parliament during the following year. He was tried before a court especially organized for the purpose, was condemned, and was beheaded January 30, 1649.

Charles II., King of England, son of Charles I.; born May 29, 1630. After the defeat of his father at Naseby, in 1645, he first retired to Jersey, and then to Paris. He was proclaimed King by the Scotch Parliament in 1649, and was crowned at Scone soon after. He was, however, treated rather as a captive than as a King.

The royalist army having been defeated by Cromwell at Dunbar, Charles marched into England, hoping for support from the English Cavaliers, but he was overtaken by Cromwell and defeated at the decisive battle of Worcester, September 3, 1651. Charles again succeeded in escaping to France.

The people, wearied with military rule and desirous for a change, favored the restoration of Charles to the throne of his ancestors, which was accomplished in May, 1660, chiefly by the wise and cautious policy of Gen. Monk. Charles was at first exceedingly popular. He made the Earl of Clarendon Prime Minister, and two years later married Catherine of Braganza, daughter of the King of Portugal. He restored Episcopacy and had the Presbyterian clergy ejected. In 1665 he caused war to be declared against the Dutch. Several naval victories were gained over the latter by the English, but one of the Dutch fleets entered the Thames, burned some ships-of-war, and approached so near to London that its guns could be distinctly heard by the citizens of the English capital. Peace having been restored by the Treaty of Breda in 1667, England, Holland, and Sweden formed, the year following, a coalition, known as the "Triple Alliance," against France—a measure exceedingly popular in England. But Charles, influenced by his Ministers, soon changed his policy, entered into a secret treaty with Louis XIV., and received from France such sums of money as rendered him independent of Parliament. He again declared war against Holland in 1672, in which several indecisive naval battles were fought, and he was compelled by the popular feeling to conclude another treaty in February, 1674.

Charles, by his inattention to public affairs, his voluptuous life, his lavish expenditures on his mistresses and favorites, and his supposed leaning to the Catholic Church, lost his early popularity. The Parliament, which had existed since 1661, and had been regarded as exceedingly loyal, showed such symptoms of insubordination that Charles dissolved it in 1678. The next year the Habeas Corpus act was passed and the terms "Whig" and "Tory," as applied to the two great political parties in England, first came into general use. Charles died in February, 1685, and was succeeded by his brother, James II.

Charles VII., King of France, surnamed THE VICTORIOUS; born in 1403; was the son of Charles VI. He became Dauphin in 1416 and King in

1422, just after the death of Henry V. of England, who had been his most formidable rival for the French throne. Henry VI. was, however, recognized as King by the powerful faction of the Burgundians, and, in 1428, Orleans was besieged by an English army, but was after a brave and protracted defence relieved by Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. Aided by the enthusiasm which she inspired, Charles won a succession of victories and was crowned at Rheims in 1429. He made a treaty with the Duke of Burgundy in 1435, and peacefully entered Paris the next year. Normandy was restored to his crown in 1450, and Guienne in 1451. In a few years the English retained of their extensive possessions in France no place but Calais. Charles married Marie of Anjou in the early part of his reign. In 1438 he issued the Pragmatic Sanction, which protected the Gallican Church from the encroachments and usurpations of the Papal See, and during his reign introduced many important reforms. Died in 1461, and was succeeded by his son, Louis XI.

Charles VIII., King of France, succeeded his father, Louis XI., in 1483, at the age of thirteen. During his minority the government was carried on under the regency of his sister, Anne of Beaujeu. The most important event of this reign was the conquest, in 1495, of Naples, to which kingdom Charles laid claim as heir to the house of Anjou. A league was hastily formed by the powers of Italy, assisted by the Emperor and the King of Spain, to prevent Charles's return to France. He, however, broke through the allied forces near Piacenza and effected a retreat to his own country. Soon after his departure Naples was retaken by the Spanish general, Gonsalvo of Cordova. Died April 7, 1498.

Charles IX., King of France, was the second son of Henry II. and Catherine de Médecis, and was born at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1550. He ascended the throne at the age of ten years as the successor of his brother, Francis II. During his minority his mother controlled the government, with Antoine de Bourbon, King of Navarre, as lieutenant-general. Previous to his accession hostilities had commenced between the two great parties, the Catholics, headed by the Duke of Guise, and the Huguenots, led by the Prince of Condé and Coligny. The queen-mother, jealous of the power of the house of Guise, endeavored to hold the balance of power, and by her intrigues fomented rather than restrained the civil war which broke out in 1562. Antoine de Bourbon was killed in the same year at the siege of Rouen. The Duke of Guise was assassinated in February of the year following while directing the siege of Orleans, and soon after a treaty of peace was signed between the two parties. War was afterward frequently renewed, and again new treaties were signed, in which no one had any confidence.

Charles married, in 1570, Elizabeth, daughter of Maximilian II. of Germany, and concluded a peace with the Huguenots so favorable to them that the treaty was believed to be a part of the treacherous scheme of Catherine.

Charles invited Coligny and other Huguenot chiefs to his court, treated them with cordiality, contracted a marriage between his sister Margaret and Henry of Navarre, and completely allayed the suspicions of the Protestant party. Henry and Margaret were married in August, 1572, and while the festivities were in progress in Paris, on the night of August 24 (St. Bartholomew's Day), the signal for the massacre was given. It continued for several days in Paris, where ten thousand Protestants were killed, and extended to many of the provinces. Charles confessed that he had consented to these atrocities, but attempted to palliate his guilt by alleging that a conspiracy against his life had been discovered. Charles, after suffering terribly from remorse, died in 1574.

Charles X., King of France, grandson of Louis XV. and youngest brother of Louis XVI., was born at Versailles in October, 1757, and was given at his birth the name of Charles Philippe, with the title of Comte d'Artois. He was married in 1773 to Maria Theresa of Savoy, daughter of the King of Sardinia. Two sons were born of this marriage—the Duc d'Angoulême and the Duc de Berri. Charles from the first strenuously opposed all concessions to the Revolution and joined the royalist emigration of 1789, after which he visited many courts of Europe in encouraging war against the French republic. He received, after the execution of his brother, Louis XVI., the title of *Monsieur*. Supported by Charette, the Vendean chief, he commanded the expedition of Quiberon in 1795, which was a complete failure, and in which the Comte d'Artois was accused of behaving in the most pusillanimous manner. He returned to Paris in 1814, became King of France, September 16, 1824, and commenced his reign under very favorable auspices. But, permitting himself to be controlled by a conclave of ecclesiastics, Charles lost his popularity, caused stringent laws to be enacted for the undue protection of the Catholic religion, which laws excited much indignation, and disbanded the National Guard, which began to exhibit symptoms of mutiny. In March, 1830, the Chamber of Deputies having voted an address hostile to the Ministers, the King and Cabinet on the 25th of July following issued arbitrary and illegal ordinances which immediately caused an insurrection. A battle raged in Paris during three days, and the Bourbon dynasty was overthrown. Charles at first retired to England, and, afterward returning to the Continent, died in October, 1836.

Charles I. of Anjou, King of Naples, Count of Anjou and Provence, was the youngest son of Louis VIII. of France, and was born about 1220. After accompanying his brother, Louis IX. of France, on a crusade against the Saracens of Egypt, he, with the connivance of Pope Urban IV., attacked and defeated Manfred, King of Naples, and seized his throne in 1266. The great cruelties perpetrated by Charles and his followers upon the Sicilians caused them to revolt. The massacre which followed of several thousand Frenchmen, at Palermo and other places (March 30, 1282), is known in history as "the Sicilian Vespers." Charles entirely failed to suppress this insurrection, and died in 1285.

Charles XII., King of Sweden, was born at Stockholm, June 27, 1682; was the eldest son of Charles XI. and Eleanora of Denmark. In his earliest years he gave indications of that indomitable spirit which became the terror of his foes. He ascended the throne April 15, 1697; Count Piper became his chief counsellor. In 1700, Peter I. of Russia, Frederick IV. of Denmark, and Augustus of Poland formed a league against him and resolved to partition his dominions among themselves. He began with great promptness and energy to organize his forces for the unequal contest. He engaged in the most severe exercises and was exceedingly frugal in his dress, food, and mode of living.

Frederick IV. began the war by attacking the Duke of Holstein, and Charles, at the head of his army, marched from Stockholm in May, 1700. Descending on the isle of Zealand, he besieged Copenhagen, compelled Frederick to sue for peace, and concluded a treaty with him in August of that year. Immediately after, Charles led twenty thousand Swedes against Peter, who was besieging Narva with eighty thousand Russians. Charles, refusing to wait until the arrival of his main army, attacked and completely routed this force with only eight thousand men. His enemies were overwhelmed with consternation. The year following he invaded Poland and gained several victories. He deposed Augustus

and raised Stanislaus Leczinsky to the throne in 1704. He followed Augustus into Saxony, fixed his camp at Leipsic, and dictated a peace to the late King of Poland, who was also Elector of Saxony, and compelled that Prince to renounce his own claims to the Polish crown and to recognize the title of Stanislaus.

Charles, while at Leipsic, was attended by the Ambassadors of several powers, among whom was the Duke of Marlborough. In September, 1707, at the head of forty-three thousand men, he marched toward Moscow to dethrone the Czar, the Russian troops having seized Ingria and invaded Poland. Charles crossed the Beresina in June, 1708. Peter unsuccessfully disputed his passage, and was afterward defeated in several engagements. The Czar sought to enter into a treaty for peace, but the Swedish King replied, "I will treat with the Czar at Moscow." Charles changed his course at Smolensko and proceeded southward to the Ukraine, uniting with his ally, Mazeppa, Hetman of the Cossacks.

In the spring of 1709, Charles's army had been reduced by intense cold and scarcity of provisions to eighteen thousand Swedes. To these were added about as many Cossacks. While Charles with this force was besieging Pultowa, the Czar marched to the relief of the city at the head of seventy thousand men. The decisive battle of Pultowa was fought July 8, 1709. Charles met with a disastrous defeat. Nine thousand of his men were killed and six thousand made prisoners. Escaping with a small force to Turkey, he was kindly received by the Sultan and assigned an asylum at Bender. The Russian government urged the Sultan to expel him from Turkey, and the Turks decided to change his residence; but when they attempted to remove him, in February, 1713, he fought them with great courage and desperation. He was, however, made prisoner and removed to Demotica, where, feigning to be sick, he remained in bed ten months. He afterward left Turkey, and, passing *incognito* through Hungary and Germany, in November, 1714, with but one attendant, reached Stralsund, which was then besieged by the Danes, Prussians, and Russians. Charles was the following year compelled to surrender this place.

While the allies were threatening to invade Sweden, Charles marched into Norway, and was killed December 11, 1718, at the siege of Frederikshall. He was succeeded on the throne by his sister, Ulrica Eleanora, wife of Frederick of Hesse-Cassel.

Charles XIII., King of Sweden, born October 7, 1748, was the son of King Adolphus Frederick and Louisa Ulrica, sister of Frederick the Great. He was educated for the navy; in 1772 aided his brother, Gustavus III., in reducing the power of the aristocracy; and was regent of Sweden, 1792–96, during the minority of his nephew, Gustavus IV. The latter was finally dethroned for his insane conduct, by the States of Sweden, and Charles was chosen to succeed him in June, 1809. As he had no heir, Marshal Bernadotte was elected as Crown Prince in 1810, and was adopted by Charles. In 1812, Norway was added by treaty to the kingdom of Sweden. Died 1818.

Charles XIV. of Sweden. See BERNADOTTE.

Charles I., King of Roumania, son of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, was born in 1839, and was elected Prince of Roumania in 1866. He aided Russia in its invasion of Turkey in 1877, and in 1881 was proclaimed King of Roumania. His wife Elizabeth, born 1843, daughter of Prince Hermann of Wied Neuwied, became, under the pen name of *Carmen Sylva*, an author of some prominence.

Charles, Archduke of Austria, a general of distinction and a younger son of Leopold II., Emperor of Germany, was born at Florence in 1771. He entered the army in 1793, served

against the French in Flanders, commanded a wing at the battle of Neerwinde, and in 1796 was made commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine. He defeated the French under Jourdan at Wurtzburg and in other engagements, and by skilful strategy compelled Moreau to repass the Rhine. He commanded the Austrians in Germany in 1799, and was afterward sent to Italy. Hearing of the invasion of Austria by Bonaparte in 1805, he marched with his army of eighty thousand men to protect Vienna, but did not arrive there until after the capture of that city and after the battle of Austerlitz. The next year he was appointed chief of the Aulic Council and generalissimo of the Austrian armies. He invaded Bavaria in 1809, was defeated by Napoleon at Eckmühl in April of that year, and was forced to retreat into Bohemia; but he defeated that great leader a few weeks after at the battle of Aspern, and maintained his reputation at the battle of Wagram. Died in 1847.

Charles, surnamed THE BOLD, Duke of Burgundy, son of Philip the Good and Isabella of Portugal, was born at Dijon in 1433. Before succeeding to the dukedom, and while he was the Count of Charolais, as the leader of the French nobles of the Burgundian party, he led a successful revolt against Louis XI. of France, who for the time being was compelled to accede to the terms of the insurgent nobles. Aspiring to change his dukedom into an hereditary monarchy, he attempted to enlarge his dominions in different directions, and finally, having invaded Lorraine, was defeated in several battles by the Swiss allies of the Duke René, and was killed by them in the battle of Nancy, in 1477.

Charles was the lifelong enemy of Louis XI. of France, and at first gained some advantages over him; but his plans were at length thwarted and he himself was overthrown by the intrigues and superior cunning of the French monarch, who secretly induced the Swiss to support René of Lorraine.

Mary, the heiress and only child of Charles the Bold, married the Emperor Maximilian I., thus uniting the hereditary possessions of the house of Burgundy to those of Austria. Mary was the mother of Philip the Handsome and grandmother of Charles V., Emperor of Germany.

Charles Edward Stuart, known as **The Young Pretender,** was a grandson of James II. of England, and was born at Rome about 1720. Having received from his father a renunciation in his favor of all claims to the throne, Charles Edward went from France to Scotland with a few attendants in 1745. Raising his standard there, he was joined by a large force of Highlanders. He entered Edinburgh, September 17, gained a signal victory over the royal army at Preston Pans, and marched into England as far as Derby, but was forced to retreat to Scotland by the Duke of Cumberland, by whom he was defeated at the decisive battle of Culloden, in 1746. Charles Edward fled to the Western Isles, afterward escaped to France, and finally settled in Rome, where he became very intemperate, and where he died in 1788. His wife, known as the Countess of Albany, afterward married the poet Alfieri.

Charles Martel, King of the Franks and grandfather of Charlemagne, was born about 694 A. D. He succeeded his father, Pepin d'Heristal, Duke of Austrasia, in 715, as mayor of the palace, and soon became King in reality. For an important and brilliant victory which he gained over the Saracens near Poitiers in 732, he received the surname of MARTEL—that is, the "hammer." He carried on successful wars against different German tribes, and, dying in 741, was succeeded by his sons Carloman and Pepin.

Chartier, Alain, a French poet; born in Normandy about 1385. He was patronized by Charles VI.

and Charles VII., and was a great favorite with the men of culture of that period in France. Died 1455.

Chase, Salmon Portland, an American statesman of distinction; born at Cornish, New Hampshire, January 13, 1808. Graduating at Dartmouth College in 1826, he studied law under the celebrated William Wirt, and settled about 1830 in Cincinnati, where he soon became prominent for his rare legal attainments. He supported Gen. Harrison for the Presidency in 1840, was active the next year in the formation of the Liberty party, and was one of the chief promoters of the Free-soil convention which met at Buffalo in 1848. He was chosen to the United States Senate in 1849 as a Democrat by the Legislature of Ohio. He opposed the Compromise bill in 1850, and upon the nomination of Mr. Pierce, in 1852, he separated from the Democratic party for the reason that it was committed to the support and extension of slavery. In 1855 he was elected Governor of Ohio by the Republicans, supported Fremont for the Presidency in 1856, and was re-elected Governor in 1857. He received at the National Republican Convention which met at Chicago in 1860 forty-nine votes for the office of President on the first ballot. As Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, which he entered March 4, 1861, he rendered, as a financier, eminent services to his country at the time of its greatest peril. It was by his recommendation in January, 1862, that the notes of the United States were made legal tender. He resigned his office June 30, 1864, at which time his name was mentioned among the prominent candidates for the Presidency, he being especially favored by the radical Republicans. President Lincoln, however, was renominated. Mr. Chase aided in his re-election, and was appointed by him Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in the place of Roger Brooke Taney, who had died in October of that year. Died May 7, 1873.

Châteaubriand, de, François Auguste, VISCOUNT, an eminent French author; born at Saint-Malo in September, 1768; was educated at Dol and Rennes. He was at first destined for the Church, but, preferring the army, he entered it as sous-lieutenant in 1786. He soon after withdrew from it, and visited the United States in 1791. Returning to France the year following, he married Mademoiselle de Lavigne, joined the army of royalist emigrants, was wounded at Thionville, and was left for dead on the field of battle. He escaped to England, where he remained until 1800, and supported himself by translations for the booksellers. Converted from infidelity by the death of his mother, he commenced the composition, in 1798, of his celebrated work *The Genius of Christianity*, and soon after his return to France, in 1800, published *Atala*, a romance descriptive of aboriginal American life, which was received in Europe with surprise and admiration. His *Genius of Christianity* and *René* appeared in 1802, and by their merits and brilliancy effected a revolution in French literature and caused Châteaubriand to be recognized as the first literary genius of that age. After making a tour through Greece, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Spain in 1806–7, he produced a prose epic entitled *The Martyrs; or, The Triumph of the Christian Religion.* He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1811, evinced his hostility to Bonaparte by his famous pamphlet *Bonaparte and the Bourbons* in 1814, and became for the next ten years an ultra-royalist. He was sent as Ambassador to Berlin in 1820, to London in 1822, and was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs during the next year. He was dismissed by Villèle in 1824, after which he ably assailed the Ministry in the *Journal des Débats.* He was sent by Martignac as Ambassador to Rome in 1828, refused in 1830 to take

the oath to Louis Philippe, and for his writings in favor of the exiled Bourbons was imprisoned in 1832. As an explanation of his inconsistency in politics, he said, "I am a Bourbonist by honor, a royalist by reason and conviction, and a republican by taste and character." Died July 4, 1848.

Chatham, William Pitt, EARL OF, an illustrious British statesman; born in Cornwall, November 15, 1708; was the grandson of Thomas Pitt, Governor of Madras, and was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Oxford. After travelling in Europe for his health, he was commissioned a cornet in the army, and in 1735 was elected to Parliament, where he opposed the Walpole Ministry and soon rose to high distinction as an orator. Being appointed in 1744 paymaster of the forces, which had proved before one of the most lucrative positions in England, he performed his duties with such rare integrity as to convince the public that he was superior to all sordid temptations.

Although George II. was exceedingly hostile to him, Pitt became Prime Minister in 1756. He held the position only a few months, but became the most popular statesman in England, and was known as "The Great Commoner." He was soon after appointed Secretary of State and given the supreme control in the War and Foreign Departments. By reason of his able administration the British arms were successful in Europe, India, and Canada, and the victories gained by his genius shed great lustre upon the close of the reign of George II. When George III. ascended the throne, Lord Bute was the chief favorite, and Pitt resigned office in 1761. He was granted a pension of three thousand pounds per annum for three lives. He declined in 1765 to accept office again, and strenuously opposed the policy of the administration in its treatment of the American colonies. Urgently solicited by the King, he again became Premier in 1766, but was compelled, on account of ill-health, to resign two years later. As a member of the House of Lords, however, having been created Earl of Chatham in 1766, he continued to be an ardent and eloquent champion of the cause of the American colonies. Died 1778.—His second son, WILLIAM PITT, also became very celebrated as an orator and a statesman.

Chatterton, Thomas, an English poet; born at Bristol in 1752; was the son of the sexton of Redcliffe church, and was apprenticed to an attorney in 1767. He began to write verses when twelve years of age, and upon the opening of the new bridge at Bristol, in 1768, he published a *Description of the Friars first Passing over the Old Bridge*, which he claimed to derive from manuscripts found in Redcliffe church. He soon after created a sensation among literary men by the production of several poems which he ascribed to Rowley, a monk of the fifteenth century, and by other ingenious fabrications. The question of their authenticity produced a long and animated controversy.

Chatterton went to London in April, 1770, was successful in obtaining literary employment, wrote sermons, songs, and political articles, and regarded his prospects as brilliant. He became despondent, however, in a short time was reduced to a state of great destitution, and in August, 1770, was found dead. It is supposed that he committed suicide, having for some years shown symptoms of insanity. Among his principal poems are *The Battle of Hastings*, *The Tournament*, *The Tragedy of Ella*, and a *Description of Canynge's Feast*.

"No English poet," says Thomas Campbell, "ever equalled him at the same age. Tasso alone can be compared to him as a juvenile prodigy."

Chaucer, Geoffrey, one of the greatest of English poets, and styled "the father of English poetry," was born in London about 1340. He is claimed as a student by both Oxford

and Cambridge. He possessed the favor of Edward III., passed considerable time at court, entered the army, served in France in 1358, and was taken prisoner. He was sent in 1373 on an embassy to Genoa, where it is supposed that he had an interview with Petrarch. He was elected to Parliament in 1386 as knight of the shire for Kent, and was granted an annual pension from 1367, which he enjoyed until his death, except for a few years when he was not in favor at court. He is said to have been persecuted about 1386 as a follower of John Wickliffe. He produced toward the close of his life *The Canterbury Tales*, his principal work. Among his other poems may be mentioned *The Legend of Good Women*, *The Court of Love*, and *The House of Fame*. Died in 1400, leaving a son, Sir Thomas Chaucer, who afterward became Speaker of the House of Commons, and a daughter, Alice, who married the Duke of Suffolk. The wife of the poet was a sister-in-law of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

Chaucer is ranked by Hallam, Coleridge, Southey, and other critics as the greatest poet of the Middle Ages, and one of the greatest in the English language.

Cheever, George Barrelle, an American divine; born in Maine in 1807; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, at Andover Theological Seminary in 1830, and two years later became pastor of a Congregational church at Salem, Massachusetts. He was an advocate of the temperance and other reforms, and the author of numerous works. Died 1890.

Cheke, or **Cheeke, Sir John,** an eminent Greek scholar; born at Cambridge, England, in 1514; became the first professor of Greek in the university of his native city in 1540, and in 1550 was knighted by Edward VI., who had been his pupil. Three years later he became Secretary of State. A zealous Protestant, he retired to Flanders upon the accession of Queen Mary, but was arrested by order of her husband, Philip II., and conveyed to the Tower of London, where, under threats of being burnt at the stake, he embraced the Catholic faith. Died 1557.

Chénier, de, André Marie, a French poet of rare merit, the son of Louis Chénier, was born at Constantinople in October, 1762, and was educated at Paris. He composed at an early age several eclogues and elegies which were greatly admired for their simplicity and sensibility. At the age of twenty-five he was sent as secretary of legation to the court of St. James. In the Revolution he espoused the cause of the moderate republicans, became obnoxious to the Jacobins, was arrested as a Girondist, and was executed in July, 1794, two days prior to the fall of Robespierre. *The Young Captive*, written just before his death and addressed to Mademoiselle de Coigny, an inmate of the same prison in which he was confined, is a poem of exquisite beauty, and is pronounced by Lamartine to be "the most melodious sigh that ever issued from the crevices of a dungeon."

Chénier, de, Marie Joseph, a French poet and dramatist, brother of André Chénier; born in 1764 at Constantinople. He wrote plays and patriotic songs. Died 1811.

Cherbuliez, Victor, a prominent French novelist; born at Geneva in 1829. He joined in 1864 the staff of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and in 1882 was made a member of the French Academy. His clever and original novels lift him into the front rank of French novelists. Died 1899.

Cherubini, Maria Luigi Carlo Zenobi Salvador, an Italian musical composer; born at Florence in 1760; studied music under Bizzari, Sarti, and the Felicis. His productions attracted attention before he had reached the age of fourteen years. He went to London in 1784, and became a member of the Royal Academy and a professor in the Conservatory, of which he was

director for twenty years. He was regarded by Beethoven and Haydn as the first dramatic composer of that period. Died in 1842. Among his productions are the operas *The Pretended Princess, Giulio Sabino, Lodoiska,* and *Ali Baba,* and his compositions in sacred music of his *Requiem* and his mass *à trois voix.*

Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth EARL OF, an English orator and wit, especially distinguished as an oracle of high-breeding, eldest son of Philip, third Earl of Chesterfield, and Elizabeth Saville, daughter of the celebrated Marquess of Halifax, was born in London in September, 1694. He graduated at Cambridge, made the tour of the Continent, and after his return was appointed in 1715 a gentleman of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. During the same year he entered Parliament, and soon gained distinction as one of the most brilliant and effective debaters of that time. He entered the House of Lords on the death of his father, in 1726, and was sent as Ambassador to Holland in 1728. He was afterward made lord steward of the household of George II., and by reason of his wit and accomplishments became the recognized leader of the *ton.* He married the Countess of Walsingham in 1733. In 1745 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, where he became very popular, and at the same time was commended by government for his discreet conduct, and the year following accepted the office of principal Secretary of State. He was the intimate friend of Voltaire, Pope, Swift, and other eminent literary men, and acquired for himself fame as an author by his *Letters to his Son,* which were published in 1774. Died in 1773.

Chevreul, Michel Eugène, a French chemist; born at Angers in 1786. His discoveries of margarine, oleine, and stearine, and his theory of saponification, were the basis of vast industries. He lived to be the patriarch of French science, dying in 1889, at one hundred and three years of age, still mentally active.

Chiabrera, Gabriello, an Italian lyric poet, and the founder of a new school of poetry; born near Genoa, June 8, 1552. He was a great admirer and an imitator of Pindar. His odes, distinguished for their sublimity, beauty, and grace, raised his reputation in Italy to the highest point. He introduced many new styles of composition. Numerous marks of distinction were conferred upon him by the Princes of that country. Died 1637.

Child, Sir Josiah, an English merchant, writer on commerce and political economy, and a director of the East India Company, was born in 1630. In 1688 he became chairman and the principal manager of that Company. Died 1699.

Child, Lydia Maria, an American author and philanthropist; born in Massachusetts in 1802. She was editor of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard* from 1841 to 1843. Among her numerous productions may be mentioned *Hobomok: An Indian Story, The Rebels: A Tale of the Revolution, Fact and Fiction,* and *Progress of Religious Ideas.* Died 1880.

Childs, George William, an American publisher; born at Baltimore in 1829. He became head of a Philadelphia publishing house in 1850 and proprietor of the *Public Ledger* newspaper in 1864. He was noted for his benefactions, including monumental erections to Shakespeare and other writers of England. Died 1894.

Chillingworth, William, an English theologian; born at Oxford in 1602. He was for some time a Roman Catholic, but was restored to the Protestant communion in 1631. He was appointed Chancellor of Salisbury and Prebendary of Bixworth. As a zealous royalist he served against the Parliamentary forces, was taken prisoner, and died in 1644, during his confinement.

Chitty, Joseph, an English

jurist and celebrated writer on law. Born in 1776; died 1841.

Choate, Joseph H., a prominent American lawyer; born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1832. He was long in legal practice in New York, where he was engaged in many famous cases, and was one of the committee of seventy that broke up the Tweed Ring. He presided over the New York Constitutional Convention of 1894, and in 1899 was appointed United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

Choate, Rufus, one of the greatest of the forensic orators of America, was born near Ipswich (now Essex), Massachusetts, October 1, 1799. He graduated at Dartmouth College and studied his profession in the law school at Cambridge, and afterward in Washington in the office of William Wirt, Attorney-General of the United States. He began the practice of law at Danvers, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Salem, where he was elected to Congress. He afterward settled in Boston, and soon acquired the highest distinction as an advocate of great power and eloquence.

He succeeded Daniel Webster as United States Senator in 1841, on the appointment of Webster as Secretary of State. Four years later he withdrew, and afterward confined himself to legal practice, being regarded, after the death of Webster, as the greatest advocate in New England. In 1858, in consequence of impaired health, he set sail for Europe, but got no farther than Halifax, where he died suddenly on July 13. Rufus Choate was a thorough patriot, and an accomplished and profound scholar.

Choiseul, de, Etienne François, a French statesman; born in 1719; was sent as Ambassador to Vienna in 1756, and two years later became Minister of Foreign Affairs, and subsequently chief Minister and favorite to Louis XV. He negotiated several important treaties, caused the Jesuits to be banished from France, and was a generous patron of literature. Died 1785.

Choris, Louis, a distinguished Russian painter and traveller; born at Ekaterinoslav in 1795. He accompanied as artist the expedition of Count Romanzof, commanded by Kotzebue, around the world in 1815–18. He published, in French, in Paris, in 1821, a valuable work illustrated by himself, entitled *Picturesque Voyage Round the World*, and afterward *Views and Landscapes of the Equinoctial Regions*. He was killed by robbers in Mexico in 1828.

Christian I., King of Denmark, was the son of Theodoric, Count of Oldenburg, and of Hedwige, heiress of Schleswig and Holstein, and was born in 1425. He was in 1448 elected as the successor of King Christopher III., who had died without issue. At Christian's death, which occurred in 1481, he was succeeded by his son John.

Christian II., born 1481; succeeded his father, John, in 1513. He overran Sweden, but was finally expelled by Gustavus Vasa, about 1522, and in the same year was deposed as King of Denmark by his own nobles. For the great atrocities which he committed in Sweden he was surnamed "the Nero of the North." Died in prison in 1559.

Christian III., son of Frederick I.; born 1503; succeeded his father in 1533. Died 1559.

Christian IV., son of Frederick II.; born 1577; succeeded to the throne of Denmark in 1588. He carried on wars against the Swedes and Austrians, and was very popular with his subjects. He was succeeded at his death, in 1648, by his son, Frederick III.

Christian V., born in 1646; became King of Denmark and Norway in 1670. Died 1699.

Christian VI., King of Denmark and Norway, was born in 1699, and was the son of Frederick IV., whom he succeeded in 1730. He was a wise and liberal monarch. He in-

troduced many improvements and reforms, and for his zeal as a Protestant was surnamed THE PIOUS. Died 1746. His son, Frederick V., succeeded him.

Christian VII., born in 1749; succeeded his father, Frederick V., on the throne of Denmark and Norway in 1766. His mind having been greatly impaired by disease, he took little part during the latter portion of his life in public affairs. He died in 1808, and was succeeded by his son Frederick, who had been made regent in 1784.

Christian VIII., born in 1786; ascended the throne of Denmark in 1839 as the successor of his cousin, Frederick VI. Norway had been previously annexed to Sweden, of which country Bernadotte had become King. Christian died in 1848, leaving the throne of Denmark to his son, Frederick VII.

Christian IX., King of Denmark, fourth son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein, was born April 8, 1818. He married in 1842 a daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel. Among his children by this marriage are the Princess Alexandra of Wales and the present Empress of Russia. He was for several years Inspector-General and commander-in-chief of the Danish cavalry. He ascended the throne November 15, 1863. The forces of Austria and Prussia soon afterward wrested from him Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. **Died 1906.**

Christina, Queen of Sweden, only surviving child of the great Gustavus Adolphus and Maria Eleanora, Princess of Brandenburg, was born December 8, 1626. She was proclaimed Queen on the death of her father, in 1632, when Oxenstiern and four other nobles became regents. She was thoroughly educated in the ancient languages and in sciences, and early exhibited a strong masculine disposition and independence of character. Hunting was her favorite amusement. At the age of eighteen she assumed the direction of affairs, and participated in 1648 in the Treaty of Westphalia, by which she acquired Pomerania, Bremen, and Verden. She was at this time very popular with her subjects, who urged her to choose a consort. She evinced, however, a constant aversion to marriage, and signs of eccentricity soon appeared in her conduct. She became the extravagant patron of artists and men of letters, of pedants and buffoons. She attracted to her court men of distinction, among whom were Grotius, Descartes, Salmasius, and Vossius. The States of Sweden having in 1649 designated, with her assent, Charles Gustavus, her cousin, as her successor, she proposed to resign the crown at once in his favor, but was persuaded by her Ministers to postpone the execution of this purpose. In June, 1654, however, she formally abdicated the throne, abjured the Protestant religion, joined the Catholic communion, and with a numerous suite became a resident of Rome, where she devoted her time to art and to political affairs. On the death of the King she returned to Sweden in 1660, wishing, it is said, to recover the crown, but, the prospect proving unfavorable, she again repaired to Rome. While in Paris, in 1656, claiming to have reserved the power of life and death over the persons who composed her suite, she caused her grand equerry, Monaldeschi, to be put to death on a charge of treason. This barbarous act caused at the time a great commotion in France, but Christina escaped punishment. She founded an academy at Rome, made rare collections of medals and works of art, and wrote several books. She, undoubtedly, possessed talents, and some of the elements of greatness, but they were degraded by meanness, caprice, and vindictive passions. Died 1689.

Chrysippus, a Stoic philosopher, the son of Apollonius of Tarsus, was born in Cilicia, 280 B. C. He was distinguished for his subtlety as a reasoner, and, next to Zeno, was regarded

as the greatest philosopher of the Stoics. Died 207 B. C.

Chrysostom, John, an eminent Greek Father of the Church, son of Secundus, a commander of the imperial army in Syria, was born at Antioch about 350 A. D. He studied eloquence under the orator Libanius and philosophy at Athens. At an early age he entered a monastery near his native city, subjected himself to severe ascetic discipline, and is said to have passed two years alone in an unwholesome cave while committing the Bible to memory. Ordained a deacon at Antioch in 381, he soon gained distinction by his eloquence, and was admitted by Bishop Flavian to the priesthood in 386. He was chosen Archbishop of Constantinople in 397, but was deposed on frivolous charges at a Synod of Chalcedon in 403, and was exiled first to Nicæa and afterward to Cucusus. The people, with whom he was a great favorite, exasperated by the unjust treatment which he had received, raised a sedition and burned the church of St. Sophia. Died at Comana in 407.

Chrysostom was a voluminous writer and an able expositor of Scripture. His works are also valuable for the information which they give in reference to the manners and social condition of the period in which he lived. He was regarded by St. Augustine and other Fathers as the most illustrious orator and doctor of the early Church.

Church, Frederick Edwin, an American landscape-painter; born at Hartford, May 14, 1826, and studied under Thomas Cole. He travelled extensively, and then settled in New York, where he produced many notable works, including "The Heart of the Andes," "Cotopaxi," "Under Niagara," "Damascus," "Jerusalem," etc. Died 1900.

Churchill, Charles, an English poet and satirist; born at Westminster in 1731; was the friend and fellow-student of William Cowper, and was the son of an English clergyman. He was a priest for about four years. He abandoned his profession about 1760, and a year later his *Rosciad*, a satire, appeared, and was remarkably successful. He was the author of numerous other poems. He died in 1764.

Churchill, Lord Randolph Henry Spencer, third son of the seventh Duke of Marlborough; born at Blenheim Palace, England, in 1849. He entered Parliament in 1874, and quickly became prominent among the younger Conservatives. He was Secretary for India in Lord Salisbury's first Cabinet and Chancellor of the Exchequer in his second, and was leader of the House in 1886. Died 1895.

Churchill, Winston, novelist, was born at St. Louis in 1871. After graduating from the U. S. Naval Academy, he devoted himself to literature, producing "Richard Carvel," "The Crisis," "Coniston," "Mr. Crewe's Career," and other popular works.

Cialdini, Enrico, an Italian general; born in Modena, August 8, 1811; participated, at the age of twenty, in the insurrection at Bologna; was compelled by the Austrians to emigrate, and entered the Spanish service, in which he became a lieutenant-colonel. Returning to Italy when the revolution broke out, in 1848, he joined the popular cause, and received at Vicenza three dangerous wounds, which completely disabled him for a year. He fought with distinction in the Crimean war in 1855 as a general in the Sardinian service. He achieved still further distinction in the Italian war of 1859 against the Austrians, gained a victory in 1860 over the papal army at Castelfidardo, and in 1861 captured Gaeta and the citadel of Messina. He was made a major-general, and after his last exploit the king appointed him general of the army—a rank equivalent to that of Field-Marshal. He became Viceroy of Naples in 1861, a Senator in 1864, and served for the second time against Austria in 1866. The

year following he was appointed commander-in-chief of the troops in Central Italy, and in 1870 invaded the States of the Church and promoted their annexation to the kingdom of Italy. In July, 1876, he was sent as Ambassador to Paris. Gen. Cialdini has received various orders and other marks of distinction. Died 1892.

Cibber, Colley, an English dramatist and comic actor, the son of the sculptor Caius Gabriel Cibber, was born in London in 1671. He was for several years one of the managers of Drury Lane Theatre, and in 1730 was chosen poet-laureate. The *Nonjuror*, a comedy, obtained for him a pension of two hundred pounds from the King. *The Careless Husband*, which is regarded as his best production, was very successful. He occupies a prominent place in the *Dunciad*. Died 1757.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius, one of the most illustrious orators of any time, was the son of an opulent Roman of the same name, and was born at Arpinum, January 3, 106 B. C. At an early age he became deeply versed in Greek literature and philosophy, and when sixteen years old commenced the study of law under the augur Mucius Scævola, a distinguished jurist and statesman. He began to plead in the Forum at the age of twenty-five, and gained great distinction in 79 B. C. by his defence of Sextus Roscius Amerinus, who was charged with parricide by an agent of the Dictator Sulla, the dread of whose tyranny was so great that no other advocate dared to appear for the defence. He soon afterward spent several months at Athens, which city he visited for the purpose of improving his health, and where he formed a lasting friendship with Pomponius Atticus and pursued his favorite studies with Zeno the Epicurean, Antiochus of Ascalon, and Demetrius Syrus. He subsequently travelled in Asia Minor, and returned, after two years' absence, to Italy, restored to health and greatly improved in his style of oratory. In 76 B. C. he was unanimously elected to the office of quæstor, which position entitled him to an admission into the Senate for life. He chose Sicily for his province, where, by his integrity and humanity, he acquired great popularity with the Sicilians. Returning home in 74 B. C., he soon after married a wealthy heiress named Terentia, and became distinguished as the first orator of Rome. He received no pay for his services, and generally appeared for the defendant; but, departing from this rule, he conducted, at the urgent solicitation of the Sicilians, the prosecution of the infamous Caius Verres, who was charged by them with acts of unusual atrocity, but who was supported by the most influential families of Rome. Cicero performed his duties with such rare ability, and the testimony introduced against Verres was so overwhelming, that the latter, anticipating the judgment which would have been pronounced against him, went into exile when Cicero had pronounced only two of his seven great orations against him; so that the last five of them were not actually delivered.

Cicero, having gained great popularity in these proceedings, was chosen Ædile by a large majority in 70 B. C., and three years later was elected first Prætor Urbanus, a position of the highest judicial rank. Though bitterly opposed by the Patrician order, and especially by Cæsar and Crassus, he was elected Consul over numerous competitors in 64 B. C. His colleague was C. Antonius. In his position as Consul, though opposed by Antonius —a man of feeble but bad character —he proved himself the champion of liberty and order, and to his ability and energy was chiefly due the detection of the conspiracy of Catiline. He delivered four of his greatest orations against Catiline and his accomplices. After the close of the second the chief conspirator, having arisen to reply and being prevented by the Senate from so doing, fled to his army

in Etruria. Several of the conspirators were, however, condemned to death by the Senate, and executed by the orders of Cicero as Consul.

For his eminent services in preserving the state from the intrigues of Catiline, Cicero received the greatest honors and was hailed as the father of his country and the saviour of Rome. After the expiration of the term of his office he held for several years no position but that of Senator. He refused to unite with any of the parties upon the formation of the First Triumvirate. He regarded that coalition, however, as inimical to public liberty. Through the intrigues of his enemy, Clodius, who had become tribune of the people and who was supported by Cæsar and Pompey, he was driven into exile and his property confiscated in 58 B. C. He did not exhibit at this period the fortitude of a stoic, but complained bitterly of his treatment.

The year following, however, a reaction occurred, and Cicero's recall was demanded by the new Consuls, by Pompey, and by the Senate. A bill for his restoration was passed by an enormous majority, and his return to Rome, in September, 57 B. C., was like the celebration of a triumph. Cicero said that "that day seemed to him like immortality." During the five years that followed he delivered several of his greatest orations, and in 52 was appointed Proconsul of Cilicia and other provinces, a position which he regarded as a kind of honorable exile, and which he accepted with reluctance. He administered the duties of his office, however, with rare wisdom, moderation, and success.

Returning to Rome at the close of 50 B. C., Cicero found a civil war impending between the Senate and Julius Cæsar. After great hesitation, he joined the party of Pompey and the Senate, but took little part in the stirring events which followed. After the battle of Pharsalia he was received by Cæsar with kindness and consideration, and gave his attention exclusively to study and composition. He produced numerous important works on philosophy and rhetoric, in which he exhibited great intellectual powers, profound learning, and rare versatility. Many of these productions are still preserved entire.

Cicero procured a divorce from his wife, Terentia, in 46 B. C. in order that he might marry his ward, a young heiress named Publilia, whom he also repudiated the next year. Though not an accomplice in the assassination of Cæsar, he afterward applauded that action, and denounced the ambitious course of Mark Antony in fourteen orations called Philippics, which were received with great applause. His patriotic efforts were rendered unavailing upon the formation, by Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, of the Second Triumvirate. He was proscribed by them, and was killed by the soldiers of Antony, December 7, 43 B. C. Making little effort to escape, he met death calmly and courageously.

As an orator Cicero was especially distinguished for his wit, the elegance of his style, for his profound knowledge of human nature, and for his consummate art in the use of words; and among the orators whom the world has produced he is awarded a place second only to Demosthenes. His chief foible, it is said, was his excessive vanity; he has also been severely censured for his treatment of Terentia and for a certain indecision of character which seemed to border on cowardice. Besides his orations, he left numerous works, prized as well for the information which they contain as for being exquisite models of Latin. Among them are more than eight hundred letters yet extant on literature, politics, and other public affairs.

Cid, a famous Spanish hero whose proper name was **Ruy Diaz de Bivar,** was born at Burgos about 1040. He was also known as **Campeador** (the "Champion"). He

served with distinction under Sancho II. of Castile, but was banished from the court of his successor, Alphonso VI. After vanquishing five Moorish Kings who had invaded Rioja, he was recalled to the Castilian court, and during his life performed many martial exploits, which were celebrated in numerous poems and chronicles, and which furnished to the great Corneille the subject of one of his best tragedies. Died 1099.

Cimabue, Giovanni, a celebrated historical painter; born in Florence in 1240. He especially excelled in composition and design, and is regarded as the restorer of painting in modern times. Among his pupils was Giotto. Died about 1300.

Cimon, an Athenian general and statesman of distinction, son of Miltiades, was born about 500 B. C. Though his father had gained the great victory of Marathon, he was fined and committed to prison, where he died about 489. Cimon afterward paid this fine. He gained renown at the battle of Salamis, and with Aristides was appointed to command the Athenian army sent to co-operate with the other forces of Greece in 476 B. C. These generals were soon elected also to the chief command of the allied armies, and, upon the return of Aristides to Athens, Cimon became sole commander-in-chief of all the Greek armies. He gained a victory over the Persians on the Strymon, and in 466 again defeated them in the decisive naval battle fought at the mouth of the Eurymedon, in Pamphylia. On that day he captured or destroyed over two hundred of the enemy's ships, besides gaining a complete victory over the army on land, thus effectually humbling the Persian power. Returning to Athens, he displayed great munificence and public spirit. He opposed the designs of Pericles and Themistocles to enlarge the popular power in the affairs of State. He was in 461 ostracised for ten years, but was recalled, with the approbation of Pericles, in 456. He died in 449 B. C. at Citium, in Cyprus, while in command of a large fleet destined for Egypt.

Cincinnatus, Lucius Quintus, a Roman patriot and Dictator; born of a patrician family about 520 B. C. Having lost his property, he was, while cultivating a farm with his own hands, elected Consul, 457 B. C., and was twice chosen Dictator—once in 456, when he gained a brilliant victory over the Æqui, and the second time at the age of eighty, when he defeated Spurius Melius, who had raised an insurrection. Upon the expiration of each term of office he returned to work on his farm.

Civilis, Claudius, a chief of the Batavi who, after serving twenty-five years in the Roman army, became a formidable enemy of Rome. His brother, Julius Paulus, had been put to death on a false charge of treason A. D. 67 or 68, and Civilis was sent in chains to Nero at Rome, where he was heard and acquitted by Galba. He raised the standard of rebellion in 69 A. D., collected a large army of Germans and Gauls, and gained many victories over the Romans. He was finally defeated by Cerealis, whom Vespasian had sent against him with a new army, and was persuaded to desist from hostilities upon an amnesty being promised in 70 A. D.

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, first EARL OF, an historian and statesman; born at Dinton, in Wiltshire, England, in 1608. He studied at Oxford University, read law with his uncle, Nicholas Hyde, afterward Chief-Justice, married Frances Aylesbury in 1632, and entered Parliament in 1640. Though at first acting with the popular party and favoring the impeachment of Strafford, he became in 1642 one of the most zealous of royalists. The next year he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer and Privy Councillor. In 1645 he was chosen as a counsellor to the Prince of Wales, whom in 1646 he followed in his flight to Jersey, and began there the great work upon which his

literary fame rests, the *History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars*. After the execution of the King he received the title of Lord Chancellor from Charles II., to whom he became chief adviser during his exile in France and Holland. At the Restoration, in 1660, Charles appointed Hyde as his Prime Minister and Lord High Chancellor of England, and the year following raised him to the peerage with the title of Earl of Clarendon. His daughter, Anne, was soon after recognized as the wife of James, Duke of York, brother to the King.

Though Clarendon possessed great ability, he was too much inclined to pursue an arbitrary policy; became unpopular with all classes, and by his bitter opposition to the Roman Catholic Church lost the favor of Charles. In 1667 he was deprived of the great seal, was impeached by the Commons, and was doomed, by act of Parliament, to perpetual exile. He died in France, 1674.

Clark, Alvan; born at Ashfield, Massachusetts, in 1804; became a celebrated telescope-maker at Cambridge, Mass. He died in 1887, and was succeeded by his son, ALVAN GRAHAM, who died in 1897. He made the largest refracting lenses produced in the nineteenth century.

Clarke, Adam, LL.D., a Methodist minister and Bible commentator; born near Londonderry, Ireland, in 1762. He removed in 1805 to London, where he died of cholera in 1832. He produced several works, the most important of which is a *Commentary of the Holy Bible*.

Clarke, James Freeman, an eminent Unitarian clergyman and author; born at Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1810. He founded the Church of the Disciples at Boston in 1841; was professor of natural theology at Harvard 1867–71; and wrote many works, including *Ten Great Religions*, etc. Died 1888.

Clarke, John S., an American comedian; born in Maryland in 1835. He was long a favorite low-comedy actor in Philadelphia, and later in London, and lessee of several theatres in these cities. Died 1899.

Clarke, Mary Cowden, an English writer, born in London in 1809. Her principal work is *The Complete Concordance of Shakespeare*, which was published in 1846, and met with great success. Died 1898.

Clarkson, Thomas, an English philanthropist distinguished for the efficient service he rendered to promote the abolition of the slave trade, was born in 1760, studied at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was the author of numerous works relating to slavery and other subjects. Died in 1846.

Claude Lorrain, regarded by many as the greatest of landscape-painters, was born in Lorraine in 1600. He studied in Florence and Rome, and was patronized by Pope Urban VIII. He was especially distinguished for the harmony, richness, and delicacy of his coloring, and for his remarkable imitation of nature. Died 1682.

Claudian, or **Claudius Claudianus,** a Latin epic poet; born at Alexandria about 365 A. D. He removed to Rome, where he became very celebrated, and where the Emperor and the Senate erected a statue to him in the Forum of Trajan. Claudian is regarded as the last of the Latin classic poets.

Claudius, or **Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero,** fourth Emperor of Rome, was born at Lyons in 10 B. C. He was the son of Drusus Nero and Antonia Minor, a daughter of Mark Antony, and was a nephew of the Emperor Tiberius. Claudius was the uncle of Caligula, by whom he was created Consul in 37 A. D., and upon whose death, four years later, he was proclaimed Emperor. He was poisoned in 54 A. D. by his wife, the infamous Messalina, after he had adopted her son Nero, who succeeded him as Emperor.

Claudius, Marcus Aure-

lius, surnamed GOTHICUS, Emperor of Rome; born in Illyricum, 214 A. D. He held a high military command under Valerian, and was proclaimed Emperor by the army upon the death of Gallienus, in 268. His surname was derived from a great victory which he gained over the Goths near Nissa, in Servia, in 269. Died 270.

Clay, Henry, an eminent American statesman and orator, son of John Clay, a Baptist minister, was born in Hanover County, Virginia, April 12, 1777. Having studied at a common school, he read law, was admitted to the bar in 1797, and removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where he commenced practice, meeting with rapid and brilliant success, and where he married in 1799 a daughter of Col. Thomas Hart of that place.

Mr. Clay began his political career as a Jeffersonian Democrat, favored the insertion in the State Constitution, which was then about to be adopted, of a clause providing for the gradual abolition of slavery, was sent to the Kentucky Legislature in 1804, and two years afterward was chosen to fill a short term in the United States Senate. In 1809 he was again chosen to the Senate, where he favored a protective tariff and opposed the United States Bank. In 1811, on the expiration of his term in the Senate, he was elected to the House of Representatives, of which body he became the Speaker. He was re-elected Speaker in 1813, and in 1814 was sent to Europe to negotiate a treaty of peace with England. The Treaty of Ghent was the result of the labor of Mr. Clay and his colleagues. Returning to America, he was re-elected four times successively Speaker of the House of Representatives. Changing his policy in that particular, he favored, in 1816, the bill to charter a bank of the United States, and in 1818 delivered a powerful and eloquent speech for the recognition of the republics in South America. He was one of the most able and prominent advocates in 1821 of the Missouri Compromise, was immensely popular throughout the country both as a statesman and as an orator, and displayed such rare ability as a presiding officer during the thirteen years of his Speakership that not one of his decisions was ever reversed. As one of the four candidates for the Presidency of the United States in 1824 he received thirty-seven electoral votes, and, upon the election devolving on the House of Representatives, he preferred Adams to Jackson, and by his influence decided the contest in favor of the former. He was charged by the partisans of Jackson with "bargain and corruption," and his supposed coalition with Mr. Adams was denominated by John Randolph as a "combination of the Puritan and the blackleg." A bloodless duel between Clay and Randolph in April, 1826, was the result.

Mr. Clay was in 1831 elected to the United States Senate for six years, and in 1832 was the candidate of the anti-Jackson party in the Presidential election, but received the votes of only Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky.

To avoid the dangers threatened by the nullifiers of South Carolina in 1832, Mr. Clay became the author of the compromise tariff. The Whig party was soon afterward organized, but, although its favorite leader, he declined to be its candidate for the Presidency in 1836. He was during that year re-elected to the United States Senate, supported Gen. Harrison for the Presidency in 1840, resigned his seat in the Senate in 1842, and in 1844 was nominated for the Presidency by the National Whig Convention which met in May of that year. During the campaign which followed, Mr. Clay opposed the annexation of Texas, which was advocated by James K. Polk, candidate of the Democratic party, who was elected in the ensuing November. In 1847 he joined the Protestant

Episcopal Church, and in December of the year following was again elected Senator of the United States. To him is chiefly attributed the compromise of 1850, which is believed to have postponed for ten years the "irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery. He died June 29, 1852.

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne, an American humorist, known as **Mark Twain,** was born in Missouri in 1835. He learned the trade of a printer, and afterward became a pilot on the Mississippi River. He resided in Nevada 1861–64, and in 1864 delivered humorous lectures in San Francisco. In 1867 he made a pleasure-excursion to Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land, of which he gave an account in *The Innocents Abroad*, which gave him a wide reputation as a humorist. He afterward edited a daily paper at Buffalo, and later removed to Hartford and became the chief member of a publishing firm, which failed disastrously in 1895. Mr. Clemens devoted the proceeds of a lecture tour round the world to paying the debts of the firm. Other works are, *The Gilded Age, A Tramp Abroad, Huckleberry Finn,* and *Pudd'nhead Wilson.* Died 1910.

Clement of Alexandria, a distinguished Father of the Church, is supposed to have been born at Athens about 150 A. D. He was at first a Platonist, and subsequently became master of a Christian school in Alexandria and was ordained a presbyter in that city. He was a profound scholar and the author of several works in the Greek language which were highly esteemed. Died about 220.

Cleomenes, a Greek sculptor of distinction, is supposed to have lived about 200 or 300 B. C.

Cleopatra, a queen of Egypt remarkable for her rare beauty and accomplishments, was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, and was born in 69 B. C. When she had arrived at the age of eighteen years her father died, leaving the throne to her brother Ptolemy and herself. She received an excellent education and was well versed in many languages. Having been expelled from the throne, she was in 48 B. C. restored by Julius Cæsar, who was captivated by her charms. In the war which followed Cæsar defeated and killed Ptolemy, and Cleopatra became the actual sovereign of Egypt, although nominally she shared the kingdom with a younger brother. In the year 46 she followed Cæsar to Rome and resided in his palace until his assassination, two years later, when she returned to Egypt. She was soon after charged with the death of her brother and colleague. In the year 41, Mark Antony, the Triumvir, becoming infatuated with her, neglected the interests of the State and his own private affairs, and Octavius rapidly gained the sole command of the Roman Empire.

Cleopatra was present with Antony at the battle of Actium in 31 B. C., and, being the first to order a retreat, was followed by Antony. After the latter had killed himself she was captured by Octavius, who she ascertained intended to lead her as a captive in his triumphal procession at Rome. In order to prevent this, she is said to have put an end to her existence by means of an asp, carried to her in a basket of fruit. Her death took place in 30 B. C. She left several children, among whom was Cæsarion, believed to be the son of Julius Cæsar. Cleopatra was the last sovereign of her dynasty.

Cleveland, Grover, 22d and 24th President of the United States; born at Caldwell, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and settled in Buffalo, New York. He was assistant district attorney for Erie County 1863–66, Sheriff 1870–73, and was elected Mayor of Buffalo in 1881. In 1882 he was elected Democratic Governor of New York by a large majority, and in 1884 he became the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, and was elected over James G.

Blaine. He was again nominated in 1888, but defeated by Benjamin Harrison. In 1892 he was a second time elected President, defeating President Harrison by a large majority. He retired to private life at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1897. His decided character and firmly held opinions gave him a standing among the strong Presidents and won him the esteem of his political opponents. Died 1908.

Clinton, De Witt, an American statesman; born at Little Britain, Orange County, New York, March 2, 1769; was the son of Gen. James Clinton and Mary De Witt, and was a nephew of George Clinton, fourth Vice-President of the United States. After graduating at Columbia College in 1786 he read law, and in 1790 was appointed private secretary by his uncle, George Clinton, then Governor of New York. He soon commenced an active political career as a Republican. In 1796 he married Maria Franklin of New York City. He became in 1797 a member of the New York Legislature, was elected the following year to the State Senate, and soon was recognized as the most influential leader of his party in New York. Three years later he was elected to the Senate of the United States, where he gained distinction as an able and very eloquent speaker. In 1803 he was appointed to the mayoralty of New York City, a position then of great importance, and one which he continued to hold, with little interruption, until 1814. He was also Lieutenant-Governor of the State from 1811 to 1813, and was appointed as one of seven commissioners to survey and establish a route for a canal from the Hudson River to the great lakes. The formation of the Historical Society and the establishment of the Academy of Fine Arts were due principally to his efforts.

De Witt Clinton was a political rival of Aaron Burr and afterward of Daniel D. Tompkins, and his popularity was injured by the report that he disapproved of the course of President Madison and of the war of 1812. He was, however, nominated in that year for the office of President of the United States. Though defeated by Mr. Madison, he received the electoral votes of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland—eighty-nine in all. He was chosen first President of the Literary and Philosophical Society in 1814, and in the year following produced a memorial which favored the immediate construction of the Erie Canal, of which measure from that time he became the most able and prominent champion, and was almost unanimously elected Governor of New York in 1817. During the same year a bill was passed by the Legislature of that State authorizing the construction of the Erie Canal. He was in 1820 re-elected Governor, on the question of canal policy, over his old rival, Daniel D. Tompkins. While performing the duties of Governor he also sat as President of the Board of Canal Commissioners. Having lost his first wife in 1818, he was married in 1820 to Catharine Jones. Declining in 1822 to be a candidate for Governor, the State was carried at the ensuing election by his political opponent, who in 1824 removed him from the office of canal commissioner. The people, indignant at this act, elected him Governor in the autumn of that year by the largest majority that any candidate had ever received. The Erie Canal was completed in the following year, and the Governor made a triumphal progress over it in a magnificent barge. During the same year he was offered by President Adams the position of Minister to England, which, however, he declined. He was re-elected Governor in 1826. Died in 1828.

Clinton, George, fourth Vice-President of the United States, was a son of Charles Clinton, and was born in Ulster County, New York, in 1739. He was a successful lawyer, and became the leader of the Whig party

in the Colonial Assembly of New York. He was a member of the Continental Congress, and voted for the Declaration of Independence. His name, however, does not appear among the signers of that instrument, for the reason that he soon after accepted the command of a brigade of New York militia. He was elected the first Governor of New York under the State Constitution in 1777, and was successively re-elected to that office for eighteen years. He was President of the convention called in 1788 to adopt or reject the Federal Constitution, in which position he acted with the Republican or anti-Federal party. He received in 1792 fifty electoral votes for Vice-President, was again elected Governor in 1801, and in 1804 was elected, and in 1808 re-elected, Vice-President of the United States. In 1811, as President of that body, he gave the casting vote in the United States Senate against the recharter of the United States Bank. Died 1812.

Clinton, Sir Henry, an English general, and grandson of Francis Clinton, sixth Earl of Lincoln, was born about 1738. He took an active part in 1775 as major-general at the battle of Bunker Hill, and in 1778 succeeded Gen. Howe as commander-in-chief. He captured Charleston, South Carolina, in 1780, and entered into negotiations with Arnold for the treasonable surrender of West Point. Gen. Carleton superseded him in 1781. Died 1795.

Clive, Robert, LORD, the founder of the British empire in India, and a general of remarkable ability, was born in Shropshire, England, in 1725, and at the age of eighteen went to Madras as a writer in the service of the East India Company. Rendered despondent by ill-health and the small amount of pay which he received, he twice attempted to commit suicide.

Hostilities having commenced between the French and English in India, Clive entered the military service of the Company in 1747, and was rapidly promoted. With a small force he gained in 1750 several victories, at Arcot and elsewhere, over the allied armies of the French and Hindoos, and turned the tide of fortune in favor of the English. In 1755 he was appointed the Governor of Fort St. David.

In the year following, Surajah Dowlah, Nabob of Bengal, imprisoned and smothered the British garrison of Fort William in the "Black Hole" of Calcutta. Clive, intent on avenging this atrocity, recovered Calcutta and gained several other successes over the Nabob, who sued for peace. A treaty was formed, but its terms were kept by the natives for a short time only; and in June, 1757, Clive, with three thousand men, won on the field of Plassey a brilliant and decisive victory over Surajah Dowlah at the head of sixty thousand men. This battle decided the fate of India; and, as a reward for his services, Clive was soon afterward appointed Governor of Bengal, and was raised to the Irish peerage, with the title of Lord Clive, Baron of Plassey. He was called by the Earl of Chatham "a heaven-born general." In 1759 he defeated a Dutch armament, returned to England the year following with immense wealth, and was elected to Parliament, of which he became a very influential member. He was sent again to India in 1764 with supreme command, but, on account of ill-health, returned to England in 1767. Charges having been preferred against him, his official conduct in India was inquired into by the House of Commons. The result was that, while some of his acts were gently censured, his general course was highly commended. Becoming addicted to the use of opium, he committed suicide in November, 1774.

Clough, Arthur Hugh, an English poet; born in 1820; was educated at Oxford, and was afterward professor of literature at a college in London. Died in Florence in 1861. Among his productions is *Bothie of*

Tober-na-Vuolich: A Long-Vacation Pastoral, which has been greatly admired.

Clovis, Chlodwig, or **Hlodwig,** King of the Franks, was born about 466 A. D., and succeeded his father in 481, at Tournay, as King of the Salian Franks. In 486 he gained a victory over the combined army of Romans and Gauls, captured Soissons, which he made his capital, married Clotilda, a Christian princess, in 493, and in 496 embraced the religion of his wife. By this act the Armorican cities were induced to place themselves under his sway. He made Paris his capital in 507, and in the same year defeated and killed Alaric, King of the Visigoths, in a great battle near Poitiers, and annexed the province of Aquitaine to his other dominions. At his death, which occurred in 511, France was divided between his four sons, Thierri, Clodomir, Childeric, and Clotaire. His descendants are called Merovingians, from his grandfather, Merovig.

"With the reign of Clovis," says an eminent French writer, "commence the glory, empire, religion, laws, and usages of the French."

Cobbett, William, a political writer, the son of a farmer, was born at Farnham, England, in 1762. He was self-educated. In 1784 he enlisted in the army, and served with credit in America for seven years. About 1792 he settled in Philadelphia, where he issued a Federalist paper (*Peter Porcupine's Gazette*), and where he was fined five thousand dollars for a libel on Dr. Rush. He removed to London in 1800, and established there *The Weekly Political Register*, the publication of which he continued for thirty-three years, during which time he was frequently fined heavily, and on one occasion sentenced to two years' imprisonment for his libels and satires on members of the government. The *Register* was at first a Tory paper, but after a time Cobbett became a bitter opponent of that party and of the administration of Pitt. After one or more unsuccessful attempts, he entered Parliament for Oldham in 1832. He was re-elected two years later. Died 1835.

Cobbett was the author of numerous popular and successful works, which were distinguished, as one writer says, by "the perfection of the rough Saxon English."

Cobden, Richard, a Liberal statesman and economist; born at Dunford, in Sussex, England, in 1804. He was the son of a farmer, and was placed in early life in the warehouse of an uncle in London. Removing afterward to Manchester, he engaged in the manufacture of fine cotton goods. At about the age of thirty he visited the United States, France, Germany, and the Orient, and published at about the same time a pamphlet on Russia, and another entitled *England, Ireland, and America.* He rose to prominence in 1838 as the advocate of the free importation of grain, and soon became the leading orator of the National Anti-Corn-Law League. He was elected to Parliament for Stockport in 1841.

Sir Robert Peel attributed to Mr. Cobden more than to any other person the merit of the repeal of the corn laws, which was effected in June, 1846. He was the next year elected to Parliament for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was a member of the Peace Congress of Paris in 1849 and of that of Frankfort in 1850.

Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright were the leaders of the Liberal or Manchester party, which advocated several reforms and was independent of both the Whigs and Tories. By his opposition to war against Russia in 1854 and to the Chinese policy of Lord Palmerston in 1857, he lost much of his popularity, and was defeated in the last-mentioned year as candidate for Huddersfield. He was, however, returned to Parliament from Rochdale in 1859. In that year he again visited the United States, and while absent was offered by Lord Palmerston a seat in the new Cabinet, which

he declined. As a commissioner for Great Britain in 1860 he negotiated an important commercial treaty with France. Died April 2, 1865.

Coehorn, van, also written **Cohorn, Menno,** BARON, a Dutch general and military engineer; born in Friesland about 1632. After becoming well versed in mathematics, he was commissioned as captain in the army. He served with distinction in the campaigns against the French, especially in those of 1673 and 1674, and some years later was successfully opposed to Vauban. Among his greatest works are the fortresses of Namur, Buda, and Nimeguen. In 1703 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and at about the same time published a book entitled *New Method of Fortification*, which has been highly esteemed. Died 1704.

Coke, or **Cook, Sir Edward,** an English jurist; born at Mileham, in Norfolk, in 1552; studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and at the Inner Temple. He was called to the bar in 1578, and soon acquired great reputation by his lectures on law and obtained an extensive practice. He was appointed Solicitor-General in 1592 and Attorney-General in the year following, in which positions he frequently disgraced himself by his brutal treatment of State prisoners, especially of Essex and Raleigh, and by the application of torture. He was knighted in 1603, appointed Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas in 1606, and was made Chief-Justice of the King's Bench in 1613 and a Privy Councillor. As a judge he gained distinction for his profound knowledge of the law, and for his refusal to misconstrue it at the dictation of his sovereign. He was removed from his offices by King James I., and was confined in the Tower in 1622 for his opposition to the court. He entered Parliament in 1625, was re-elected in 1628, firmly opposed the arbitrary and illegal measures of the court, and was recognized as one of the ablest leaders of the popular party. He was the author of *Coke upon Littleton*, or the *First Institute*, a work of the highest authority upon English law. Died 1633.

Colbert, Jean Baptiste, a French statesman and financier; born at Rheims, August 29, 1619. He was taken into the service of Cardinal Mazarin in 1648, became Councillor of State in the same year, and secretary to the Queen in 1654. Mazarin, before his death, which occurred in 1661, commended Colbert to the favor of Louis XIV., and Colbert was in the same year appointed Controller-General of Finances. He introduced into his office the strictest order and economy, and under his administration the commerce and manufactures of France made rapid progress and attained to great prosperity. He became Minister of Marine in 1669.

Colbert was a liberal patron of literature and science. He founded the Academy of Inscriptions, the Academy of Sciences, the Observatory, and other institutions. He firmly opposed the policy of Louis XIV. in his cruel treatment of the Protestants. Died 1683.

It has been justly remarked that if Louis XIV. gained the name of "The Great," it is to Colbert that he is indebted for that glorious appellation.

Cole, Thomas, a landscape-painter; born in Lancashire, England, in 1801; removed in early life with his parents to Ohio. After having received some slight instruction in art from an itinerant portrait-painter, he left home at the age of twenty-one, and finally settled in New York City, where he soon established a high reputation as an artist. His views of the Catskills, the White Mountains, and other landscapes met with a ready sale. He visited Europe in 1829, and remained there three years. After his return to New York he paid especial attention to American scenery and completed a large number of landscape-paintings. Among his other productions are "The Course of Em-

pire" (in five parts), "View of Mount Etna," and "Kenilworth Castle." Died 1848.

Colenso, John William, D. D., Bishop of Natal; born in England, January 24, 1814; graduated at Cambridge, and in 1853 was appointed first Bishop of Natal, South Africa. He is the author of numerous works, among which is *The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined.* This work, which appeared in 1862, called in question the historical accuracy and Mosaic authorship of these books, and created a sensation among churchmen in England and elsewhere, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to depose him from his See. D. 1883.

Coleridge, Hartley, an English poet, son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge; born near Bristol in 1796; graduated at Oxford in 1818. His intellect was remarkably precocious, but his body was deformed, and he became very intemperate. Died 1849.

Coleridge, Samuel Taylor, an English poet and critic; born at Ottery St. Mary, in Devonshire, October 21, 1772. His father was the vicar of that parish. Coleridge studied at Cambridge, where he was distinguished for rare classical attainments. His addresses having been rejected by a young lady of Cambridge, he left the university without receiving a degree and enlisted in a regiment of dragoons, from which, however, his friends procured his discharge in a short time. He formed in 1794 an intimate friendship with Robert Southey. Two years later his first volume of poems appeared, for the copyright of which thirty guineas had been advanced by Mr. Cottle of Bristol in 1794. In 1795 he married Sarah Fricker, a sister of Southey's wife, and delivered a successful course of lectures at Bristol, to which city he removed before the end of the year. He afterward began to publish *The Watchman,* a weekly periodical, which did not pay expenses; only ten numbers of it appeared. He also attempted, but unsuccessfully, to become a preacher for the Unitarians. At about this period he wrote *The Ancient Mariner,* a poem, and *Osorio; or, Remorse,* a tragedy. In company with Wordsworth he went in 1798 to Göttingen, where he studied German literature, and on his return to England removed to Keswick, in the Lake district, where Southey and Wordsworth already lived, and from which location the three were called the "Lake Poets."

In 1805, Coleridge renounced Unitarianism and adopted the creed of the Church of England. He lectured on Shakespeare and the fine arts at the Royal Institution, and two years later he resumed his wandering habits, leaving his family dependent on his brother-in-law, Southey. After producing numerous poems his health failed, about 1825, when he commenced the immoderate use of opium. After being addicted for some years to this habit, which caused him much remorse, he succeeded in overcoming it. Died 1834.

Coleridge was remarkable for his genius, his imagination as a poet, his brilliant powers of conversation, and his discernment as a critic.

Colfax, Schuyler, an American statesman; born in New York City, March 23, 1823. Removing to Indiana at an early age, he established at South Bend, in 1845, a newspaper, the *St. Joseph Valley Register,* which became the organ of the Whig party in the northern part of the State. He was elected to Congress in 1854, was successively re-elected until 1869, was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1863 until 1869, and was elected Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Gen. Grant for President in November, 1868. Died in 1885.

Coligni, or Coligny, de, Gaspard, a Huguenot chief and French admiral, the son of Gaspard Coligni and Louise, a sister of the Constable Montmorenci, was born at Châtillon-sur-Loing, February 16, 1517. He entered the army at an

early age, was knighted in 1544 by Condé on the field of Cerisoles, was afterward appointed colonel-general of infantry, and in 1552 was made admiral of France. He embraced the Protestant religion about 1557, and at the commencement of the civil war, in 1562, was chosen second in command of the Huguenot army, the Prince of Condé being commander-in-chief. Having assumed the chief command upon the death of that leader, in 1569, he was defeated at Moncontour. Hostilities were suspended from 1570 to 1572, when Coligni went to Paris to be present at the marriage of Henry of Navarre with the sister of the King. He was warmly received by Charles IX., but was wounded in the arm as he passed along the street by one of the minions of the Duke of Guise. He was killed two days later during the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Collier, Jeremy, an English theologian and non-juring divine; born at Stow-Quy, in Cambridgeshire, in 1650. He studied at Cambridge, and was ordained a priest in 1677. In 1685 he was appointed lecturer at Gray's Inn, London, and was in politics an extreme Tory, and subsequently a Jacobite. On the accession of William III., in 1688, he surrendered his preferments, refused to take the oaths to that sovereign, and published several bitter pamphlets against the new régime. He also attended Friend and Parkins, convicted of high treason, to the scaffold, and there gave them public absolution. He produced in 1698 a very ably-written and celebrated work entitled *A Short View of the Profaneness and Immorality of the English Stage*, which created a great sensation in the literary world, and which is said to have produced a great reform in the English drama. He was made a non-juring Bishop in 1713. Died 1726.

Collier, John Payne, a Shakespearian scholar; born at London in 1789. The best known of his literary productions is his *Notes and Emendations to Shakespeare*, which gave rise to a violent controversy and was proved in 1859 to be based on recent fabrications. Died 1883.

Collingwood, Cuthbert, Admiral Lord, an English admiral; born in 1750; served in America and at Cape St. Vincent in 1797; and as vice-admiral took command at Trafalgar, after the death of Nelson. He was raised to the peerage for his services. Died 1810.

Collins, William, an English lyric poet; born in 1720. He was educated at Winchester, and at Magdalen College, Oxford. About 1744 he went to London, intending to make literature his profession. His poems, however, were almost utterly neglected, and he suffered much pecuniary distress. In 1749 he received a legacy of two thousand pounds, but fortune came too late. He sank into a state of nervous imbecility and died at Chichester in 1756. His odes have given him a place among the greatest lyrical writers of his country, and remain unsurpassed in vivid imagination and high poetical feeling and diction.

Collins, William Wilkie, an English novelist of distinction; born in London in 1824. Among his productions are *After Dark*, *The Woman in White*, *Armadale*, *Man and Wife*, *Poor Miss Finch*, and *The Law and the Lady*. Died 1889.

Collot-d'Herbois, Jean Marie, a French Jacobin notorious for his cruelties, was born about 1750. He was for some time a strolling player, and in 1792 was elected to the Convention, where he supported the measures of Robespierre. Becoming a member of the Committee of Public Safety in 1793, he caused the execution of several hundred persons at Lyons. Two years later he was transported to Cayenne, where he died in 1796.

Colman, George, an English dramatist, son of the British Minister at Florence, was born in that city in 1733. Died 1794.

Colonna, Vittoria, a distinguished Italian poet, the daughter of Fabrizio Colonna, was born in Rome in 1490, and at the age of seventeen was married to the Marquess of Pescara, afterward celebrated as a military commander. Hallam says that she possessed "rare virtues and consummate talents." Died 1547.

Columbus, Christopher, a navigator and discoverer; born at Genoa about 1440; studied mathematics for a short time at the University of Pavia, and for several years was employed in commercial and military adventures on the Mediterranean. At the age of thirty he removed to Lisbon, where he married, and where he was employed in several expeditions to the west coast of Africa, and in making maps and charts.

In the general excitement concerning maritime research, Columbus, sustained by a lofty enthusiasm, matured his own views for reaching the eastern part of the continent of Asia, but which led to the discovery of America. He is said to have meditated reaching India by a western route as early as 1474. He solicited the aid of John II. in the prosecution of his great project, but, being treated by that sovereign in an ungenerous manner, he left Portugal in 1484, visited Spain, and sought the patronage of Ferdinand and Isabella. After years of delay, neglect, and repulse by the officials of the court, and after the capture of Grenada, in 1492, at which he was present, Queen Isabella furnished him with two small vessels, a third one being added by the efforts of Columbus and his friends. These ships were named the Santa Maria, the Pinta, and the Niña. He sailed in them from Palos, with one hundred and twenty men, August 3, 1492. After a long voyage, during which his crew became mutinous and threatened to drown him, the isle of San Salvador, one of the Bahama group, was discovered, October 12, 1492.

Columbus, supposing that he had reached India, called the natives, who believed the Spaniards to be visitors from heaven, Indians. After touching at Cuba and Hayti he returned to Spain, reaching Palos in March, 1493. He made a triumphal progress to the capital, being received in numerous instances with royal honors, and was granted, according to previous agreement, the titles of Admiral and Vice roy of the New World. In the autumn of the same year he again sailed across the Atlantic with seventeen ships, and discovered Jamaica, Porto Rico, and other islands, returning to Spain in the summer of 1496. He made his third voyage to America with six vessels, and discovered the mainland, at the mouth of the Orinoco.

The later years of Columbus were embittered by insult and injury. Complaints of his conduct at Hispaniola, in 1499, having been made to the court, Francisco de Bobadilla was despatched to the island to investigate the charges, and that brutal commissioner sent Columbus to Spain in chains. The King and Queen repudiated Bobadilla's proceedings, and declined to inquire into the charges against Columbus, promising him compensation for his losses and satisfaction for his wrongs. He made a fourth voyage to America, in May, 1502, from which he returned in 1504. He died May 20, 1506.

Columella, Lucius Junius Moderatus, distinguished as a writer in Latin on ancient agriculture, is supposed to have been born at Cadiz in the early part of the first century A. D. His chief work is entitled *De Re Rusticâ.* He is favorably mentioned by Seneca and Pliny.

Combe, George, distinguished as a writer on phrenology and on education, was born in Scotland in 1788. Died 1858.

Comines, de, Philippe, Lord of Argenton, a statesman and historian; born in Flanders in 1445; was for many years the confidential adviser of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. He afterward entered the

service of Louis XI. of France, who conferred many favors upon him and created him Seneschal of Poitou. He accompanied Charles VIII. of France in his invasion of Italy as a diplomatist in 1494. His *Memoirs* are an account of historical events from 1464 to 1498. He is pronounced by Macaulay to have been one of the most enlightened statesmen of the age. Died 1509.

Commodus, Lucius Ælius Aurelius, a Roman Emperor, the son of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina, was born 161 A. D. After receiving a careful education, he succeeded his father as Emperor in 180. He early exhibited the most detestable vices, unrelieved by any virtues whatever. He resigned his government to his favorites, indulged in the greatest cruelty, ordered his wife, Crispina, to be put to death, lived with a concubine named Marcia, required his subjects to worship him as Hercules, and caused the death of many of the Roman Senators. A conspiracy having been formed by Marcia and two of his officers, he was poisoned and strangled in 192 A. D., and was succeeded by Pertinax.

Comonfort, Ignacio, President of Mexico; born about 1810; gained distinction as a general, and was elected to the Mexican Senate in 1848. He became provisional President upon the downfall of Santa Anna, in 1855, and constitutional President in 1857. The year following, his enemies having gained possession of the capital, he was exiled. After serving against the French in 1863, he was killed by robbers in the latter part of that year.

Compton, Henry, an English prelate and the younger son of Spencer Compton, Earl of Northampton, was born in 1632, and was made Bishop of London in 1675. He was preceptor to the Princesses Mary and Anne, each of whom afterward became Queen of England. As a zealous Protestant he was deprived of his See by James II., but had it restored on the accession of William III., who appointed Compton a Privy Councillor. Died 1713.

Comte, Auguste, known as the founder of the system termed Positive Philosophy (*Positivisme*), was born at Montpellier, France, in January, 1798. At the age of sixteen he entered the Polytechnic School. Four years later he became a disciple and an associate of St. Simon, from whom he afterward separated with very hostile feelings. Prior to 1830 he had discovered his law of Social Evolution, which he announced in his *Cours de Philosophie Positive.* His system is described as a combination of the doctrines of Fourier, St. Simon, and Hegel. After forming an unhappy marriage in 1825, he became insane for a short time and attempted to drown himself, but was rescued. He soon recovered from the attack of insanity. His new doctrines attracted great attention, and in 1832 he was appointed professor in the Polytechnic School of Paris. He was the author of numerous works on philosophy and other sciences, and proposed to found a new religion—the worship of humanity—of which he was to be the chief priest. He separated from his wife about 1842. Died 1857.

Condé, de (Louis II. de Bourbon), Prince, known as "the great Condé;" born in Paris, September 8, 1621. He was the son of Henry II., Prince of Condé, and was first Prince of the blood. He served in the army at the age of seventeen under the title of Duc d'Enghien, and in 1641 married a niece of Cardinal Richelieu. He gained a great victory over the Spaniards at Rocroi in 1643, and over the Germans at Nordlingen in 1645. In 1648 he again defeated the Spaniards at Lens, where he nearly annihilated the Spanish infantry, which had been regarded as invincible. In the war of the Fronde (1649) he at first commanded the royalist army, but, having been arrested and imprisoned for a year by the orders of Mazarin or of the Queen, he, eager

for revenge, took up arms against the government; had a desperate engagement with the royal troops in the suburbs of St. Antoine; entered the service of Spain, and was given the command in Flanders, where he was opposed to Turenne. He was permitted to return to France in 1659, in 1672 was given the command of a French army against Holland, and in 1674, at Senette, defeated William, Prince of Orange. Died 1686.

Condillac, de, Étienne Bonnot, Abbé de Mureaux, a French philosopher and metaphysician; born at Grenoble in 1715; was in early life the intimate friend of Rousseau and Diderot. He was the author of several highly esteemed philosophical works. Died 1780.

Condorcet, de, Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat, Marquess, a French mathematician and philosopher; born of a noble family in Picardy, September 17, 1743; removed to Paris at an early age, and by his *Essay on the Integral Calculus* and *Problem of Three Bodies* gained admission in 1769 to the Academy of Sciences, of which he was subsequently elected perpetual secretary. He afterward sat in the Legislative Assembly and the National Convention, and in 1793 was proscribed as a Girondist. Having been arrested and imprisoned in 1794, he ended his life by taking poison. His

Confucius, or **Kong-foo-tse,** a Chinese philosopher, the son of Shuh-Liang-Heih, a soldier of distinction and of an illustrious family, was born in the State of Loo about 551 B. C. He made rapid advancement at school, and at the age of nineteen was married and raised to the rank of Mandarin. He was superintendent of the public markets, and afterward of the public fields, in which positions he exhibited enterprise, ability, and integrity, and greatly ameliorated the condition of the poorer classes. He commenced his career as a public teacher at the age of twenty-two, and in 499 B. C. had become one of the principal Ministers of the King of Loo. He subsequently retired from public life, devoting his time to travelling, to study, and to disseminating his doctrines.

Confucius placed great importance upon the outward forms of politeness, which he contended aided in giving strength and vitality to the moral convictions. He was the first to enunciate in substance the Golden Rule. The useful and the practical formed the chief objects of his works and meditations, and his great desire was to lay down such rules as would best promote the virtue and the happiness of the human race. His teachings have exerted a great influence upon nearly one-third of his fellow-beings during twenty-three centuries. Confucius died 478 B. C.

Conger, Edwin H., an American diplomatist; born in Illinois in 1843. He served in the Civil War; became State Treasurer of Iowa in 1883; was in Congress 1885–91; and was Minister to Brazil 1891–95, and again in 1897. Transferred to China in 1898, he, with the European ministers, was besieged and his life endangered by the "Boxers" and Chinese troops in 1900, until rescued by the allied troops. Died 1907.

Congreve, William, an English dramatic poet of great wit and originality; born at Bardsey Grange, near Leeds, in 1670; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterward studied law at the Middle Temple. Among his numerous productions, which met with brilliant success, may be mentioned *The Old Bachelor*, *Love for Love*, and *The Mourning Bride*. His writings were very immoral, however, and were severely handled by Collier in his *View of the Profaneness, etc., of the English Stage*. Congreve's reply was a complete failure. Died 1729. He was regarded as the most popular dramatist of his time.

Conkling, Roscoe, an American statesman and orator, the son of

Judge Conkling, was born at Albany, New York, in 1829. He read law, was admitted to the bar, and settled in Utica. After filling other positions, he was elected to Congress in 1858. He was re-elected in 1860 and at several subsequent elections. He was during the war one of the most able and unwavering of the supporters of the administration, and became distinguished as an eloquent speaker and a powerful debater. He was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of New York in 1867, and was successively re-elected in 1873 and 1879. He was in 1876 a prominent candidate for the Presidency before the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati. In 1873 he was offered, but declined, the position of Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He resigned his seat in the Senate in 1881, and resumed the practice of law. He was in 1882 appointed and confirmed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, but also refused to accept that office. Died 1888.

Conrad I. was elected Emperor of Germany in 911. He was killed in battle in 918, when Henry the Fowler was elected his successor.

Conrad II., son of Henry, Duke of Franconia, was elected Emperor of Germany in 1024. He reduced Burgundy to subjection, and at his death, in 1039, was succeeded by his son, Henry III.

Conrad III., son of Frederick of Hohenstaufen and, through his mother, grandson of Henry IV.; born in 1093; became Emperor in 1138. His title was disputed by Henry the Proud, Duke of Saxony, who was defeated by Conrad at the decisive battle of Weinsberg in 1140. In 1147, Conrad went with a large army on a crusade to Palestine. Died 1152.

Conrad IV., son of Frederick II.; born in 1228; was crowned King of the Romans in 1237, and succeeded his father as Emperor of Germany in 1250. Conrad, having been excommunicated by Pope Innocent IV., in 1251 marched into Italy and captured Naples and several other important places. Died 1254.

Conrad V., or **Conradin,** eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1252. He succeeded his father at the age of two years, and was captured in 1268 at the battle of Tagliacozzo, in Italy, by Charles of Anjou, and was put to death.

Conscience, Hendrik, a distinguished Flemish novelist; born at Antwerp in 1812. His tales and romances early made him highly popular at home, and he subsequently won a European reputation by his series of charming pictures of Flemish home life. Died 1883.

Constable, John, an English landscape-painter. Born in 1776; died in 1837.

Constans I. (Flavius Julius), born in 320 A. D., succeeded upon the death of his father, Constantine the Great, in 337, to the sovereignty of Italy, Africa, and Western Illyricum. Three years later he gained a decisive victory over his brother, Constantine II., who had invaded Italy, and became sole Emperor of the West. He was killed in Gaul in 350.

Constans II. (Flavius Heraclius), born at Constantinople in 630 A. D., succeeded his father, Constantine III., in 641, and was assassinated at Syracuse in 668.

Constant de Rebecque, Henri Benjamin, a French statesman and publicist; born at Lausanne in 1757. He settled in Paris in 1795. He joined the Moderate Republican party, and supported it both in the Assemblies and by writing, under the Directory and the Consulate, till 1802, when he was expelled from the Tribunate by Napoleon. He subsequently left France and proceeded to Weimar, where he enjoyed the friendship of Goethe and Schiller, translated *Wallenstein*, and wrote the romance of *Adolphe*.

After the overthrow of Napoleon, in 1814, Constant, attracted by the

prospect of the restoration of constitutional government, returned to France and supported the Bourbons, and was also induced to adhere to Napoleon during the Hundred Days. Under Louis XVIII. and Charles X. he combated with all his power the reactionary measures of the government, and subsequently concurred in the elevation of Louis Philippe.

Constant's intellect was clear and powerful, his culture wide, and his industry remarkable. His great philosophical work was *De la religion considérée dans sa source, ses formes, et ses développements.* Of his purely literary works the most important are the novels, *Adolphe* and *Cécile*, and the translation of *Wallenstein.* Died December 10, 1830.

Constantine (Flavius Valerius Aurelius Constantinus), the Great, the first Christian Emperor of Rome, was the son of the Emperor Constantius Chlorus, and was born in 272 A. D. By reason of his courage, energy, and ability, he early became a favorite with the army, but excited the jealousy of Galerius, his father's colleague, who gave to Constantine the title of Cæsar only, but to his own son, Severus, the rank of Augustus, at the death of Constantius Chlorus.

Constantine was then at York (July, 306), and was proclaimed Emperor by his army. After suppressing several insurrections, among which were those of Maxentius and Licinius, he gained several victories over the Goths. He embraced Christianity, caused it to be recognized as the religion of the State while tolerating the pagan worship, and transferred his court from Rome to Byzantium, which was thenceforth called Constantinople.

Constantine was guilty of several acts of cruelty—among which was the execution of his eldest son, Crispus—which have left a deep stain upon his memory; and even his belief in the Christian faith, though he was baptized just before his death, is questioned by Niebuhr. Died 337.

Constantine II. (Flavius Claudius), Emperor of Rome, and son of Constantine the Great, was born in 312 A. D., and succeeded to the imperial throne, with his brother Constans, on the death of his father, in 337. He was killed in battle in 340.

Constantine III. (Flavius Heraclius), Emperor of the East, was born in 612 A. D., and was the son of the Emperor Heraclius and his wife Eudoxia. He succeeded his father in 641, but died three months later.

Constantine IV. succeeded his father, Constans II., in 668 A. D. His dominions having been invaded by the Arabians, he finally defeated them and compelled them to pay tribute. He was succeeded at his death, in 685, by his son, Justinian II.

Constantine V., born in 719 A. D., succeeded his father, Leo III., in 741. He was a zealous Arian and a persecutor of the orthodox. Died 775.

Constantine VI. (Flavius), born in 771, succeeded his father, Leo IV., in 780, and was killed in 797 in a conspiracy formed against him by his mother, Irene, who succeeded him on the throne.

Constantine VII., Emperor of the East, was born 905 A. D. He succeeded to the throne in 944, and was poisoned in 959 by his son, who became his successor as Romanus II.

Constantine VIII. was the son of an usurper, and reigned for a few months in 944 A. D. as Emperor of the East. Died 946.

Constantine IX., born 961 A. D., was a younger son of Romanus II. He was with his brother Basil proclaimed Emperor in 976. Died 1028.

Constantine X. married Zoe, daughter of Constantine IX., in 1042, and in the same year was proclaimed Emperor. From his intrepidity in battle he was surnamed Monomachus. Died 1054.

Constantine XI., surnamed Ducas, became Emperor of the East

on the abdication of Isaac Comnenus, in 1059. Died 1067.

Constantine XII., son of the preceding, was proclaimed Emperor in 1071, but reigned for only a very short period.

Constantine XIII., surnamed PALÆOLOGUS, son of Manuel II., was born in 1394, and was proclaimed successor to his brother, John VIII., in 1448. In 1453 the Sultan Mahomet II. with an immense army besieged, and after protracted and desperate fighting captured, Constantinople. Constantine was killed while bravely defending his capital. He was the last Emperor of the East.

Constantius I. (FLAVIUS VALERIUS), surnamed CHLORUS, Emperor of Rome and father of Constantine the Great; born in 250 A. D.; was proclaimed Emperor in 305. He died in England, at the city of York, in 306.

Constantius II. (FLAVIUS JULIUS) was the third son of Constantine the Great, and was born at Sirmium in 317. He succeeded to the sovereignty of Egypt and the Asiatic provinces in 337, and became Emperor of the entire West in 353 A. D. Died 361.

Constantius III., a native of Illyria, received the title of Augustus in 421 A. D. from the Emperor Honorius, whose sister Placidia he had married. Honorius also made Constantius his partner in the empire. Died 421.

Conti, de, François Louis de Bourbon, PRINCE, a French general, and nephew of the great Condé, was born in Paris in 1664. In 1697 he was elected King of Poland, but, the Elector of Saxony having been chosen to the same position by another party, Conti retired and left the throne in the possession of his rival. Died 1709.

Conway, Sir William Martin, an English mountain-climber; born at Rochester in 1856. In 1892 he surveyed 2000 miles of the Himalayas and climbed a peak 23,000 feet high; in 1896–97 explored the interior of Spitzbergen. He wrote *Climbing in the Karakorum, Himalayas,* etc.

Cook, Eliza, an English poet; born in London in 1817. She began writing when young, and in 1840 published a volume of poems which attracted much attention. She afterward published other works, and in 1864 obtained a literary pension of a hundred pounds per annum. Died 1889.

Cook, Captain James, an English circumnavigator; born at Marton, in Yorkshire, 1728; became a sailor; attained the position of mate; entered the royal navy as a volunteer in 1755, and was master of a sloop at the capture of Quebec, in 1759. He possessed great nautical skill, made a valuable chart of the river St. Lawrence from Quebec to the sea, in 1764 was appointed marine surveyor of Newfoundland, and in 1768 was given by government the command of the ship Endeavor, with the rank of lieutenant, and was sent to the South Pacific, to observe the transit of Venus and for other scientific purposes. He sailed in August of that year, and returned home in June, 1771, by the Cape of Good Hope, having visited Tahiti, observed the transit, explored the east coast of Australia, and performed his mission ably and successfully. The following year, in command of two vessels, the Resolution and the Adventure, he was sent by government in search of a southern continent. Failing in the main object of his voyage, after having circumnavigated the earth, in extreme southern latitudes he discovered, however, a large island which he named New Caledonia. The ice prevented his proceeding farther south than seventy-one degrees. He reached England in 1775 and published a *Journal* of his voyage, and was in 1776 elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, which awarded him the Copley medal for his great success in preserving the health of his crew. In the same year he sailed on his third voyage, to find, if possible, a north-

western passage between the Atlantic and the Pacific. He discovered the Sandwich Islands in 1778, explored Behring Strait, and proceeded as far northward as the seventieth degree. Returning to winter in the Sandwich Islands, he was killed there, with four of his men, by the natives, February 14, 1779.

Cooke, George Frederick, an English actor; born in 1755. He was for several years one of the chief favorites of the London stage. Died 1812.

Cooke, John Esten, an American novelist; born in Virginia in 1830. His best-known work is his popular novel, *Leather Stocking and Silk.* Died 1886.

Cooke, Josiah Parsons, a distinguished American chemist; born at Boston in 1827. He graduated at Harvard in 1848, and in 1851 became professor of chemistry and mineralogy at that institution. He wrote important works on chemical physics and philosophy. Died 1894.

Cooke, Rose Terry, an American author; born at West Hartford, Connecticut, in 1817. Her works included poems and stories, her popular *Somebody's Neighbors* and similar works embracing admired sketches of rural life in New England. Died 1892.

Cooper, Sir Astley Paston, an English surgeon of distinction; born in 1768. He settled in London, wrote several important works on surgery, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1805, acquired an immense practice, became physician to George IV., and in 1821 was created a Baronet. Died 1841.

Cooper, James Fenimore, an American novelist, the son of Judge William Cooper, was born at Burlington, New Jersey, in September, 1789. He served in the navy from 1806 to 1811, and subsequently settled at Cooperstown, New York, which his father had founded, and where he began his career as an author. His first successful novel, *The Spy,* met with an enthusiastic reception, both in America and in Europe. It was followed by numerous tales of ocean and Indian life, the most famous among which are *The Pilot* and *The Last of the Mohicans.* In the vivid portrayal of pioneer and Indian life and habits, Cooper has had no rival. Died in 1851.

Cope, Charles West, R. A., an English painter; born in Leeds in 1811; studied at the Royal Academy and in Italy. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1844, and Royal Academician in 1848. He painted numerous works, and was in 1867 appointed professor of painting at the Royal Academy. Died 1890.

Cope, Edward Drinker, an American naturalist and comparative anatomist; born in Philadelphia in 1840. After graduating at Haverford College he studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and was for several years professor of natural science in Haverford College. He subsequently served as palæontologist on the Wheeler and Hayden geological surveys of the Territories, making extensive explorations of the fossil-bearing regions of the West, which he supplemented with expeditions sent by him to the same regions and to South America. He thus made a very large and unique collection of vertebrate fossils, his study of and deductions from which gave him an exalted position among scientists, he being acknowledged at the time of his death as the foremost palæontologist of America, if not of the world. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and of many other learned bodies, proprietor and editor of the *American Naturalist,* and in his later years professor of geology at the University of Pennsylvania. In his numerous scientific papers he advocated the neo-Lamarckian theory of evolution, and insisted on the importance of consciousness as a factor in evolution. He traced the philogenetic development of several branches of the vertebrata through the Tertiary period. Died 1897.

Copernicus, or **Kopernicus** (the Latin form of **Copernic,** or **Kopernik**), **Nicholas,** an astronomer and the author of the Copernican system; born at Thorn, in Prussia, in February, 1473; studied at Cracow; visited Italy at the age of twenty-three, and was appointed professor of mathematics at Rome, a position which he filled with applause. After some years he returned to Prussia, and was appointed canon of Frauenburg. From that period he devoted his attention chiefly to astronomy and perfected his own grand theory, which has now been, with some modifications, so universally accepted. He expounded this theory in a work entitled *The Revolutions of the Celestial Orbs*, which he is said to have completed about 1530. Fearing persecution, he for a long time hesitated to publish this work, and, while aware that he had solved the most sublime and important of astronomical problems, advanced his theories in the form of hypothesis. His views having been accepted, however, he was induced in 1543 to publish the work, which he dedicated to the Pope. He died May 24, 1543, on the same day that he received the first copy of that work which has rendered his name immortal.

Copley, John Singleton, an historical painter; born in Massachusetts in 1737; visited Italy, and subsequently settled in London, where, in 1783, he was elected a member of the Royal Academy. He was the father of Lord Lyndhurst, Chancellor of England. Died 1815.

Coppée, François, a distinguished French author; born in Paris in 1842. After becoming famous for his poems, he entered the dramatic field with *La Passant* and other works, and finally won fame with several volumes of highly admired stories. He was elected to the French Academy in 1884. Died 1908.

Coquelin, Benoit Constant, an admired French actor; born at Boulogne in 1841. He made his début at the Théâtre Française in 1860, and remained a favorite comedian there for many years. He appeared in London in 1887, and in the United States in 1888. Died 1909.

Corday, Charlotte, a descendant of Corneille, the dramatist, was born in Normandy in 1768. Educated in a convent, where she became noted for piety, she became an enthusiastic believer in the principles of the French Revolution, while deploring the treatment of the Girondists and the infamous conduct of Marat.

After a study of the Apocryphal book of Judith, Charlotte Corday resolved to remove Marat, whom she regarded as a monster, from the world. After surmounting many difficulties, as he was very suspicious, she obtained an interview with Marat and stabbed him to the heart. She was executed for this act in July, 1793, after exhibiting on all occasions the most lofty spirit of heroism.

Corelli, Marie, an English novelist, step-daughter of Charles Mackay; born in 1864. She is the author of numerous very popular novels, of original conception but extravagant handling.

Coriolanus, Cneius Marcius, a Roman hero, is said to have been a descendant of King Ancus Marcius, and to have gained his surname of Coriolanus by a victory which he gained over the Volscians at Corioli about 490 B. C. Banished for some slight offence from Rome, he raised a Volscian army and besieged his native city, but was persuaded by the tears and entreaties of his wife and mother to withdraw his army. According to some accounts, he was immediately killed by the Volsci, but, according to others regarded as more authentic, he passed the remainder of his life in the Volscian country. The legend of Coriolanus furnishes the subject of one of Shakespeare's dramas.

Corneille, Pierre, a dramatic writer, the founder of the French

drama, was born at Rouen, June 6, 1606, and studied law, which he practised successfully for several years. He produced his first work, *Melite*, a comedy, in 1629. It was received with great applause. His *Medea*, which appeared six years later—remarkable for its dignity and grandeur—gave a new tone to French tragedy, and *The Cid*, which was published in 1636, was regarded as the most remarkable drama that had appeared on the French stage. It was followed by several tragedies and comedies, all of which displayed great genius. He also wrote a successful opera, entitled the *Golden Fleece*, which was performed in 1661.

Corneille was a member of the French Academy, having been admitted in 1647. Died in October, 1684. He was a man of pure morals, amiable character, and simple manners. He is called by his own countrymen the "Grand Corneille."

"When the Academy," says a French writer, "was endeavoring to correct the language which Pascal was destined to fix and Racine to polish, Corneille formed and created it by giving it force and precision in reasoning, energy and profoundness in discourse, elevation and sublimity in sentiment, dignity and majesty in the utterances of kings and heroes."

Cornelius, von, Peter, a German painter; born at Dusseldorf, September 16, 1787; was the son of the inspector of the gallery of paintings of that city. He displayed his genius at the age of nineteen in painting the cupola of a church at Neuss, and afterward studied and worked for eight years in Rome, where he formed an intimate friendship with the artist Overbeck. In 1819, upon the invitation of the Crown Prince (afterward King Ludwig), he removed from Rome to Munich, where he was appointed Director of the Academy of Dusseldorf, and was commissioned to adorn the Glyptothek of Munich with frescos. He subsequently visited Berlin by the invitation of the King of Prussia, and painted several frescos there.

Cornelius possessed an original and profound genius, an enthusiasm for the old Italian masters, and is regarded as the greatest German painter of his age. He died at Berlin in 1867.

Cornell, Ezra, the founder of Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, was born at Westchester, in that State, January 11, 1807. After engaging in different kinds of business, he acquired a large fortune by investing in telegraph stocks and in Western land. He established and endowed a public library in Ithaca, and subsequently appropriated about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars to founding the Cornell University. He further increased the fund from his own resources and received large contributions from others, and the institution has taken high rank among the centres of American education. Died 1878.—His son, ALONZO B. CORNELL, was elected Governor of New York in 1879. Died 1904.

Cornwallis, Charles, EARL and MARQUESS, a British general, the eldest son of the first Earl of Cornwallis, was born in 1738. Entering the army, he served on the Continent in 1761 as aide-de-camp to the Marquess of Granby, and in the year following inherited the earldom. Though in high favor with the King, he opposed the policy which led to the war in America. He joined the British army in this country, however, with the rank of major-general, in 1776, assisted in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and was defeated by Washington at Trenton. In 1780, while in command of an army in Carolina, he defeated Gen. Gates at Camden, and in 1781 gained an advantage of little importance over Gen. Greene at Guilford. Invading Virginia, he marched to Yorktown with the intention of embarking there, but was prevented from so doing by a French fleet, while Washington, with the allied American and French armies, attacked him by land.

He surrendered October 19, 1781, with about eight thousand men. Appointed Governor-General of Bengal and commander-in-chief of the army in India in 1786, he conducted the war against Tippoo Saib, captured Bungalore in person in 1791, and gained a victory at Seringapatam the next year. Tippoo then sued for peace.

Returning to England in 1793, Lord Cornwallis was created a Marquess and was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance. He was sent in 1798 as Lord Lieutenant to Ireland (which country was then in rebellion), where he pursued a wise, moderate, and successful policy. After negotiating the Treaty of Amiens in 1802, he was again sent as Governor-General to India, where he died, at Ghazapore, in 1805.

Correggio, da, Antonio Allegri, an Italian painter and the founder of a new style of art, was born at Correggio in 1494. He is said to have studied under his uncle Lorenzo Allegri and Francesco Bianchi. He worked in his native city and at Parma. He was exceedingly skilful in foreshortening and in the magic of the chiaroscuro; his colors are pure and delicate and his forms exquisitely soft and beautiful. He was especially successful in his representations of the countenances of women and children, which in several of his pieces are said to possess an ineffable beauty. Among his masterpieces are the "Assumption of the Virgin" and "Ecce Homo," and a "Penitent Magdalen" in the Dresden gallery. For the picture last mentioned, which is only about eighteen inches square, it is stated that one of the Kings of Saxony paid thirty thousand dollars. Died 1534.

Cortez, Hernando, or **Fernando,** the conqueror of Mexico, was born at Medellin, in Estremadura, Spain, in 1485. He became a planter in Hispaniola in 1504, and afterward displayed talents and bravery in the conquest of Cuba under Velasquez, by whom he was rewarded with an estate in that island, and by whom in 1518 he was appointed to command an expedition against Mexico, which had then been just discovered.

Cortez sailed with his armament, consisting of eleven vessels, ten cannon, and about seven hundred men, in February, 1519. His ostensible object was the conversion of the heathen. After defeating a native army at Tabasco, he landed on the site of the present city of Vera Cruz, within the limits of the empire of Montezuma. The news of his arrival was soon communicated to that sovereign. Cortez destroyed his ships in order that his men might see that it was impossible for them to retreat.

Cortez marched to Mexico, which, after several bloody victories, he entered in November, 1519, and was hospitably received by Montezuma, whom he imprisoned in his own palace and induced to take the oath of allegiance to the Spanish monarch, and to pay a great amount of gold and silver. Montezuma refused, however, to renounce his religion for that of the Spaniards.

Velasquez, incited to jealousy by the victories of Cortez, sent against him an expedition, under Narvaez, of one thousand men, which reached Vera Cruz in April, 1520. Cortez, with about two hundred and fifty men, defeated and captured Narvaez near Zempoalla, and induced his men to join his own standard.

On his return to Mexico, Cortez found that city in revolt against him. Desperate fighting, in which Montezuma was mortally wounded by the Aztecs, continued for several days. The Spaniards were driven from the city with great loss, but at Otumba, in July, 1520, they gained a great victory over the natives, which decided the fate of Mexico. Cortez soon became again master of the capital, where he committed the greatest atrocities. He was appointed, in 1522, Governor and Captain-General of Mexico, or New Spain, by the Emperor Charles V., and three years

later he put to death Guatemozin, the last of the Aztec Emperors.

Grave charges having been preferred against Cortez by his enemies, he in 1528 returned to Spain, where he was kindly received by his sovereign. He visited Mexico in a private capacity in 1530, and in 1535 an expedition which he had fitted out discovered California. Returning to Spain in 1540, he participated the next year in the fatal expedition to Algiers. Died at Seville in 1547.

Corvinus, Matthias, King of Hungary, the son of John Huniades. was born in 1443, and was elected King in 1458. He was distinguished as a wise ruler, and as a very able and successful general. Died 1490.

Corwin, Thomas, an American statesman and orator; born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in July, 1794. Removing with his parents to Ohio, he was admitted to the bar, and gained distinction as a lawyer and orator. He entered Congress in 1830, became Governor of Ohio in 1840, and United States Senator in 1845. He became Secretary of the Treasury under President Fillmore in 1850, resumed the practice of law in 1853, was re-elected to Congress in 1858 and 1860, and was sent as Minister to Mexico in 1861. Died at Washington in December, 1865.

Cottin, Sophie Ristaud, a French novelist; born in 1773. The best known of her works is *Elizabeth; or, The Exiles of Siberia.* Died 1807.

Cotton, Nathaniel, an English poet. Born in 1707; died in 1788.

Coues, Elliott, an American ornithologist; born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1842. He became surgeon and naturalist to the Northwest Boundary Commission, professor of biology in the Columbian University, and held other positions with credit. His works included several valuable volumes on North American birds. He became an earnest believer in the doctrines of the Theosophical Society. Died 1897.

Cousin, Victor, a French philosopher and metaphysician, the son of a clockmaker, was born in Paris, November 28, 1792. He became a professor of philosophy at the Sorbonne in 1815, but was removed for his liberal principles in 1821. Five years later he published an edition of Descartes in eleven volumes, and an original and important work entitled *Philosophic Fragments.* Suspected of liberalism, he was imprisoned for six months in Berlin. In 1828 he was reappointed professor of philosophy at the Sorbonne, in which position he gained immense popularity. After the revolution of 1830 he resigned his professorship, was appointed Councillor of State and a member of the Council of Public Instruction, and in the same year was elected to the French Academy in place of Fourier. Two years later he was created a peer of France, and was in 1840, for about eight months, Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet of M. Thiers. As a member of the Chamber of Peers he evinced oratorical powers of a high order. His system of philosophy is said to have consisted of a union of idealism and sensualism. He was the author of numerous philosophical works. Died in January, 1867.

Cowley, Abraham, an English poet, the son of a grocer, was born in London in 1618; studied at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, whence he was ejected in 1643 as a royalist. He afterward settled at St. John's College, Oxford, and to avenge himself, it is said, on the Puritan visitors of the University of Cambridge, who had expelled him, wrote a satire entitled *The Puritan and the Papist.* He had already produced, at the age of fifteen, a volume called *Poetic Blossoms,* which was followed by several other poems. He entered the King's service in 1646, accompanied the Queen to France, obtained a settlement in the family of the Earl of St. Alban's, and was employed on vari-

ous missions relative to the royal cause. Returning to England in 1656, he was thrown into prison, but was in a short time admitted to bail. He published the first complete edition of his poems immediately after.

On the death of Cromwell, Cowley again went to France, and returned in the train of Charles II. Failing to receive at the Restoration what he regarded as the due reward for his loyalty, he retired from the world in disgust in 1665, and became a farmer at Chertsey, where he died two years later.

"It may be affirmed," says Dr. Johnson, "that he (Cowley) brought to his poetic labors a mind replete with learning, and that his pages are embellished with all the ornaments which books can supply; that he was the first who imparted to English numbers the enthusiasm of the greater ode and the gayety of the less; and that he was equally qualified for sprightly sallies and for lofty flights."

Cowper, William, an English poet; born at Great Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, November 26, 1731. He was the son of John Cowper, rector of that parish, chaplain to George II., and a nephew of Earl Cowper. His constitution was very delicate, his feelings nervously susceptible, and he suffered intensely at school from the tyranny of his seniors. He first studied at the boarding-school of Dr. Pitman at Market Street, and afterward at Westminster School, where he became a fine classical scholar. He afterward read law at the Middle Temple, and was admitted to the bar in 1754. He was so morbidly sensitive and diffident, however, that he found it impossible to occupy any conspicuous position. Having been appointed clerk of the journals of the House of Lords in 1763, he was required to pass an examination before the bar of that House, but was prevented by his nervousness from so doing. He made several agonizing but unsuccessful efforts to nerve himself for the trial. His afflictions produced insanity, and he made several attempts to commit suicide. His miseries were increased by the gloomy ideas which he had imbibed on the subject of religion. He believed himself to be doomed to eternal punishment. He was placed in charge of Dr. Cotton, at St. Alban's, where by skilful treatment he recovered in 1765, and became an inmate of the family of Rev. Dr. Unwin of Huntingdon. In 1773 his malady returned, and continued to affect him quite frequently until his death, which occurred April 25, 1800, at Denham, in Norfolk.

In 1780, "encompassed," as he says, "by the midnight of absolute despair, I first commenced as an author." In 1782 he published a volume of poems entitled *Truth*, *Table-Talk*, *Hope*, *Charity*, etc. In 1784 he commenced the translation of Homer into blank verse—a labor which occupied him for six years—and in the next year produced *John Gilpin* and *The Task*, both of which were successful and exceedingly popular. He afterward published numerous poems, which were favorably received and greatly admired. His social letters are regarded as models of that kind of composition.

As a poet, Cowper possessed varied powers; he was by turns playful and pathetic, tender and sarcastic; in some instances he rose to sublimity, and in picturesque delineation had few rivals.

Cox, Sir George William, an English writer; born in 1827. His works embrace *Aryan Mythology*, *Comparative Mythology and Folklore*, and works of Greek history and biography.

Crabbe, George, an English poet; born at Aldborough, in Suffolk, in 1754. He studied surgery, but abandoned that profession at an early age, and in 1780 removed to London, where he suffered great pecuniary distress. He was relieved by the generous patronage of Edmund Burke, who not only aided him with means,

but introduced him to Fox, Thurlow, and other men of distinction, and enabled him in 1781 to publish *The Library*, which was favorably received. In 1782 he was ordained as a priest of the Church of England, and was appointed chaplain to the Duke of Rutland. A year later he produced *The Village*, which confirmed his reputation as a poet of originality, power, and genius. He afterward published numerous successful poems, and in 1819 was paid three thousand pounds for the *Tales of the Hall* and some unexpired copyrights. Died 1832.

Craddock, Charles Egbert. See MURFREE, MARY NOAILLES.

Craik, MRS. See MULOCH.

Crane, Stephen, an American author; born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1871. He became a journalist, and gained much popularity by his vivid war sketch, *The Red Badge of Courage*, and other stories. Died 1900.

Cranmer, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, an English statesman, Reformer, and theologian; born at Aslacton, in Nottinghamshire, in 1489. He studied at the University of Cambridge, and became a favorite of Henry VIII. in 1529 by suggesting measures to expedite the divorce of that sovereign from Catherine of Aragon. He was appointed chaplain to the King, and was sent on a mission to Rome to induce the Pope to consent to the divorce.

Cranmer did not succeed in this mission. He returned to England in 1530, and soon after infringed the rule of the Church by marrying. Becoming Henry's favorite adviser, he was raised to the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury in 1533. Having secretly embraced the Protestant faith, he used his power and influence to destroy the papal ascendency in England and to abolish the monasteries, and in a few years openly favored the Reformation. He aided in compiling the *Bishops' Book*, and in 1538 opposed, but unsuccessfully, the Law of the Six Articles, or "Bloody Statutes." Though several plots were formed against him by Catholic courtiers, Henry continued to protect him. Cranmer was chosen in 1547 one of the regency during the minority of Edward VI., and was placed at the head of the commission which composed the English Liturgy.

Notwithstanding the liberal views of Cranmer, he condemned two persons to death for heresy. Implicated in the conspiracy to raise Lady Jane Grey to the throne, he was sent to the Tower by Queen Mary on a charge of treason. In order that his punishment might be the more cruel, this charge was withdrawn, and he was prosecuted for heresy. After being excommunicated in 1555, he was induced by the fear of torture and by the hope of life to subscribe to the doctrines of the papal supremacy and of transubstantiation. He repented of this act, and was burned to death in 1556.

Crassus, Marcus Licinius, a Roman Triumvir and a person of immense wealth; born about 108 B. C. He was chosen prætor in 74 B. C., and suppressed a servile insurrection led by Spartacus. He was, with Pompey, elected Consul in 71, and afterward formed with Cæsar and Pompey the First Triumvirate, which destroyed the power of the Senate. He was again elected Consul in 56 B. C., and was given the command of Syria for five years. Surena, general of the Parthians, defeated him in Mesopotamia with terrible loss in 53. Crassus was treacherously slain in the same year by the Parthians.

Crawford, Francis Marion, a popular American novelist; born in Tuscany in 1854; son of the well-known American sculptor, Thomas Crawford (1814–1857). His first novel, *Mr. Isaacs*, excited much attention, and was followed by numerous others, including several admired stories of Roman life and politics. Died 1909.

Crichton, James, known as **The Admirable Crichton,** a prodigy; born at the castle of Cluny,

in Perthshire, Scotland, about 1560. He graduated A. M. at fourteen years of age at the University of St. Andrew's, and could speak ten languages before he was twenty. He was very handsome and highly accomplished, gained great credit in a contest with the learned men of Paris, after challenging them to a dispute on any subject and in any of twelve languages, and held a similar contest at Padua. He was stabbed to death in 1582 by his pupil Vincenzo, son of the Duke of Mantua.

Crispi, Francesco, an Italian statesman; born at Ribera, Sicily, in 1819. He became an active revolutionist, and in the new kingdom of Italy was made deputy and president of the Chamber, and was Premier of the kingdom 1887-90 and 1894-96. D. 1901.

Crittenden, John Jay, an American statesman; born in Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1786. He read law and soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, was chosen to the United States Senate in 1819, and was also elected to the Senate for a full term by the Whigs in 1835. He was an intimate friend of Henry Clay and a steady supporter of his chief measures.

In 1841 he became Attorney-General in Harrison's Cabinet, but retired after the accession of Tyler, and in 1843 was re-elected to the Senate. He was elected Governor of Kentucky in 1848, was Attorney-General during Fillmore's term, and entered the Senate for the fourth time in 1855. He sought to mediate between the North and the South, offering an unacceptable compromise measure. Died 1863.

Crockett, David, an American hunter famous for his eccentricities, was born in Tennessee in 1786. He was elected to the National Congress as a Democrat in 1827, 1829, and 1831. He subsequently joined the Texans, was captured at Fort Alamo by the Mexicans in 1836, and, with other prisoners, was massacred by Santa Anna.

Crockett, Samuel Rutherford, a Scotch novelist; born in 1859. He won fame in 1893 by his sketches of Scotch life in *The Stickit Minister.* This was followed by numerous novels of exciting adventure.

Croker, Richard, an American politician; born at Black Rock, Ireland, in 1843, and brought to New York at three years of age. He began his political career in 1867 as alderman, held various other offices, vigorously opposed the Tweed Ring, and for many years was the undisputed leader of the Tammany political party.

Croll, James, an English physicist; born in 1821. Among his chief works are *Climate and Time* and *Stellar Evolution.* Died 1890.

Croly, George, a poet and pulpit-orator; born in Dublin in 1780. He was for many years rector of St. Stephen's Church in London. Died 1860.

Cromwell, Oliver, an English general of rare genius and Lord High Protector of England, was born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599. He was the son of Robert and grandson of Sir Henry Cromwell, a member of Parliament. He studied at the University of Cambridge, read law in London, and in 1620 married Elizabeth Bouchier. He was elected to Parliament in 1628, and in 1637, with his cousin, the great John Hampden, resolved to emigrate to America; but, as the ship upon which they had taken passage was just ready to sail, they were detained by an order of Council.

Cromwell was re-elected to the next Parliament, which met in 1640, and also to the Long Parliament, and in 1642 entered the Parliamentary army as a captain of cavalry. He was rapidly promoted, and by his skill, enthusiasm, and energy soon changed that army from an undisciplined host into well-drilled and highly-efficient forces. He soon became distinguished for invincible courage, and never was defeated in battle. The victory of Marston Moor, July 2, 1644, where he commanded the left wing, was gained

by the charge of his own forces. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1645, commanded the right wing at the great battle of Naseby, became the leader of the Independents, and in 1647 transferred the custody of the King from the Parliament to the army. He gained in 1648 a decisive victory over the royal forces under the Duke of Hamilton at Preston.

Cromwell was one of the judges who tried King Charles in January, 1649, and afterward signed his death-warrant. He subsequently gained several victories over the royalists in Ireland, effectually subjugated that country, succeeded Lord Fairfax as commander-in-chief in 1650, in September of the same year gained a great victory over the Scots at Dunbar, and by his success at the battle of Worcester completely extinguished the royal cause and virtually became dictator of England. He dissolved the House of Commons in 1653, and in 1654 was proclaimed Protector of the Commonwealth by the army. He governed with great ability, pursued a wise foreign policy, caused the name of England to be feared and respected in every part of Europe, and accomplished much in Catholic countries to ameliorate the sufferings of persecuted Protestants. He died September 3, 1658, the anniversary of his great victories at Dunbar and Worcester.

Cromwell, Richard, son of the preceding, was born at Huntingdon, England, in 1626. He succeeded his father as Protector, September 3, 1658. General disaffection ensued, and he renounced the office in 1659. Died 1712.

Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Essex, an English Minister of State, was born of humble parentage at Putney about 1490. He became in early life an agent of Cardinal Wolsey, whom in 1529 he defended spiritedly and ably in the House of Commons. He afterward embraced the principles of the Reformation, entered the service of the King, and became about 1535 principal Secretary of State and Keeper of the Privy Seal; and in the next year the King delegated his supremacy over the Church to Cromwell, with the title of Vicar-General. He was created Earl of Essex in 1539, but soon after lost the favor of Henry by promoting the marriage of that sovereign with Anne of Cleves. He was charged with treason and heresy, and was beheaded in 1540.

Crook, George, an American soldier; born in Ohio in 1828. He graduated at West Point in 1852; rose to the rank of major-general in the Civil War, and afterward served in several campaigns against the Indians. Died 1890.

Crookes, Sir William, a distinguished English chemist; born in London in 1832. He founded the *Chemical News* in 1859, and became editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Science* in 1864. Among his discoveries were the metal thallium, the sodium amalgamation process, and others of much importance. He invented the radiometer in 1873, and became a leading authority on the question of sanitation. In 1874 he published an account of his investigation and acceptance of Spiritualism. He was knighted in 1897; presided over the British Association in 1898.

Cruikshank, George, an English artist and caricaturist; born in London, September 27, 1792. Among his productions are illustrations of "The Queen's Matrimonial Ladder," "The Man in the Moon," "Life in London," "Mornings in Bow Street," "Punch and Judy," "Tales of Irish Life," "John Gilpin," "Oliver Twist," "Waverley Novels," "The Gin Juggernaut," and "Disturbing a Congregation." Died February 1, 1878.

Cumberland, Richard, an English dramatist. Born at Cambridge in 1732; died in 1811.

Cumberland, William Augustus, DUKE OF, a younger son of George II. of England; born in 1721;

entered the army; was in 1745 commander of the British forces at the battle of Fontenoy, where he was defeated. In the year following he gained a decisive victory at Culloden over the Pretender, and was guilty of great cruelty after that battle. He subsequently commanded an English army on the Continent in the Seven Years' war. He died just after having formed, at the request of the King, a new Whig Ministry, in 1765.

Cunningham, Allan, a Scotch author and critic; born in 1785; worked in early life as a stonemason; became a friend of Sir Walter Scott, and removed to London in 1810. Died 1842. Among his productions are *Sir Marmaduke Maxwell*, a dramatic poem, *Paul Jones*, a romance, and a *Critical History of the Literature of the Last Fifty Years.*

Curran, John Philpot, an Irish orator and barrister; born at Newmarket, near Cork, in 1750. He was called to the Irish bar in 1775. He possessed great eloquence, wit, and powers of sarcasm, and obtained a very extensive practice. In 1783 he entered Parliament, where he and Grattan acted with the Opposition. He gained great celebrity by his defence of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Theobald Wolfe Tone, and other state prisoners. He was a strenuous opponent of the union of Ireland and England. Curran was in 1806 appointed Master of the Rolls in Ireland. Died in 1817.

Curtis, George William, an American author and editor; born at Providence, Rhode Island, February 24, 1824. After spending four years in Europe, he joined the staff of the New York *Tribune*, and was an editor on *Putnam's Monthly*, 1852–69. In 1853 he began the "Easy Chair" papers in *Harper's Magazine*, and became the managing editor of *Harper's Weekly* in 1857. He wrote *Nile Notes of a Howadji*, *The Potiphar Papers*, *Lotus-Eating*, *Prue and I*, etc. Died 1892.

Curtius, Ernst, a German Hellenist, and the author of a valuable *History of Greece*, was born at Lübeck, September 2, 1814, and was educated at the universities of Bonn, Göttingen, and Berlin. After making several visits to Greece, he was appointed professor at Göttingen. Died 1896.

Curzon, George Nathaniel, Lord, an English official, was born January 11, 1859. He entered Parliament in 1886, and was an under-secretary in the Cabinet 1891–92 and 1895–98. Having succeeded his father as Lord Curzon of Kedelston, he was in 1898 appointed Viceroy and Governor-general of India. He resigned in 1905. His extensive travels led to several interesting works.

Cushing, Caleb, an American jurist, was born in Massachusetts in 1800, graduated at Harvard in 1817, and began the practice of law in 1825. He was elected to Congress in 1835, and was nominated Secretary of the Treasury in 1843 by President Tyler, but not confirmed by the Senate. He served as colonel and brigadier-general in the Mexican war, was made a justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1852, and in 1853 was appointed Attorney-General of the United States. He was in 1872 one of the counsel for the United States in the settlement of the Alabama Claims, was sent as Minister to Spain in 1873, and in 1874 was nominated by President Grant as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, but failed of confirmation. Died January 2, 1879.

Cushing, Frank Hamilton, an American ethnologist; born at Northeast, Pennsylvania, in 1857. He became a collector of Indian relics for the National Museum in 1875, was assistant ethnologist under Major Powell in New Mexico in 1879, and afterward lived three years with the Zuñi Indians, studying their language and traditions. He made important discoveries of ancient ruins in the southwest, and in 1895 of a sea-dwelling people on the coast of Florida. Died 1900.

Cushman, Charlotte Saunders, a distinguished actress; born in Boston, July 23, 1816; made her début in that city at the Tremont Theatre as a singer in April, 1835. Her stage career continued until 1874, and she won at once the public esteem and admiration. Died 1876.

Custer, George A., an American general; born in Ohio, December 5, 1839; graduated at West Point in 1861, and during the late war gained distinction, especially as a cavalry-leader, and was commissioned as a major-general of volunteers. After peace was restored he became a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry in the regular army, and was sent to the frontier. He was killed, with a large number of his men, while fighting the Sioux in 1876.

Cuvier, George Chrétien Léopold Frédéric Dagobert, BARON, a philosopher, statesman, author, and naturalist; born August 23, 1769, at Montbéliard. His father was a Protestant and an officer in the French army. He studied at the Academia Carolina of Stuttgart. His early essays on natural history attracted great attention, and when, at the age of twenty-six, he removed to Paris, he was treated with marked distinction by the savans of that city. He was appointed professor of natural history in Paris, and assistant professor of comparative anatomy, and in December, 1795, was elected a member of the Institute. In 1800 he succeeded Daubenton as professor of natural history in the College of France, and two years later was elected perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences. At this period he contributed a series of articles on fossil bones, with plates designed and engraved with great skill by himself, to the *Annales du Muséum.* He was appointed councillor to the Imperial University in 1808, master of requests by Napoleon in 1813, and Councillor of State in the year following. He was elected to the French Academy in 1818, was created a Baron in 1820, and a peer of France in 1831. He was the author of numerous scientific works of the highest authority and value. His chief work is *Règne Animal* ("Animal Kingdom," four vols., 1817). He was a member of the Lutheran Church. Died 1832.

Cuyp, or **Kuyp, Albert,** a Dutch landscape-painter. Born at Dort in 1606; died about 1683.

Cyprian, ST., Bishop of Carthage, is supposed to have been born in that city about 200 A. D. He became distinguished as a teacher of rhetoric, was subsequently converted to Christianity, and was chosen Bishop of Carthage in 248 A. D. He was a learned, eloquent, and zealous prelate. He suffered martyrdom under the Emperor Valerian in 258.

Cyril, ST., born in Jerusalem in 315, was chosen Patriarch of that city by the Christians in 351. He suffered severe persecution from the Arians. Died 386 A. D.

Cyril, ST., born in Alexandria, Egypt, was elected Archbishop of that city in 412 A. D. He was arrogant, cruel, and fanatical. He drove the Jews out of Alexandria, incited his monks to murder Hypatia, quarrelled with the Roman Governor, contributed chiefly to the condemnation of Nestorius as a heretic by the Council of Ephesus, and was himself excommunicated by the Council of Antioch in 431. Died 444 A. D.

Cyrus, surnamed THE GREAT, the founder of the Persian empire and the greatest of Persian Kings, was the son of Cambyses, a Persian nobleman, and Mandane, the daughter of Astyages, King of Media. He is said to have ascended the Persian throne in 559 B. C. He made numerous conquests, among which was that of Babylon, the capital of Assyria, and greatly extended his dominions. About 536 he directed that the Jewish captives at Babylon should return to Jerusalem and rebuild the temple. Cyrus was killed in battle in 529 B. C., and was succeeded by his son, Cambyses.

D.

Dacier, André, a French scholar and critic; born at Castres in 1651; studied at Saumur, and removed to Paris. He was there appointed, with others, to prepare an edition of the classics for the use of the Dauphin, and was made librarian to the King. He became a member of the French Academy and of the Academy of Inscriptions, and edited and translated several of the classics. Died 1722.

Dacier, Anne Lefèvre, known as **Madame Dacier,** wife of the preceding, was born at Saumur in 1654. She was the daughter of Tannegui-Lefèvre, under whom she studied with André Dacier. She was a precocious scholar, and at about the age of eighteen went to Paris, where, owing to her high reputation for learning, she was selected by the Duke of Montausier to edit, for the Dauphin's instruction, several of the classics. In 1685, with her husband, she renounced Protestantism and entered the Catholic Church. She was regarded as a far better critic and classical scholar than her husband. Voltaire pronounced her one of the prodigies of the age, and commended her for the great services she had rendered to literature. Died 1720.

Dacier, Bon Joseph, a French savant; born at Valogne, in Normandy, in 1742; removed to Paris at an early age. He was a prominent member of the Tribunate from 1802 until its suppression, and was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, of which he became perpetual secretary, and of the French Academy. Died 1833.

Daendels, Hermann Willem, a Dutch general; born at Hattem in 1762; entered the French army, and served in Holland with the rank of general of brigade in 1794. He was subsequently general of division under the Batavian republic, and was created Marshal of Holland by King Louis (Bonaparte). In 1808 he was appointed Governor-General of the Dutch colonies in the East Indies, an office which he held for three years, and afterward commanded a division in Russia. Died 1818.

Daguerre, Louis Jacques Mandé, a French artist, the inventor of the daguerrotype, was born at Cormeilles in 1789. He attained a high reputation as a scene-painter at Paris, and with Bouton invented the diorama. Arago announced in 1839 the invention of the daguerrotype in the Academy of Sciences, where it caused a great sensation. The inventor received from the Chamber of Deputies a pension of six thousand francs. Died 1851.

Dahl, John Christian Clausen, a Norwegian landscape-painter; born at Bergen about 1780, and lived at Dresden. Died 1857.

Dahl, Mikael, a portrait-painter; born at Stockholm in 1656; studied in France and Italy, and finally settled in London, where he was patronized by the royal family. Died 1743.

Dahlberg, Eric, a Swedish general and engineer, and director-general of all the fortresses of Sweden; born in 1625. He planned the expedition when the Swedes marched over the ice and made a successful attack on the Danes in 1658. Charles XI. made him Governor-General of Livonia, Field-Marshal, and Count. Died 1703.

Dahlgren, John A., an American rear-admiral; born in Philadelphia in 1809. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the navy about 1838, spent several years in ex-

perimenting under the direction of the Ordnance Department, effected great changes in naval armament, and invented the shell-gun known by his name. He was raised to the rank of commander in 1855, and became chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in 1862. In the following year, as commander of the South Atlantic squadron sent to assist in the siege of Charleston, he made an unsuccessful night-attack on Fort Sumter in September. Died 1870.

Dalhousie, James Andrew Ramsay, first MARQUESS OF, a British statesman, son of the ninth Earl of Dalhousie, was born near Edinburgh in 1812. He entered Parliament for Haddington in 1837, and took his seat the next year (on the death of his father) in the House of Lords as the tenth Earl of that name. In politics a "Liberal Tory," he was made President of the Board of Trade about 1845 by Sir Robert Peel. He evinced in this position so much practical ability that he was retained in it by the Whig Ministry, which succeeded that of Peel. In 1847 he became Governor-General of India. He carried on a successful war against the Sikhs, and added the Punjab, Pegu, and other provinces to the British possessions. He aided materially in the promotion of manufactures, the construction of railroads, and in otherwise developing the resources of Hindostan. He was created a Marquess in 1849. Died in England in 1860.

Dall, William Healey, an American naturalist; born at Boston in 1845. He studied zoology, was engaged in several government expeditions, and in 1880 became attached to the U. S. National Museum. He published several works on the results of his explorations.

Dallas, Alexander James, an American statesman; born in Jamaica, West Indies, in 1759; removed in 1783 to Philadelphia, where he gained distinction as a lawyer and as an ardent adherent of the Republican party. He was appointed District Attorney for the United States by Jefferson in 1801, and Secretary of the Treasury by Madison in October, 1814. By his ability and energy he succeeded in procuring a loan on advantageous terms and in keeping the treasury notes of the United States at par. He for some time performed also the additional duties of Secretary of War. He published several valuable law reports, etc. Died 1817.

Dallas, George Mifflin, an American statesman, son of the preceding; born in Philadelphia in July, 1792. He graduated at Princeton College in 1810, and was admitted to the bar three years later. In 1831 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the United States Senate, where he advocated a protective tariff and the recharter of the United States Bank. He was appointed Minister to Russia in 1837, and was elected Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with James K. Polk in 1844. He was in 1856 sent as Minister to England, which position he filled until 1861. Died December, 1864.

Dalrymple, James, first Viscount Stair, a Scotch statesman and jurist; born at Dummurchie in 1619. At the age of twenty-two he was appointed professor of philosophy in the University of Glasgow. He afterward read law, was admitted an advocate, and attained high distinction in his profession. He was made by Cromwell, in 1657, a judge of the court of Sessions, and by Charles II. one of the Lords of Session in 1661. He was President of that court from 1671 to 1681. His *Institutions of the Law of Scotland*, published in the latter year—a work of rare value—is still regarded by the lawyers of that country as one of the greatest works on Scottish jurisprudence. Refusing to take the test-oath in 1681, he was deprived of office and severely persecuted. He retired to Holland, and returned in 1688 with the Prince of Orange. He was reinstated in office, acquired great favor with William

III., and in 1690 was created Viscount Stair. Died 1695.

Dalrymple, John, first Earl of Stair, son of the preceding; born in 1644; became Lord Advocate of Scotland in 1685. He was afterward a Lord of Session, and in 1691 was appointed Secretary of State. He is held chiefly responsible for the massacre of Glencoe, which it appears he instigated, and by which he incurred great odium. He succeeded his father as Viscount Stair in 1695, and was created Earl in 1703. Died 1707.

Dalrymple, John, Earl of Stair, a British general, son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh in 1673; entered the army at the age of nineteen, and in 1702 served in Flanders as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Marlborough. As commander of the Scottish Greys at the battles of Oudenarde, Malplaquet, and Ramillies he won high distinction. In 1715 he was made Privy Councillor and commander-in-chief in Scotland by George I., and became commander-in-chief of the British army in 1743. Died 1747.

Dalton, John, an English chemical philosopher, the inventor of the atomic theory; born at Eaglesfield in 1766. His father was Joseph Dalton, a farmer. After serving as usher in a school at Kendal, he was appointed professor of mathematics in New College, Manchester. He announced in 1802 his new and important theory of "The Constitution of Mixed Gases," which has since been universally adopted. The year following he commenced the development of the fundamental principles of chemical philosophy in connection with the atomic theory, which he explained in the first volume of his *New System of Chemical Philosophy.* The discoveries which he made were of the highest importance, and greatly assisted in making accurate investigations in chemistry. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1821. In 1826 he received a gold medal from the King, as one who had most distinguished himself by discoveries in science, and in 1836 had settled upon him an annual pension of three hundred pounds. He was also elected a foreign associate of the French Institute. He was the author of numerous valuable works and treatises on chemical philosophy. Died in July, 1844.

Damiens, Father Joseph, a Roman Catholic missionary; born near Louvain, France, in 1841. In 1871 he devoted himself to the needs of the lepers on the Hawaiian island of Molokai, attending at once to their spiritual and physical wants. He escaped the malady until 1885, but died of it in 1889.

Dampier, William, an English navigator; born in Somersetshire in 1652; served at the age of twenty-one in the navy against Holland. He afterward sailed to Campeachy and wrote a *Journal* of his observations. After joining a party of filibusters and cruising with them for several years about the Isthmus of Darien, and committing depredations upon the Spanish settlements, he returned to England in 1691 and published his *Voyage around the World,* a highly interesting narrative. He was given in 1699 the command of a vessel by the Admiralty to make discoveries in the South Sea. He explored the coasts of Australia, New Guinea, and other islands, sailed through the straits bearing his name, and, returning to England, produced an account of his voyage. The date of his death is unknown.

Dana, Charles Anderson, an American editor; born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, in 1819. He was one of the Brook Farm community; edited the New York *Tribune* 1848–62; was Assistant Secretary of War 1863–65; and from 1867 published and edited the New York *Sun.* With George Ripley he edited the *New American Cyclopædia.* Died 1897.

Dana, Francis, an American statesman; born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1743. He was admitted to the bar in 1767. He was a promi-

nent member of the "Sons of Liberty," and earnestly advocated resistance to the Stamp Act and other aggressive measures of the English Government. He was elected delegate to Congress in 1777, and in 1779 accompanied John Adams to England as secretary. In 1781 he was appointed Minister to Russia, where he remained for two years. He was again sent to Congress in 1784; was appointed Chief Justice of Massachusetts in 1791, and filled the position for fifteen years. Died 1811.

Dana, James Dwight, an American naturalist; born at Utica, New York, in February, 1813; was appointed by government the geologist and mineralogist to accompany the exploring expedition sent out under Capt. Wilkes in 1838. He was chosen professor of geology and natural history at Yale College about 1850. He aided in editing the *American Journal of Science;* published the highly valuable *Manual of Mineralogy* and *Text-Book of Geology,* and wrote on corals and volcanoes. Died 1895.

Dana, Richard Henry, an American poet and essayist, son of Francis Dana, before mentioned; born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in November, 1787. He studied at Harvard College, read law, and was admitted to the bar of Boston in 1811. After contributing to the *North American Review,* he became in 1818 associate editor of that periodical. His principal poem is *The Buccaneer.* Died Feb. 2, 1879. His son, of the same name, born in 1815, became famous for his *Two Years Before the Mast,* the best book of the kind in existence. He wrote other works. Died in 1882.

Danby, Francis, a landscape-painter; born near Wexford, Ireland, in 1793. In early life he removed to England, where he became especially distinguished for his historical landscapes, among which are the "Embarkation of Cleopatra on the Cydnus" and "Caius Marius amidst the Ruins of Carthage." Died 1861.

Danby, Thomas Osborne, Earl of, Marquess of Caermarthen, Duke of Leeds; born in 1631. He was elected to Parliament about 1660, joined the party of the court, became a favorite of the King, in 1673 was appointed Lord High Treasurer and given the chief direction of affairs, and in the year following was created Earl of Danby. Accused of treason, he was sent to the Tower in 1678 by the House of Commons, and was imprisoned there for five years. He became President of the Council under William III. in 1689, and Duke of Leeds in 1694. Died 1712.

Dandelot, François de Coligny, a French general, and brother of Admiral Coligny, was born at Châtillon-sur-Loing in 1521. For his gallant conduct at the battle of Cerisoles he was knighted on the field. He participated as general of infantry at the battle of Saint-Quentin, in 1557, and as an ardent Protestant served in the civil war which commenced about 1562, and fought against the Catholics at Dreux, Chartres, and Jarnac. Died 1569.

Dandolo, Enrico, a Venetian general and statesman; born about 1105; was elected Doge of Venice in 1192, at which time he was nearly blind. Forming an alliance with the Crusaders, he assumed command of the combined forces, captured Zara, which had revolted from the Venetians, took Constantinople by storm, and, refusing the imperial crown, which was offered him, accepted the office of Despot of Romania. Through his influence several islands and ports in the Levant were annexed to the Venetian possessions. He is mentioned in canto iv. of Byron's *Childe Harold.* Died 1205.

Daniel, one of the four greater Hebrew prophets, and a Prince of the tribe of Judah, was in his childhood, about 605 B. C., taken as a prisoner to Babylon, where he was educated at the court of Nebuchadnezzar. He was highly favored by Darius the Mede and Cyrus the Persian.

Daniel, Samuel, an English

poet; born at Taunton in 1562; studied at Oxford, and produced several tragedies and other poems. His style is highly commended by Hallam. Died 1619.

Daniell, John Frederick, an English natural philosopher; born in London in 1790. In 1816 he became joint-editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Science.* He invented the pyrometer, improved the voltaic battery, and is said to have been the only person to whom the Royal Society awarded all three of the medals within its gift. Died 1845.

Daniell, William, R. A., an English landscape-painter and engraver. Born in 1769; died 1837.

Dannecker, von, Johann Heinrich, a German sculptor; born near Stuttgart in 1758. He studied at Ludwigsburg. Among his classmates was the poet Schiller, with whom he formed an intimate friendship. He was appointed sculptor to the Duke of Würtemberg about 1780, and afterward studied his art in Paris, under Pajou, and at Rome, where he was associated with Goethe, Herder, and Canova. Died 1841.

Dante Allighieri, the most illustrious of Italian poets, was born in Florence in May, 1265; studied under Brunetto Latini and others. He is said to have also received instruction at Padua, Bologna, and Paris. He became well versed in philosophy, theology, and Latin, and skilful in painting, music, and other arts. He formed in early life a passion for Beatrice Portinari, which inspired his first productions and deeply affected his after-life. After her death, which occurred in 1290, he was persuaded by his friends to marry Gemma Donati, a lady of noble birth. The marriage was an unhappy one, and Dante, on account of their uncongenial dispositions, finally separated from her.

In the wars between the Guelphs and the Ghibelines, which then distracted Italy, Dante's family belonging to the former party, he became an ardent supporter of the Guelphs, and fought with distinguished courage on their side at Campaldino in 1289. After serving on several missions to foreign courts and performing his duties with skill and ability, he was in 1300 chosen to the high office of Prior of Florence, but two years later was sentenced to perpetual banishment by the Neri, a faction of the Guelphs. From this period he wandered through Italy, suffering from poverty as well as from his other afflictions, though occasionally enjoying the hospitality of different Italian Princes, among whom were Cane Grande de la Scala of Verona and Guido Novello of Ravenna. With many of his fellow-exiles he joined the Ghibeline party and vainly attempted to regain his rights.

Dante died at Ravenna on the 14th of September, 1321. His sublime poem the *Divina Commedia* appeared soon after, and rendered his name immortal. It is supposed to have been written during his banishment, and to relate the poet's own experience, real or imaginary.

"Dante," says Hallam, "is among the very few who have created the national poetry of their country. Of all writers, he is the most unquestionably original. . . . The great characteristic excellence of Dante is elevation of sentiment, to which his compressed diction and the emphatic cadences of his measure admirably correspond."

Danton, Georges Jacques, a leader of the French Revolution, was a lawyer by profession, and was born at Arcis-sur-Aube in 1759. Possessed of talents, a large frame, a powerful voice, a passionate temperament, and great intrepidity of spirit, he was well qualified for the part of a demagogue and political agitator. He formed the extremely radical club of the Cordeliers and instigated and directed the bloody insurrection of August 10, 1792, by which the French monarchy was overthrown.

Obtaining supreme power with Marat and Robespierre, Danton was given the position of Minister of Justice, with the chief control of Paris. To him is attributed the massacre of imprisoned royalists in September following. Elected to the Convention, he resigned his position as Minister of Justice, became the leader of the Mountain, and voted for the death of the King. He soon lost by his excesses the favor of honest and patriotic republicans, and by his success incurred at the same time the jealousy of Robespierre. He was arrested in March, 1794, and, after scarcely the form of a trial, was sentenced to death. He was executed by the guillotine, April 5 of that year.

D'Arblay, MADAME, whose maiden-name was FRANCES BURNEY, an English novelist, was born at Lynn-Regis in 1752, and was the daughter of Dr. Charles Burney, a musician of distinction. Upon his removal to London, in 1760, his house became a favorite resort of Johnson, Burke, Garrick, and other eminent men. Her first novel, *Evelina*, appeared anonymously in 1778, and was received with great applause. The excitement in reference to it was largely increased when the author was discovered to be a diffident young lady. She was congratulated and praised by the first literary men of that period. Her second work, *Cecilia*, which appeared in 1782, sustained her high reputation as a novelist. She received in 1786 an appointment as second keeper of the robes to Queen Charlotte, with a salary of two hundred pounds per annum. The position was exceedingly irksome to her. In deference to her father's wishes, however, she remained in it for five years, during which time her health was greatly impaired. She married, in 1793, Count D'Arblay, a French officer and exile, and resided in France from 1802 until 1816. Madame D'Arblay furnishes the subject of one of Lord Macaulay's essays. Died 1840. Her *Diary and Letters*, an exceedingly interesting work, was published in 1842, in seven volumes.

Darius I., or **Darius Hystaspis,** having slain Smerdis, an usurper, ascended the throne of Persia in 521 B. C., soon after the death of Cambyses. He organized the extensive conquests of Cyrus and Cambyses and divided them into twenty grand satrapies, suppressed an insurrection at Babylon, led an unsuccessful expedition against the Scythians in Europe, and sent against the Athenians a large army, which was totally routed at Marathon in 490 B. C. He died in 485 B. C., leaving the reputation of a wise and an able ruler, and was succeeded by his son, Xerxes.

Darius II., the natural son of Artaxerxes Longimanus, deposed Sogdianus, an usurper, who had killed Xerxes II., and ascended the Persian throne in 424 B. C. He died 405 B. C., and was succeeded by his son, Artaxerxes Mnemon.

Darius III., or **Codomannus,** the last King of Persia of the ancient dynasty, was a descendant of Darius Nothus, and commenced his reign at the death of Arses, in 336 B. C. Alexander the Great invaded Persia in 334, gained a victory at the river Granicus, and again defeated the Persians, led by Darius himself, at Issus, in 333, and at Arbela in 331 B. C. Pursued by the Macedonians and retreating toward Bactriana, he was killed by Bessus, one of his satraps, in 330. While dying he expressed the gratitude he felt toward Alexander for the kind and generous treatment extended by that sovereign to the wife and daughter of Darius.

Darius the Mede, supposed to be the same as Cyaxares II.

Darley, Felix O. C., an American artist; born in Philadelphia, June 23, 1822. He was for some time a clerk in a mercantile house, where he made some humorous sketches, which were so much admired that he decided to devote himself to art as a profession, and to make drawings for engravers his specialty.

He produced an immense number of illustrations, of which more than five hundred appear in the works of James Fenimore Cooper. Others of his drawings have been reduced, and are to be seen on bank-notes and government bonds. He also illustrated works of Irving, Longfellow, and others. Died 1888.

Darmesteter, Mrs. See ROBINSON, AGNES M. F.

Darnley, Henry Stuart, LORD, son of the Earl of Lennox, a descendant of the House of Stuart, and Margaret Douglas, a niece of Henry VIII. of England and half-sister of James V. of Scotland, was born in England about 1545. On account of his handsome person and royal lineage, he was at the age of twenty selected for the husband of Mary, Queen of Scots. That sovereign after their marriage at first treated him kindly, but became exasperated by his insolence, ignorance, and obstinacy. She especially resented the murder of Rizzio, which was instigated by her husband, and resolved on revenge. Darnley, while suffering from illness, stopped at a solitary house called Kirk-in-the-Field, which was blown up by gunpowder, killing him, February 9, 1567.

Daru, Pierre Antoine Noël Bruno, a French statesman and author; born at Montpellier in 1767. He favored the Revolution, but was imprisoned during the Reign of Terror. He became Secretary of War in 1800, a member of the Tribunate in 1802, and was made by Bonaparte a Count of the Empire, Councillor of State, and Intendant-General of the Imperial Household about 1806. He was chief Minister of State in 1811, and was elected President of the French Academy in 1815. Among his productions are a *History of Venice*, *Washington*, an epic poem, and a translation into French verse of the odes and epistles of Horace. Died 1829.

Darwin, Charles Robert, LL.D., F. R. S., an English naturalist, was born at Shrewsbury, February 12, 1809, was educated at Christ College, Cambridge, and in 1831 was chosen by the Lords of the Admiralty as a naturalist to accompany a surveying expedition to the Southern Seas. He returned to England in about five years, having made a scientific circumnavigation of the globe.

During this period Mr. Darwin served without a salary and paid a portion of his own expenses, on the condition, however, that he should retain the full ownership of his zoological, botanical, and geological collections. He married Miss Emma Wedgwood in 1831, and was the father of a large family. He was the author of a large number of scientific works, some of which have been translated into nearly all the languages of Europe. His *Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*, published in 1859, has caused a great deal of controversy. In it is propounded his philosophical theory that all the various forms of animal and vegetable life, past or present, have been produced by a series of gradual changes in natural descent from parents to offspring; and in another work he states his inference that "man is descended from a hairy quadruped furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habits." He published several other important works. Died 1882.

Darwin, Erasmus, an English physician, poet, and physiologist; born at Elton, near Newark, in 1731; graduated at Cambridge. He produced in 1791 a very popular poem entitled *The Botanic Garden*. He was the author of several other works. Died 1802.

Darwin, George Howard, son of Charles Darwin; born at Down, Kent, in 1845; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; and after 1883 professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge. His principal work is *The Tides and Kindred Phenomena in the Solar System*, embracing a striking hypothesis concerning the origin of the moon.

Daubenton, Louis Jean Marie, a French naturalist; born at Montbar, May 29, 1716; studied in Paris, where he formed the friendship of Buffon, and was engaged by him to assist in several scientific works. He was appointed professor of natural history in the College of France in 1778, and professor of mineralogy in the Museum of Natural History about 1794. Besides the works in which he aided Buffon, he was the author of numerous scientific treatises. Daubenton was elected a Senator in 1799. Died Jan. 1, 1800.

D'Aubigné, Jean Henri Merle, a Swiss clergyman and historian; born near Geneva in 1794; was descended from a French Calvinist family. His most important work is a *History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century.* Died 1872.

Daubigny, Charles François, a French landscape-painter; born in Paris in 1817. Died February 19, 1878.

Daudet, Alphonse, a distinguished French novelist; born at Nimes in 1840. His literary labors began with poems and dramas, which were followed by a long series of powerful novels, and by his delightful extravaganza of *Tartarin of Tarascon.* Died 1897.

David, King of Israel, was distinguished as a general, a ruler, a poet, and a prophet. He was the son of Jesse, and was born at Bethlehem about 1090 B. C. Entering, at the age of twenty-two, the service of King Saul as a musician, he soon after killed Goliath, a giant of the Philistines, and married Michal, a daughter of the Hebrew King. He incurred the deadly jealousy of that sovereign, however, and was compelled to fly to the enemies of his country for protection. After many sufferings and remarkable escapes from danger and death, he became King of Judah about 1055 B. C., and five years later King of all Israel. Gaining numerous victories over the Syrians, Edomites, Moabites, and Philistines, he greatly increased his dominions, which under his reign enjoyed an unusual amount of prosperity. Absalom, his son, having raised an insurrection, was defeated, and, contrary to the King's orders, was put to death. Many of the Psalms which bear David's name evince poetic genius of a very high order. Died about 1015 B. C.

David, Jacques Louis, a French historical painter; born in Paris in 1748; studied under Vien, and afterward in Rome. He produced his "Belisarius" in 1780, when he was elected a member of the Academy and was appointed painter to the King. As a member of the Convention in 1792 he voted for the death of the King and participated in the atrocities of Robespierre. He was imprisoned after the fall of that leader. He was appointed painter to Napoleon, for whom he executed a large number of battle-scenes. Among his other works are "Antiochus and Stratonice" and "Rape of the Sabines." David was banished from France as a regicide on the accession of Louis XVIII. He died in Brussels in 1825.

Davila, Enrico Caterino, an Italian historian; born near Padua in 1576. His principal work is a *History of the Civil Wars of France from 1559 to 1598.* Davila was killed in a private dispute in 1631.

Davis, Henry Winter, an American orator and statesman; born at Annapolis, Maryland, about 1817; graduated at Hampden-Sidney College. He was elected to Congress in 1854 from the Third Maryland District, which embraces part of Baltimore, as a Whig, and was re-elected in 1856. After the dissolution of the Whig party he united with the American party, was again re-elected to Congress in 1858, and in 1861, at the commencement of the rebellion, became an ardent Republican and favored negro suffrage. He was also elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress (1863–1865), in which he served as

chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Died 1865.

Davis, Jefferson, born in Kentucky, June 3, 1808; graduated at West Point at the age of twenty; served in the army during several Indian wars, and resigned his commission in 1835. He soon after married a daughter of Gen. Taylor, subsequently President, and became a cotton-planter. He was elected to Congress in 1844, and in 1845 was chosen colonel of a Mississippi regiment, with which he served during the Mexican war. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1847, and became Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Pierce in 1851. He was re-elected in 1858 to the United States Senate, from which he withdrew after the election of Mr. Lincoln, in 1860. Mr. Davis was in February, 1861, inaugurated as provisional President of the Confederate States, and in the year following was elected President for six years. After the fall of Richmond he was captured and imprisoned in Fortress Monroe for two years, was then admitted to bail, and was included in the general amnesty of 1868. He published a *History of the Civil War.* Died 1889.

Davis, Rebecca Harding, an American novelist; born at Washington, Pa., in 1831; married L. Clarke Davis in 1863. She first became known through her powerful story, *Life in the Iron Mills,* which was followed by *Waiting for the Verdict* and other works. Died 1910.

Davis, Richard Harding, son of the preceding; born in Philadelphia in 1864. He became a novelist and journalist, his best productions being amusing sketches of city life. He was war correspondent in Cuba in 1898 and in South Africa in 1900.

Davoust, or **Davout, Louis Nicolas,** Duke of Auerstadt and Prince of Eckmühl, a French Marshal; born near Noyers in 1770; was a fellow-student with Bonaparte at Brienne. He was a colonel in the Republican army in 1791, and a general of brigade in 1793. Accompanying Bonaparte to Egypt in 1798, he served with distinction in several battles under Desaix. He materially contributed, in the year following, to the victory of Aboukir. After his return to France he was made a general of division by Bonaparte, was given the command of the cavalry in Italy in 1800, and in 1804 became major-general of the Imperial Guard and a Marshal of the empire. As commander of the right wing of the French army at Austerlitz in 1805 he rendered brilliant and effective service to Napoleon, and on the 14th of October, 1806 (the same day that the battle of Jena was fought), gained a great victory over the Prussians at Auerstadt. He was created Prince of Eckmühl for a victory gained in 1809 at a town of that name. He participated in the Russian campaign of 1812, was wounded at Borodino, defended Hamburg for several months against the allies, was Napoleon's Minister of War in 1815 during the Hundred Days, and was for a short time general-in-chief of the French armies. He became a member of the Chamber of Peers in 1819. Died 1823.

Davy, Sir Humphry, a chemist of great eminence; born at Penzance, in England, December 17, 1778. He became associated with Dr. Beddoes in 1798 in the Pneumatic Institution, founded by the latter in Bristol. The next year he published his *Essays on Heat and Light, with a New Theory of Respiration.* He made numerous interesting experiments on the gases and was the first to discover the exhilarating effects of nitrous-oxide gas. Delivering his first discourse before the Royal Institution in London in 1801, he became very successful as a lecturer, and was appointed a professor in that institution. His next great achievement was the decomposition of the fixed alkalies by galvanism, by which he demonstrated that they were simply metallic oxides. One of his most important and useful inventions is that of the safety-lamp. He was knighted

in 1812, was created a baronet in 1818, and was in 1820 elected president of the Royal Society, to which position he was successively re-elected for seven years, and until he was by ill-health forced to resign it. Died at Geneva in May, 1829. He was the author of a large number of valuable works on chemistry.

Dawson, Sir John William, a distinguished Canadian geologist; born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, in 1820. He was principal of McGill University, Montreal, 1885–93, was made president of the Royal Society of Canada in 1882, and was knighted in 1884. He strongly opposed the Darwinian theory. The discovery of "Eozoon Canadense," the oldest known animal form, announced by him, excited much controversy. He was the author of numerous geological works. Died 1899.

Day, Thomas, an English writer and philanthropist; born in London, 1748. Among his works are *Sandford and Merton*, *The Dying Negro* (1773), and *The Desolation of America* (1777). Died 1789.

Dayton, William Lewis, an American statesman; born in New Jersey in 1807. He was appointed United States Senator in 1842, and elected to that position in 1845. In 1856 he was the Republican candidate for Vice-President; became Attorney-General of New Jersey in 1857, and Minister to France in 1861. Died 1864.

Deane, Silas, an American diplomatist; born in Connecticut; was elected to Congress in 1774, and was sent as political agent to France two years later. Exceeding his instructions, he was recalled by Congress in 1777. Died 1789.

Dearborn, Henry, an American general; born in New Hampshire in 1751; served through the Revolutionary war; was Secretary of War from 1801 to 1809; held a command and captured Yorktown, Canada, in 1813, and was sent as Minister to Portugal in 1822. Died 1829.

De Candolle, Augustin Pyrame, an eminent botanist; born at Geneva in 1778; was professor of botany at Geneva after 1816. His greatest work is *Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale*. Died 1841.

De Candolle, Alphonse, son of the preceding, was born in 1816, continued his father's *Vegetable Kingdom* on a smaller scale, and published the valuable *Botanical Geography* and *Origin of Cultivated Plants*. Died 1893.

Decatur, Stephen, an American naval officer; born at Sinnepuxent, Maryland, in January, 1779; entered the navy in 1798, and was promoted the next year to the rank of lieutenant. In command of a small force, in 1804, he entered the harbor of Tripoli and burned the frigate Philadelphia, which the Tripolitans had taken from the Americans. For this intrepid act he was made a captain. As commander of the frigate United States in 1812 he captured the British frigate Macedonian. In January, 1815, while sailing in the President, he was compelled to surrender that vessel, which had been injured by striking a bar, to four British vessels. In May of that year he was given, with the rank of commodore, the command of a squadron sent against the Algerines. After capturing two of their war-vessels, he dictated a treaty of peace to the Dey of Algiers. He was killed in a duel with Commodore James Barron in March, 1820.

Decazes, Élie, a French peer and statesman; born in 1780; was a royalist, and was appointed Minister of Police by Louis XVIII. in 1815. He became Prime Minister of France in 1819, and was created a Duke in 1820. Died 1860.

Decius, Caius Messius Quintus Trajanus, a Roman Emperor; born about 200 A. D. He was a native of Pannonia, and was appointed Governor of Mœsia under the Emperor Philip. Decius, having been proclaimed by his army, fought

a battle with Philip, in which the latter was defeated and slain. Decius was killed in 251 while fighting the Goths.

Decker, or **Dekkar, Thomas,** an English dramatist who flourished under the reign of James I. Among his writings is *Fortunatus; or, The Wishing-Cap.* Died 1638.

De Foe, or **Defoe, Daniel,** an English author, the son of James Foe, a butcher, was born in London in 1661. He assumed the prefix "De." He served under the Duke of Monmouth in the insurrection against James II., and afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits. As a staunch advocate of liberal principles he was subjected to much persecution and pecuniary loss. He was an exceedingly versatile, original, and voluminous writer. Among his works, which amount in numbers to about two hundred and ten, are *Robinson Crusoe, The True-Born Englishman, The History of the Union, Memoirs of a Cavalier,* and *Religious Courtship.* For the production of his ironical pamphlet, *The Shortest Way with the Dissenters,* he was sentenced to be fined and pilloried and to two years' imprisonment. Died 1731.

De Kalb, John, Baron, a German general; born in 1732; entered the service of France; accompanied La Fayette to America in 1777; served under Washington, and held the second command under Gates in Carolina. Baron De Kalb fell at the battle of Camden, in 1780.

Delacroix, or **De Lacroix, Ferdinand Victor Eugène,** a French historical painter; born at Charenton, near Paris, in 1799. His "Dante and Virgil," exhibited in 1822, created a great sensation and was severely criticised. Among his other productions may be mentioned "Massacre of Scio," "Mephistopheles appearing to Faust," and the "Women of Algiers." Died in 1863.

Delambre, Jean Baptiste Joseph, a French astronomer and author; born at Amiens, September 19, 1749; was educated at the college of that city and in Paris. He afterward studied astronomy under Lalande, and in 1787 produced tables of remarkable accuracy of the planets Jupiter and Saturn. His *Tables of the Orbit of Uranus* were "crowned" and adopted by the Academy in 1790. Two years later he received a prize for his *Tables of Jupiter's Satellites* from the Academy of Sciences, of which he was elected a member at about the same time, was admitted to the Institute at its formation, in 1795, and was elected in 1803 perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences. He performed many important labors besides those mentioned in the promotion of astronomical knowledge, and produced numerous valuable works upon his favorite science, one of the most important of which is the *History of Astronomy.* Died 1822.

Delaroche, or **De Laroche, Paul,** a French historical painter; born in Paris in 1797; studied under Baron Gros and became the head of a school called the Eclectic. He was chosen a member of the Institute in 1832. Among the most admired of his paintings are "Cromwell gazing on the Corpse of Charles I.," "Joan of Arc interrogated in Prison," "The Death of Queen Elizabeth," and "Bonaparte at Saint-Bernard." Died 1856.

Delille, or **De Lille, Jacques,** L'Abbé, a French didactic poet; born at Aigueperse, near Clermont in Auvergne, in 1738; studied in Paris, and became at an early age professor at Amiens. He was subsequently professor of belles-lettres in the University of Paris and of Latin poetry in the College of France, but retired to Switzerland at the commencement of the French Revolution. He had been elected to the French Academy in 1774. His poem *The Gardens* was very successful, and was translated into several languages. He published many other poems and translations in

verse from the Latin poets, and a translation of *Paradise Lost*, all of which are highly esteemed. Died 1813.

Delitzsch, Franz, an eminent Hebrew scholar; born at Leipzig in 1813. He was professor of theology at Rostock, Erlanger, and Leipzig, and produced a long series of profoundly learned works an Old Testament exegesis. Died 1890.

De Long, George Washington, an American Arctic explorer, born in 1844. He commanded the *Jeannette* in its voyage to the Siberian seas in 1881, and died of starvation in the Lena delta after the ship was crushed by the ice.

De Luc, or **Deluc, Jean André,** a natural philosopher; born in Geneva in 1727. He improved the thermometer, took the altitude of mountains with great accuracy, and in 1773, on a visit to England, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. The most important of his numerous works is *Letters, Physical and Moral, on the History of the Earth and of Man*, which appeared in 1778. Died 1817.

Demetrius Phalereus, a Greek orator and philosopher; born at Phalerum, in Attica, about 345 B. C. He studied philosophy under Theophrastus, and in 316 was appointed Governor of Athens, which flourished for ten years under his wise and beneficent rule. It is said that three hundred and sixty statues were erected in his honor by the Athenians. He fled to Egypt when Athens was taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes, in 306, and died there about 284 B. C.

Demetrius Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, was born about 335 B. C., and was from his numerous victories surnamed POLIORCETES ("taker of cities"). Called as umpire to settle the disputes between two claimants to the Macedonian throne, he slew one and seized the crown himself in 294. He was afterward driven from Macedon by Pyrrhus and Lysimachus. Died about 283 B. C.

Democritus, a Greek philosopher, was born at Abdera, in Thrace, about 475 B. C. Possessing ample wealth, he travelled extensively in search of knowledge and became well versed in geometry, logic, physics, and natural history. Cicero says that his style was as fascinating as that of Plato. His atomic philosophy was very similar to that professed by many at the present time. Several of his theories were adopted by Epicurus. He died at the age of more than one hundred years.

Demosthenes, generally conceded to be the greatest of all orators, was born near Athens, in Greece, about 382 B. C. His father was a maker of sword-blades, and, dying when Demosthenes was but seven years of age, left him and his sister a considerable fortune, which, however, was fraudulently appropriated by their guardians.

Demosthenes is said to have studied under Plato and Euclid of Megara, and, becoming enamored of eloquence, determined to be a great orator himself. He conquered an impediment in his speech and other defects, and acquired self-confidence and grace of action. He was instructed in rhetoric by Isæus. His first great oratorical effort was made in the trial of a suit he had brought against his guardians, in which he was eminently successful. A broader field was soon opened for the display of his genius. During the Phocian and Olynthian wars he opposed with great genius and energy the designs of Philip of Macedon, against whom, between the years 352 and 340 B. C., he pronounced his eleven (or, according to some authorities, twelve) famous speeches especially known as "Philippics." He was one of the few orators of Greece who could not be purchased by the gold of Macedonia. He was, however, very deficient in personal courage, and is accused of flying in a disgraceful manner from the disastrous battle of Chæronea. He retained, nevertheless, his controlling influence in the State, and it was proposed to reward

him for his great public services with a crown of gold. This led to a bitter contest with his rival, Æschines, which after many years resulted in the triumph of Demosthenes in 330 B. C., when he delivered his great oration "On the Crown," which is considered by many critics as the best of his numerous achievements. Accused subsequently, though it appears on very slight foundation, of receiving bribes from Harpalus, the unfaithful steward of Alexander the Great, a heavy fine was imposed upon him. Unable to pay the penalty, he retired to Ægina. Upon the death of Alexander he returned in triumph to Athens. His final efforts to regain the liberty of his people having failed, and he having been condemned to death by the victorious Antipater, he took poison, of which he died in 322 B. C.

Sixty orations, besides about sixty-five fragments ascribed to Demosthenes, are still extant. A few of these are, however, regarded by good authorities as spurious. His speeches were generally prepared with great care, and he seems to have been averse to extemporaneous speaking; yet some of his most spirited and successful efforts appear to have been unpremeditated. His style was terse and concise. He kept the principal object of his discourse continually in view, and attempted no ornaments for mere display.

"He uses language as a modest man uses his dress," says Archbishop Fénelon—"simply to cover him. We think not of his words: we think only of the things which he says. He lightens, he thunders, he is a torrent which sweeps everything before it. We can neither criticise nor admire, because we have not the command of our own faculties."

Demosthenes, an Athenian general and an active participator in the Peloponnesian war. After gaining several victories he was forced to surrender to the Spartans, and was put to death 413 B. C.

Depew, Chauncey Mitchell, an American orator and railroad president; born at Peekskill, New York, in 1834. He was a member of the New York Assembly 1861–62, Secretary of State for New York 1863, and became United States Senator for New York in 1899. He was distinguished as a fluent and entertaining orator. Died in 1911.

De Quincey, Thomas, also known as **The English Opium-Eater,** was born in a suburb of Manchester, August 15, 1785. He was the younger son of an opulent merchant. He studied first at a grammar-school in Bath, where he attained great proficiency in Greek. He was afterward sent to the Manchester grammar-school, from which he ran away, and to escape from the authority of his guardians remained in great poverty for many months in London. Of his adventures during this period he has given a remarkable account in his *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater*. In 1803 he entered Worcester College, in the University of Oxford, where he remained for five years, and where he contracted the habit of using opium. He was already distinguished for the vast information which he had acquired, and for his rare conversational powers. A few years later he became the intimate friend of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, the former of whom he relieved from his financial difficulties by presenting him with five hundred pounds. About 1808 he took up his residence at Grasmere Cottage, formerly occupied by Wordsworth, and remained there for twenty years, devoting his attention to literary pursuits, after which he lived in Glasgow and Edinburgh. After a severe and prolonged struggle, he in 1820 overcame the habit of taking opium, and the next year created a great sensation by publishing the *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater*, which is written as an autobiography. Among his other works are *The Cæsars, Ireland, Lite-*

rary Reminiscences, and *The Note-Book of an English Opium-Eater*. Died December 8, 1859.

Derby, Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, fourteenth EARL OF, an English statesman and orator, and son of Edward, Lord Stanley, subsequently Earl of Derby, was born in Lancashire in 1799. He studied at Oxford, and in 1820 entered Parliament, where he evinced remarkable powers as a debater. He remained in Parliament for several years, and in 1830 became chief Secretary for Ireland and a member of the Cabinet of Lord Grey. He acquired the title of Lord Stanley when his father, in 1834, succeeded to the earldom, and during the same year joined the Tory party. He was appointed Secretary for the Colonies in 1841, was raised to the peerage as Baron Stanley in 1844, and two years later led the opposition to the administration of Russell. He succeeded his father to the earldom in 1851, and the next year became First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister of England—positions, however, which he held for but a short time. He opposed the Ministry of Palmerston, and again became Prime Minister in 1858, but resigned in June, 1859. He was Prime Minister for the third time from June, 1866, to February, 1868. He produced in 1865 a translation in blank-verse of Homer's *Iliad*, which was highly commended by the critics, and especially by the *Edinburgh Review*. Died 1869.

Derby (fifteenth EARL OF). See STANLEY.

Derzhavin, or **Derzavin, Gabriel Romanovitch,** a Russian lyric poet; born at Kazan in 1743. After serving in the army, he became a Senator in 1793 and Minister of Justice in 1802. His principal production is an *Ode to the Deity*, which has been greatly admired. Died 1816.

Desaix de Veygoux, Louis Charles Antoine, a French general of noble parentage, was born at Saint-Hilaire-d'Ayat, in Auvergne, in 1768. Entering the army at the age of fifteen, he became a republican in principle, while he opposed the atrocities of the Jacobins, and was imprisoned and with difficulty saved from execution during the Reign of Terror. He became aide-de-camp to Gen. Victor de Broglie in 1792, served with distinction in several campaigns on the Rhine, was rapidly promoted, attained the rank of general of division before he had arrived at the age of twenty-eight, and at the age of thirty was appointed chief of staff to Bonaparte and quartermaster-general. Commanding a division in the Egyptian expedition, he pursued Mourad Bey into Upper Egypt, and won, October 7, 1798, a complete victory at Sidiman. He was mortally wounded in June, 1800, at the battle of Marengo, in Italy, just after having by a brilliant charge changed defeat into a decisive victory. He died on the field of battle.

Descartes, René, a French philosopher and mathematician; born at La Haye, in Touraine, March 31, 1596; studied at the College of La Flèche. Subsequently renouncing all his books, and boldly endeavoring to efface from his mind all preconceived dogmas and prejudices, he resolved to give his attention to mathematical science and to making investigations in that branch of learning. To assist him in this plan, and in order to obtain a wider knowledge of the world, he entered the army of Holland in 1616, served under the Duke of Bavaria, and fought at the battle of Prague, in 1620. Resigning his commission, he travelled for several years in France, Italy, and other parts of Europe, and in 1629 settled in Holland and devoted his time to the study of mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, and metaphysics. He published in 1637 a *Discourse on the Method of Reasoning Well and of Investigating Scientific Truth*, which contains treatises on several sciences. The last of these, which announced new and important discoveries in mathe-

matics, is thus referred to by Hallam: "One man, the pride of France and wonder of his contemporaries, was destined to flash light on the labors of the analyst and point out what those symbols, so darkly and painfully traced, might represent and explain. The theory developed by Descartes in this short treatise displays a most consummate felicity of genius." His great work on metaphysics, in the Latin language, and entitled *Meditationes de Prima Philosophia*, appeared in 1641, and created a sensation among men of science, his bold and brilliant theories exciting hostility as well as admiration. Among his other works is *Principles of Philosophy*, published in 1644. He was granted a pension of three thousand livres by the French court in 1647, and soon afterward, upon the invitation of Queen Christina, removed to Sweden, where he was treated with great consideration. He died at Stockholm in February, 1650.

Desfontaines, René Louiche, a French botanist; born at Tremblay, in Bretagne, about 1752; studied medicine in Paris, and was admitted to the Academy of Sciences in 1783. After making a botanical expedition into Northern Africa, he was appointed professor of botany in the Jardin des Plantes by Buffon in 1786, and became a member of the Institute about 1795. He produced several works on botany. Died 1833.

Deshays, Jean Baptiste, a French historical painter; born at Rouen in 1729; studied under Vanloo and subsequently in Rome, and was admitted in 1758 to the Royal Academy of Paris. Died 1765.

Deshoulières, Antoinette du Ligier de la Garde, a French poet; born in Paris about 1634. Her works were much admired by Voltaire and other critics. Died 1694.

Desmoulins, Camille, a French Jacobin and political writer; born at Guise, in Picardy, in 1762, and studied in Paris at the same school with Robespierre. He ardently espoused the principles of the French Revolution, aided in the storming of the Bastille, became a partisan of Danton, and gained distinction by the able pamphlets he wrote. As a member of the Convention, which he entered in 1792, he voted for the death of the King and the destruction of the Girondists, but afterward became the advocate of milder measures. Having incurred the hostility of Saint-Just, he was executed, with his friend Danton, April 5, 1794. His wife, Lucille Duplessis, whom he married in 1791, was put to death soon after his own execution.

Dessalines, Jean Jacques, a negro, born in Guinea about 1760, was taken as a slave to Hayti, and took part in the insurrection in that island. Fighting with great courage and ferocity, he became commander-in-chief and expelled the French from the island. He became Emperor of Hayti in 1804, and was assassinated by two of his officers, Christophe and Pétion, in 1806.

Devonshire (Spencer Compton Cavendish), Duke of, an English statesman, long known in public life as Marquis of Hartington, was born July 23, 1833. He entered Parliament in 1857, was a Lord of the Admiralty 1863–74, and became Secretary of War in 1866, Postmaster-General in 1868, and Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1871. He was the leader of the Liberals in Parliament 1875–80, declined to form a Cabinet in 1880, and served under Gladstone as Secretary of State for India and as Secretary of War. He withdrew from the Cabinet in 1885, became leader of the Liberal Unionists in 1886, and succeeded his father in the dukedom in 1891. He supported Lord Salisbury, and was made Lord President of the Council in 1895.

Dewar, James, a British chemist; born at Kincardine-on-Forth in 1842; educated at Edin-

burgh and Ghent; became professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution, London, and in 1875 professor of experimental philosophy at Cambridge University. In his scientific work he devoted himself particularly to the liquefaction of gases, and achieved the signal success of reducing hydrogen to the liquid and subsequently to the solid state.

Dewey, George, a distinguished American admiral; born at Montpelier, Vermont, in 1837. He graduated at the Naval Academy in 1858; served with much credit on the Mississippi and at Fort Fisher in the Civil War; and in 1898, as commodore, attacked the Spanish fleet in the Bay of Manila with extraordinary daring and success, destroying the entire fleet with little damage and no loss of life on the American side. For this signal victory he was promoted rear-admiral, and Congress soon after revived in his favor the exalted rank of admiral. After serving on the Philippine Commission he returned to the United States in the autumn of 1899.

De Witt, John, a Dutch statesman; born in 1625 at Dort, of which city his father, Jacob De Witt, was burgomaster. John De Witt became Pensionary of his native city in 1650, and in 1653 was elected for five years Grand Pensionary of Holland and *ex-officio* President of the States-General. He was a republican in politics and the leader of the party opposed to the house of Orange, and in a treaty which he negotiated with Cromwell in 1654 it was secretly stipulated that no member of that house should be elected Stadtholder.

De Witt was twice re-elected to the office of Grand Pensionary, and, failing in his efforts to maintain peace with England, conducted in 1664 the war against that country with great ability; and in 1666 a Dutch fleet under De Ruyter entered the Thames and destroyed several English men-of-war. Holland was invaded by a large French army in 1672, and numerous towns were captured. The people, censuring the Grand Pensionary, called William of Orange (afterward William III. of England) to power, and elected him Stadtholder and captain-general of the army. De Witt then resigned. He was killed by a mob, August 20, 1672.

De Witt, Kornelis, a Dutch naval officer and statesman; served with great distinction under De Ruyter against the English in 1666, and also in the battle of Solebay, in 1672. He was killed with his brother, the celebrated John de Witt, by a mob in August of that year.

Diane de Poitiers, a French lady celebrated for her beauty and for her great influence over Henry II. of France, was born in 1499. Henry created her Duchess of Valentinois in 1547, and permitted her to exercise absolute control in public affairs. Most of the misfortunes of his brief reign have been attributed to her evil policy. Died 1566.

Diaz, Porfirio, President of Mexico; born at Oaxaca in 1830. Becoming a soldier, he took part in the war with the United States and was one of the leaders in the war with Maximilian, taking Pueblo by storm and capturing Mexico. Defeated for President in 1867, he was elected in 1877. He retired at the end of the term, the Mexican constitution making this necessary; but, the constitution being changed in his favor, he was successful in every election from 1884 to 1910. His ability brought prosperity to Mexico, but his arbitrary rule led, in November, 1910, to a successful insurrection, and he was obliged to resign in May, 1911.

Dick, Thomas, LL.D., the author of *The Christian Philosopher, Celestial Scenery, The Solar System,* and other works, was born near Dundee, Scotland, in 1772. He was at first a minister, and subsequently a schoolteacher. Died 1857.

Dickens, Charles, an exceedingly popular English novelist, was the son of John Dickens (who held a position in the Pay Department of

the British navy), and was born in 1812; studied at a college near Rochester, and was articled to an attorney. He found that the study of law was uncongenial, became a reporter for the London press, and at the age of twenty-four produced *Sketches of Life and Character*, which first appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, and were then published as *Sketches by Boz*. Among his other productions are *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club*, *Oliver Twist*, *Dombey and Son*, *Hard Times*, *Bleak House*, *David Copperfield*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, *A Tale of Two Cities*, and *Great Expectations*. Died June 9, 1870.

Dickinson, John, an American statesman; born in Maryland in 1732; was elected to the Continental Congress in 1774, and wrote a number of able and important papers. Opposing, and refusing to sign, the Declaration of Independence in 1776, he greatly impaired his popularity, and failed of being elected to the next Congress. After serving as a private soldier in the American army, he was in 1779 elected to Congress from Delaware, and was from 1782 until 1785 President of Pennsylvania. Died in 1808.

Diderot, Denis, a French philosopher; born at Langres, in Champagne, about 1712. After receiving a good education and studying law, he turned his attention exclusively to literary pursuits. He passed several years in obscurity and poverty, and produced in 1746 a book entitled *Philosophic Thoughts*, which was condemned to be burnt as heterodox by the French authorities. In 1749 he was imprisoned for a short time for the publication of another work. Forming a partnership with D'Alembert, he began the greatest of his works, and the one upon which his reputation chiefly rests, *Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des Sciences, des Arts et Métiers*, the first volume of which appeared in 1751 and attracted great attention. It was charged that the work promoted infidel tendencies, and its publication was several times suspended by the French authorities. The last volume was issued in 1765. Catherine II. of Russia during the same year settled a large pension on Diderot; at her invitation he visited St. Petersburg in 1773. He was the author of numerous other works, consisting of novels, dramas, and essays. Died in Paris in July, 1784.

Didius, Julianus Severus, Emperor of Rome; born at Milan in 133 A. D.; became distinguished as a military commander; acquired great wealth, and by means of an immense donative to the Prætorian Guards was proclaimed Emperor after the murder of Pertinax, in 193. Several generals refused to recognize his title, and he was killed by his own soldiers within two months after he had assumed the purple.

Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth, an English statesman and author; born in 1843. He travelled extensively in America and Asia, visited Australia and New Zealand, and after his return published, in 1868, *Greater Britain*, which was remarkably successful. He was elected to Parliament as a Radical in 1868, and again in 1874, and entered the Gladstone Cabinet in 1882. He was again returned to Parliament in 1892. Other works were *European Politics* and *Problems of Greater Britain*. Died 1911.

Dillon, John, an Irish agitator; born in New York in 1851. He became a Parnellite in Ireland, was elected to Parliament in 1880, and distinguished himself there by the violence of his speeches. For revolutionary speeches delivered in Ireland he was three times imprisoned from 1881 to 1888. In 1896 he succeeded Justin McCarthy as leader of the Anti-Parnellite party.

Diocletian, or **Caius Valerius Aurelius Diocletianus,** a Roman Emperor; born of humble parentage in Dalmatia about 245 A. D. At an early age he served in the army under Aurelian, and was

given an important command under Probus. He afterward served in Persia, and became commander of the Imperial Guards. He was raised to the purple in 284, and in 286 adopted Maximian as his colleague and conferred upon him the title of Augustus. They suppressed insurrections in different parts of the Roman empire, and in 292 appointed two Cæsars—Constantius Chlorus and Galerius—to aid in the administration of public affairs. Diocletian retained for himself Asia and Egypt, holding his court at Nicomedia, and the supreme control of affairs over his colleagues. The Roman armies were victorious during this period in Egypt, Persia, and Britain. He had for many years favored and protected the Christians, but was through the treachery of Galerius induced to issue an edict against them. On account of ill-health he abdicated in 304 in favor of Galerius. Died 313.

Diodorus Siculus, an historian; was born at Agyrium, in Sicily. He flourished in the first century B. C., and travelled extensively in Europe and Asia for the purpose of collecting materials for a universal history. He afterward settled in Rome and produced in Greek his *Historical Library*, embracing forty books, of which only fifteen are now preserved entire.

Diogenes, a Cynic philosopher; born at Sinope, in Asia Minor; lived in the time of Alexander the Great. He affected great contempt for the habits and comforts of civilized life, and is said to have lived in a tub. He was captured by pirates and sold at Crete to Xeniades, an opulent citizen of Corinth, by whom he was well treated. He is supposed to have died at an advanced age in 323 B. C.

Diogenes of Apollonia, a Greek philosopher and native of Crete, was born about 500 B. C. He was a disciple of Anaximenes, and taught philosophy at Athens. He wrote a work on cosmology, of which only a fragment has been preserved.

Diogenes the Babylonian, a Stoic philosopher; born in Seleucia; studied at Athens; became there master of the Stoic school, and in 155 B. C. was sent on an embassy to Rome.

Diogenes Laertius, a Greek writer, was born at Laertes, in Cilicia. His principal work treated of the lives and doctrines of the ancient philosophers. He is supposed to have lived in the early part of the third century A. D.

Dion of Syracuse, a statesman and patriot; born about 410 B. C.; was the son of Hipparinus, from whom he inherited immense wealth. His sister married King Dionysius, who treated him with great favor. After the death of that King, having excited the jealousy of the royal favorite, Dion was banished by Dionysius the Younger, and his property was confiscated. To avenge himself and to liberate Syracuse he returned to that city in 357 with a small force, and, aided by the populace, expelled Dionysius. Dion was the intimate friend of Plato. He was assassinated by Calippus, 354 B. C.

Dion Cassius, Dio Cassius, or **Cassius Dion Cocceianus,** an historian, was born at Nicæa, in Bithynia, about 155 A. D. His father was a Roman Senator. Dion Cassius resided at Rome, was himself a Senator and at one time Governor of Smyrna and Pergamos, and was elected Consul as the colleague of the Emperor Alexander Severus in 229 A. D. He was the author of several valuable works in the Greek language, the most important of which is a *History of Rome*. The date of his death is unknown.

Dionysius the Elder, Tyrant, or King, of Syracuse, was born about 430 B. C. Appointed as one of the generals to repel the invasion of the Carthaginians, who had overrun part of Sicily and threatened Syracuse, he by a bold yet subtle policy obtained the supreme direction of public affairs, strengthened his power by increasing the pay of the army, subdued a num-

ber of insurrections, and in 397 B. C. declared war against Carthage. His fleet was defeated, and the Carthaginians besieged Syracuse; but, a pestilence having broken out in their army, he routed them completely, captured several cities in Sicily and the Italian peninsula, and became one of the most powerful sovereigns of that period. He was noted for cruelty and perfidy. Having, at the solicitation of Dion, his brother-in-law, invited Plato to his court, he became offended at the lectures of that illustrious philosopher, drove him from Syracuse, and ordered the captain of the ship which carried him away to sell him as a slave at the first port he could reach. He aspired to fame as an author, and, while some verses which he sent to the Olympic games were contemptuously rejected, one of his tragedies gained a prize at Athens. Died 367 B. C.

Dionysius the Younger was a son of the preceding, whom he succeeded in 367 B. C. Feeble, cruel, and licentious, he was deposed and expelled from Syracuse in 357 by his subjects, under the leadership of Dion. He recovered possession of Syracuse in 347, but was expelled again two years later by the Syracusans, aided by the Corinthians, under Timoleon. It is said that he afterward supported himself by teaching school in Corinth.

Dionysius of Halicarnassus, a Greek historian and critic, was born at Halicarnassus, in Caria, about 70 B. C. Among his principal works are *Roman Antiquities*, a *Treatise on Rhetoric*, and a *Criticism on the Style of Thucydides*.

Disraeli, Benjamin. See BEACONSFIELD.

Disraeli, Isaac, an English *littérateur*, father of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, was born, of a Jewish family, near London in 1766. Among his productions are *Calamities of Authors*, *Curiosities of Literature*, and *The Life and Reign of King Charles I.* Died 1848.

Dix, John Adams, was born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, July 24, 1798. In 1812 he entered the army, and subsequently attained the rank of captain. In 1828 he resigned his commission, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and became a resident of Cooperstown, New York. He entered actively into politics as a Democrat, in 1842 was elected to the State Assembly, and in 1845 was chosen United States Senator for the unexpired term of Silas Wright. In 1860 he became a member of President Buchanan's Cabinet. He took strong ground in favor of the Union, and afterward acted with the Republican party. In May, 1861, he was made a major-general, and was placed in charge of the Department of Maryland. In 1863 he was transferred to New York, where he was military commandant during the riots which followed President Lincoln's order for the draft. In 1872 he was elected Governor of the State of New York, and in 1874 was renominated for the same position, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate, Samuel J. Tilden.

Gen. Dix was the author of several works, among which are *A Winter in Madeira*, *A Summer in Spain and Florence*, and a highly-esteemed translation of *Dies Iræ*. Died 1879.

Dixon, William Hepworth, an English historian and traveller; born in Manchester, June 20, 1821. After contributing numerous poems and articles to different periodicals he published, in 1849, *John Howard: A Memoir*, which passed through three editions in one year. As a deputy commissioner to the Royal Commission he rendered important services toward carrying out the great Exhibition in 1851, and in 1853 became chief editor of the *Athenæum*. In 1851 he travelled extensively through Europe, in 1864 made a long journey through Turkey, Asia Minor, and Egypt, and in 1866, and again in 1874–5, visited the United States. He was in 1872 created a knight of the order of the Royal Crown by the Emperor of Germany. Among his

numerous productions may be mentioned *Life of William Penn*, *Robert Blake*, *Admiral and General at Sea*, *A Morning at Eden Lodge*, *Memoir of Queen Catherine*, *The Holy Land*, *New America*, *Spiritual Wives*, *Her Majesty's Tower*, *Free Russia*, and *Diana Lady Lyle*, a novel. Died December 27, 1879.

Dobell, Sydney, an English poet; born at Cranbrook, Kent, in 1824. His principal works are *The Roman*, *Balder*, *and Sonnets on the War*. Died 1874.

Dobson, Henry Austin, an English poet; born at Plymouth in 1840. His poems include many fine lyrics, and he also wrote several biographies.

Doddridge, Philip, an English dissenting minister; born in London in 1702; was the twentieth child of a merchant of that city. He studied at the theological seminary at Kibworth, and began to preach at the age of twenty at that place. He was the author of a large number of religious works, and of several hymns which have been greatly admired. Died at Lisbon in 1751.

Dodge, Mary Abigail, an American author; born at Hamilton, Massachusetts, about 1838. Under the pen name of Gail Hamilton, she published a number of popular works, marked by sarcastic humor. Died 1896.

Dodgson, Charles Lutwidge, an English author; born in 1833. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, took holy orders in 1861, and was lecturer on mathematics from 1855 to 1881. Under the *nom de plume* of Lewis Carroll he gained world-wide fame by his quaint juvenile works, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking-Glass*. He wrote various other works, some of them mathematical treatises. Died 1898.

Dodsley, Robert, an English author and bookseller; born near Mansfield in 1709; settled in London, where he was for some time employed as a footman. He afterward opened a book-store which became a favorite resort of authors and was very profitable. He published *The Footman's Miscellany* in 1832, the successful play of *The Toyshop*, the farce of *The King and the Miller of Mansfield*, and the tragedy of *Cleone*. Died 1764.

Dolce, Carlo, an Italian painter of distinction; born in Florence in 1616; studied under Jacopo Vignali, and was patronized by the Emperor of Germany, who invited Dolce to his court. Died 1686.

Dole, Sanford Ballard, Governor of Hawaii; born in the Hawaiian Islands in 1844. He studied law; engaged in practice in Honolulu; became a Judge of the Supreme Court, and took a leading part in the revolution that overthrew the kingdom. He was made President of the republic in 1894, and after the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States in 1898, and the formation of a territorial government, he was appointed Governor.

Döllinger, John Joseph Ignatius, a German theologian and historian; born in Bavaria in 1799; was ordained a priest in 1822. He entered the Bavarian Parliament in 1845, and that of Frankfort in 1851, advocating there the separation of church and state. For his vigorous opposition to the decrees of the Vatican Council of 1870, especially that of the infallibility of the Pope, he was excommunicated in 1871. He received, however, in 1872 the Order of Merit from the King of Bavaria, and in 1874 that of the Red Eagle from the German Emperor. He advocated the union of the Christian churches, and was the author of a large number of works, chiefly on ecclesiastical history. Died 1890.

Dolomieu, de, Déodat Gui Sylvain Tancrède de Gratet, a French geologist and mineralogist; born at Dolomieu, in Dauphiné, in 1750. His father was the Marquess of Dolomieu. He became a knight of Malta, but, having killed one of

his companions in a duel, he was imprisoned, and during his confinement commenced the study of natural sciences. He was afterward released and promoted to office in his order. Upon regaining his liberty he travelled extensively on foot and otherwise, carrying a geologist's hammer and making scientific investigations. He became a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and in 1796 was chosen a member of the Institute and appointed professor in the School of Mines. He was one of the savants who accompanied Bonaparte on his expedition to Egypt in 1798, and while returning to France was captured by the Neapolitans, who treated him with great barbarity and refused to release him until they were compelled to do so after the battle of Marengo. He was subsequently professor of mineralogy in the Museum of Natural History. He wrote numerous treatises on science. Died 1801.

Dombey, Joseph, a French botanist and physician. Born at Macon in 1742; died about 1794.

Dombrowski, John Henry, a Polish general; born near Cracow in 1755. He took a conspicuous part in the efforts made by the Poles in 1791 to restore the independence of their country, and was made a general in their army, but was forced to surrender to Suwarrow in 1794. He subsequently commanded a Polish legion in the service of France, gained great distinction as the commander of a wing at the battle of the Trebia in 1799, and won further renown by gaining the victories of Dirschau and Bromberg in 1809. Died 1818.

Domenichino, a painter; born in Bologna in 1581; was a pupil of Annibal Caracci in Rome, where he was patronized by Pope Gregory XV. Some art-critics have pronounced him inferior only to Raphael, Titian, and Correggio. Died 1641.

Dominic, St., the founder of the order of Dominicans, was born at Calahorra, in Old Castile, in 1170. Gaining distinction as an eloquent preacher, he was employed in the conversion of the Albigenses of France, against whom it is said that he instigated the crusade in which many thousands of them were tortured and put to death. With the approval of the Pope, he founded in 1215 the order of Preaching Friars, or Dominicans, which rapidly increased and became one of the most powerful orders in the Romish Church. Its special object was the conversion of heretics. He died in 1221, and was canonized in 1234 by Pope Gregory IX.

Domitian, or **Titus Flavius Domitianus,** second son of Vespasian, was born in 51 A. D., and succeeded his brother Titus as Emperor of Rome in 81. His character was cruel and depraved, and in his wars he was generally unsuccessful. He was assassinated by the guards of his palace in 96. Nerva was his successor.

Donatello, Donato di Belto di Bardo, a sculptor of rare ability, was born in Florence in 1383. He was patronized by Cosimo de' Medici. Died 1466.

Donatus, Bishop of Casæ Nigræ, in Numidia, and founder of the sectaries known as Donatists, was born in the latter half of the third century A. D. His followers became very numerous in Africa. Their doctrines were condemned by the Council of Carthage in 410, but do not appear to have differed materially from those of the Catholics, except upon the question of the infallibility of the Church.

Donizetti, Gaetano, a musical composer; born at Bergamo, Italy, in 1798. He was for some years chapelmaster and composer to the court of Vienna, and afterward professor in the Royal College of Naples. Among his productions are *Lucrezia Borgia* and *Lucia di Lammermoor.* Died 1848.

Donnelly, Ignatius, an American author; born at Philadel-

phia in 1831. Emigrating to Minnesota, he was Lieutenant-Governor and Governor of that State 1856–63, member of Congress 1863–69, and was nominated in 1898 for Vice-President by the People's party. He wrote several works advancing extravagant theories, but very popular. In *The Great Cryptogram* he claimed to have found a word cipher in the plays of Shakespeare which proved them to have been written by Bacon. D. 1901.

Dora d'Istria, nom-de-plume of Helena Ghika, daughter of Prince Michael Ghika of Bucharest, was born in 1829. She attained a wide knowledge of languages, was profoundly learned in the classics, and translated the *Iliad* into German at fifteen. She published various works of travel and description and wrote much for the *Revue des Deux Mondes.* Died 1888.

Doré, Paul Gustave, a French artist; born in Strasburg, January 6, 1832; removed to France in his boyhood, and began at a very early age to contribute humorous sketches to the *Journal pour Rire.* He afterward exhibited "Les Puis Sauvages," "Le Lendemain de l'Orage," "Les Deux Mères," "La Battaille d'Alma," and "La Battaille d'Inkermann." These works were completed before he was twenty-five years of age. He produced numerous other paintings and illustrations which are greatly admired, and most of which have been exhibited at the "Doré Gallery," London. He was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor in 1861. Died January 23, 1883.

Doria, Andrea, a Genoese patriot and military and naval commander, was born at Oneglia in 1468. Serving in the army, and afterward in the navy, of France, he came to be regarded as the most able naval commander of his time. Suspecting the French of treachery, he entered the service of the Emperor Charles V., effected by his authority the liberation of Genoa from the tyranny of two rival factions, entered that city, conferred upon it a free constitution, was hailed with delight by the citizens, was voted the title of "Father of his Country" by the Senate, and was offered the office of Doge. He declined this position in order that he might remain in the service of the Emperor, from whom he received the order of the Golden Fleece and the titles of Prince of Melfi and Marquess of Tursi. He commanded the fleet in the expedition against Algiers in 1541, and at the age of eighty-five, while commanding a fleet, gained important advantages over the French. Died 1560.

Dorset, Charles Sackville, sixth EARL OF, an English wit and courtier, especially distinguished as one of the most liberal and judicious patrons of men of letters ever known in England, was the son of Richard, Earl of Dorset, and was born in 1637. He succeeded to the earldom in 1677, married soon after the daughter of the Earl of Northampton, and in 1689 became Lord Chamberlain to William III. He wrote a few brilliant songs and satires. Died 1706.

Dorset, Thomas Sackville, first EARL OF, an English statesman and poet, was born at Buckhurst in 1536. He was the author of several successful poems, was made Lord Buckhurst in 1566, and appointed Minister to France in 1570. As such he lost favor at court for an unfavorable report on the conduct of the Earl of Leicester in the Netherlands. In 1598 he succeeded Burleigh as Lord High Treasurer of England, which position he retained until his death, in 1608. James I. created him Earl of Dorset.

Douglas, Frederick, an American orator; born in Maryland about 1817. His father was a white man and his mother a negro slave. He was sold to a shipbuilder in 1832, but, escaping from slavery in 1838, went to Massachusetts, where he assumed the name of Douglas, and where he was aided by the counsel and friendship of William Lloyd Garrison and other philanthropists.

He soon exhibited rare powers as an orator, in 1841 was employed by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and in 1845 published an autobiography entitled *My Bondage and My Freedom.* He visited England in 1859, and attracted great attention by his eloquence. He has edited several newspapers, and in 1877 was appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia by President Hayes. Died 1895.

Douglas, James, EARL OF, surnamed THE GOOD, a Scottish patriot and commander, was one of the most staunch and energetic supporters of Robert Bruce in his efforts for the recovery of the freedom of Scotland. He gained numerous victories over the English, commanded the left wing at Bannockburn, and laid the foundation of the power and grandeur of the house of Douglas. About 1330, while on a journey to Palestine, to deposit there the heart of King Robert Bruce, he was killed, while passing through Spain, in a battle with the Saracens.

Douglas, Stephen Arnold, an American statesman; born at Brandon, Vermont, in April, 1813; studied at Canandaigua, New York; was admitted to the bar; removed to Illinois, and commenced the practice of law at Jacksonville. Uniting with the Democratic party, he took an active part in politics, and, gaining distinction as an orator, was called, from his diminutive stature, "the Little Giant." He became a judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1841, entered Congress in 1843, and advocated the annexation of Texas. He was elected to the United States Senate for a full term in 1847, and during the same year married Miss Martin of North Carolina. In 1850 he supported the compromise measures of Henry Clay. He advanced the doctrine (known as "Squatter Sovereignty") that the settlers of each Territory should be permitted to decide whether or not slavery should be admitted within its limits. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1853, and in the year following, as chairman of the committee on Territories, reported the Kansas and Nebraska bill, providing for the organization of those Territories and repealing the Missouri Compromise. The bill was passed. It drove many Democrats at the North, who were dissatisfied with it, from the party, and created a great sensation throughout the country.

Douglas was a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1856 in the Democratic Convention, but was defeated by Buchanan, whose policy in reference to the admission of Kansas he subsequently opposed, and caused thereby a division of the party. His first wife having died, he married Miss Cutts of Washington. In 1858 his re-election to the Senate was contested by Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate. They made the canvass of the State together. Douglas was elected, receiving in the Legislature fifty-four out of one hundred votes. In 1860 he was the candidate for President of one wing of the Democratic party, but received only twelve electoral votes. He supported the Union side in the war. Died 1861.

Dousa, or **Van der Does, Jan,** Lord of Noordwyck, a Dutch scholar and statesman; born in 1545; took a prominent part in the liberation of Holland from Spanish rule, and was Governor of Leyden during the memorable siege of 1574. Through his efforts the University of Leyden was founded, and he was chosen the first curator of that institution. He produced several works in Latin. Died 1604.

Dow, Neal, author of the "Maine Liquor Law," was born at Portland, Maine, in 1804. In 1851, while Mayor of Portland, he drafted a bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Maine. This bill was passed by the Legislature and remains the law in Maine. He became a brigadier-general in the Civil War. Died 1897.

Downing, Andrew Jackson, an American landscape-gar-

dener, horticulturist, and writer, was born at Newburg, New York, in 1815. Among the best known of his works are a *Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape-Gardening*, *Fruits and Fruit Trees of America*, and *Cottage Residences*. He was also the editor of *The Horticulturist*, published at Albany, New York. He was drowned, July 28, 1852, in the Hudson River, while endeavoring to escape from the burning steamboat Henry Clay.

Doyle, Arthur Conan, a British novelist; born at Edinburgh in 1859. Among his earlier stories were the exciting romances of *Micah Clarke*, *The White Company*, etc., but he became most widely known by his ingenious detective stories, *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* and *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*.

Drake, Sir Francis, an English navigator and naval commander; born in Devonshire about 1540; served in the coasting-trade, and as the captain of a vessel accompanied Sir John Hawkins in 1567 in his unfortunate expedition to the Spanish Main. Commissioned by the Queen, he served in the West Indies with remarkable success against the Spaniards, and returned to England in 1573 with booty of immense value. Afterward sailing through the Straits of Magellan, he obtained great treasures by plundering the coasts of Peru and Chili. Proceeding thence to the Moluccas, he returned to England by the Cape of Good Hope in 1579, having sailed around the globe. He was treated with great consideration by Queen Elizabeth, who in 1587 gave him the command of a fleet sent against Spain. In the harbor of Cadiz, Drake took or destroyed more than one hundred vessels which were being fitted out to aid in the invasion of England. He was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral, contributed materially to the decisive defeat of the Invincible Armada, and entered Parliament in 1592. He again sailed, with Hawkins, for the West Indies, as joint-commander, in 1595. The expedition was unsuccessful, owing to the quarrels of these two leaders. Drake died near Puerto Bello in the same year.

Drake, Frederick, a German sculptor; born at Pyrmont in 1805; He studied the art of sculpture and gained a position in the foremost rank of German sculptors. He was appointed professor of sculpture in the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin. Among his works are a "Madonna and Child," "A Dying Soldier with the Crown of Victory," "The Eight Provinces of Prussia," and numerous statues, busts, and medallions. Died 1882.

Drake, Joseph Rodman, an American poet; born in New York in 1795, died 1820. Among his productions are *The Culprit Fay* and *The American Flag*.

Draper, John William, LL.D., a scientist; born near Liverpool, England, in 1811, graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1836. In 1839 he became professor of chemistry and natural history in the University of New York. He was the author of many scientific papers and several works of much value, but is best known as an author by his highly popular *History of the Intellectual Development of Europe*. A later work of note was the *Conflict between Religion and Science*. Died 1882.

Drayton, Michael, an English poet; born at Hartshill, in Warwickshire, in 1563. *The Poly-Olbion* (published in 1613), a poetical description of scenery, rivers, forests, etc., is his principal work. It has been highly commended by Hallam, Coleridge, and others. He was created poet-laureate in 1626. Died 1631.

Dreyfus, Albert, a French army officer; born of Jewish parentage, in Alsace. Becoming an artillery captain, he was arrested in 1894 on a charge of selling military secrets to a foreign power, was tried by secret court-martial, adjudged guilty, and sentenced to perpetual

imprisonment on Devil's Island, a well-named location off the coast of Guiana. Gradually the injustice of the court proceedings became manifest, and the affair elicited protests from the whole civilized world. Several eminent Frenchmen joined in these protests, the evidences of a base conspiracy to victimize an innocent man accumulated, and Dreyfus was brought back and given a new trial in 1899. This was open, and the determination to force an unfair conviction became so apparent as to excite general indignation and disgust. It ended in a verdict of guilty, which was followed by a pardon from the French President. The whole course of this famous case reflected supreme discredit upon French judicial methods and the leaders of the military establishment. Among the advocates of the innocence of Dreyfus was the noted novelist, Émile Zola.

Drummond, Henry, a British author; born at Stirling in 1851; educated at Edinburgh; became in 1884 professor of natural science at the Free Church College in Glasgow. He travelled widely in America, Africa, and Oceanica, and became widely known through his highly popular *Natural Law in the Spiritual World*. Other works that attracted attention were *The Ascent of Man*, *The Greatest Thing in the World*, and *Tropical Africa*. Died 1897.

Drummond, William, a Scottish poet. Born, of noble family, in 1585; died in 1649.

Drusus, Claudius Nero, a Roman general, the son of Tiberius Claudius Nero, and brother of the Emperor Tiberius, was born 38 B. C. His wife was Antonia, daughter of Mark Antony. Drusus defeated numerous German tribes near the Rhine in 13 B. C., and carried his successful arms as far as the Elbe. The Senate conferred upon him the surname of GERMANICUS, and Horace composed an ode to celebrate one of his victories. Died 8 B. C. His son Claudius became Emperor.

Dryden, John, an English poet; born at Aldwinkle, in Northamptonshire, in 1631; was educated at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge. After inheriting some property from his father he removed to London and became secretary to his relative, Sir Gilbert Pickering, a member of Cromwell's Council.

On the death of Oliver Cromwell, Dryden composed, as a tribute to his memory, some spirited heroic stanzas, in which he highly lauded the deceased ruler. On the accession of Charles II. he congratulated him in the *Astrea Redux* and the *Panegyric on the Coronation*. He ever after remained a staunch royalist. His first drama, *The Wild Gallant*, appeared in 1662. In the following year he married Lady Howard, a daughter of the Earl of Berkshire. In 1667 he produced his *Annus Mirabilis* and *The Indian Emperor*, and was appointed poet-laureate in 1668. He next published his *Essay on Dramatic Poetry*, which, according to Dr. Johnson, entitled him to be regarded as the father of English criticism. He afterward composed many successful comedies and tragedies and an ode entitled *Alexander's Feast*, or *Ode for Saint Cecilia's Day*, considered to be the finest lyric in the English language. His poem *Absalom and Achitophel*, a political satire directed against the party of Shaftesbury and Monmouth, appeared in 1681 and met with immense success. He announced his conversion to the Roman Catholic Church in 1686, and soon after produced the *Hind and Panther*, a poetical allegory, in which the merits of different faiths are discussed. He was from his conversion liberally patronized by King James II. He excelled in argument as well as in satire. "Dryden," says Lord Macaulay, "was an incomparable reasoner in verse." He made during the latter part of his life several excellent and spirited translations from Virgil and Juvenal. The style of his prose-writings has been greatly

admired by Lord Brougham and other eminent critics. He died May 1, 1700, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Du Bois-Redmond, Emil, a distinguished German physiologist; born at Berlin in 1818. His chief studies were on animal electricity, upon which he wrote a valuable work. Died 1896.

Du Chaillu, Paul Belloni, a French traveller and explorer; born in Paris, July 31, 1835. He was the son of a trader on the west coast of Africa, visited that country at an early age, and devoted much attention to natural history and to the languages and modes of life of various tribes. He visited the United States in 1852, and sailed from New York in 1855 for the purpose of exploring the then unknown region in Africa lying two degrees on each side of the equator. He traversed this region for four years, and collected a large number of natural history specimens, among them several gorillas, the first obtained. He made another expedition to Africa in 1864, and also travelled in Scandinavia. He published several works, among which are *A Journey to Ashango Land*, *The Land of the Midnight Sun*, and *The Viking Age*. Died 1903.

Duchesne de Gisors, Jean Baptiste Joseph, a French miniature-painter; born 1770, died 1856.

Ducis, Jean François, a French dramatic poet; born at Versailles in 1733, died 1816.

Duffy, Sir Charles Gavan, an Irish patriot and author; born in 1816. He engaged for years in Irish agitation, but went to Australia in 1856, and there held high governmental positions, becoming Prime Minister in 1871. He was knighted in 1873. His most popular work is *Ballad Poetry of Ireland*. Died 1903.

Duguay-Trouin, René, a French admiral; born at Saint-Malo in 1673. As commander of a privateer he took many prizes from the English, and at the beginning of the war of the Spanish Succession, in 1702, became a captain in the French navy. In 1705 he defeated a Dutch fleet and captured several ships, in 1707 attacked an English convoy and took many prizes, and in 1711 gained great distinction by the capture of Rio Janeiro. He was made a vice-admiral in 1715, and lieutenant-general in 1728. Died 1736.

Du Guesclin, or **Duguesclin, Bertrand,** a French military commander; born near Rennes about 1314. He served with distinction against the English, in 1356 defeated the Duke of Lancaster and compelled him to raise the siege of Rennes, and in 1364 gained a victory over the King of Navarre. He was given the command of a large army in 1365, and was sent against Peter the Cruel of Castile, over whom at first he gained several advantages. But the Black Prince, Edward of England, marching to the assistance of the Castilian King, defeated Du Guesclin and made him prisoner. Du Guesclin obtained his release soon after, was in 1369 appointed Constable of France, and in 1374 had expelled the English from nearly every French province. Died 1380.

Hume, the historian, regarded Du Guesclin as the most "consummate general that had yet appeared in Europe."

Duilius, Caius, a Roman general; became Consul 261 B. C. He is said to have been the first Roman to gain a naval victory over the Carthaginians, whom he defeated in a great battle near the Lipari Islands in 260 B. C. He also defeated them on land in Sicily.

Dumas, Alexandre, a voluminous French writer of novels and dramas, was born at Villers-Cotterets in 1803. He received very little education, and at the age of twenty removed to Paris, where he was appointed to a clerkship under the Duke of Orleans. Among his productions are *Henri III.*, a drama, *Antony*, a tragedy, *The Three Mus-*

keteers, *The Count of Monte-Cristo*, and numerous others. He excelled in the construction of plots, and founded most of his novels on historical themes. Died 1870.

Dumas, Alexandre, a French novelist, son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1824. His characters are taken chiefly from the *demi-monde*. *Camille* is one of the best known of his works. Died 1895.

Dumas, Jean Baptiste André, a French chemist; born at Alais, Gard, in 1800. He was professor of chemistry in several institutions, became Master of the Mint in 1868, and was elected to the Academy in 1875. His chief works were *Chemistry Applied to the Arts* and *Chemical Philosophy*. Died 1884.

Dumas, Mathieu, COUNT, a French general and historian; born at Montpellier in 1753. He served during three campaigns in the United States as the aide-de-camp of Count Rochambeau. In the French Revolution he adhered to the party of La Fayette, and was sent on several missions of importance. During the Reign of Terror he was condemned to death, but escaped to Switzerland. As a major-general he participated in the battle of Austerlitz and in several campaigns under Napoleon. He wrote a valuable history of the French campaigns, entitled *Précis des Evênements Militaires*. Died 1837.

Du Maurier, George Lewis, an artist and author; born in Paris in 1834. He studied chemistry, but adopted art as a profession, and gained great reputation by his dexterity as a designer. He illustrated various works, and was long on the staff of *Punch* as a polite satirist of London fashionable life. He became famous in later life by his notable novels of *Peter Ibbetson* and *Trilby*. Died 1896.

Dumouriez, Charles François, a French general; born at Cambrai in 1739. He served in the Seven Years' War, attained the rank of captain, and was wounded on twenty-two different occasions. He gained distinction in the contest with Corsica in 1768, was afterward imprisoned in the Bastille on a trifling charge, and later was commandant of Cherbourg. During the French Revolution he sympathized with the Girondists. He was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in March, 1792, and subsequently Minister of War. He succeeded La Fayette as commander-in-chief in August, 1792, and was sent against the Prussians, who were marching triumphantly to Paris. In November of the same year he won a decisive victory over the Austrians at Jemmapes. In April, 1793, he went over to the Austrians, accompanied by only a few adherents, as his army refused to follow him. He passed the remainder of his days in exile, and died in 1823.

Dunbar, William, a Scottish poet; born at Salton about 1465, died 1530.

Dunglison, Robley, a physician and author; born at Keswick, England, January 4, 1798. He studied medicine in London, Edinburgh, Paris, and at the University of Erlangen, in Germany, where he graduated as M. D. in 1823. He came to America in the year following, was for some years professor of anatomy, materia medica, etc., in the University of Virginia, in 1833 became professor in the University of Maryland, and three years later was appointed professor of the institutes of medicine in Jefferson College, Philadelphia, which position he continued to occupy until the year prior to his death. He was the personal friend and medical adviser of Presidents Jefferson and Madison, and was the author of several medical works of great value, among the most important of which is his *Medical Dictionary*. Died April 1, 1869.

Dunois, Jean, a celebrated French commander, known as **The Bastard of Orleans,** was the natural son of the Duke of Orleans (brother of Charles VI.), and was born in Paris in 1402. He gained a

victory over the English at Montargis in 1427, and assisted, under Joan of Arc, in raising the siege of Orleans in 1429. Becoming lieutenant-general, he expelled the English from Normandy and Guienne, and was declared a Prince of the blood and created Count d'Orleans by King Charles VII. Died 1468.

Duns Scotus, surnamed THE SUBTLE DOCTOR, a theologian and metaphysician, is believed to have been born at Dunse, in Scotland, about 1265. He was a Franciscan friar and Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. He was professor of theology at Oxford, and subsequently in Paris. He founded a new sect of the schoolmen called "Scotists," and was the author of many works on metaphysics and theology. Died in 1308.

Dunstan, ST., an English prelate; born in Glastonbury in 925. He exercised great influence in public affairs during the reigns of Edred and Edgar, and was created by the latter Bishop of London, and in 959 Archbishop of Canterbury. Died 988.

Dupanloup, Félix Antoine Philibert, Bishop of Orleans, distinguished as a champion of the temporal power of the Pope, was born in Savoy, January 3, 1802. He was naturalized as a French citizen in 1833, and was made Bishop of Orleans in 1849. Died October 11, 1878.

Dupin, André Marie Jean Jacques, a French orator and lawyer; born in 1783; became an able and popular advocate; successfully defended many persons charged with political offences, among whom was the poet Béranger, and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1826. He was eight times chosen President of that Chamber, was a member of the first Cabinet of Louis Philippe, was appointed Procureur-Général of France, and was elected to succeed Cuvier in the French Academy. He wrote a large number of works on politics and law. Died 1865.

Dupin, François Pierre Charles, BARON, a French mathematician and Senator, brother of the preceding, was born in 1784. He founded the Maritime Museum at Toulon, was professor of mechanics in the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. He became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1828, a Councillor of State in 1831, Minister of Marine for a very short period in 1834, was created a peer of France in 1837, and was chosen a Senator in 1852. He wrote numerous works. Died 1873.

Dupleix, Joseph, MARQUESS, was the son of a director of the French East India Company, and was born in France in 1695. He was appointed a member of the Council of Pondicherry in 1720, director of the factory at Chandernagore in 1730, and Governor of Pondicherry, and of all the French possessions in India, in 1742. He resolved to found a European sovereignty upon the ruins of the Mogul empire. He obtained possession of the Carnatic and became exceedingly powerful. His measures were, however, thwarted by Clive, commander of the British forces, by whom the French troops and their allies were defeated in several engagements.

The authorities in France did not approve of the policy of Dupleix. They failed to sustain him, and at length superseded him. The title of Marquess was conferred upon him in 1748 for his able defence of Pondicherry against the British. After his removal from office Dupleix returned to Paris, where he lived in poverty, having spent a large fortune for the benefit of the Company. Died 1763.

Dupont, Samuel Francis, an American rear-admiral; born in New Jersey in 1803; entered the navy; attained the rank of commander in 1845, and in 1861 was appointed to the command of the Atlantic blockading squadron. He gained a victory at Port Royal, South Carolina, took possession of the harbor there, after silencing two forts, in the November

1861, and was made a rear admiral in June, 1862. He made an unsuccessful attack on Fort Sumter in April, 1863, and was relieved of his command in the succeeding June. Died 1865.

Duquesne, Abraham, a French naval commander; born at Dieppe in 1610. As the captain of a ship he distinguished himself in the war against Spain. Afterward, as vice-admiral of the Swedish navy, he gained several victories over the Danes. He was raised to the rank of commodore in the French navy about 1650, and served under D'Estrées against the Dutch. He was promoted to the grade of lieutenant-general, and in 1676 gained a victory over the Dutch near Catanea. The Dutch admiral, De Ruyter, was killed in the engagement. Duquesne was regarded as the most able naval commander that France had ever produced. He was created a Marquess, but the *baton* of a Marshal was refused him on the ground that he was a Protestant. Died 1688.

Dürer, Albrecht, a German painter and engraver; born at Nuremberg, May 20, 1471; was the son of a goldsmith. He studied painting in his native city under Michael Wohlgemuth, and afterward travelled extensively in Germany. He subsequently visited Italy, acquired the friendship of Raphael, and painted the "Martyrdom of Saint Bartholomew." He was appointed court-painter to Maximilian I. and to Charles V. He surpassed all other German artists in his powerful imagination and by the sublimity and elegance of his designs. He possessed an amiable and exceedingly sensitive disposition, and his death, which occurred in Nuremberg in April, 1528, is said to have been hastened by the covetous, arrogant, and quarrelsome disposition of his wife, whom, against his own inclinations, he had married to gratify his father. Among his masterpieces in painting are the "Crucifixion," the "Adoration of the Magi," and portraits of Raphael and Melanchthon; while "The Knight and Death" and the "Revelation of St. John" are among the most admired of his engravings.

Duroc, Gérard Christophe Michel, Duke of Friuli, a French officer; born at Pont-à-Mousson in 1772; became at an early age a favorite of Bonaparte, by whom he was appointed aide-de-camp in 1796. Duroc accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, was subsequently sent on missions to several of the courts of Europe, and performed his duties to the satisfaction of his sovereign. He was made marshal of the palace and Duke of Friuli. He was killed at the side of Napoleon at Mackersdorf, in Saxony, in May, 1813. His death was greatly deplored by the Emperor.

Dwight, Timothy, an American scholar and divine; born at Northampton, Massachusetts, May 14, 1752; was the son of a merchant of the same name. His mother was Mary Edwards, a daughter of Jonathan Edwards. Dwight graduated at Yale College in 1769, was tutor in that institution for six years, was licensed to preach in 1777, and was in the same year appointed a chaplain in the army. He became in 1783 the pastor of a Congregational church at Greenfield, Connecticut, where, on account of his limited salary, he opened an academy, which was very successful. He was elected President of Yale College in 1795. He held the position until his death, which occurred in 1817. He was the author of many works, including poems, treatises on theology, and accounts of travel.

Dymond, Jonathan, an English essayist and member of the Society of Friends, was born at Exeter in 1796. He followed the occupation of a linen-draper in his native city. Among his productions are an *Inquiry into the Accordancy of War with the Principles of Christianity*, and *Essays on the Principles of Morality and on the Private and Political Rights and Obligations of Mankind.* Died 1828.

E.

Eads, James Buchanan, an eminent American engineer; born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1820. In 1861 he prepared a number of iron-clad river-steamers for the government with great despatch; and in 1867–74 built the great steel arch bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis. His most famous achievement was the successful works for deepening the lower channel of the Mississippi. Died 1887.

Early, Jubal A., an American general; born in Virginia about 1818; graduated at West Point in 1837; became a lieutenant of artillery; afterward resigned; read law, and was admitted to the bar. He served in the Mexican war as the major of a Virginia regiment. He entered the Confederate service in 1861, was in charge of a division at Gettysburg in 1863, and commanded in 1864 in the Valley of the Shenandoah, where he was defeated at Winchester by Gen. Sheridan. Died 1894.

Eastlake, Sir Charles Lock, an English historical painter; born at Plymouth in 1793. He studied under Fuseli in the Royal Academy, travelled through Greece and Italy about 1818, and resided for several years at Rome. He became a member of the Royal Academy in 1830, and was elected President of that institution in 1850. Many of his paintings are highly admired, and he was the author of several valuable works on art. Died 1865.

Eaton, Amos, an American naturalist; born in 1777; graduated at Williams College, and was admitted to the bar. When the Rensselaer Institute was organized, at Troy, New York, in 1828, he was chosen principal and senior professor, which position he held during the rest of his life. He wrote works on botany, geology, and other sciences. Died 1842.

Ebers, Georg Moritz, a German Egyptologist and novelist; born at Berlin in 1837. He became a professor at Jena in 1868; travelled in the East in 1869 and discovered the celebrated Ebers Papyrus; was professor of Egyptology at Leipzig, 1870–89. He wrote several works of travel, but is best known for his historical novels, of which *Uarda*, *The Sisters*, and others deal with the history of ancient Egypt. Died 1898.

Eblé, Jean Baptiste, a French general; born in Lorraine in 1758. He became a general of division in 1793; commanded the artillery at Hohenlinden in 1800; and in 1812, as commander of the pontoon-train, is credited with saving the French army at the passage of the Beresina. Died the same year from the effects of cold and exposure.

Eddy, Mary Baker Glover, founder of Christian Science, was born at Bow, New Hampshire, and began teaching the new system of healing in 1867. She founded the Massachusetts Metaphysical College in 1881; published *Science and Health* and other works, and saw Christian Science develop remarkably. Died 1910.

Edelinck, Gerard, a Flemish engraver; born in Antwerp in 1649; settled in Paris, where he became engraver to the Cabinet of Louis XIV. He was one of the first engravers of that age. Died 1707.

Edgar, or **Eadgar,** a Saxon King of England, surnamed THE PEACEABLE, was the son of Edmund I., and was born 943 A. D. He succeeded to the throne at the age of sixteen, on the death of his brother, Edwy. Dunstan, Bishop of London, having acquired great influence over Edgar, held the chief control of public affairs during his reign, and promoted by every means in his power the interest of the Church and the clergy. Edgar died in 975, and was succeeded by his son, Edward the Martyr.

Edgar, or **Eadgar, Atheling,** a Saxon Prince, grandson of Edmund Ironside, was born about 1017 in Hungary, his father, Edward, having been exiled by Canute. When Edward the Confessor died, in 1066, Edgar was the next heir to the throne, and was proclaimed King immediately after the battle of Hastings. Though submitting to William the Conqueror for the time, he afterward engaged in several revolts against him; which proving unsuccessful, Edgar was compelled to take refuge with his brother-in-law, Malcolm, King of Scotland, but was permitted to return to the English court on the accession of William Rufus. Died about 1120.

Edgeworth, Maria, an English authoress; born near Reading, Berkshire, in 1767. She was the daughter of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, with whom, at the age of fifteen, she removed to his estate at Edgeworthstown, in Ireland, which she made her residence the rest of her life. She produced with her father several literary works, and afterward wrote a series of novels which possessed unusual merit and were very popular and successful. The first of these appeared in 1801, and one of the latest in 1834. She also wrote many short tales and articles of moral character. Died 1849.

Edison, Thomas Alva, an eminent American inventor; born at Milan, Ohio, in 1847. He began an active business career at the age of twelve; became an expert telegrapher, and invented the system of duplex telegraphy while an operator at Boston. In 1871 he invented a printing telegraph and established a workshop for its manufacture. Subsequently he made very many inventions in telegraphy, telephony, the electric light, etc., the most striking of them being the phonograph and the kinetoscope.

Edmund, or **Eadmund, I.,** King of the Anglo-Saxons, and grandson of Alfred the Great; born about 922; succeeded his half-brother Athelstane in 941. He was murdered at a feast in 946 by Liof, an outlaw.

Edmund, or **Eadmund, II.,** surnamed IRONSIDE, a Saxon King of England, and son of Ethelred II., was born in 989. He gained distinction at an early age in fighting against the Danes. When he came to the throne, in 1016, the greater part of England was subject to the Danes. He formed a treaty with Canute, by which the kingdom was divided and the southern portion assigned to Edmund. He was murdered about a month after, in 1016.

Edmunds, George F., an American lawyer and statesman; born in Richmond, Vt., February 1, 1828. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and became a Senator of the United States in 1866 for part of an unexpired term. He has been re-elected Senator by the Republicans for three successive terms, extending to 1887. In 1872 he was chosen chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. He is an able debater, with great readiness of repartee, and has rendered important service as a legislator. He was elected President of the Senate in March, 1883.

Edward, or **Eadward, I.,** King of the Anglo-Saxons, was the third son of Alfred the Great, whom he succeeded in 901 A. D. His three sons, Athelstane, Edmund, and Edred, successively became kings. Died 925.

Edward, or **Eadward, II.,** surnamed THE MARTYR, was born about 960 A. D., and succeeded his father, Edgar, in 975. He was assassinated by order of his stepmother, Elfrida, in 978.

Edward, or **Eadward, III.,** surnamed THE CONFESSOR, King of the Anglo-Saxons, son of Ethelred II. by his second wife, Emma of Normandy, and half-brother of Edmund Ironside, was born about 1004. To escape the victorious Danes he with his mother took refuge at the Norman court, where he remained until 1040. After conquering England, Canute married Queen Emma in 1017, and upon the death of his half-brother,

Hardicanute, in 1042, Edward was proclaimed his successor. Two years later he married Editha, the daughter of Earl Godwin. He showed great partiality to the Normans, promoted the formation of a strong Norman party which aided the plans of William the Conqueror, and was a bigoted adherent of the Romish Church. He died in January, 1066. His brother-in-law, Harold, who fell at the battle of Hastings, succeeded him.

Edward I., King of England, surnamed LONGSHANKS, eldest son of Henry III., was born at Westminster in 1239. While very young he married Eleanor of Castile. He actively participated in the war between his father and the English Barons, and was taken prisoner in 1264. Escaping in the year following, he gained a decisive victory over the Earl of Leicester, the leader of the Barons, at Evesham. After making a crusade to the Holy Land in 1271 and increasing his reputation as a brave and able warrior, he returned to England upon the death of his father, and was crowned in 1274. After a war of five years, he completed the conquest of Wales in 1282. Being appointed, as Lord Paramount, in 1291, referee to decide the claims of the various competitors for the throne of Scotland, he awarded the crown to John Baliol, from whom he received the oath of fealty, by which it was acknowledged that Scotland was a fief of England.

The Scotch, having in 1294 taken arms for the restoration of their independence, were defeated by Edward, who dethroned Baliol and treated Scotland as a conquered province. William Wallace renewed the war in 1297, defeated the English at Stirling, and drove them from all the Scottish strongholds. An indecisive war continued until 1303, when Edward invaded Scotland and for a time reduced that country to subjection. He captured Wallace, and caused him to be executed in London in 1305. Robert Bruce having again raised the Scottish standard, Edward marched against him, but died in 1307, before reaching Scotland, leaving the reputation of one of the greatest and most able Princes that ever sat upon the throne of England. During his reign the Great Charter was confirmed, the House of Commons instituted, and improvements made in the common law.

Edward II., King of England, son of the preceding, was born at Caernarvon, Wales, in 1284. Early in life Piers Gaveston, who was banished by Edward I. in 1300, began to exercise the most pernicious influence over him. Edward became Prince of Wales in 1301 and King in 1307. He recalled Gaveston and made him Earl of Cornwall.

Edward married, in 1308, Isabella, daughter of Philip IV. of France. Gaveston, who had obtained complete power over the feeble mind of the King, by his arrogance incited the Barons to form a league against him. He was deprived of power, and executed in 1312. Edward, at the head of a large army, in 1314 invaded Scotland, where, at the battle of Bannockburn, Bruce gained over him a most glorious and decisive victory and secured the independence of Scotland.

Another favorite, Hugh Spencer, or Despencer, involved Edward in further hostilities with his Barons. The Queen, who detested both her consort and his favorite, became the head of a powerful faction, which armed in 1326, dethroned and imprisoned Edward, executed Spencer, and proclaimed the King's son, a minor, in Parliament as Edward III. The Queen and her favorite, Roger de Mortimer, assumed the regency. The murder of Edward, which was perpetrated in Berkeley Castle in 1327, under circumstances of the greatest atrocity, is charged upon them, and especially upon the latter.

Edward III., King of England, eldest son of Edward II. and Isabella of France, was born at Windsor in

1312. Upon the death of his father a nominal regency, consisting of twelve nobles and Bishops, was formed, but his mother and her favorite exercised the actual power. He was proclaimed King, January 25, 1327, married Philippa of Hainault in 1328, and concluded a treaty of peace with Robert Bruce. Two years later he ordered Mortimer to be arrested, tried, and executed, and the Queen-mother to be placed in confinement, from which she was released only by death. In 1333 he favored the pretensions of Edward Baliol to the throne of Scotland against the successor of King Robert, and gained a victory over the Scots at Halidon Hill. Baliol was for a time master of Scotland, but, hated and despised by the Scotch as a vassal of Edward, he was, when that Prince had departed for France, deprived of all power and influence, and David Bruce became King of Scotland.

Edward next turned his attention to the conquest of France, claiming the crown of that kingdom as nephew of the late King Charles IV. The French people, however, recognized Philip VI. as their lawful King. The war was commenced in 1340 by a naval engagement, in which Edward was victorious. After a long truce hostilities were renewed in 1346, and he, with his son, the Black Prince, entered France at the head of an army, won the great victory of Crécy, and took Calais. A new truce was formed, which lasted for about eight years. The Black Prince gained a decisive victory at Poitiers, and took prisoner John, King of France. A treaty of peace was formed in 1360, under which the English retained several French provinces. The war was again renewed on the accession of Charles V.

Edward died in 1377, after a reign which was very prosperous as well as popular. He was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II., son of the Black Prince, who had died in 1376.

Edward IV., King of England, was born at Rouen, in France, in 1441. His father was Richard, Duke of York, grandson of Edmund of York, who was a younger son of Edward III. Richard also inherited through his mother the title of Earl of March and all the right of Lionel of Clarence, another son of Edward III., to the throne of England.

Edward early participated in the civil wars of York and Lancaster, and in 1460 gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians near Northampton and captured Henry VI. During the same year his father was defeated and slain at Wakefield. Edward, having gained another victory at Mortimer's Cross, entered London, where he met with a most favorable reception and was proclaimed King, March 4, 1461. His bravery, pleasing manners, and beauty of person aided materially in rendering him popular.

Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI., a woman of great ambition and indomitable perseverance, raised in a short time another army to restore her husband to the throne. It was defeated, however, with great loss, at Towton, in 1461, and Margaret was compelled to fly to Scotland. The Lancastrians again suffered defeat in 1464 at Hexham, where Henry VI. was made prisoner the second time. This victory apparently terminated the war, and hostilities were not renewed for several years; but Edward having greatly offended many of his nobility, particularly the Earl of Warwick—the "King-maker"—by his marriage with Elizabeth Woodville in 1464, a conspiracy was formed, which, directed by Queen Margaret and Warwick, forced Edward to flee to the Continent in 1470, and which released Henry VI. from the Tower and restored him to the throne. Edward returned with an army to England in 1471, defeated the Lancastrians at Barnet, where Warwick was slain, and in May of the same year won the great and decisive battle of Tewkesbury, where the Lancastrians were completely overthrown and the

Queen and her son taken prisoners. The latter was soon afterward murdered in the presence of the King, and Margaret was confined in the Tower.

Edward IV. was one of the most able military commanders of that age, but was cruel, licentious, and addicted to pleasure. Died 1483.

Edward V., King of England, and eldest son of Edward IV. and Elizabeth Woodville, was born in 1470, and at the age of thirteen succeeded his father to the throne. After a reign of about two months he was in June, 1483, assassinated by order of his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, afterward Richard III.

Edward VI., King of England, son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, was born at Hampton Court, October 12, 1537. He succeeded to the throne January 28, 1547. His uncle, Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset (q. v.), held the reins of power during Edward's short life. He invaded Scotland to enforce a treaty for the marriage of Edward with Mary, Queen of Scots, but failed in his attempt. Edward died in 1553.

Edward VII., King of England, son of Queen Victoria, was born at Buckingham Palace, November 9, 1841. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his mother January 22, 1901. The most important historical events of his reign have been the successful closing of the South African war and the treaty of alliance with Japan. **He died May 6, 1910.**

Edward, Prince of Wales, surnamed (from the color of his armor) THE BLACK PRINCE, was the eldest son of Edward III. and Philippa of Hainault, and was born at Woodstock in 1330. At the age of fifteen he participated in the invasion of France, commanded the main body of the English at the battle of Crécy, was awarded the chief glory for that victory, and in 1356 was the sole commander of the English army at Poitiers, where he gained high distinction as well by his military genius as by his generous treatment of the vanquished. He was created Prince of Aquitaine in 1361, and fixed his court at Bordeaux; but, his health declining, he returned in 1371 to England, where he died in 1376.

Edwards, Amelia Blandford, an English novelist and Egyptologist; born at London in 1831. She published several novels and a volume of poetry, but is best known by her picturesque work, *A Thousand Miles up the Nile.* She founded the Egyptian Exploration Fund. Died 1892.

Edwards, Jonathan, an American metaphysician and theologian; born at East Windsor, Connecticut, October 5, 1703. He was the son of Timothy Edwards, a man of great learning, and a minister of East Windsor. Jonathan Edwards was early distinguished by a precocious intellect, commenced the study of Latin at the age of six years and when about ten years of age produced several essays and other writings remarkable for their merit, and entered Yale College at the age of thirteen. He graduated four years later, in 1720. Before he had attained the age of nineteen he began to preach to a Presbyterian congregation in New York City, but returned to Connecticut the following year, took the degree of M. A., and became tutor at Yale College. He was chosen pastor of a church at Northampton in 1727, and soon afterward married Miss Sarah Pierrepont of New Haven.

After a pastorate of several years, dissensions having arisen between him and his congregation in reference to the rule which should be maintained for the admission of communicants, Edwards, insisting on the purer and higher standard, was compelled to leave his position. He soon after accepted the situation of missionary to the Housatonnuck Indians at Stockbridge, where he with difficulty subsisted on his scanty income. While occupying this position he produced his great work on the

Freedom of the Will, which has rendered his name immortal. He was the author of several other theological works. In 1757 he became President of Princeton College, in New Jersey, where he died in March, 1758.

Edwards, Matilda Betham-, an English author; born at Westerfield, Ipswich, in 1836. She wrote several novels and other works, of which the best is the ably written *France of To-day*.

Edwin, Saxon King of Northumbria, was the son of Ella. Edwin commenced his reign in 617, established Christianity as the religion of his followers, and grew to be very powerful. He was, however, in 633 A. D., defeated and killed in battle by Penda, King of Mercia.

Edwy, King of the Anglo-Saxons, and son of Edmund I., was born in 938 A. D., and succeeded his uncle Edred in 955. Died 958.

Egbert, surnamed THE GREAT, was a lineal descendant of Cerdic, and was the Saxon King of Wessex. Beginning to reign in 800 A. D., he subjugated Mercia and Northumbria, and in 827, by his wisdom and skill, united under himself the "Heptarchy," or seven Saxon kingdoms of Britain. He defeated in 835 an army of Danes which had invaded England. Died 838.

Eggleston, Edward, an American novelist and historian; born at Vevay, Indiana, in 1837. He became a minister of the Methodist Church in 185?; retired in 1879 and devoted himself to literature. Of his novels the most popular is *The Hoosier Schoolmaster*. His later works comprise several on the history of the United States. Died 1902.

Eginhard, a French historian of the ninth century, was a pupil of Alcuin and a secretary of Charlemagne. Among his productions are a *Life of Charlemagne* and *Annals of the French Kings*. Died about 844.

Egmont, or Egmond, Lamoral, COUNT OF, Prince de Gâvre and Baron of Fiennes, an illustrious noble of the Netherlands, and a descendant of the Dukes of Gelderland, was born at Amsterdam in 1522. The order of the Golden Fleece was conferred upon him in 1546 by Charles V. At an early age he was married to Sabina, Duchess of Bavaria. As commander of the Spanish cavalry in the year 1557 he won a great victory over the French at Saint-Quentin, and in the following year won another important victory at Gravelines. Though an ardent supporter of the Catholic Church, he favored a liberal policy toward the Reformers in the Netherlands, thereby incurring the enmity of Philip II. The Duke of Alva, a personal enemy of the Count of Egmont, was sent with viceregal powers to the Netherlands by his orders. Egmont was arrested, tried for treason, and executed in 1568, though several German Princes exerted all their influence to save his life.

Ehrenberg, Christian Gottfried, a distinguished microscopist; born at Delitzsch, Prussian Saxony, in 1798. He was the first to undertake the study of microscopic organisms, describing his observations in many volumes. Died 1876.

Elagabalus, or **Heliogabalus, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus,** a Roman Emperor notorious for his cruelty and other vices, was born at Antioch in 204 A. D. He was supposed to be the natural son of Caracalla, as successor to whom he was proclaimed by the army in 218. He was assassinated by his soldiers in 222.

Eldon, John Scott, EARL OF, Lord Chancellor of England, was the son of William Scott, a dealer in coal, and was born at Newcastle in 1751. He studied at Oxford, where he gained a prize of twenty pounds for a prose essay in 1771, and in 1772 eloped with and married Elizabeth Surtees, a lady of remarkable beauty. He entered the Middle Temple in 1773, read law with the most intense application, and

in 1776 was called to the bar. He soon attained great distinction as a lawyer, and had an extensive practice in London and on the northern circuit. He entered Parliament in 1783, and became a prominent supporter of Pitt's Ministry. He was a zealous defender of Warren Hastings in the House of Commons in 1786. Two years later he was created a Baronet and appointed Solicitor-General. He was Attorney-General from 1793 to 1799, when he was made Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, was raised to the peerage as Baron Eldon, and in 1801, under the Addington Ministry, became Lord Chancellor of England. He was afterward created Viscount Encombe and Earl of Eldon. He filled the office of Lord Chancellor for about twenty-six years, and was regarded as one of the ablest of English judges. He was succeeded in 1827, when Canning became Prime Minister, by Lord Lyndhurst. Died 1838.

Elgin, James Bruce, EARL OF, a British statesman, was born in 1811. He studied at Oxford, succeeding his father as earl in 1841; was successively Governor of Jamaica and of Canada, and in 1857 negotiated the treaty of Tien-Tsin, China. He was appointed Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of Palmerston in 1859, and was sent the next year as Ambassador to China. Returning to England in 1861, he was made Governor-General of India. Died 1863.

Elgin, Thomas Bruce, EARL OF, a descendant of King Robert Bruce, and seventh Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, was born in Scotland in 1777. He succeeded to the title at an early age, and, entering the army, was promoted to the rank of general. He was sent as Envoy Extraordinary to Berlin, and four years later, in the same capacity, to the Sublime Porte. He obtained at Athens, with great expense and difficulty, a large and valuable collection of statues, medals, and other remains of ancient art, which he sold to the government in 1816, and which, under the name of the "Elgin Marbles," were placed in the British Museum. Died 1841.

Eliot, Charles William, an American educator; born at Boston in 1834. He graduated at Harvard in 1853; became an assistant professor there; was professor of analytical chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1865–69, and became president of Harvard University in 1869. He wrote works on chemical and other subjects.

Eliot, George, the *nom-de-plume* of a celebrated English author, whose maiden-name was MARIAN C. EVANS, and who was born in the North of England in 1820. She lived for some years with the celebrated writer George H. Lewes as his wife, and subsequent to his death married a gentleman by the name of Cross. Died 1881. Among the greatest of her novels are *Adam Bede*, *Romola*, *Felix Holt the Radical*, *Middlemarch*, and *Daniel Deronda*.

Eliot, John, known as **The Apostle of the Indians,** was born in England in 1604; graduated at Cambridge, and removed to Boston in 1631; was soon after chosen minister of the church of Roxbury. He studied the language of the Indians and commenced preaching to them about 1646, obtained great influence over them, and effected many conversions. In the performance of his missionary labors he travelled extensively and suffered great hardships. He translated the Bible into the Indian language. Died 1690.

Eliot, Sir John, an English orator and statesman; born in Cornwall in 1590; studied at Exeter College, Cambridge. He entered Parliament in 1623, and was soon recognized as a leader of the party opposed to the court. He took a prominent part in the impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham, against whom he pronounced one of his most powerful orations, and for which he was committed to the Tower. He was released, however, in ten days. Hav-

ing boldly remonstrated against the illegal and arbitrary imposition of tonnage and poundage, he again incurred the hostility of King Charles. He was, upon the sudden dissolution of Parliament, committed to the Tower, where he was treated with such severity as to destroy his health. Died in the Tower in November, 1632.

Elizabeth, Queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, was born at Greenwich, September 7, 1533. She received a thorough education under Roger Ascham and others; at the age of seventeen she was mistress of the Latin, French, and Italian languages, and was, besides, a good Greek scholar. She was brought up in the Protestant faith, and was attached to the principles of the Reformation as much by policy as by inclination. She was regarded by her sister, Queen Mary, with great jealousy, and was by her sent to the Tower in 1554 on the false charge that she had participated in the rebellion of Wyatt. The people of England, with whom Elizabeth was a great favorite, feared that designs were entertained against her life. She was, however, after some months released from imprisonment, and removed to Woodstock. Eric, King of Sweden, in 1558 made proposals of marriage to her, which were declined.

On the death of Mary, November 17, 1558, Elizabeth was proclaimed Queen amid general rejoicings. She restored the Protestant religion, made William Cecil Secretary of State and Nicholas Bacon Keeper of the Great Seal. All of the Catholic prelates except the Bishop of Carlisle refused to officiate at her coronation, and he performed the ceremony with reluctance. At the meeting of Parliament in 1559 the supremacy arrogated by the Pope was vested in the crown and the Liturgy of Edward VI. re-established. Elizabeth soon after her accession received an offer of marriage from Philip II. of Spain, which she declined.

England was at that time in alliance with Spain and at war with France. Francis II. of France having in 1559 assumed the arms and title of England in right of his wife, Mary, Queen of Scots, Elizabeth sent an army to Scotland and expelled the French from that country, and three years later aided the French Huguenots with troops and money in the civil war against the Catholics. In 1563, Parliament, anxious in reference to the succession, requested Elizabeth to choose a consort, but she gave an unsatisfactory answer. Besides those mentioned, she received offers of marriage from the Archduke Charles of Austria, the Duke of Anjou, and the Earl of Leicester, the latter of whom was her principal favorite during a large portion of her reign, and until his death, which occurred in 1588. She formed a treaty with the French in 1564, after which England enjoyed great prosperity and a peace with foreign powers for more than twenty years. (For her treatment of the Queen of Scots, see MARY STUART.)

Hostilities, promoted by opposite religious beliefs, broke out between Elizabeth and Philip of Spain in 1588, when the latter sent out the great expedition known as the Invincible Armada to invade England. Commanded by the Duke of Medina Sidonia, it consisted of more than one hundred and thirty vessels and thirty thousand men. After some partial engagements a general action was fought on the 8th of August, and the Spaniards met with an overwhelming defeat. The Spanish ships which escaped the battle sailed northward, intending to reach Spain by a circuitous route, but near the Orkney Islands they were nearly all wrecked and their crews destroyed by a violent storm which arose. The loss of the Spaniards is estimated at at least twenty thousand men. The war between England and Spain continued for several years without any decisive results. During this time Philip

aided the French Catholics with money and Elizabeth sent armies to the assistance of Henry IV.

The Earl of Essex became the chief favorite of Elizabeth during the latter part of her life, and his execution, though at the time it met with her approval, caused her the most poignant grief, and is supposed by many to have hastened her death, which occurred in 1603. She was frequently arbitrary, tyrannical, and cruel, her policy often appears vacillating and feeble; yet her great abilities, the establishment of the Protestant religion, and the great advancement of the country in prosperity and wealth have caused her to be regarded as one of the sovereigns whose reigns have proved most beneficial to England.

Elizabeth Petrovna, Empress of Russia, was the daughter of Peter the Great, and was born in 1709. She ascended the throne in 1741. During the Seven Years' war she co-operated with the allies against Frederick the Great, and in 1760 her armies took Berlin. She was the founder of the Academy of Fine Arts at St. Petersburg, and of the University of Moscow. She was very dissolute, and, though unmarried, was the mother of a numerous family. Dying in 1762, she was succeeded by her nephew, Peter III.

Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, and daughter of James I. of England, was married in 1613 to the Protestant Prince Frederick V., Elector Palatine. Through her intercessions Frederick in 1619 accepted the crown of Bohemia. He immediately became involved in a war with the German Emperor, suffered a disastrous defeat, and lost all of his possessions, hereditary as well as elective. Elizabeth was the mother of Prince Rupert, distinguished in the civil wars of England. She died in 1662.

Elizabeth Woodville, Queen of Edward IV. of England, was the daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, and was the widow of Sir John Gray when, in 1464, the King, captivated by her rare beauty, married her. Among the offspring of this marriage were Edward V. and Elizabeth, who became Queen to Henry VII. and the mother of Henry VIII. Died 1488.

Ellenborough, Edward Law, Lord, an English jurist; born at Great Salkeld, Cumberland, in 1750; was the son of Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle. After a successful practice of some years he gained great distinction as leading counsel in the defence of Warren Hastings, by whom he was retained in 1785. He was appointed Attorney-General in 1801, and in the year following, upon the death of Lord Kenyon, was appointed Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Ellenborough. Died 1818.

Ellenborough, Edward Law, first Earl of, an English statesman, son of the preceding, was born in 1790. He succeeded to the title of Baron in 1818, was appointed Lord Privy Seal in 1828, and served as President of the Board of Control in the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel in 1835. He became Governor-General of India in 1842. He conquered Scinde and Gwalior, annexed them to the British possessions in India, was recalled in 1844, and was created an Earl. He afterward served as First Lord of the Admiralty, and in 1858 again became President of the Board of Control. Died in 1871.

Ellery, William, an American patriot; born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1727; studied at Harvard College; engaged for several years in mercantile pursuits; afterward read law, and was admitted to practice in 1770. As a delegate to the Congress of 1776 he signed the Declaration of Independence. With the exception of one term, he remained in Congress until 1785, and in 1790 was appointed collector of customs at Newport, which office he held until his death, in 1820.

Elliot, or **Eliott, George**

Augustus, Lord Heathfield, a British commander; born in Scotland in 1718. He served in Germany as lieutenant-colonel and as aide-de-camp to George II. from 1740 to 1748, was second in command at the capture of Havana, and, having been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, was in 1775 appointed Governor of Gibraltar, which fortress he ably and successfully defended against the combined forces of France and Spain in a siege which, commencing in 1779, continued for more than three years. He was afterward created a peer with the title of Lord Heathfield of Gibraltar. Died 1790.

Elliott, Ebenezer, an English poet known as **The Corn-Law Rhymer;** born near Rotherham, in Yorkshire, in 1781. Removing to Sheffield in 1821, he engaged in the iron trade. His most celebrated poem is the *Corn-Law Rhymes,* in which he advocated the repeal of the corn duties. Died in 1849.

Ellsworth, Ephraim Elmer, an American officer; born in Saratoga County, New York, in 1837; removed to Chicago, where he read law, and where he organized, about 1859, a Zouave corps which became distinguished for its drill and discipline. He formed in New York City in 1861 a Zouave regiment of firemen, of which he was commissioned colonel. He was killed in Alexandria in May, 1861, by Jackson, the keeper of a hotel from the roof of which Ellsworth had just removed a rebel flag. Jackson was immediately killed by one of Ellsworth's men.

Ellsworth, Oliver, Chief-Justice of the United States, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1745. He graduated at Princeton in 1766, was admitted to the bar in 1771, and was sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1777. He sat as a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, and two years later was chosen to the Senate of the United States, where he acted with the Federal party and distinguished himself as a debater. In 1796 he was appointed Chief-Justice of the United States by Washington, and in 1799 was sent as Envoy Extraordinary to France, where he negotiated a treaty. Died in 1807.

Elphinstone, Mountstuart, a British statesman and historian, was the fourth son of the eleventh Lord Elphinstone, and was born in 1779. Entering the service of the East India Company in 1795, he was appointed secretary to Sir Arthur Wellesley in 1803, Minister to the court of Cabool in 1808, and Governor of Bombay in 1819. He was tendered in 1836 the position of Governor-General of India, but declined on account of ill-health. Among his works are an *Account of the Kingdom of Cabool* and a *History of India.* Died 1859.

Ely, Richard Theodore, an American political economist; born at Ripley, New York, in 1854. He graduated at Columbia College in 1876; studied in Europe; was professor of political economy at Johns Hopkins 1881–92; afterward at the University of Wisconsin. He wrote *French and German Socialism,* etc.

Elzevir, the name of a celebrated family of publishers which flourished at Leyden, in Holland, from about 1570 to 1680. Louis Elzevir, the founder of the house, was born in 1540. He died about 1617, leaving four sons, Matthew, Louis, Gilles, and Bonaventure, who continued the business. Daniel, the last distinguished member of the family, and the great-grandson of the first-named Louis Elzevir, died in 1680.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo, an American author, poet, and philosopher especially distinguished for the subtlety and originality of his intellect, was born in Boston in 1803. He graduated at Harvard in 1821, and was ordained a minister at the Second Unitarian Church of Boston in 1829, but retired from the ministry in 1832, on account of a difference of belief, and sailed for Europe in December

of the same year. Returning to America in 1833, he began his career as a lecturer, speaking upon a great variety of subjects. He became in 1840 a contributor to the *Dial*, the organ of the Transcendentalists of New England, and was the editor of that periodical from 1842 to 1844. His *Essays*, the first volume of which appeared in 1841 and the second in 1844, were greatly admired for originality of thought and freshness and beauty of style. He issued in 1850 a work entitled *Representative Men*, which is regarded by many as the greatest of his writings. It contains a series of characters, including Plato, Swedenborg, Montaigne, Shakespeare, Napoleon, and Goethe, each of whom is designed to represent a class. A third volume of *Essays* appeared in 1870, *Parnassus: Selected Poems* in 1871, and a fourth volume of *Essays* in the same year. Died April 27, 1882.

Emin Pasha, the Egyptian name of EDUARD SCHNITZLER, born at Neisse, Silesia, in 1840. He entered the service of Egypt in 1876, was made Governor of the Equatorial Province by Gordon in 1878, and was cut off by the Mahdi outbreak until 1889, when he was rescued by Stanley and taken to Zanzibar. He added greatly to our knowledge of African languages and geography, and made rich collections of animals and plants. He returned into Africa and was slain by Arabs in 1892.

Emmanuel, surnamed THE GREAT, King of Portugal, and son of Ferdinand, Duke of Viseu, a Prince of the blood-royal, was born at Alconcheta in 1469. He ascended the throne in 1495 as the successor of John II. During his reign the Moors and the Jews were banished, important discoveries and conquests were made, and the victorious expeditions of Vasco da Gama, Alvares de Cabral, Almeida, and Albuquerque were sent out. He married, in 1519, Eleonore, sister of the Emperor Charles V. Died 1521.

Emmanuel Philibert, surnamed TÊTE DE FER, Duke of Savoy, an Italian general; born at Chambery in 1528. His father was Charles III. of Savoy. Charles V., in 1553, appointed him commander-in-chief of the imperial army in the war against France. He with the Count of Egmont gained a decisive victory over the French at Saint-Quentin in 1557. He married a sister of Henry II. of France, and recovered his paternal dominions, which had been seized by the French. Died 1580.

Emmet, Robert, an Irish patriot and orator, was born in Cork in 1780, and in early life became one of the leaders of the "United Irishmen." In July, 1803, he led a party of insurgents which killed Lord Kilwarden, then Chief Justice of Ireland, and several others. Emmet was arrested, and, after having defended himself with great eloquence, was sentenced to death. He was executed in September, 1803. His brother, THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, a leader of the "United Irishmen," was arrested and imprisoned, 1798–1801. He afterward removed to New York, became distinguished as a lawyer and orator, and was made Attorney-General of the State in 1812. Died 1827.

Empedocles, a Greek philosopher; born at Agrigentum, Sicily, about 475 B. C. He is said to have taught the Hindoo philosophy of transmigration. His principal work was a poem on the *Nature and Principles of Things*, some portions of which are still preserved.

Encke, Johann Franz, a German astronomer; born in Hamburg in 1791. He distinguished himself by determining the orbit of the comet of 1680 and the distance of the earth from the sun. He subsequently made successful investigations into the orbit and period of the comet of Pons, since known as Encke's comet. He was appointed director of the Royal Observatory of Berlin about 1825, and also secretary of the Academy of Sciences. He was the author of several

works on astronomy, including *Astronomische Jahrbücher*. Died 1865.

Endicott, John, one of the earliest colonial Governors of Massachusetts, was born at Dorchester, England, in 1589. He commanded an expedition against the Pequot Indians in 1636. After serving for several years as Deputy-Governor of Massachusetts, he was elected Governor in 1644, and continued, with but little interruption, to fill that office until his death, which occurred in 1665. He was energetic in executing the laws against all non-Puritans.

Engels, Friedrich, a German Socialist; born at Barmen in 1820. He lived long in Manchester and London, and was the founder of "Scientific Socialism." Died 1896.

Enghien, d', Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, Duc, a French Prince of the blood-royal; born at Chantilly in 1772. After emigrating in 1789 and travelling for some years he joined the army of his grandfather, the Prince of Condé, in which he served against the French republic with distinguished courage from 1793 until 1801. He retired to Ettenheim, in Baden, where, though on neutral territory, he was by order of Napoleon arrested in 1804, charged with conspiracy, taken to the castle of Vincennes, near Paris, tried before a court-martial speedily convened, and shot in March of that year. This execution is regarded as one of the worst and most unjustifiable crimes committed by Napoleon.

English, Thomas Dunn, an American author; born at Philadelphia in 1819. The long popular ballad of *Ben Bolt* is his best-known production. Died 1902.

Ennius, Quintus, a Roman epic poet; born, of a Greek family, at Rudiæ, in Calabria, about 239 B. C. Becoming in early life a citizen of Rome, he procured the friendship and patronage of Scipio, Cato, and other eminent men. His most important work—an historical epic called *Annals*—enjoyed for a long time the greatest popularity of any poem in the Latin tongue. He wrote also several comedies and tragedies, and was the first to introduce into Latin poetry the heroic hexameter. Died in 169 B. C.

Eon de Beaumont, d', Charles Geneviève Louis Auguste André Timothée, called **Chevalier d'Éon,** a French diplomatist; born at Tonnerre in 1728. He became distinguished by writing an *Essay on the Finances of France*, and in 1755 was sent on a mission to Russia, with which country he negotiated a treaty. He served with the French army in Germany in 1759 as a captain, and was sent a few years later as Minister Plenipotentiary to London, but was soon superseded. On his return to France, in 1777, he assumed the garb of a woman, which he continued to wear till his death. The Revolution deprived him of a pension and compelled him to take refuge in England, where he died in 1810. He was the author of historical and political essays.

Epaminondas, a Theban statesman and general, son of Polymnis, was born about 412 B. C. He studied under Lysis of Tarentum, a Pythagorean philosopher. He first gained distinction, in 385, at the battle of Mantinea, where he showed wonderful courage and greatly assisted the cause of Sparta. In his youth Epaminondas was fond of study and retiring in disposition, and was regarded by the aristocrats, who banished Pelopidas and the popular leaders, as a philosopher, for which reason he was not disturbed. At the age of forty he acquired the reputation of being one of the greatest orators of Greece.

About this time a war broke out between Thebes and Sparta, and Epaminondas was made commander of the Theban army, consisting of six thousand foot-soldiers and five hundred horse, while Sparta opposed to him an army of eleven thousand men. At the battle of

Leuctra, in 371 B. C., owing to the skill of Epaminondas as a military commander, the Spartans were defeated with great loss, which proved a decisive blow to the supremacy of Sparta over the other Greek States. In 369 he invaded the Peloponnesus and threatened Sparta, but without success, and in 362 B. C. gained a great victory at Mantinea. In this battle Epaminondas received a wound which resulted in his death.

Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher; born at Hierapolis, in Phrygia, in 60 A. D.; was a freedman of Epaphroditus. When the philosophers were banished from Rome, in 89, by Domitian, he went to Nicopolis, in Epirus. Few events in his life are known, but he acquired an extended reputation as a teacher of philosophy. His lessons were greatly admired, and his life afforded an example of unblemished virtue. His disciple Arrian left eight books in which the doctrines of Epictetus are written out, but only four of these are extant. Epictetus left no written works. The date of his death is unknown.

Epicurus, a Greek philosopher and founder of the sect which bears his name, the son of an Athenian, was born on the island of Samos about 340 B. C. He travelled in Ionia, and spent some time in Mitylene and Lampsacus. He afterward removed to Athens in 309 and purchased a garden, in which he expounded his system of philosophy, the central idea of which is that true wisdom consists in the (wise) pursuit of pleasure. Duty, strictly speaking, has no place in his system. Scarcely any of his writings are extant, but his doctrines, it is generally believed, are fully presented to us in Lucretius's admirable poem, *De Rerum Natura*. Died 270 B.C.

Epiphanius, St., was born near Eleutheropolis, in Palestine, about 310 A. D., and spent many of his youthful years in Egypt, where he received his ideas of asceticism. On his return to Palestine he became a disciple of Hilarion, and about 368 was made Bishop of Constantia, on the island of Cyprus. He was violently opposed to Origen and the Arians, through which opposition he became involved in much contention, and took a conspicuous part in the deposition of Chrysostom. Among his other works, which are all written in Greek, is *Panarium*, a treatise against heresies. His works are chiefly valuable as containing quotations from other authors whose books have been lost. Died in 402 A. D.

Erasmus, Desiderius, one of the greatest scholars of modern times, was the natural son of Gerard Praet of Gouda, and was born at Rotterdam, October 28, 1465. In accordance with the fashion among scholars of his time, he changed the name Gerard into its Latin and Greek equivalents, Desiderius Erasmus, which mean "desired," "loved." He studied at Utrecht, and for about six years at Deventer, where he made rapid progress. At the age of thirteen, having become an orphan, he was required to enter a monastery by those who had charge of him, and who had already defrauded him of his means of support. He felt a great aversion to monastic life, but at last acquiesced, and entered the monastery of Stein, where he pursued his studies and was distinguished as a Latin scholar. He acted as secretary to the Bishop of Cambray from 1492 to 1496, when he was permitted to go to Paris, where he studied at the Collége de Montaigu and earned his living by giving lessons to persons of quality. Among his pupils was Lord Mountjoy, on whose invitation, in 1497, he visited England, where he became intimate with More, Colet, and other eminent men. He returned to the Continent in 1499, went in 1506 to Italy—where he became the friend and associate of the most eminent men—and was released by the Pope from his monastic vows. During this period he published various works and acquired a high reputation.

In 1510, Erasmus again visited England, and was appointed Margaret

professor of divinity and Greek lecturer at Cambridge. In the same year he published his *Praise of Folly*, which was rapidly sold and universally commended. Returning to the Continent in 1514, he vigorously continued his literary labors. Bâle was chiefly the place of his residence. Among the numerous volumes which he now produced may be mentioned an edition of the works of St. Jerome; an edition of the New Testament, with a Latin translation; his dialogue entitled *Ciceronianus*; and his celebrated *Colloquies*, which, attacking superstition and church abuses, gave such offence to Catholics that he was branded by them as having laid the egg which Luther hatched. With Luther, however, whom he had provoked by his treatise on Free Will, he was in open hostility.

Erasmus died July 12, 1536. A complete edition of his works, in ten folio volumes, was published by Le Clerc.

Erastus, Thomas, a physician and writer; born at Baden in 1524; was professor of medicine at Heidelberg, and after 1580 of moral philosophy at Halle. His *Theses on Excommunication* denied the authority of the Church to censure or to absolve. Died 1583.

Eratosthenes, a Greek astronomer and geometrician; born at Cyrene in 276 B. C.; studied under Ariston of Chios and Callimachus the poet, and was for many years keeper of the Alexandrian Library. He is considered to be the founder of the science of astronomy. The method of measuring the circumference of the earth was discovered by him, and has been used with success by modern astronomers. He also obtained the measure of the obliquity of the ecliptic. Of his many writings none have been preserved. Died about 196 B. C.

Erckmann-Chatrian, the names of two French novelists who formed an association in literature similar to that of Beaumont and Fletcher, and who have written a large number of novels in collaboration with each other.—ÉMILE ERCKMANN was born in 1822; studied law in Paris, and then devoted himself to literature. Died 1899. ALEXANDRE CHATRIAN was born in 1826, and formed the acquaintance of Erckmann in 1847, with whom he afterward collaborated. Died 1890.

Erdmann, Johann Eduard, a German philosopher; born at Wolmar, Livonia, in 1805; became professor of philosophy at Halle in 1839. His chief work was his *History of Philosophy*. Died 1892.

Eric XIII., King of Sweden, reckoned also Eric VII. or VIII. of Denmark, the son of the Duke of Pomerania and grand-nephew of Queen Margaret of Waldemar, under whose reign the crowns of Denmark and Sweden had been united, was born in 1382. He married Philippa, daughter of Henry IV. of England. He oppressed his subjects, who drove him from the kingdom in 1438. He went to the island of Rügen, and died there about 1450.

Eric XIV., King of Sweden, son of Gustavus Vasa, was born about 1535, and succeeded to the throne in 1560. His proposals of marriage to Queen Elizabeth having been rejected, he married Catherine Mansdoter, the daughter of a corporal, and made her Queen. In 1568 his brothers and other nobles, on account of his violence and misgovernment, conspired against and deposed him. Eric was confined in prison until 1577, when he died or was killed. His brother John succeeded him on the throne.

Eric the Red, supposed to have discovered North America, was a Scandinavian navigator. About 982 he went to Iceland, and afterward discovered Greenland. About 1000 A. D. his son Lief discovered a continent, part of which he called Markland and part Vinland, which are supposed to have been the southern portion of New England.

Ericsson, John, distinguished

as an engineer and inventor, was born in Sweden in 1803; entered the navy, and rose to the rank of captain. He devoted his attention early in life to the use of caloric instead of steam as a motive-power, and in 1829 constructed in England a locomotive-engine which on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway attained a great speed. In 1836 he patented the first successful screw propeller. He afterward removed to America, where in 1852 he built a vessel, the Ericsson, which was propelled by a caloric engine, and in 1861 the first "Monitor," which in March, 1862, disabled the Confederate ironclad Merrimac. Later in life he experimented with "sun motors." He died in New York in 1889. His inventions had a revolutionary effect on navigation and the construction of warships.

Erigena, Joannes Scotus, an Irish philosopher; lived about 850 A. D., and passed most of his life in France at the court of Charles the Bald by whom he was liberally patronized. "He was," says Hallam, "in a literary and philosophical sense, the most remarkable man of the Dark Ages." He was distinguished as a theological disputant, but his works on theology were considered heretical by the Romish Church. His principal work, entitled *On the Division of Nature*, treats of metaphysics, theology, etc. Died about 875 A. D.

Erlach, d', Jean Louis, a Swiss general; born at Berne in 1595; served for several campaigns in Germany, and entered the service of Gustavus Adolphus, by whom he was made quartermaster, and in 1632 a councillor. After the death of the Duke of Weimar, Erlach was given the command of the army, and later entered the service of France. He fought in 1648 at the battle of Lens under the Prince of Condé, who ascribed to his efforts the victory gained there. After the defection of Turenne the command of the army was given to Erlach, who was soon after made a Marshal of France, which honor he survived but a few days. Died 1650.

Ermengarde, or **Hermengarde,** Queen of Provence, and daughter of Louis II., Emperor of Germany, and Engelberga, was born 855 A. D. and in 877 married Boson, a brother-in-law of Charles the Bald, who gave him the government of Provence. Being very ambitious, she persuaded Boson to assume the title of King of Arles, which involved him in a disastrous war with Louis III. of France. As guardian of her son Louis she governed Provence after the death of Boson, in 888.

Ernesti, Johann August, a German critic, was born at Tennstedt, in Thuringia, in August, 1707, and was the son of Johann Christoph, pastor of that place. He studied at Wittenberg and Leipsic, at which latter place he subsequently became professor of ancient literature, rhetoric, and theology. He died in 1781. He wrote many theological and philological treatises, but it is upon his edition of the works of Cicero that his celebrity principally rests.

Erskine, Ebenezer, son of Henry Erskine, was born in 1680, and was the founder of a sect in Scotland called "Seceders." He was a minister at Portmoak, Kinross, for twenty-eight years prior to 1731, at which time he accepted a call to Stirling. In 1732, Erskine opposed the action of the Church of Scotland on the subject of lay patronage, was suspended from the ministry, and in 1736, with some friends, organized the "Secession Church." Died in 1754. His writings have been much admired.

Erskine, Henry, a Scottish lawyer, the second son of David, tenth Earl of Buchan, and brother of the Lord Chancellor, was born in Edinburgh in 1746. He was admitted to the bar in 1768 and made Lord Advocate of Scotland in 1782. When Pitt became Prime Minister, Erskine was removed, but was reappointed

in 1806 under a Whig Ministry, to which party he always belonged. In the same year he was elected to Parliament. Died in 1817.

Erskine, Thomas, LORD, a lawyer and orator; born in Edinburgh in January, 1750. He was the youngest son of Henry David, Earl of Buchan, was educated at the University of Saint Andrew's, and at the age of twenty married a daughter of Daniel Moore, M. P. After spending several years in both the navy and the army he resolved in 1774 to study law, was admitted the next year as a student at Lincoln's Inn, received the degree of A. M. at Cambridge in 1776, and was called to the bar in 1778. He gained great distinction upon the trial of his first cause, which was that of Capt. Baillie, who was charged with libelling the Earl of Sandwich, a Cabinet Minister. His talent and eloquence made such a deep impression upon those present, and especially the attorneys, that he received numerous retainers before leaving the court-room. He entered immediately on an extensive and lucrative practice, and was regarded as one of the first lawyers in England. He further distinguished himself in 1781 by his successful defence of Lord George Gordon, indicted for treason. He was elected as a Whig to the House of Commons in 1783, but was not successful as a parliamentary debater. He lost his seat in the election of 1784, but was in 1790 again elected to Parliament, where he supported the principles of Fox at the commencement of the French Revolution. In 1794 he defended with signal ability and success Hardy and John Horne Tooke, charged, by direction of the Ministry, with "constructive treason." He was from this time regarded by the popular party as their most able champion. He was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall in 1802, and in 1806, on the formation of the Grenville Ministry, Lord Chancellor of England, and was created a peer with the title of Baron Erskine of Restormel Castle. A change having been made in the Ministry, Lord Erskine retired from office in 1807. Died November, 1823.

"As an advocate in the forum he is," says Lord Campbell, "without an equal in ancient or modern times. . . . He spoke as his clients respectively would have spoken, being endowed with his genius; and those who heard him seemed to be inspired with a new, ethereal existence."

Erskine was the author of several works, among the most important of which is a *View of the Causes and Consequences of the War with France*, of which forty-eight editions were issued.

Eschines. See ÆSCHINES.

Esop. See ÆSOP.

Espartero, Don Baldomero, Duke de la Vittoria, a Spanish statesman and general, and the son of a mechanic, was born at Granatula, La Mancha, in 1792. Entering the army, he served against Bolivar in South America, was made a colonel in 1822, and was soon afterward promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. Returning to Spain in 1825, he joined the party of Queen Isabella in the civil war which commenced in 1833, was soon afterward appointed commandant-general of Biscay, lieutenant-general in 1835, and commander-in-chief of the Army of the North in 1836. The next year he defended Madrid against the Carlists, compelled them to retreat over the Ebro, and gained several other victories. As a reward for his services he was created a grandee of the first class, with the title of Duke de la Vittoria y Morella.

The Carlists submitted in 1840, and Espartero was in 1841 appointed Regent of Spain, during Isabella's minority. Another insurrection having broken out, a body of insurgents under Narvaez took possession of Madrid in 1843. Espartero was banished, and, after passing several years in England, was permitted to return to his native country in 1848. By an-

other revolution, in July, 1854, the power of Narvaez was destroyed, and Espartero again became Prime Minister of Spain. Died 1879.

Essex, Robert Devereux, second EARL OF, the eldest son of Robert, first Earl of Essex, was born at Netherwood, England, in 1567, and was educated at Cambridge. Entering the army, he served as captain-general of cavalry in 1587, under the Earl of Leicester, upon whose death, in the following year, he became the principal favorite of Queen Elizabeth. Two years later he married a daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham and widow of Sir Philip Sidney. As commander of the land forces in 1596 in the successful expedition against Cadiz he displayed energy, courage, and ability, and in 1597 was created Earl Marshal of England. He quarrelled with the Queen in 1598, was unsuccessful in 1599 in an expedition against the Irish, and was suspended from office and imprisoned. Having been released, he attempted to force the Queen to dismiss his enemies from office, marched to London with two hundred of his followers, and endeavored, but unsuccessfully, to induce the people to rise. He was arrested, and, after being tried for and convicted of high treason, was beheaded in 1601. Although Elizabeth signed the warrant for his execution, she did it with great reluctance; and grief caused by the act is supposed to have hastened her own death.

Essex, Robert Devereux, third EARL OF, son of the preceding, was born in London in 1592, and was educated at Merton College. At an early age he married Lady Frances Howard, from whom he was afterward divorced. He subsequently married a daughter of Sir William Paulet, from whom also he was separated by a decree of court. He was restored to his father's titles by James I., and served with distinction in Holland in 1620. Although a popular favorite, he was appointed by Charles I., in 1641, Lord Chamberlain and Lieutenant-General. Refusing to follow that monarch, Essex became the most popular leader of the Presbyterian party. He was given chief command of the Parliamentary army in 1642. While he gained some victories, he suffered several reverses; and, his course becoming unsatisfactory to Parliament, he resigned in 1644, when a pension of ten thousand pounds was settled upon him. Died in 1647.

Estaing, d', Charles Hector, COUNT, a French admiral; born in Auvergne in 1729; served in India about 1758. He commanded, as vice-admiral, the fleet sent to aid the Americans in 1778. The year following he took the isle of Grenada, and returned to France in 1780. At the commencement of the French Revolution he acted with La Fayette in the vain attempt to save the lives of the King and the Queen. He was beheaded in 1794.

Esterhazy de Galantha, Nicholas, PRINCE, son of Nicholas Joseph Esterhazy, a Field-Marshal in the Austrian service, was born in Hungary in 1765. He served with distinction against the French and in defence of Austria, in 1797 was created a Field-Marshal and Privy Councillor, and was sent as Ambassador to the courts of St. Petersburg, London, and Paris. Died 1833.

Esterhazy de Galantha, Paul Antony, PRINCE, an Hungarian magnate and diplomatist in the Austrian service, was born in 1786, and was for several years Ambassador at London. He approved of the national movement in Hungary prior to the revolution of 1848, and for a short period held a position in the Hungarian Ministry. His estates were the largest owned by a subject of Austria. Died 1866.

Ethelbert, King of Kent, commenced his reign about 560, and soon acquired the ascendency in the Saxon Heptarchy. He was converted to Christianity by Augustine. To Ethel-

bert is attributed the first written laws known to the Anglo-Saxons. Died 616.

Ethelred I., or **Æthelred,** King of Wessex, was the head of the Saxon Heptarchy, and the fourth son of Ethelwolf. He ascended the throne in 866 A. D. He was mortally wounded in battle in 871 while fighting the Danes, and was succeeded by his brother, Alfred the Great.

Ethelred II., or **Æthelred,** surnamed THE UNREADY, King of the Anglo-Saxons, was born about 968 A. D., and succeeded his half-brother, Edward the Martyr, in 978. His people were disaffected toward him, his kingdom was often ravaged by the Danes, and, in 1002 he ordered a general massacre of the Danish settlers in England. Their deaths were avenged by Sweyn, King of Denmark, who invaded England and in 1014 took London. Ethelred fled to the Norman court, where he married Emma, sister of the reigning Duke. He left at his death, in 1016, two sons, Edmund Ironside and Edward the Confessor, both of whom became Kings.

Ethelwolf, King of Wessex, commenced his reign in 836 A. D. He gained a great victory over the Danes at Okeley about 851. His second wife, whom he married in 856, was Judith of France, daughter of Charles the Bald. He was the father of Alfred the Great and Ethelred, besides other sons. Died 858.

Etty, William, an English historical painter; born at York in 1787; studied under Sir Thomas Lawrence and in Italy. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1824. He occupied a high rank among British artists, and especially excelled as a colorist. Among the best of his works are "Cleopatra arriving in Cilicia," "Pandora crowned by the Seasons," "Joan of Arc," and "The Judgment of Paris." Died 1849.

Euclid of Alexandria, the author of the most ancient systems of geometry known, a Greek mathematician who flourished about 300 B. C., taught mathematics in the Egyptian capital, and was supposed to be a disciple of the Platonic philosophy.

Eudoxia, or **Eudocia,** daughter of the Roman Emperor Theodosius II., and wife of Valentinian III., was upon the assassination of her husband by Petronius Maximus, in 455 A. D., compelled to marry the latter. As a means of revenge, she instigated Genseric to sack Rome.

Eugene, Prince, or **François Eugene de Savoy,** grandson of the Duke of Savoy and son of Eugene Maurice, Count de Soissons, and Olympia Mancini, a niece of Cardinal Mazarin, was born in Paris in 1663. Having applied to Louis XIV. for the command of a regiment, it was refused him, and Eugene, burning with resentment, offered his services, at the age of twenty, to Leopold, Emperor of Germany, by whom they were accepted. He was given a command in the war against the Turks, was rapidly promoted, and participated in the siege of Belgrade in 1688 with the rank of major-general. As commander of the imperial army in Piedmont in 1691 he gained several victories over the French, and was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal. Louis XIV. offered him, about 1694, a large pension, with the title of Marshal, if he would return to the service of France, but Eugene rejected this offer. He subsequently commanded the Austrian army in Hungary, and won in 1697 a complete victory over the Turks at Zenta. The war of the Spanish Succession now opened for him a wider and more brilliant field of operations. He outgeneraled the French Marshal Catinat in Italy in 1701, and surprised and captured Villeroi in Cremona. But Eugene did not meet with his usual success in opposing Vendôme, the new French commander, with whom he fought the indecisive battle of Luzara in 1702, and where he lost the greater

part of his army. Associated with the Duke of Marlborough in the command of the allied armies, these two great generals heartily co-operated and met with brilliant success. They won on the 13th day of August, 1704, over the French, the great victory of Blenheim. Eugene was defeated in 1705 by the Duke of Vendôme at the battle of Cassano, in Italy, where he was wounded, but in 1706 he won a great victory at Turin, expelled the French from Italy, and, returning to Vienna in 1707, was received with the highest honors. As commander of the imperial army in Flanders he with Marlborough won the great victories of Oudenarde in 1708 and Malplaquet in 1709. He was sent on a mission to London in 1712 to persuade the English to continue in the alliance against France, and to restore Marlborough to the command from which he had just been removed, but was unsuccessful, and signed with Marshal Villars, in March, 1714, the Treaty of Rastadt. He gained at Peterwaradin in 1716, and at Belgrade in 1717, complete victories over the Turks, whose armies were in numbers greatly superior to his own. Eugene afterward devoted his attention to civil affairs, and was treated by the Emperor with the greatest confidence and distinction. Died 1736.

Eugénie, Marie de Guzman, Countess of Teba, ex-Empress of the French, born in Spain, May 5, 1826, was the daughter of Count de Montijo. She was gifted with rare personal beauty, and, having visited Paris with her mother, was married to the Emperor Napoleon III., January 29, 1853. At the commencement of the war between France and Germany, in 1870, she was appointed Regent, and after the revolution in Paris on the 4th of September escaped to England and took up her residence at Chiselhurst, where she has since passed most of her time, and where she was joined by the Emperor, who died there in 1873. Her son, the late Prince Imperial, in 1879 joined the British army in Africa, where he was killed by the Zulus. After 1881 she resided at Farnborough, in Hampshire.

Eugenius I. succeeded Martin I. as Pope in 654. Died 658.

Eugenius II., born in Rome, succeeded Pascal I. to the Papal See in 824. At a council which he held at Rome in 826 a mandate was issued that the members of the Church should learn to read and write. He was succeeded at his death, in 827, by Valentinus.

Eugenius III. (BERNARD OF PISA) succeeded Lucius II. as Pope in 1145. A revolt having been caused against the papal power by the preaching of Arnaldo da Brescia, Eugenius retreated to Viterbo, and afterward to France, where he promoted the second crusade. Returning to Rome in 1152, he died there the year following.

Eugenius IV. was Pope from 1431 until 1438, when he was deposed. Died 1447.

Euler, Leonard, a Swiss mathematician; born at Bâle in 1707. He studied under John Bernouilli in that city. In 1727 he visited St. Petersburg, where, in 1733, he became professor of mathematics in the new academy. While in this position he produced an immense number of mathematical treatises, which were remarkable alike for their originality and their profoundness of reasoning. About 1741 he went to Berlin, upon the invitation of Frederick the Great, to assist in the formation of the Berlin Academy, and remained there until 1766. He received several prizes for his productions, and in 1755 was elected an associate of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. He was the author of a great number of works besides those referred to. After suffering from blindness for sixteen years, he died in 1783.

Eumenes, a favorite officer and secretary of Alexander the Great, was born at Cardia, in the Thracian Cher-

sonesus, about 360 B. C. At the age of thirty he accompanied Alexander in the expedition against Persia, and as the commander of a division of the army won additional favor from that Prince by his courage and ability. Upon the division of provinces at Alexander's death, Cappadocia, Pontus, and Paphlagonia were assigned to Eumenes. He was one of the few officers of Alexander who remained true to the interests of the family of that Prince. He was treacherously made prisoner and put to death by Antigonus about 316 B. C.

Euphranor, a Greek painter and sculptor; born in Corinth; lived in the fourth century B. C. His productions were highly applauded by Pliny and Plutarch. Among his best works were, in painting, "The Twelve Gods" and the "Feigned Insanity of Ulysses," and in sculpture statues of "Paris," of "Valor," and of "Greece."

Euripides, one of the three great tragic poets of Greece, was born, of Athenian parents, at Salamis, in 480 B. C. After studying under Prodicus and Anaxagoras he produced, at about the age of twenty-five, *Peliades*, the first of his dramas which was placed upon the stage. He was the friend of Socrates and the rival of Sophocles, over whom he gained several prizes.

Euripides composed nearly one hundred tragedies, eighteen of which are still extant. His style was remarkable for elegance, harmony, and perspicuity. He was greatly admired by Milton, Cicero, and Aristotle, the last of whom terms him "the most tragic of poets." Died about 406 B. C.

Eusebius of Nicomedia, an Arian prelate, Bishop of Berytus and of Nicomedia, refused at the Council of Nice, in 325 A. D., to sign the condemnation of Arius, and was banished. By the patronage, however, of Constantia, sister of the Emperor, he acquired great influence, obtained the restoration of Arius, in 334 convened a council at Tyre, at which the Athanasians were condemned, and in 339 was made Bishop of Constantinople. Becoming the chief of the Arian party upon the death of its founder, they were called, after him, "Eusebians." Died 342 A. D.

Eusebius Pamphili, an author and theologian, called "the father of ecclesiastical history," is supposed to have been born at Cæsarea, in Palestine, in 266 A. D. He was appointed Bishop of Cæsarea about 314, and, as a member of the Council of Nice, in 325 A. D., offended the Athanasians by his lukewarmness, and was charged with favoring Arianism. He was also, in 334, a member of the Council of Tyre, where he was selected to defend the decision of that body before the Emperor, who was very friendly to him. He was a man of rare talents and profound learning, and was the author of numerous works on ecclesiastical history and theology. Died about 340.

Eutyches, leader of the sect known as "Eutychians," was born about 375 A. D., became superior of a convent near Constantinople, and taught that Christ possessed only a divine, not a human, nature. His doctrines were condemned by a council at Constantinople in 448. The followers of Eutyches, subsequently known as "Monophysites," became very numerous.

Evald, or **Ewald, Johannes,** a Danish poet; born in Copenhagen in 1743. Educated for the Church and finding his pursuits uncongenial, he ran away and enlisted in the Prussian army, from which he soon deserted to that of Austria, serving in several battles of the Seven Years' war. His first production—a poem on the death of Frederick V.—was greatly admired. He gained further distinction by his *Temple of Fortune*, *Rolf*, a tragedy, and the *Death of Balder*. The latter was regarded as the greatest Danish drama that had then appeared. He wrote numerous other works, including comedies, tragedies, and elegies. Died 1781.

Evans, Marian C. See ELIOT, GEORGE.

Evans, Robert Dunglison, an American naval officer; born in Floyd County, Virginia, in 1846; graduated at the Naval Academy in 1863; took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher and received four wounds. His belligerent attitude at Valparaiso in 1891, during the dispute with Chili, gained him the title of "Fighting Bob." He was made captain in 1893, and commanded the Iowa in the fight with Cervera's fleet at Santiago in 1898.

Evarts, William Maxwell, LL.D., an American statesman; born in Boston, February 6, 1816; graduated at Yale College in 1837, and at the Harvard Law School about 1840. He began practising in New York City, where he rose rapidly in his profession. He was the leading counsel for the defence in 1868 on the trial of the impeachment of President Johnson, and was Attorney-General of the United States from July, 1868, until March, 1869. He was counsel for the United States at Geneva in 1872 on the Alabama Claims, in 1877 became Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Hayes, and was United States Senator from New York 1885–91. Died Feb. 28, 1901.

Evelyn, John, an English author; born in Surrey in 1620; studied at Oxford, and was one of the first members of the Royal Society, which was formed in 1662. The most important and valuable of his productions is *Sylva; or, A Discourse on Forest Trees.* Died in 1706.

Everett, Alexander Hill, an American writer and diplomatist, and brother of Edward Everett, was born in Boston in 1792. Graduating at Harvard at an early age, he read law in the office of John Quincy Adams, whom he afterward accompanied to Russia as secretary of legation. In 1825 he was appointed Minister to Spain, a position which he filled for several years. After his return to America, in 1830, he with great ability conducted for five years, as editor, the *North American Review,* to which he contributed numerous political and literary articles. He was sent as commissioner to China in 1845, and died two years later at Canton.

Everett, Edward, an American scholar, orator, and statesman; born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, April 11, 1794. His father was Rev. Oliver Everett, who, after officiating for several years as minister of the New South Church in Boston, was appointed a judge of the Circuit Court.

Edward Everett graduated at Harvard in 1811 with the highest honors of his class, began to study theology under President Kirkland, and was ordained in February, 1814, minister of the Brattle Street Church, Boston. The year following he was appointed to the Greek professorship at Harvard University, but to better prepare himself for the duties of that position he went through a course of study at the University of Göttingen, in Germany, and afterward travelled extensively in Europe. Returning to America in 1819, he entered upon the duties of his professorship. He married in 1822 a daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks, and in 1824 was elected to Congress, where he supported the measures of John Quincy Adams. He remained in Congress for ten years, and became Governor of Massachusetts in 1835. Four years later he was nominated for the same office, but failed of being elected. He was sent in 1841, by President Harrison, as Minister to England, where he successfully adjusted several difficult questions which had arisen between his own and that country. He returned to America in 1845, and in a short time was chosen President of Harvard College. Upon the death of Daniel Webster he was appointed, in 1852, Secretary of State by President Fillmore, and held that position for four months, until the inauguration of Franklin Pierce, in March, 1853. Having already been elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts

to the Senate of the United States, he took his seat in that body, but resigned the position in May of the same year on account of illness. After his health had been partially restored he rendered efficient services in behalf of the Mount Vernon fund, the object of which was to obtain for the American people a perpetual title to the home and burial-place of Washington. By his lectures and writings he contributed nearly one hundred thousand dollars to this object.

Conservative by temperament, Mr. Everett ardently desired that the difficulties arising between the North and the South might be compromised, and, that the animosities beween the two sections might be softened, allowed his name in 1860 to be placed, as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, on the ticket of which John Bell of Tennessee was the nominee for President. In the ensuing election, however, Abraham Lincoln was elected President by a large majority. After Mr. Everett perceived that the Union could be preserved only by force of arms, he gave his cordial support to the Federal government. Died January 15, 1865.

The productions of Mr. Everett, which consist chiefly of his published speeches and orations and many valuable articles contributed to the *North American Review*, are distinguished for their grace and elegance of style, and for the profound, and almost universal, knowledge which they evince.

Ewald, Georg Heinrich August, von, a German Orientalist; born at Göttingen in 1803. He was for many years professor of Oriental languages at Göttingen. Of his many learned works, the most important was his masterly *History of Israel*. Died 1875.

Exmouth, Edward Pellew, VISCOUNT, an English admiral; born at Dover in 1757; entered the navy at the age of thirteen; participated in the battle of Lake Champlain, in 1776, and was promoted to the rank of post-captain in 1782. For capturing a number of French ships he received the order of knighthood about 1794. He entered Parliament in 1802, was sent as rear-admiral to the East Indies in 1804, with the rank of vice-admiral, was made commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean in 1810, and four years later was raised to the peerage as Baron Exmouth and commissioned a full admiral. He was given the command of an expedition against the Algerines in 1816, and with the combined fleets of England and Holland bombarded Algiers so vigorously and effectually on the 26th of August that the Dey, after an obstinate resistance, was compelled to submit and to release about twelve hundred Christian captives. He was received on his return to England with great distinction, and was raised to the rank of Viscount. Died 1833.

Eyck, van, Hubert, a Flemish painter; born in 1366. To him, with his brother Jan, mentioned below, are attributed great improvements in oil-painting, and especially in the preparation of pigments. Died in 1426.

Eyck, van, Jan, a Flemish painter, known also as **John of Bruges,** was born near Maaseyck, about 1390. He worked at Ghent and Bruges, and was patronized by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. He assisted his brother Hubert in discovering new means of coloring and in making improvements in oil-painting. He died about 1440.

Eykens, or **Eyckens, Pieter,** a Flemish historical painter; born in Antwerp about 1600. Most of his paintings are to be found in the churches of his native city. The date of his death is unknown.

Ezekiel, one of the four greater Hebrew prophets, and a contemporary of Daniel, was taken by the Babylonians, with other captives, about 600 B. C., to the river Chebar. His prophecies commenced about five years later. The accounts of his life are very obscure.

F.

Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, Quintus, surnamed CUNCTATOR, was chosen Consul of Rome in 233 B. C.; conquered the Ligurians, and was awarded the honors of a triumph. After the capture of Saguntum by the Carthaginians he was sent to Carthage at the head of the Roman embassy, and after the defeat of the Romans at Thrasymene, in 217, was made Dictator. In opposing Hannibal and the Carthaginians he inaugurated the policy—which still bears his name—of carrying on only a defensive war, which he did so successfully as to prevent Hannibal from gaining any advantages. After the expiration of the term for which Fabius had been appointed, Paulus Æmilius and Terentius Varro, becoming Consuls and following a different plan, suffered an overwhelming defeat at Cannæ in 216 B. C. The policy of Fabius was again resumed, and he was chosen Consul for the fifth time, in 209 B. C. For his success against Hannibal, the most formidable enemy of Rome, he received the name of Maximus, and was regarded as the greatest of the Fabian line. Died 203 B. C.

Fabre, Ferdinand, a French novelist; born in 1830. His best-known works are *L'Abbé Tigrane* and *Lucifer*. Died 1898.

Fabre d' Eglantine, Philippe François Nazaire, a prominent French Jacobin; born at Carcasonne in 1755. He was associated with Danton and his party in the Revolution, took part in all its atrocities, and was executed with Danton in 1794. He wrote many comedies.

Faed, Thomas, R. A., a Scottish painter; born in 1826 at Burley Mill. Removing at an early age to Edinburgh, he soon acquired distinction in his art, and was in 1849 chosen an associate of the Royal Scottish Academy, and in 1864 a member of the Royal Academy of London. Among his productions are "Scott and his Friends at Abbottsford," "The Mitherless Bairn," and "The Last of the Clan." Died 1900.

Fahrenheit, Gabriel Daniel, a German natural philosopher and maker of philosophical instruments, was born at Dantzic about 1690, and removed to Amsterdam, where he invented the thermometer which bears his name. Died in 1740.

Faidherbe, Louis Léon César, a French general; born at Lille in 1818. He was made Governor of Senegal in 1854, commanded the Army of the North in 1870–71, and was defeated near St. Quentin. He afterward studied the Egyptian monuments, and published several works on anthropological subjects. Died 1889.

Fairbairn, Andrew Martin, a Scotch theologian; born near Edinburgh in 1838. He wrote a number of brilliant works on the history of Christianity.

Fairbanks, Charles Warren, Vice-President, was born near Unionville Centre, Ohio, in 1852. He studied law and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1874. He was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1897, and was chairman of the American Commissioners in the British American Joint High Commission of 1898. He was nominated and elected Vice-President in the Roosevelt campaign of 1904.

Fairfax, Thomas, LORD, a leader of the popular party in the rebellion against Charles I., and general of the Parliamentary forces, was the son of Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax, and Mary, daughter of Edmund Sheffield, Lord Mulgrave, and was born at Denton, in Yorkshire, in 1611. Inclined strongly to a military life, he served in Holland as a volunteer

under Horace, Lord Vere, whose daughter he subsequently married.

At the commencement of the Civil War, in 1642, Lord Fairfax was appointed by Parliament general of cavalry, while his father was made commander-in-chief of the Northern forces. Lord Fairfax by his energy and bravery gained distinction in this war, especially at the victory of Marston Moor, on July 2, 1644, where he commanded the right wing of the Parliamentary army, and at the capture of York. He became commander-in-chief in 1645, with Cromwell as his lieutenant-general, and on the 14th of June of the same year gained the decisive battle of Naseby. Four days later he captured Leicester, and, after defeating Lord Goring, took Bridgewater by assault and reduced several other places. He compelled Bristol to surrender on the 10th of September, and in the same month of 1646 took Oxford, the last stronghold of Charles I., who escaped to Scotland. Lord Fairfax on returning to London received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was sent at once to Scotland with two hundred thousand pounds to obtain possession of Charles, the Scotch having agreed to surrender him for that sum.

Lord Fairfax was soon afterward compelled to yield to the transcendent genius of Cromwell, whom, however, he continued to support. He succeeded to his father's titles and estates in 1648, and in 1649 refused to serve as one of the judges at the trial of the King. In the same year he was appointed commander of all the forces in England and Ireland, but resigned his commission in June, 1650. After aiding in the restoration of Charles II., Lord Fairfax retired to his estates, where he died in February, 1671.

Faithful, Emily, an English reformer; born in Surrey in 1835. She founded in London a printing-house with women compositors and was made printer to the Queen; established in 1863 the *Victoria Magazine*, in which she advocated the claims of women to remunerative employment. She published a novel, *Change upon Change*. Died 1895.

Falconer, William, a Scottish poet; born at Edinburgh about 1735. Left an orphan at an early age with scarcely any resources, he went to sea as a common sailor, and at the age of eighteen, having become a boatswain on the ship Britannia, was wrecked on a voyage from Alexandria to Venice. Of the entire crew, only Falconer, with two companions, escaped. He published in London in 1762 his poem *The Shipwreck*, which was very successful and gained for him at once a high reputation in the literary world. After returning to Scotland and passing some time at Gladmuir with his relative, Robertson the historian, he sailed in 1769, as treasurer of the frigate Aurora, for the East Indies, and is supposed to have been shipwrecked, as the vessel was not heard from after leaving the Cape of Good Hope. He was the author of a few other poems.

Falconet, Étienne Maurice, a French sculptor; born at Paris in 1716; studied under Lemoine. His "Milo of Crotona" gained his admission to the Academy of Paris in 1745. His chief work is a colossal bronze equestrian statue of Peter the Great, on which he was employed at St. Petersburg for twelve years by Catherine II. Died in Paris in 1791.

Falieri, or **Faliero, Marino,** a Venetian noble, succeeded Andrea Dandolo as Doge of Venice in 1354. He was then seventy-six years of age, and had a young and beautiful wife. Jealous of Michael Steno, he quarrelled with and was insulted by him at a masquerade. For the insult Steno was condemned to a short imprisonment—a punishment which Falieri deemed so inadequate that, burning with revenge, he entered into a plot to overturn the government and massacre the patricians. The conspiracy was discovered on the night before it was to be carried into effect, and Falieri was decapitated,

April 17, 1355. This story forms the subject of a tragedy by Lord Byron.

Falkland, Lucius Cary, second VISCOUNT, was born in Oxford Co., England, in 1610. He served against the Scotch in 1639, and entered Parliament in 1640, where he showed great ability. At first a populist, he became a Royalist Secretary of State. He was killed at the battle of Newbury in 1643.

Fallieres, Clement Armand, President of France, was born at Mezin, France, in 1841, the son of a peasant. He became Mayor of Nerne, member of the Chambers in 1876, of the Cabinet in 1880, was elected to the Senate in 1890, made president of that body in 1899, and elected President in 1906.

Faraday, Michael, F. R. S., an English chemist and natural philosopher; born at Newington, in Surrey, in 1791. He was apprenticed by his father, who was a blacksmith, to a bookbinder and stationer; but, having attended lectures on chemistry delivered by Sir Humphry Davy, he decided to devote his attention to that science, and succeeded in securing the patronage of that great scientist. He was appointed in 1813 to the position of assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. After accompanying his patron in a journey on the Continent, he made several important discoveries in electricity and electro-magnetism. He was the author of *Experimental Researches in Electricity*, the first edition of which appeared in 1839, and of many other scientific works. In 1846 he was awarded both the Rumford and the Royal medals for his discovery of diamagnetism. His investigations have tended to establish the theory that electricity, light, and heat are modifications of the same force and are convertible into one another.

Faraday was as early as 1835 appointed professor of chemistry in the Royal Institution, where he delivered annual lectures on chemistry until his death, which occurred in August, 1867. He enjoyed the high honor of being one of the eight foreign members of the Academy of Sciences of Paris.

Farel, Guillaume, a Protestant Reformer; born near Gap, in France, in 1489. After studying in Paris under Lefèvre d'Etaples, he preached in nearly all of the principal towns of Switzerland, converted many to the Protestant faith, and aided materially in establishing the Reformed religion at Geneva and in persuading Calvin to remain in that city. Died in 1565.

Farina, Salvatore, an Italian novelist; born at Sorso, Sardinia, in 1846. He is the most popular and original of recent Italian novelists, and has been called the "Italian Dickens." His later novels are charming in style and possess a high ethical standard.

Farjeon, Benjamin Leopold, an English novelist; born in 1833. His novels are numerous and sprightly in style. Died 1903.

Farnese, Alexander, Duke of Parma, an Italian general, a nephew of Philip II. of Spain and eldest son of Ottavio Farnese and Margaret of Austria, was born in 1546. At the age of nineteen he married Mary, a niece of John, King of Portugal. He accompanied his mother to Flanders upon her being appointed Regent of that country, and afterward served with great distinction under Don John of Austria at the naval battle of Lepanto, in 1571, and in other engagements. Upon the death of that commander, in 1578, Farnese was appointed to the government of the Netherlands, where he won many victories of importance. In 1588 he was chosen to command the Invincible Armada, but was prevented from assuming the duties of the position by the Dutch fleet, which detained him in Antwerp. He was afterward successfully opposed to Henry IV. of France and Maurice of Nassau, two of the greatest military commanders of that age. He was mortally wounded in an engagement, and died at Arras in 1593.

Farragut, David Glascoe, an American admiral; born near Knoxville, Tennessee, July 5, 1801. His father was a Spaniard who served in the Continental army during the American Revolution with the rank of major. David entered the navy in 1812, was commissioned a lieutenant in 1821, and was stationed at the Norfolk navy-yard from 1824 to 1833. He was made a commander in 1841 and a captain in 1855. He was given the command, in January, 1862, of a naval armament sent against New Orleans, which was accompanied by land forces under Gen. Butler. New Orleans was defended in the direction of the Gulf by Forts Jackson and St. Philip, situated about seventy miles below the city, and by numerous gunboats and steam-rams. On the 18th of April, Farragut attacked Fort Jackson, which he bombarded for six days without success; he then determined upon the hazardous plan of passing the forts in the night. Both forts opened on the Union fleet, but Farragut succeeded in passing by them with thirteen of the seventeen vessels with which he made the attack, and in destroying the fleet of the enemy, which included the ram Manassas. In this engagement, which lasted an hour and a half, he lost but thirty-six killed and one hundred and thirty-five wounded. Meanwhile, Capt. Craven of the Brooklyn had silenced Fort St. Philip. Possession was taken of the city of New Orleans on the 25th. In the following July, Farragut was made a rear-admiral. He was afterward engaged in several contests with the enemy, captured numerous ships and other vessels, assisted in the reduction of several forts, and effectually prevented the access of blockade-runners to Mobile. Congress in December, 1864, created for him especially the office of vice-admiral, and he was commissioned a full admiral in July, 1866, and thus became the officer of highest rank in the United States navy. Died 1870.

Farrar, Frederick William, Canon of Westminster, was born at Bombay in 1831, and was educated at King William's College, in the Isle of Man, at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was ordained a priest in 1857, and was appointed a Canon in Westminster Abbey in 1876. He is the author of several works of fiction, and of many treatises on philology, theology, and other subjects. D. 1903.

Faure, François Felix, a President of France; born at Paris in 1841. He was elected deputy for Havre in 1881, held several administrative posts, and succeeded Perier as President in 1895. Died 1899.

Faust, Johann, was for some years the partner of the celebrated Gutenberg in business as a printer, and, with Gutenberg, is regarded as the inventor of printing. He was a native and resident of Mentz, Germany. Died 1460.

Favre, Gabriel Claude Jules, a French statesman; born at Lyons, March 31, 1809; was admitted to the bar about 1830; was in 1848 for some time Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and became a strenuous opponent of Louis Napoleon. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1858, and was appointed Minister of War in 1870. He resumed practice at the bar in 1871, and in 1876 was elected a Senator. Died 1880.

Fawcett, Henry, an English statesman; born at Salisbury in 1833. He was blinded by shots from his father's gun in the hunting-field in 1858. Despite this misfortune he became an active member of Parliament, and proved an efficient Postmaster-General after 1880. He was professor of political economy at Cambridge after 1863. Died 1884.

Fawkes, Guy or **Guido,** one of the principal conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot to blow up the English Parliament. The plot of the conspirators was revealed, and Fawkes was found about midnight, November 4, 1605, in a vault under the House of Lords, where thirty-six barrels of

gunpowder had been placed. He was executed in 1606.

Felton, Cornelius Conway, LL.D., an American scholar and author; born in Massachusetts in 1807; graduated at the age of twenty with high honors at Harvard, where he became professor of Greek in 1832. He was appointed, in 1834, Eliot professor of Greek literature, and in 1860 was elected President of the University of Harvard. He published a large number of classical translations and other works. Died 1862.

Fénelon, François de Salignac de la Mothe, Archbishop of Cambray, a French prelate and author; born at the Château de Fénelon, in Perigord, on the 6th of August, 1651. At the age of twelve he was sent to the College of Cahors, after which he studied philosophy and theology in the College Du Plessis, in Paris, and at the age of fifteen preached his first sermon, which was received with great applause. He took holy orders at the age of twenty-four, and was afterward sent on a mission by Louis XIV. to Poitou to convert the Protestants. Fénelon accepted the office only on the express condition that no force should be employed to aid him in his efforts. Having been appointed instructor to the Duke of Burgundy in 1689, he composed his celebrated work *Telemachus* for the use of his royal pupil. He was raised to the Archbishopric of Cambray in 1694. He soon after became involved in a long controversy with Bossuet for having published a work, *The Maxims of the Saints*, which was regarded as an indirect apology for the doctrine of quietism of Madame Guyon. Through the influence of Louis XIV. this work was ultimately censured by the Pope, and Fénelon was compelled to read his recantation in his own cathedral. *Telemachus* having been surreptitiously published by a servant of Fénelon, the hostility of Louis XIV. was still further excited against him, that sovereign regarding it as a satire upon his own ambition, misgovernment, and love of war. Fénelon was in consequence banished from the court. This work was, however, received with great favor by many eminent foreigners. When France was invaded by the allies, Fénelon was treated with the greatest respect by the Duke of Marlborough and other commanders, and the lands of his diocese were exempted from pillage. Died January 7, 1715. Among his other writings are *Dialogues on the Eloquence of the Pulpit*, *Demonstration of the Existence of God*, and *On the Temporal Power of the Mediæval Popes*.

Fenwick, Sir John, a famous Jacobite conspirator, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church, was born in England about 1650. His wife was a sister of the Earl of Carlisle. Charged with plotting against William III., Fenwick was in 1696 tried for high treason, but escaped conviction through the assistance of his friends, who sent to the Continent one of the chief witnesses against him. A bill of attainder which caused great excitement at that time was then passed against him, and he was executed January 28, 1697.

Ferdinand I., Karl Leopold Franz, Emperor of Austria, was the eldest son of Francis I., and was born in Vienna in 1793. In 1831 he married Maria Anna Carolina, a daughter of Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, and was crowned March 2, 1835. On account of a disease which impaired his mind, and of the political agitations which were then taking place, he abdicated in December, 1848. Died 1875.

Ferdinand I., Emperor of Germany, a younger son of Philip of Burgundy and Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, was brother of Charles V., and was born at Alcala in 1503. Having married Anne, sister and heiress of Louis, King of Hungary and Bohemia, Ferdinand, upon the death of that sovereign, in 1526, claimed the crowns of both kingdoms. His claims were

favored by the Bohemians, but opposed by the Hungarians. He was severely defeated by them under John Zapolya, Vavode of Transylvania, who had himself assumed the crown. Ferdinand in 1521 had obtained the sovereignty of the German provinces of Austria. He was elected King of the Romans in 1531, and succeeded to the imperial throne in August, 1556, on the abdication of his brother, Charles V. He was a moderate and just Prince and a generous patron of learning. He died in July, 1564, and was succeeded by his son, Maximilian.

Ferdinand II., Emperor of Germany, was the son of Charles, Duke of Styria, and grandson of Ferdinand I., and was born in July, 1578. After having guaranteed religious liberty to the Bohemian Protestants, he was crowned King of Bohemia in 1617, but Frederick, Elector Palatine, determined to oppose him; and, Ferdinand having refused to defend his Protestant subjects against the Catholics, the Bohemians declared his oath broken and the throne vacant. Frederick finally accepted the crown, and the celebrated Thirty Years' war followed. The Palatine was defeated at the battle of Prague, in 1640, and lost both Bohemia and the Palatinate.

Ferdinand was recognized King of Hungary, and succeeded Matthias as Emperor in 1619. A Protestant league, at the head of which was the King of Denmark, was formed against him in 1624. Its forces were, however, routed by Wallenstein, the imperialist commander. Ferdinand now resolved to extinguish the Protestant religion, but about 1630 a new league was formed by Sweden, France, and Venice, and led by Gustavus Adolphus, who gained numerous brilliant and decisive victories over the imperial generals. At the battle of Lutzen, fought in 1632, the forces of Ferdinand suffered a terrible defeat; but Gustavus Adolphus was killed, and Ferdinand succeeded at length in forming treaties with some of the allies. Died in February, 1637.

Ferdinand III. was born in 1608, and was the son of the preceding, whom he succeeded to the imperial throne of Germany in 1637, having already secured the thrones of Bohemia and Hungary. The early part of his reign was disastrous. The Swedes, aided by the French and commanded by Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, gained many brilliant victories over the forces of the Emperor. After the sudden death of that leader, the war was vigorously continued by Louis XIII. and Cardinal Richelieu until the deaths of Louis and his Prime Minister, when Ferdinand, having been beaten in nearly every battle, signed, in 1648, the Peace of Westphalia, which secured religious liberty to the Protestants. Died 1657.

Ferdinand II. of Aragon. See FERDINAND V. of Castile.

Ferdinand, or **Fernando, I.,** King of Castile, son of Sancho III., ascended the throne in 1035. Having defeated and slain the King of Leon, who had invaded Castile in 1038, Ferdinand annexed the former kingdom to his own dominions, and became the most powerful sovereign in Spain. He afterward waged successful wars against the Moors, and compelled the Kings of Saragossa and Toledo to become his tributaries. He died in 1065, leaving Castile to his son Sancho, and Leon to his second son, Alfonso.

Ferdinand, or **Fernando, V.,** King of Castile and Aragon, surnamed THE CATHOLIC, was born at Sos, March 10, 1452. His father was Juan II., King of Aragon. He became heir-apparent to the throne of Aragon and Navarre upon the death of his elder brother, Carlos, Prince of Viana, in 1461. He married, in 1469, Isabella, heiress of the throne of Castile. Spain was then divided into the four principal kingdoms of Castile, Aragon, Navarre, and Granada, the latter of which was yet held by the Moors. This mar-

riage, uniting the crowns of the two first-mentioned kingdoms, enabled Ferdinand to pursue a victorious and brilliant career, and finally to conquer Granada.

Isabella became Queen of Castile upon the death of Henry IV., in 1474, but was opposed by the Princess Joanna, who had been acknowledged by Henry as his legitimate daughter, and who was supported by a number of Castilian nobles and by her uncle, Alfonso of Portugal, who marched into Spain at the head of an army. Ferdinand defeated the Portuguese at Toro, drove Alfonso back into Portugal, and in a short time reduced all of Castile to the sway of Isabella. A treaty of peace with Portugal was soon after ratified, and in the same year (1479) he was crowned King of Aragon. Ferdinand and Isabella commenced at once to carry into effect numerous wise and important reforms. The nobles were prevented from following their former course of oppression and rapine, the power of the hereditary grandees was greatly restricted, and numerous courts of justice were established, over which the sovereigns frequently presided in person. On the other hand, however, Isabella consented in 1480 to the establishment of the Inquisition, and Ferdinand soon after permitted it to be introduced into Aragon.

The authority of the sovereigns at home becoming fully established, they determined to give all their attention and energy to the conquest of the Moorish kingdom of Granada, the most fertile portion of Spain. The Moors commenced the war, however, in 1481, by surprising and taking the fortress of Zahara, in Andalusia. The Christians soon after reduced the strongly-fortified city of Alhama, which was situated but a short distance from the city of Granada, and which was regarded as the key to that capital. The Christians were greatly encouraged by this success, while the Moslems were in the same proportion dejected and terrified. Ferdinand assumed in person the command of the Spanish armies, and he and Isabella pressed the war vigorously. The strongholds of the Moors were rapidly reduced, and Granada itself was compelled to capitulate in November, 1491.

In the year following, Columbus, who had long solicited aid from the sovereigns for that purpose, was enabled by the enterprise of Isabella to make those discoveries in the Western world which afterward added so materially to the wealth and the glory of Spain. The subsequent treatment of this illustrious discoverer, as well as the establishment of the Inquisition, has thrown an indelible stain upon the names of these distinguished sovereigns.

The invasion of Italy and the capture of Naples by Charles VIII. of France in 1495 alarmed Ferdinand for his Sicilian possessions, and he sent to the aid of the Neapolitan King an army, which, under the leadership of Gonsalvo de Cordova—known as "the Great Captain"—gained a series of brilliant victories, expelled the French, and restored the King of Naples to his throne.

Treaties of marriage were afterward formed by the Spanish sovereigns for their only son, Juan, with Margaret, the daughter of the Emperor Maximilian; for their daughter Joanna with Philip, son of the Emperor Maximilian; and for their youngest daughter, Catherine of Aragon, with Arthur, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VII. of England. Prince Juan died in 1497.

An insurrection of the Moors having broken out in 1501, Ferdinand directed that all of them should either be baptized or leave Spain. Most of them preferred exile to apostasy, and many thousands of them sailed to Africa.

Ferdinand formed in 1500 a treaty with Louis XII. of France, by which the sovereignty of Naples was to be par-

titioned equally between them; but, difficulties having arisen, Gonsalvo de Cordova routed the French and firmly established the rule of Ferdinand over the entire kingdom of Naples. Queen Isabella died in 1504, and Ferdinand became Regent of Castile on account of the insanity of his daughter Joanna, heir to the throne. Ferdinand married the next year Germaine de Foix, a niece of Louis XII. In 1508 he obtained, by a treaty with the Emperor of Germany, the King of France, and the Pope for the division of the Venetian republic, several cities as his share, which he annexed to the kingdom of Naples. He with the Emperor of Germany in 1511 gained the battle of Ravenna and expelled the French from Italy. He, having declared war against the King of Navarre, effected a complete conquest of that kingdom in 1513.

Ferdinand died in 1516, and was succeeded by his grandson, Prince Carlos, celebrated as Charles V. of Germany.

Ferdinand, or **Fernando, VI.** of Spain, surnamed THE WISE, the son of Philip V. and Mary of Savoy, was born at Madrid in 1713, and became King of Spain in 1746. He enacted many wise and just laws, and promoted education, commerce, manufacture, and the arts. He died in 1759, and, leaving no issue, was succeeded by his brother, Charles III.

Ferdinand, or **Fernando, VII.** was the son of Charles IV. of Spain and Maria Louisa of Parma, and was born in 1784. At the age of six years he was proclaimed Prince of Asturias and heir-apparent to the Spanish throne, but he was kept in servile subjection by Godoy, the court favorite, and by the Queen. Having married, in 1802, Maria Antoinette, daughter of Ferdinand IV., King of the Two Sicilies, a Princess of spirit and energy, he attempted to attain his proper position at court. He was unsuccessful, however, and with his wife went into retirement. She died in 1806, and was believed to have been poisoned by Godoy, who subsequently charged Ferdinand with plotting against the King's life and caused him to be imprisoned. He was liberated soon after. In 1808, upon the invasion of Spain by the French, his father abdicated in his favor; but Napoleon induced both Charles and Ferdinand to visit France, where he kept them for several years, and compelled both to renounce their authority. Ferdinand was restored, however, in 1813. He died in 1833, and was succeeded by his daughter, Maria Isabella.

Ferdinand, or **Ferdinando, IV.,** King of Naples, afterward called Ferdinand I. of the United Kingdoms of the Two Sicilies, a younger son of Charles III. of Spain, was born in 1751, and commenced his reign at the age of eight years. He married Maria Carolina of Austria (daughter of Maria Theresa), an ambitious, cruel, and energetic Princess, under whose influence he ruled Naples in a tyrannical manner. Naples joined the allies against France in 1792, but four years later obtained a peace from the French Directory. The court of Naples entered into a secret treaty in 1798 with England, Austria, and Russia, and sent an army against the French, by whom it was defeated in the same year. Ferdinand and his Queen soon after fled to Sicily, but by the success of the allies were reinstated in 1799, when, with the assistance of Lord Nelson, they perpetrated great atrocities on the republican leaders. Ferdinand made a treaty with France in 1801, but joined another secret alliance in 1805, when Napoleon, declaring that the Bourbon dynasty had ceased to reign, made Murat sovereign of Naples. Ferdinand again fled to Sicily, where he remained, protected by the British, until the fall of Napoleon, in 1814, when he was restored to power. Two years later he united the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily under one form of government. He

died in 1825, generally despised and hated. His son, Francis I., succeeded him.

Ferdinand I., Prince of Bulgaria, was born at Vienna in 1861, the son of Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg. He was made ruler of Bulgaria on the deposition of Prince Alexander in 1887. Though his administration was opposed and thwarted by Russia, Bulgaria was prosperous under his rule.

Ferguson, James, an astronomer and mechanician; born near Keith, in North Scotland, in 1710; was the son of a day-laborer. He showed a strong mechanical talent as a mere child, and afterward, while ill, made a wooden clock that proved a good time-keeper. He studied mathematics, astronomy, and portrait painting, and removed to London in 1743, where he was patronized by the Prince of Wales, afterward George III. He was the author of several works on astronomy and mechanism. Died 1776.

Fergusson, James, a Scottish architect; born in 1808. He is the author of many valuable works on architecture, both ancient and modern, among which are *Illustrations of the Rock-Cut Temples of India*—of which he himself prepared the plates, working-plans, and sections, as well as the text—*Picturesque Illustrations of Architecture in Hindostan*, and *The Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis Restored*. Died 1886.

Ferrier, David, a Scotch psychologist; born at Aberdeen in 1843. He gained scientific reputation by his original studies of the local regions of action in the brain. His results are given in his *Functions of the Brain* and *Localization of Cerebral Disease*.

Ferry, Jules François Camille, a French statesman; born April 5, 1832; was admitted to the bar in 1854; steadily opposed the empire, and won renown by several contributions to the journals on politics. At the revolution in 1870 he was proclaimed a member of the Government of the National Defence. He was elected to the Corps Législatif in 1871, in March of the same year was appointed Prefect of the Seine. He became Prime Minister in February, 1883. Died 1893.

Fersen, von, Axel, Count, a Swedish Marshal; born in Stockholm in 1750. Entering the French army, he served against the English in America during the Revolutionary war, and subsequently, in the garb of a coachman, conducted Louis XVI. out of Paris when that King escaped to Varennes. Fersen, returning to Sweden, was created Marshal of that kingdom in 1801, and was killed in 1810 by the populace, who charged him with complicity in causing the death of a Swedish Prince.

Fesch, Joseph, an uncle of Napoleon Bonaparte, was born at Corsica in 1763. He was made Archbishop of Lyons in 1801, a Cardinal in 1803, and Grand Almoner and Senator of the Empire in 1805. He was in 1809 offered the Archbishopric of Paris, which he declined on account of the Emperor's treatment of the Pope, which he censured so severely that he was banished to Lyons. After the battle of Waterloo he went to Rome, where he died in 1839.

Fessenden, William Pitt, an American Senator; born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, October 16, 1806; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823; was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Portland, Maine, about 1828. He was elected to Congress as a Whig in 1840, and was chosen as Senator of the United States from Maine about 1854 and soon after joined the Republican party. He was re-elected in 1859 to the Senate, where he gained distinction as a debater, and in July, 1864, succeeded Salmon P. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1865, and was one of the Republican Senators who voted against the condemnation of President Johnson. Died 1869.

Feuerbach, Paul Johann Anselm, a German jurist and reformer of criminal law; born at Jena

in 1775. He completely remodelled the science of criminal jurisprudence, and effected many wise and important reforms in it. He was a staunch advocate of human rights and a firm opponent of all oppression, whether civil or ecclesiastical. The criminal code formed by him for Bavaria was adopted by many of the German States. Died 1833. His son, LUDWIG ANDREAS, born at Landshut in 1804, became prominent as an agnostic philosopher, denying that there is any authority above man, and maintaining that the highest good is that which yields the highest type of pleasure. His *Das Wesen des Christenthums*, on the nature of religion, was translated into English by George Eliot. Died 1872.

Feuillet, Octave, a French novelist and dramatist; born at Saint Lô, La Manche, in 1812. Of his novels the best known is *The Romance of a Poor Young Man.* He wrote many successful comedies. Died 1890.

Fichte, Johann Gottlieb, a noted German philosopher; born at Bischofswerda, in Upper Lusatia, in 1762. After studying in the universities of Jena, Leipsic, and Wittenberg, he was a private tutor in Zurich, where he met Pestalozzi, with whom he became intimate. He subsequently formed the acquaintance of Kant. The first work of Fichte, an *Attempt at Criticism of all Revelation*, was published anonymously at Königsberg, and was attributed to Kant himself. When it was known that Fichte was the author, he was appointed professor of philosophy at Jena, where he perfected his system of metaphysics, which he named "Doctrines or Principles of Science." He resigned in 1799, on being charged with atheism. He afterward became professor of philosophy at Erlangen, and in 1810 at Berlin. Died 1814.

Field, Cyrus West, an American merchant and financier; born in Massachusetts, November 30, 1819; settled in New York, and in 1854 turned his attention to the subject of ocean telegraphs; obtaining an exclusive fifty-year charter from the Newfoundland Legislature, he successfully completed a line of ocean cable and telegraph between America and Europe by way of that island in 1866, himself crossing the Atlantic more than fifty times in the prosecution of the enterprise. He was awarded a gold medal by Congress and another by the Paris Exposition. Died 1892. His brother, DAVID DUDLEY (1805–1894), gained eminence as a jurist; another brother, STEPHEN JOHNSON (born 1816), became Chief Justice of California, and in 1863 was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Died 1899.

Fielding, Henry, an English novelist; born at Sharpham Park, Somersetshire, April 22, 1707. He commenced reading law at Leyden at the age of eighteen, but, returning to London two years later, he led a wild and dissolute life. He produced at this time a successful comedy, *Love in Several Masques*, and afterward published several other plays. After marrying a lady with a small fortune, which he soon squandered, he studied law for a short time with great assiduity, but was prevented by the gout from practising at the bar. From this time he devoted his attention exclusively to literature, edited a paper called *The Champion*, and in 1749 published his greatest novel, *Tom Jones*, which met with remarkable success. Among his other productions are *Amelia*, which had an extraordinary sale, and *Joseph Andrews*. Having been appointed a magistrate in 1750, he gained distinction for suppressing and extirpating with energy and ability numerous bands of robbers which had previously been a source of terror to the inhabitants of the suburbs of London. Died in 1754.

Fiennes, William, Lord Saye and Sele, an English statesman and a leader of the parliamentary party, was born in Oxfordshire in 1582, and was created a Viscount in 1624. He united with Hampden and Pym in opposing

the tyrannical measures of Charles I. He left the Presbyterians about 1650, joined the Independents, became an intimate friend of Oliver Cromwell, and gained an extensive influence in the affairs of State. At the Restoration he became Lord Privy Seal and Chamberlain in the royal household of Charles II. Died 1662.

Fiesco, or **Fieschi, Giovanni Luigi,** Count of Lavagna, was born in 1525. As the head of one of the first families of Genoa, and aspiring to supreme power, he formed a conspiracy against the more powerful house of Doria, in which he was assisted by Pope Paul III., by the King of France, and by the Duke of Parma and Piacenza. Fiesco was unsuccessful in his first attempt to assassinate Andrea Doria, the chief of his family, and his nephew, Giovannino. Making a second attempt, on the night of January 2, 1547, he sent some of his adherents to capture the palace of the Dorias, while he went to the harbor to seize their galleys. Giovannino Doria only was slain, while Fiesco, in passing from one vessel to another, fell into the water, owing to a broken plank, and was drowned. Most of his family were soon afterward put to death.

Fiesole, da, Fra Giovanni, surnamed FRA ANGELICO, an Italian artist, and one of the restorers of painting in Italy, was born at Mugello, in Tuscany, in 1387. His attention was devoted exclusively to sacred subjects, and the beauty of his style is especially commended by Ruskin. Among his works are a "Coronation of Mary," the "Last Judgment," and an "Annunciation." Died about 1455.

Filicaia, or Filicaja, da, Vincenzo, an Italian lyric poet, was born in 1642. He was a native of Florence, of which city he became Senator. Died 1707.

Fillmore, Millard, the thirteenth President of the United States, was born in Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800. He became a lawyer in Buffalo in 1821, was elected a Whig member of Congress in 1832, and as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means was the chief author of the tariff of 1842. He was defeated for Governor of New York in 1844, but in 1847 was elected Vice-President of the United States. On the death of President Taylor, July 9, 1850, he became President. He made Daniel Webster Secretary of State and approved of the compromise measures of Henry Clay and the Fugitive Slave law, which made him many enemies among the Whigs at the North. At the expiration of his term of office, in 1853, he again took up his residence at Buffalo. D. 1874.

Firdousee, or **Firdausi,** regarded as the greatest of the poets of Persia, whose real name was **Abool-Kasim-Mansoor,** was born near Toos, in Khorassân, about 940 A. D. It is supposed that the name Firdousee was given him from the fact that his father was a horticulturist, and that *firdous*, in Persian, signifies a "garden." After obtaining a thorough knowledge of the early history of Persia, he wrote *Shah-Nameh*, or "Book of Kings," a work on which he was engaged for more than thirty years. He was patronized by the Sultan Mahmood, with whom he afterward quarrelled, and subsequently by the Caliph of Bagdad. Died about 1020 A. D.

Fischer, Kuno, a German philosopher; born at Sandewalde, Silesia, in 1824. In 1850 he became highly popular as a teacher of philosophy at Heidelberg, but lost his position in 1853 through a charge of pantheism. He accepted a chair at Jena in 1856, but was recalled to Heidelberg in 1872. His two great works are *History of Modern Philosophy* and *Logic and Metaphysics*. D. 1907.

Fish, Hamilton, an American statesman; born in New York, August 3, 1808; graduated at Columbia College at the age of twenty, and in 1830 was admitted to the bar. He was elected to Congress in 1842, Governor of New York in 1847, and

United States Senator in 1851. He became Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Grant in 1869, and held the position until 1877. D. 1893.

Fiske, John, an American author; born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1842. He graduated at Harvard Law School in 1865, was lecturer on philosophy at Harvard 1869–71, and assistant librarian 1872–79. He wrote *Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy* and other popular works on evolution, and an able series of works covering the principal periods and events of United States history. Died 1901.

Fitch, John, an American inventor; born in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1743; was a brass-founder and afterward a silversmith, and about 1780 removed to Kentucky. Forming a private company, six years later, for navigation by steam, he built, on the Delaware River, in 1787, a steamboat which was partially successful, and in 1790 constructed a passenger-boat which attained a speed of about seven miles an hour on the same river. Receiving no profits from his inventions, he wandered about the country suffering from poverty, and was regarded by some as deranged. Died 1798.

Fitzgerald, Edward, Lord, an Irish revolutionist, and a younger son of the Duke of Leinster, was born in 1763. After spending several years in France he entered the British army, and served with credit in South Carolina in 1781. Returning home in 1784, he entered the Irish Parliament, where he opposed the British government. After travelling in Canada, the United States, and France (1791-2), where he fraternized with the republicans, he joined the United Irishmen in 1796, and actively participated in their plans for the liberation of Ireland. Before the time for action had arrived their secrets were divulged to the British government, and Lord Fitzgerald, in resisting an attempt to arrest him, was desperately wounded. Died in prison in 1798.

Fitzgerald, Edward, an English author; born in Suffolk in 1809. He graduated at Cambridge in 1830. He became famous through his charming rendition in English of the quatrains of Omar Khayyám, the celebrated Persian astronomical poet of the eleventh century. Omar, as transformed by Fitzgerald, has become an English classic. Died 1883.

Flaminius, Caius, a Roman general especially distinguished for bravery, was chosen tribune in 232 B. C., when he obtained the enactment of an agrarian law which was bitterly opposed by the patricians. After being elected Consul, about 225 B. C., and commanding an army against the Gauls, he was defeated by Hannibal in the desperate battle of Lake Thrasymene and killed, in 217 B. C.

Flamininus, Titus Quintius, a Roman general, was elected Consul 198 B. C. He gained two decisive victories over the Macedonians, and about 196 proclaimed liberty and independence to Corinth and other Grecian cities. He was sent in 183 B. C. on an embassy to Prusias, King of Bithynia, to obtain the surrender of Hannibal; but that commander committed suicide. Died about 175 B. C.

Flammarion, Camille, a French astronomer; born at Montigny-le-Roi in 1842. He studied at the Paris Observatory 1858–68, edited the *Cosmos* and the scientific section of the *Siècle*, and established the monthly *L'Astronomie* in 1882. He lectured and wrote popular works on astronomy, and became an earnest advocate of Spiritualism. He founded the Astronomical Society of France in 1887.

Flamsteed, John, an English astronomer; born at Denby, near Derby, in 1646. He was ordained a priest in the English Church and appointed to a living in 1684. He was the first astronomer-royal, being chosen for that position in 1675 by Charles II. He was the author of an exceedingly valuable work entitled *Celestial History*. Died 1719.

Flaubert, Gustave, a French novelist; born at Rouen in 1821. His first and one of his most popular works, *Madame Bovary,* was followed by others of varying merit, among which may be named the able productions, *La Tentation de St. Antoine* and *Trois Contes.* Died 1880.

Flaxman, John, an English sculptor; born at York in 1755; studied at the Royal Academy, where he received a silver medal for his industry; went to Rome in 1787, and remained there about seven years. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1797. He was pronounced by Canova and other competent critics to be the greatest sculptor of modern times. He was appointed professor of sculpture in the Royal Academy in 1810. Died 1826. Among his works are monuments of Lord Mansfield and Lord Nelson, the group of the "Archangel Michael and Satan," and the "Shield of Achilles."

Fleetwood, Charles, an English general in the Parliamentary army; born in Lancashire; entered Parliament in 1645, and gained distinction while commanding as lieutenant-general at the battles of Dunbar and Worcester (1651). He married in the same year Bridget, the widow of Ireton and daughter of Oliver Cromwell. Died about 1692.

Fletcher, Andrew, known as **Fletcher of Saltoun,** a Scotch orator and political writer, was born at Saltoun in 1653. Elected to the Scottish Parliament, he opposed the measures of the court, was outlawed in 1680, fled to the Continent, and fought against the Turks. After the accession of William and Mary he returned to Scotland, and again entered Parliament. Died 1716.

Fletcher, John, an English dramatist, the friend, associate, and colaborer of Francis Beaumont, was born in Northamptonshire in 1576. His father was Richard Fletcher, Bishop of Bristol and London. He was educated at Cambridge. The dramas of Beaumont and Fletcher met with extraordinary success. Died 1625. See BEAUMONT, FRANCIS.

Flotow, von, Frederick Ferdinand Adolphus, a German composer; born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, April 27, 1812. The opera of *Martha* is one of his best-known works. Died January 25, 1883.

Fontenelle, de, Bernard le Bovier, a French author, and a nephew of Corneille, was born at Rouen, February 11, 1657. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1691, and in 1699 became perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences. Among the best known of his works are *Dialogues of the Dead, Discourse on the Plurality of Worlds, History of Oracles,* and *Essay on the Geometry of the Infinite.* Died January, 1757.

Foote, Andrew Hull, an American rear-admiral; born at New Haven in 1806. Entering the navy at the age of sixteen, he was appointed a lieutenant in 1830, a commander in 1852, and, as flag-officer of the flotilla in the Mississippi River, materially contributed to the reduction of Forts Henry and Donaldson in February, 1862. In July following he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and in June, 1863, was given the command of the South Atlantic squadron, but died during the same month.

Forbes, Archibald, a notable newspaper correspondent; born at Boharm Manse, England, in 1838. As special correspondent of the London *Daily News* he became famous for dash and courage in perilous war situations and the vividness of his sketches. He lectured widely and wrote novels and books of travel. Died 1900.

Ford, Paul Leicester, an American author; born at Brooklyn, New York, in 1865. His striking novel, *The Honorable Peter Stirling,* became widely popular, as also his historical romance, *Janice Meredith.* He wrote telling biographies of Washington and Franklin. Died 1902.

Fortuny, Mariano, a notable Spanish painter; born at Reus in 1839. Among his famous pictures are "The Spanish Marriage" and "Book-lover in the Library of Richelieu." Died 1874.

Foscolo, Ugo, an Italian prose-writer and poet; born at Zante about 1776; served as an officer in the French army under Napoleon. Died near London in 1827. His political romance entitled *Letters of Jacopo Ortis*, which appeared in 1800, gained an immense popularity. Among the most admired of his other works is a lyric poem entitled *The Monuments*.

Foster, Birket, an English engraver; born in Northumberland in 1812. Many of his productions have appeared in *The London Illustrated News*. He has illustrated Longfellow's *Evangeline*, *Goldsmith's Works*, and a great variety of other books, and has also given much attention to landscapes. Died 1899.

Fouché, Joseph, Duke of Otranto, born at Nantes in 1763, was liberally educated, became an advocate, and was elected in 1792 to the National Convention, where he acted with the Jacobins and voted for the death of Louis XVI. In 1794 he became President of the Jacobin Club and assisted in the overthrow of Robespierre. In July, 1799, he was made, by the Directory, Minister of the general police, a position which he held for many years, and in which he evinced great subtlety and acuteness. For the important services which he rendered Napoleon he was created, in 1806, Duke of Otranto. He was banished from France in 1816, and died at Trieste in 1820.

Fouquier-Tinville, Antoine Quentin, one of the most cruel and infamous of the French Jacobins; born in 1747; served as public accuser under Robespierre, and was himself condemned and executed in 1795.

Fourier, François Charles Marie, the founder of the system of Fourierism, was the son of a merchant, and was born at Besançon, in France, in 1772. After being employed for several years in a counting-house in Lyons he was forced in 1793 to enter the French army, in which he devoted much of his time to meditating upon the numerous political and social theories which then existed in France. He edited in 1803 a journal at Lyons, and in 1808, having, as he believed, perfected his system, he published his *Theory of Four Movements and General Destinies*, which was followed in 1822 by a more complete work entitled *A Treatise on Domestic and Agricultural Association*, a second edition of which was published in 1841 under the name of *Theory of Universal Unity*. His works were coldly received, and the experiments made in Europe and America to carry out his system were unsuccessful. Died 1837.

Fox, Charles James, an English orator and statesman, and third son of Henry Fox, first Lord Holland, was born in London, January 24, 1749. His mother was Lady Georgiana Caroline Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond. He exhibited a precocious genius. He studied at Eton, and at the age of fifteen entered Hertford College, Oxford, where he made great proficiency in classical studies, but also acquired that inordinate passion for gambling which he was never able to overcome. After travelling for two years on the Continent he was elected to Parliament in 1768, before he had arrived at the age of twenty, and in 1770, at the age of twenty-one, was appointed junior Lord of the Admiralty under the Tory administration of Lord North; but being dismissed from his position for insubordination, and finding more congenial associates among the leaders of the Whigs, he united with that party, strongly opposed the American policy of Lord North, and in March, 1774, made a speech against the Boston Port Bill. He steadily defended

the cause of the colonies against the wild and pernicious policy of the British government. Elected to Parliament from Westminster in 1780, he became, at the close of the American war, in 1782, the leader of the Whigs in the House of Commons, and was regarded as the champion of liberty and the most powerful debater in that body. In the same year he became Foreign Secretary in the Rockingham Ministry, and in April, 1783, was made Secretary of State in the Cabinet of the Duke of Portland, but was dismissed from office in the following December, when Pitt became Prime Minister. Fox was again returned from Westminster in 1784, and became a powerful supporter of Burke in the prosecution of Warren Hastings, which commenced in 1788. His long political and personal friendship with that great statesman (Burke) was severed by the French Revolution, which Fox at first heartily approved and Burke as strongly denounced.

Fox remained at the head of the Whig party, and strenuously opposed the war which Pitt carried on against the French republic. He favored the abolition of the slave-trade in 1791, and supported the measures for parliamentary reform in 1793. His party having been reduced to a small minority in 1797, he did not sit in Parliament for five years, which time he devoted to literary pursuits. Visiting Paris in 1802 he was treated with distinction by Bonaparte; and in 1806, upon his party again attaining power, Fox became Foreign Secretary and the leading spirit in the Cabinet. He died September 13, 1806, while negotiating a French treaty.

Fox, George, the founder of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, was born at Drayton-in-the-Clay, Leicestershire, England, in 1624. He was a son of Christopher Fox, a weaver distinguished for the integrity of his character, and of Mary Lago, who was eminent for her piety. He was brought up in the Church of England, and after being employed as a shoemaker, and afterward as a shepherd, at the age of nineteen he became deeply impressed with the importance of religion, and soon after was led to believe that he had received a call from Heaven to promulgate an inward vital and spiritual religion. It having been reported that he possessed the power of prophecy, he was visited by a great number of people. Beginning to preach at the age of twenty-three, he strenuously opposed many forms and customs of that period. Among these were taking off the hat as a mark of respect, speaking in the plural form to a single person, and calling the months and days of the week after heathen deities. He rejected the formal observance of the rite of baptism and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. He also introduced the practice of silent worship, and opposed the payment of salaries to the clergy ("hireling ministry," as he termed it) and the taking of an oath in a court of justice or elsewhere. He travelled extensively, preaching his new doctrines, and in 1648 was imprisoned at Nottingham for arguing a question of theology with a clergyman in the presence of his congregation. He was again arrested in 1650 at Derby, falsely charged with blasphemy.

It was at this time that George Fox and his friends were designated as "Quakers" because he called on the magistrates "to tremble at the word of the Lord." During his imprisonment he produced a treatise against the infliction of the death-penalty for stealing, and through life taught that all wars were sinful. He was again arrested in 1663, and upon being discharged was called upon to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, which he refused to do. He was then subjected to a most rigid imprisonment, and was confined during a long and severe winter, without fire, in a dungeon where the rain beat upon his bed. After a total imprisonment of about three years he regained his liberty in 1666, and in 1669 married

Margaret Fell, the widow of Judge Fell. In 1671 he sailed for America, and visited Barbadoes, New England, New Jersey, Maryland, and other colonies. Returning to England in 1673, he was again imprisoned for refusing to take an oath. He declined accepting a pardon from the King, as he believed that to do so would be an admission that he had committed an error, but after more than a year's confinement was released through the influence of Sir Matthew Hale. After visiting Holland in 1677 with Penn, Barclay, and others, and establishing there the regular meetings of the Society of Friends, he died in London in 1690.

"But his blameless life," writes Bancroft, referring to George Fox, "was ignorant of remorse. . . . Not the learning of the universities, not the Roman See, not the English Church, not dissenters, not the whole outward world, can lead to a fixed rule of morality. The law in the heart must be received without prejudice, cherished without mixture, and obeyed without fear. Such was the spontaneous wisdom by which he was guided. It was the clear light of reason dawning as through a cloud. Confident that his name was written in the Lamb's book of life, he was borne by an irrepressible impulse to go forth into the briery and brambly world and publish the glorious principles which had rescued him from despair and infidelity, and given him a clear perception of the immutable distinctions between right and wrong."

"His frame in prayer," says the same writer, "is described as the most awful, living, and reverent ever felt or seen, and his vigorous understanding, soon disciplined by clear convictions to natural dialectics, made him powerful in the public discussions to which he had defied the world."

Fox, Henry, first Lord Holland, and father of Charles James Fox, became Secretary of War about 1750, and Secretary of State and leader of the House of Commons in 1755. He also held office in the Ministry of Lord Bute in 1762. Died 1774.

Fox, John, an English Protestant clergyman and author of the *Book of Martyrs*, was born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, England, in 1517. He studied at Magdalen College, of which he became a Fellow, and from which he was expelled as a Protestant in 1545. After the death of Queen Mary he was appointed a prebendary in the church of Salisbury. Died 1587.

Foy, Maximilian Sebastian, a French orator and general; born in Picardy in February, 1775. After serving as a lieutenant of artillery in 1792, he was in 1794 imprisoned for having expressed his abhorrence of the atrocities then being perpetrated by the government, and was saved from death only by the overthrow of Robespierre. He commanded the cavalry under Moreau in 1796 and 1797, and afterward in Portugal and Spain with the rank of general of division. He gained distinction as a commander, but as an ardent republican opposed the ambitious projects of Bonaparte, whereby his own advancement was greatly retarded. Died 1825.

Francis I., Emperor of Germany, was born at Nancy in 1708, and was the eldest son of Leopold, Duke of Lorraine, and Elizabeth Charlotte of Orleans, a French Princess. After receiving Tuscany, in accordance with a treaty formed in 1735, in exchange for Lorraine, which reverted to the crown of France, he married, in 1736, Maria Theresa, the daughter and heiress of the Emperor Charles VI., and in 1745 was elected Emperor of Germany, to succeed Charles VII. He died in 1765, and was succeeded by his son, Joseph II.

Francis (Franz) II., Joseph Karl, Emperor of Germany, and Francis I. of Austria, was the eldest son of Leopold II. and Maria Louisa of Spain, and was born at Florence in 1768. He commenced to reign over the Austrian States in March, 1792, and was in the same year elected Em-

peror of Germany. He entered in 1799 into a coalition with England and Russia against France, with which country a treaty of peace was signed at Lunéville in 1801. Francis assumed in 1804 the title of Emperor of Austria, and during the same year entered into another coalition against France. The war which followed was terminated in December, 1805, by the decisive battle of Austerlitz, where the French were victorious. By the Treaty of Presburg, which was signed soon after, Tyrol and Venetia were added to the possessions of France. He renounced in 1806 the title of Emperor of Germany, and in 1809 formed another alliance against Napoleon, who captured Vienna, gained the decisive victory of Wagram, and dictated the terms of a new treaty in October. Francis entered in 1813 the coalition which overthrew Napoleon, and eventually recovered Venice and Lombardy. He died in 1835, and was succeeded by his son, Ferdinand I.

Francis I., King of France, was born at Cognac, September 12, 1494. His father was Charles, Count of Angoulême and a cousin of King Louis XII. After being created Duke of Valois Francis married Claude, daughter of Louis, in 1514, and succeeded that sovereign as King of France in 1515. In the same year one of his armies under Constable Bourbon occupied the Milanese, and defeated at Marignano a Swiss army which was defending it. Four years later Francis was a candidate for the imperial crown of Germany, but was defeated by Carlos of Spain, who became celebrated as Charles V. That sovereign, with Henry VIII. of England and Pope Leo X., formed, about two years later, an alliance against Francis, and with their assistance expelled the French from the Milanese. In 1524 the generals of Francis were defeated and the Chevalier Bayard was killed at the battle of Sesia, and a year later, at the great battle of Pavia, Francis, who commanded in person, was twice wounded and made prisoner. He was closely imprisoned at Madrid until he consented to the terms of Charles V., which were the cession of Burgundy, the renunciation of all his claims to Flanders, and the restoration of Constable Bourbon to his titles and estates—terms, however, which the French monarch refused to fulfil on gaining his liberty. Forming an alliance in 1526 with Henry VIII. and Pope Clement, he carried on the war for three years, when he abandoned his claim to Italy, signed the Treaty of Cambrai, and married Eleanore, a sister of the Emperor. Francis devoted several years to the advancement of commerce, manufactures, and education in France, and in 1531 founded the Royal College in Paris. He granted the request, in 1539, of Charles V. to pass through France on his way from Spain to the Netherlands, and entertained that Emperor at the same time. War was renewed in 1542. The decisive battle of Ceresole was gained by the French in April, 1544, and the Treaty of Crespy was formed in the September following.

Francis bore the reputation of a gallant, generous, and accomplished Prince, but a deep stain is cast upon it by his cruel persecution of the Protestants. He died in March, 1547, and was succeeded by his son, Henry II.

Francis II., King of France, the eldest son of Henry II. and Catherine de Médicis, was born at Fontainebleau in 1543. He married Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1558, and ascended the throne on the death of his father, July 10, 1559. The Duke of Guise and Cardinal of Lorraine, uncles of his Queen and ardent Catholics, obtained the chief control of public affairs and bitterly persecuted the Protestants. A coalition was formed by the King of Navarre, the Prince of Condé, and other Protestant leaders opposed to the domination of the house of Guise, but was discovered a short time prior to the death of the King, which oc-

curred December 5, 1560. His brother, Charles IX., was his successor.

Francis, Sir Philip, a British statesman and writer, and believed by Lords Brougham, Macaulay, Campbell, and other eminent critics to have been the author of the *Letters of Junius*, was born in Dublin in 1740. Removing to London at an early age, he was appointed to a clerkship in the War-Office, where he remained from 1763 to 1772. In the year following, having been chosen a member of the Supreme Council of Bengal, of which Warren Hastings was President, he went to India. He was a bitter opponent of the measures of Hastings, by whom he was severely wounded in a duel in 1780, when he returned to England. Entering Parliament in 1784, he participated in the impeachment and trial of Hastings, favored the principles of the French Revolution, and strenuously urged the abolition of the slave-trade. The title of knight of the Bath was conferred on Francis in 1806. Died 1818.

Francis, ST., founder of the order of Mendicant Friars known as Franciscans, was born at Assisi in 1182. Distinguished for asceticism and enthusiasm, he attracted great numbers by his preaching, and about 1210 received the sanction of Pope Innocent III. to found the order which now bears his name, but which was at first called "Minor Friars," and also "Cordeliers," from the cord which they wore as a girdle. He died in 1226, and was canonized four years later by Pope Gregory IX.

Francis de Sales, ST., a Jesuit, Bishop, and religious writer; born at Sales, in Savoy, in 1567; was ordained a priest in 1593, and was sent as a missionary to the Calvinists of Germany. He was made Bishop of Geneva in 1602. He died in 1622, and was canonized in 1665.

Francis Joseph (I.) Charles, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the eldest son of the Archduke Francis Charles Joseph and grandson of Francis I., was born August 18, 1830. His mother was a daughter of the King of Bavaria. His uncle Ferdinand abdicated December 2, 1849, in favor of Francis Joseph Charles. An insurrection in Hungary was suppressed soon after his accession by the aid of Russian arms. The Emperor then devoted his attention to centralizing the imperial power, and in 1853 endeavored, but in vain, to induce the Emperor Nicholas to give up his designs on Turkey. By the war with France in 1859 he lost Lombardy and other Italian possessions, and Venice was afterward added to the kingdom of Italy. After the war with Prussia, in 1866, when the Austrians in a few weeks suffered several terrible defeats, the Emperor, influenced by the advice of Count Beust, at one time his principal Minister, inaugurated a more liberal policy and many important reforms.

Franklin, Benjamin, LL.D., an American philosopher, patriot, and statesman; born at Boston, January 17, 1706. He was the fifteenth child and youngest son (of a family of seventeen children) of Josiah Franklin, an Englishman, who came to America in 1682 and was a tallow-chandler and soap-boiler.

At an early age Benjamin Franklin evinced a passion for a seafaring life, and his father, to prevent his running away, bound him as apprentice to his brother, James Franklin, a printer. He now obtained free access to books, for which he had a remarkable fondness. He studied very late at night, and occasionally sent anonymous contributions to a paper conducted by his brother, which were very favorably received. Becoming a skilful printer at the age of seventeen, he removed to Philadelphia, where he was at first employed as a journeyman printer; but afterward deciding to go into business for himself, and having been promised some aid by a friend, he went to London to procure the necessary materials. Disappointed in the remittances which he expected, he

was compelled to work in that city as a journeyman. After remaining there more than a year he returned to Philadelphia in 1726, and three years later was enabled to commence business for himself. He married Deborah Read in 1730. He established the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, which became in a short time exceedingly popular as well as profitable. He began to publish in 1732 an almanac, which became celebrated as *Poor Richard's Almanac*, though purporting to be issued by Richard Saunders. As an editor he did all that lay in his power to promote every enterprise for the public good. Through his efforts the Philadelphia Library was founded in 1731, and has since grown to be one of the most extensive in the United States. Justly appreciated for his honesty, prudence, and ability, he was the recipient of many honors. He became clerk of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1736, postmaster of Philadelphia in the year following, and Deputy Postmaster-General for the British colonies in 1753. He was sent to England four years later by the people of Pennsylvania as their representative in the contest with the proprietaries regarding the exemption of their estates from taxation. He performed the duties of his mission before the Privy Council with ability and success, and on returning to America, in 1762, received the thanks of the Assembly. Having already attained distinction among scientific men by his successful experiments in electricity, he made a valuable and brilliant discovery in 1752, by means of a kite, of the identity of lightning with electricity. An account of his discoveries was read before the Royal Society, but was treated by that body with little consideration. Count de Buffon, however, having obtained a copy, caused it to be translated into French. It immediately attracted great attention in Europe. The Royal Society, having the subject again brought before it, and without any request on the part of Franklin, immediately elected him a Fellow, excused him from the payment of the usual admission fees, awarded him the Copley gold medal, and presented him with their *Transactions*. In 1762 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Universities of Oxford and Edinburgh. He was again sent to England by the Assembly in 1764 to oppose the measures for taxing the American colonies, but the Stamp Act was passed in 1765.

Franklin, after an absence of more than ten years, returned to America, May 5, 1775. On the day following he was unanimously elected a delegate to the Continental Congress by the Assembly of Pennsylvania. He was one of the committee of five who drew up the Declaration of Independence, which was approved by Congress, July 4, 1776, and was afterward signed by Franklin and others. Sent as Ambassador to France in the latter part of that year, he was chiefly instrumental in forming the treaty of alliance between that country and the United States, which conferred such signal benefits on the cause of independence.

Subsequently he was one of the commissioners for negotiating a treaty of peace with England, which was signed at Paris, September 3, 1783. He was three times elected President of Pennsylvania, and in 1787 was a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. Died April 17, 1790.

Franklin, William Buel, an American soldier; born at York, Pennsylvania, in 1823. He graduated at West Point in 1843, served in the Mexican War, and was a general under McClellan in 1862, commanding a corps at the battles of Malvern Hill and Antietam. He led a grand division of Burnside's army at Fredericksburg, and of Banks's army in the Red River campaign. He was United States Commissioner for the Paris Exposition of 1889. Died 1903.

Franzos, Karl Emil, a Jewish novelist; born in Russian Podolia

in 1848. He is the author of many popular novels.

Frederick I., Emperor of Germany, surnamed BARBAROSSA, was the son of Frederick, Duke of Suabia, was born in 1121, and was elected to succeed his uncle, Conrad III., in March, 1152. He marched to Rome with an army in 1155, and was crowned in that city by Pope Adrian IV. He afterward reduced the sovereign of Poland to vassalage, and in 1156 married Beatrice, heiress of Burgundy. Two years later he reduced the city of Milan, and in 1176 suffered a terrible defeat near Legnano in a battle with the Lombards. After forming a treaty of peace with his enemies in Italy, he joined the third crusade in 1189 at the head of an army of about one hundred and fifty thousand men, and defeated the Turks near Iconium, but was drowned in 1190 in the river Calycadnus. His son ascended the imperial throne as Henry VI.

Frederick II., Emperor of Germany, son of Henry VI., was born at Iesi, in Italy, in 1194, and was crowned about 1214, after he had defeated his rival, Otho. He formed a project for uniting Italy and Germany in one empire. He was supported by the Ghibeline party, and was opposed during a long contest by the Pope and the Guelphs. He removed his court to Naples, and founded a university there in 1220. In 1227 he began a crusade against the Moslems, but, turning back, he was excommunicated by Pope Gregory IX. He proceeded with the crusade the year following, took Jerusalem, and made a peace with the Pope in 1230. After suppressing an insurrection in Germany, gaining a great victory over the Guelphs at Cortenuova in 1237, and renewing the war against Gregory IX., he died in 1250. He was distinguished as an intrepid and magnanimous Prince. His son, Conrad IV., was his successor.

Frederick II., surnamed THE GREAT, King of Prussia, was born at Berlin, January 24, 1712. He was the son of Frederick William I. and Sophia Dorothea, daughter of George I. of England. He was subjected to the severest discipline and most inhuman treatment by his father, and was saved from death only by the intercession of the German Emperor. Frederick William had accused him of deserting from the army. In 1733 he married Elizabeth Christina of Brunswick. Before ascending the throne he exhibited but little of the powerful intellect and intensity of purpose with which he was gifted. He devoted a large portion of his time to French literature and to music, but upon succeeding his father as King, in June, 1740, he entered upon a policy so able, energetic, and unscrupulous as to astonish the friends of his early days. Upon the accession of Maria Theresa to the throne of Austria and Hungary, in October, 1740, he suddenly invaded her dominions and seized Silesia. He gained a decisive victory over the Austrians at the battle of Molwitz, in the April following, and formed an alliance with France and Bavaria. He made in 1742 a separate treaty with Maria Theresa, who ceded Silesia to him. In 1744 he renewed the war and captured Prague, but was soon driven out of Bohemia; and in 1745 he gained two important victories over the Austrians, at Hohenfriedberg and at Sorr, after which he made another treaty with them.

In the administration of civil affairs Frederick acted as his own Minister in every department. He was very industrious and exceedingly economical. He promoted the interests of commerce and manufactures, and tolerated every form of religion. He invited Voltaire to his court in 1750, but soon quarrelled with him and sent him out of Prussia. A formidable alliance having been formed against him by Austria, Russia, and France, he took the initiative and began the Seven Years' war, having

no ally but England, by invading Saxony, which he subjugated after defeating the Austrians at Lowositz in 1756. He commenced the next campaign by invading Bohemia, and gained a great victory at Prague in May, 1757. He was, however, himself defeated at Kolin, on the 18th of June, by Marshal Daun, who drove the Prussians out of Bohemia.

The affairs of Frederick were now in a desperate condition, and he continually carried poison about his person, which he intended to use in an extreme emergency rather than fall into the hands of his enemies; but in November he defeated a French army numbering twice as many as that of the Prussians, and on December 5, 1757, won a brilliant and decisive victory at Leuthen over the Austrians, who lost twenty-seven thousand men. "That battle was a masterpiece," said Napoleon. "Of itself it is sufficient to entitle Frederick to a place in the first rank of generals." He followed up his victories by defeating the Russians at Zorndorf in 1758.

In 1759, Frederick was defeated by the allies at Kunnersdorf, from which battle he retired with his coat pierced with bullets. The allies also captured Berlin and reduced him to desperation, but he turned the tide of fortune in 1760 by gaining the battles of Liegnitz and Torgau; and in 1762, on the death of the Empress Elizabeth, Russia became an ally of Frederick, and the Empress of Austria was compelled to sign a treaty with him in February, 1763, by which he retained Silesia and gave up nothing instead. He obtained in 1772, by the treaty of partition formed with Austria and Russia, Polish Prussia and a portion of Great Poland.

Frederick died without issue, August 17, 1786. He was a voluminous writer of prose as well as poetry. Among the best of his works are his *Memoirs*, a poem *On the Art of War*, *History of My Time*, and *History of the Seven Years' War*.

Frederick III., Emperor of Germany and eighth King of Prussia, was the only son of Emperor William I., and was born at Potsdam, October 18, 1831. In 1858 he married Victoria, Princess Royal of England. As Crown Prince of Prussia he was strongly opposed to Bismarck's policy of reaction. He took part in the Danish and Austrian wars, and was field-marshal in the war with France. Emperor William dying March 9, 1888, he was proclaimed Emperor as Frederick III., but occupied the throne only three months, dying of a throat disease, for which the operation of tracheotomy had been performed in February, 1888.

Frederick VIII., King of Denmark, was born in 1843, eldest son of Christian IX., whom he succeeded January 29, 1906. He married Princess Louise, of Sweden, in 1869. His son, Charles, became King of Norway in 1905.

Frederick Charles, Imperial Prince of Germany, a Prussian general and nephew of the Emperor of Germany, was born March 20, 1828. He served in the war against Denmark in 1864, and in 1866 was given the command of the first army sent to operate against Austria. After gaining several advantages over Benedek, the Austrian general, Prince Frederick Charles drove the Austrians to Sadowa and gained over them the great battle of Königgratz. The remarkable efficiency of the Prussian army was largely ascribed to him, he having for several years labored strenuously to perfect the military system of Prussia. He added to his renown in 1870 in the war against France, during which he commanded the Second German Army, comprising six corps, two hundred and sixty thousand men, and five hundred pieces of artillery. He gained a victory over Gen. Froissart at Speichern and over Marshal Bazaine near Metz He captured that fortress after a siege of seventy days, with one hundred and fifty thousand prisoners, and on the

28th of November defeated Gen. Paladines, recapturing Orleans six days later. He was created a field-marshal in 1870. Died 1885.

Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, surnamed THE GREAT ELECTOR, was born in 1620. His father was the Elector George William, who initiated the policy which has since raised the house of Hohenzollern to its present eminence. After succeeding his father as Elector in 1640, he obtained the sovereignty of the duchy of Prussia from the King of Poland, and in 1648, by the Treaty of Westphalia, he annexed Magdeburg, Minden, and part of Pomerania to his possessions. He made, with the King of Sweden, in 1655, a successful invasion of Poland, and as one of the allies against France, in 1672, took the field against Louis XIV. He gained at Fehrbellin, in 1675, a great victory over the Swedes, who had invaded his dominions, and in 1679 concluded a treaty with France and Sweden, receiving from the former three hundred thousand crowns. Died 1688.

Frederick William I., King of Prussia, was born in 1688. He was the son of Frederick I., and the father of Frederick the Great. He married Sophia Dorothea, daughter of George I. of England, and became King in February, 1713. He was distinguished as a brutal, arbitrary, and very eccentric Prince. His passion for military pomp and for forming an army of men of great stature was especially remarkable. He did not, however, engage in any important war. Died 1740.

Frederick William II., King of Prussia, was born September, 1744. He was the nephew of Frederick the Great, whom he succeeded in August, 1786. Forming an alliance in 1791 with the Emperor of Austria for the purpose of protecting Louis XVI. from his subjects, he marched into France in July, 1792, at the head of a great army, but accomplished no results of importance. He joined with Russia in 1793 in the second partition of Poland, thereby gaining Dantzic and Thorn, with a large amount of territory. He died in 1797, and was succeeded by his son, Frederick William III.

Frederick William III., King of Prussia, was born in 1770, married the Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and succeeded his father, Frederick William II., November 16, 1797. For observing a strict neutrality between the French and the allies he was by the Treaty of Lunéville, in 1801, given the bishoprics of Hildesheim and Paderborn and other territories. He refused to join the alliance against the French until they had violated the neutrality of Anspach, when, in November, 1805, he entered the coalition against them with Russia and other powers; but immediately after the battle of Austerlitz, in the same year, he made a treaty with the French Emperor, by which he annexed Hanover to his dominions in exchange for Anspach, Cleves, and Neufchâtel. On account of this arrangement, England declared war against Prussia. Napoleon offered to restore Hanover to the English, and Frederick William renewed hostilities against the French. The Prussians were terribly defeated on the same day at Jena and Auerstadt (October 14, 1806). Napoleon entered Berlin, and Frederick William, in 1807, by the Treaty of Tilsit, was deprived of about half his territories. He now made successful efforts to repair the desolation and losses caused by the war. He made important reforms in the government and abolished serfdom. He was forced by Napoleon in 1812 to furnish an army to aid in the invasion of Russia, but in 1813 called his subjects to take arms against the French, bravely led them in several battles, and made a triumphant entry with the allies into Paris in March, 1814. He was awarded by the Congress of Vienna in 1814–15 nearly all the territory which he had lost, and was also given

half of Saxony. Died 1840. His son, Frederick William IV., succeeded him.

Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, was born October 15, 1795; began to reign June 7, 1840. At the commencement of his reign he refused to grant a constitution to the Prussians, but, the people of Berlin having revolted in 1848, after some fighting he made several concessions to the liberal party, among which was the constitution for which they sought. He was succeeded at his death, which occurred January, 1861, by his brother, William I.

Freeman, Edward Augustus, D.C.L., LL.D., an English historian; born in 1823; educated at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1845. He received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1870, and LL.D. from the University of Cambridge in 1874. Several foreign orders and other marks of distinction have been conferred upon him. Among his numerous works may be mentioned *A History of Architecture*, *The History and Conquests of the Saracens*, *History of the Norman Conquest*, *Historical Essays*, and *The Ottoman Power in Europe: Its Nature, its Growth, and its Decline.* Died 1892.

Fremont, John Charles, an American explorer and general; born at Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813; was appointed professor of mathematics in the United States navy, and in 1839 was commissioned a lieutenant in the corps of Topographical Engineers. He commanded in 1843 an expedition through the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, visited Great Salt Lake, and explored the sources of the Columbia River. He was brevetted a captain in 1845, and was sent to make explorations in California, but was ordered to leave by the Mexicans. In 1846 he was again ordered to California, where he found the Mexican Governor preparing to attack the American settlements. He placed himself at the head of the settlers, and was by them chosen Governor of California. War was soon afterward declared between the United States and Mexico, the former sending forces under Com. Stockton and Gen. Kearney to take possession of California. Difficulties having arisen between these commanders, Fremont, who had meanwhile been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, became a partisan of the former and refused to obey the orders of the latter, who was his superior officer. He was court-martialled for disobedience of orders and mutinous conduct, was found guilty, and was ordered to be dismissed from the service. This sentence was remitted by President Polk, but Fremont resigned his commission. In 1848 he fitted out at his own expense a large exploring expedition, with which he reached California in 1849. He was in 1856 nominated by the National Republican Convention for the Presidency. He received one hundred and fourteen electoral votes, while James Buchanan received one hundred and seventy-four and Millard Fillmore eight. At the commencement of the civil war Fremont was commissioned a major-general, served in Missouri and Western Virginia, and resigned his command in June, 1862. He was in 1877 appointed Governor of Arizona. Died 1890.

Fresnel, Augustin Jean, a French geometer and optician; born in 1788; was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1823, a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1825, and was awarded the Rumford medal in 1827. He was the author of various scientific works. Died 1827.

Freycinet, Charles Louis de Saulces de, a French statesman; born in 1828; was educated in the Polytechnic School as an engineer; was employed in that capacity by the great railway companies of France, and was appointed to several civil offices, among which was that of Prefect of Tarn-et-Garonne (1870). He was elected a Senator in

1876, and in 1877 accepted the portfolio of Public Works in the Dufaure Ministry. He succeeded Gambetta as Prime Minister of France in Jan., 1882, but resigned in Aug. of that year.

Freytag, Gustav, a distinguished German novelist and dramatist; born at Kreuzburg, Silesia, in 1816. Of his novels the most famous is *Soll und Haben* (1855; 40th ed., 1893), translated into English as *Debit and Credit.* His dramas, *Valentine, Die Journalisten,* etc., were brilliant successes. Died 1895.

Frith, William Powell, R. A., an English painter; born in 1819; was elected to the Royal Academy of London in 1852, an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts of Vienna in 1869, and a member of the Royal Academy of Sweden in 1873. Among his productions are the "Village Pastor," "Life at the Seaside," and "The Derby Day." Died 1909.

Fröbel, or **Froebel, Julius,** a German writer, traveller, and politician; born in 1806; studied at Munich and Berlin, and in 1833 was appointed professor of natural history at Zurich. He is the author of numerous scientific works, and also of several political pamphlets which caused him to be expelled from Prussian territory. After the Revolution of 1848 he became a member of the German Parliament and the leader of the democratic party. He subsequently visited Vienna, was arrested there, and was tried and acquitted by the same court-martial that passed sentence of death upon his friend and companion, Blum. Fröbel soon after went to America, where he passed several years, and about which country he wrote a work entitled *Seven Years' Travel in Central America, Northern Mexico, and the Far West of the United States.*—His uncle, FRIEDRICH FRÖBEL, the founder of the "Kindergarten," was born 1782 and died 1852.

Froissart, Jean, a French historian and poet, and the author of the "Chronicles" known by his name, was born at Valenciennes in 1337. His works are regarded as very truthful, and as faithfully representing the customs and manners, the beauties and deformities, of the age of chivalry. He went to England in 1361, and was received with favor at the court of Edward III., where he remained about six years. He then accompanied Lionel, Duke of Clarence, who went to Italy to marry a daughter of the Duke of Milan. Froissart afterward officiated as curate of Lestines, in France, and as clerk to Guy, Count of Blois. He is supposed to have died about 1400.

Froude, James Anthony, an English historian of distinction, son of the late R. H. Froude, Archdeacon of Totnes, was born at Darlington, in Devonshire, April 23, 1818, and was educated at Westminster and at Oxford. He was in 1869 chosen rector of the University of St. Andrew's and in the same year received the degree of LL.D. His principal work, comprising twelve volumes, is a *History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada.* Other works are *Oceana, The English in the West Indies,* etc. He succeeded Freeman as professor of modern history at Oxford in 1892. Died 1894.

Fry, Elizabeth, an English philanthropist, daughter of John Gurney of Earlham Hall, a wealthy banker, was a sister of Joseph John Gurney, and was born in Norwich, England, in 1780. She married Joseph Fry of London in 1800, and some years later became a minister of the Society of Friends. Her attention was especially given to prison reform. Died 1845.

Fuller, Melville Weston, an American jurist; born at Augusta, Maine, in 1833. He graduated at Harvard Law School, practised law at Chicago 1856–88, was a delegate to several Democratic National Conventions, and was appointed, in 1888, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Died 1910.

Fulton, Robert, an American engineer and inventor; born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1765. He turned his attention at an early age to drawing and portrait-painting, which he practised with skill and success in Philadelphia, where he had removed at the age of seventeen. After spending some years as an artist in London he decided to become a civil engineer, in 1793 formed a project to improve inland navigation, and at a later period invented a machine for spinning flax and another for making rope, both of which were patented in England. He subsequently went to Paris, where he resided in the family of Joel Barlow, and became the proprietor of the first panorama exhibited in that city. He also invented a submarine boat, called a "torpedo," to be used in naval warfare, which attracted the favorable notice of Napoleon, and in which Fulton succeeded in remaining under water and guiding it with ease. Returning to New York in 1806, he, with the assistance of Robert Livingston, succeeded in completing, in 1807, the valuable discovery of steam navigation. He launched his first steamboat, the Clermont, in 1807. It proved to be a decided success, making trips between that city and Albany at a speed of five miles an hour, which was soon increased by improved machinery. Many larger steamboats were constructed under his direction. Though Fulton expended a large amount of money upon his invention, he gained nothing by his patent. He married, in 1806, Harriet, daughter of Walter Livingston. Died 1815.

Furness, William Henry, a Unitarian divine; born at Boston in 1802. He was a pastor at Philadelphia from 1825 to 1875, and was one of the earliest and most unwavering opponents of slavery. Of his many literary productions one of the best is his fine translation of Schiller's *Song of the Bell.* Died 1896. His son, WILLIAM HENRY (1827–67), gained distinction as a portrait painter. Another son, HORACE HOWARD (born 1833), became widely known as a Shakespearian scholar, his *Variorum Edition of Shakespeare* being held in the highest estimation.

Furnivall, Frederick James, an English philologist; born at Egham in 1825, graduated at Cambridge in 1846. He is distinguished for his labors in early and middle English literature, and was long editor of the Philological Society's great Dictionary. His most valuable work is his edition of Chaucer. He founded the Early English, Ballad, Chaucer, New Shakespeare, Wyclif, and Shelley Societies.

Fuseli, or **Fuessli, John Henry,** an historical painter, was born at Zurich, Switzerland, about 1742. He was the son of Johann Caspar Füssli, a Swiss artist. In 1763 he visited England, where he was persuaded by Sir Joshua Reynolds, who had examined some of his sketches, to adopt the profession of a painter instead of that of an author, as he had intended. After studying art in Italy he returned to London, where he was regarded as one of the greatest painters of that period. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1788 and professor of painting in that institution in 1799, and was very successful as a lecturer on art. He aided Cowper in the translation of Homer. Died 1825.

Fustel de Coulanges, Numa Denis, a distinguished French author; born at Paris in 1830. Of his works the most famous is the brilliant *La Cité Antique* (translated as *The Ancient City*). Died 1889

G.

Gaddi, Angelo, a Florentine painter; born about 1324. Among his greatest works are a "History of the True Cross," in fresco, in the church of Santa Croce, and a "Madonna," in the church of St. Ambrose. Died 1387.

Gaddi, Gaddo, a Florentine painter; born about 1240. He studied under Cimabue, and was patronized by Pope Clement V. Died 1312.

Gaddi, Taddeo, an Italian painter and architect; born at Florence in 1300. He was the son of the preceding, whom he excelled, and became the most distinguished of the pupils of Giotto. Died about 1360.

Gage, Lyman Judson, an American financier; born at De Ruyter, New York, in 1836. He became a leading banker in Chicago, and in 1897 was appointed Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Gage, Thomas, a British general who was made a military commander in America in 1763, appointed Governor of Massachusetts in 1774, and provoked the colonists to war by attempting to seize their military stores at Concord. Died in 1787.

Gainsborough, Thomas, an English landscape-painter; born at Sudbury in 1727. He studied in London, where he finally settled in 1775, and became one of the first members of the Royal Academy. He excelled in richness of coloring and in the distribution of light and shade. Died 1788.

Galba, Servius Sulpicius, a Roman Emperor; born, of a patrician family, abcut 4 B. C.; became Consul in 33 A. D. under Tiberius, and during the reign of Caligula gained distinction as commander of the Roman army in Germany. The Emperor Claudius appointed him Governor of Africa. While Galba was commanding an army in Spain, in 68 A. D., Nero died, and the former was proclaimed Emperor, but was slain in the year following by the army, which proclaimed Otho.

Galen, a Greek medical writer and philosopher; born at Pergamos, in Mysia, in 131 A. D. He studied the doctrines of Plato and other philosophers, received lessons in anatomy from Satyrus, and travelled in several countries to perfect his education. He settled at Rome at the age of thirty-four, was patronized by Marcus Aurelius, and was appointed physician to Commodus, the heir to the throne. He lectured on anatomy in Rome, and was the author of many valuable works on medicine, anatomy, and philosophy, some of which have been preserved. Died about 205 A. D.

Galerius, Caius Valerius Maximianus, a Roman Emperor; born in Dacia; entered the army as a private, and was promoted to the highest commands. Diocletian adopted him as his son in 292 A. D., bestowing upon him his daughter in marriage, and giving him the title of Cæsar. As commander of the Roman army he subsequently defeated Narses, King of Persia. He is charged with having instigated the bitter persecution of the Christians which took place during the reign of Diocletian. When the latter, with his colleague Maximian, abdicated, in 305, Galerius became Emperor, with Constantius Chlorus as his colleague, and took for his portion of the empire Illyria, Thrace, Macedonia, Greece, and the Eastern provinces. Died 311 A. D.

Galilei, Galileo, generally called **Galileo** only, an illustrious astronomer and natural philosopher; born, of a noble family, at Pisa, in Italy, February 15, 1564. He studied

at Florence and Pisa, and gave his attention almost exclusively to scientific pursuits. He rejected many of the theories of Aristotle, whose system was at that time generally regarded with the most profound respect and admiration.

Galileo discovered, about 1584, the isochronism of the vibrations of a pendulum, and in 1589 was appointed professor of mathematics in the University of Pisa, where he discovered the law regulating the increase of velocity in falling bodies. He was chosen in 1592, by the Senate of Venice, professor of mathematics at Padua. He incurred the hostility of the priesthood by adopting in astronomy the system of Copernicus, and in 1609 added to the great celebrity he had already acquired, by the construction of his wonderful telescope, which he is also said to have invented. Through it he could explore the surface of the moon and view the phases of Venus, and he ascertained that the nebulæ known as the "Milky Way" were composed of myriads of stars. He also discovered with this telescope the satellites of Jupiter, and announced his discoveries in the *Sidereal Messenger*, which appeared in 1610. The year following he was invited to Florence and liberally patronized by Cosimo de' Medici.

While Galileo was employed in making these sublime discoveries he was denounced by the Jesuits and other enemies, as a heretic, to the Inquisition. He was in 1616 summoned to Rome, where he was positively forbidden by Pope Paul V. to propagate the doctrine of the motion of the earth. Promising to comply, Galileo was for several years saved from persecution, and even received some marks of consideration from Pope Urban VIII. He produced in 1632 his great work *Dialogues on the Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems*, which created a great sensation in Rome. The Pope was induced to believe that he was ridiculed in it, and the great astronomer, then in his seventieth year, was again summoned before the Inquisition. He was imprisoned for several months, and was finally induced to abjure the theory of the motion of the earth. This act, however, did not gain for him his liberation. He was detained in prison for several years, but it does not appear that he was treated very rigorously, as he was permitted to pursue his studies and investigations until prevented by blindness. The poet Milton visited him in 1638. He died near Florence in January, 1642, leaving several valuable works, a complete edition of which, published at Florence in 1858, contains twenty volumes.

Gall, Franz Joseph, a German physician, the founder of the system of phrenology, was born at Tiefenbrunn, in Baden, March 9, 1758. He studied at Strasburg and afterward at Vienna, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1785. He practised medicine in that city for several years, devoting great attention to the study of the brain and to the functions of the mind. With Dr. Spurzheim, his pupil and coadjutor, he commenced in 1805 to teach their system of phrenology by lecturing in the principal cities of Europe. He was the author of several works. He removed in 1807 to Paris, where he died in 1828.

Gallatin, Albert, a statesman; born at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1761; graduated at the university of his native city; removed to the United States in 1780; taught French in Harvard University in 1782, and settled in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1786. He served several terms in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and in 1793 was elected to the United States Senate, but was declared ineligible by that body on the ground of not having been a citizen for the requisite period. He was subsequently elected to the House of Representatives, in which he became a prominent Republican orator. In 1801 President Jefferson appointed him Secretary of the Treasury, which office he held for twelve

years, being reappointed to it by President Madison in 1809. He performed the duties of that position with marked ability, and succeeded in greatly reducing the public debt. He opposed the second war with England, and in 1814, as one of the commissioners for America, signed the Treaty of Ghent. He was Minister at Paris from 1816 until 1823, and was sent as Minister to England in 1826. After his return to America he removed to New York City, where, in 1843, he was elected President of the New York Historical Society. Died 1849.

Gallienus, Publius Licinius Valerius, a Roman Emperor, son of Valerian, was born about 233 A. D., and at the age of twenty was admitted by his father to a share in the empire. He became Emperor in 260. He was noted for cruelty and profligacy, was killed (as some believe, by one of his own soldiers) while besieging Milan, in 268 A. D., and was succeeded by Claudius II.

Gallitsin, or **Galitzin,** the name of an illustrious family of Russian Princes, of whom ALEXANDER MIKHAILOVITCH (born 1718; died 1783) was a victorious general in the Seven Years' and Turkish wars and a great favorite at court; DMITRI ALEXIEVITCH (born 1738; died 1803) was celebrated as an author and diplomatist; MIKHAIL MIKHAILOVITCH (born 1674; died 1730) was a general of remarkable ability, and served with distinction against the Tartars, Poles, and Swedes; and VASILI, or BASIL (born 1633; died 1713), was a skilful and enlightened statesman.

Gallus, Caius Cornelius, a Roman poet and courtier; born at Forum Julii about 66 B. C. He entered the army and gained the favor of Octavius (Augustus), who assigned him to a high command in the war against Mark Antony. About 30 B. C. he was appointed, by Augustus, Governor of Egypt. He at first ruled that country with moderation and ability, but subsequently, being charged with peculation and tyranny, was condemned to perpetual exile. He was the author of several elegies which were greatly admired, but which have not been preserved. He liberally patronized men of letters. He committed suicide about 26 B. C.

Galt, John, a voluminous Scottish author; born at Irvine in 1779; removed to London in 1803. Among his works are a *Life of Lord Byron*, *The Provost*, a novel, and several tragedies and Scottish tales. Died 1839.

Galton, Francis, an English scientist; born in 1822; a cousin of Charles Darwin. In 1850 he explored new regions of South Africa, receiving for his *Narrative* the gold medal of the Geographical Society. He afterward made an extended study of heredity, describing his results in several important volumes.

Galvani, Aloisio, an Italian anatomist; born at Bologna in 1737. He was appointed professor of anatomy in his native city in 1762, after which he produced a number of valuable treatises on that science. He was the first to discover the effect of electricity upon the nerves and muscles of dead animals, which phenomenon was named, from him, "Galvanism." Died 1798.

Gama, da, Vasco, or **Vasco de Gama,** a Portuguese navigator; born at Sines in the latter part of the fifteenth century. As commander of an expedition sent to India in 1497 by Emanuel of Portugal, he was the first who performed the voyage by doubling the Cape of Good Hope. This discovery gave a new impetus to the trade with India, which had been previously confined to the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Sent to India with a larger fleet in 1502, he bombarded Calicut to avenge certain injuries received by the Portuguese, and established a factory at Cochin. On his return to Lisbon, in the following year, he was treated with great distinction, and was created a Count. He was appointed Viceroy of India in 1524, and died soon after reaching that country.

Gambetta, Leon, a French statesman; born, of a Genoese family, at Cahors, October 30, 1838. He studied law and was admitted to the Paris bar in 1859, and won great distinction in a short time by his force and eloquence as an advocate. In politics he became an ardent republican, and at the general election in 1869 was chosen to the Assembly as representative for both Paris and Marseilles, but chose to take his seat for the latter city. He became Minister of the Interior in September, 1870, and on October 7 left Paris (which was then besieged by the Prussians), in a balloon, accompanied by a secretary and an aëronaut, passed safely over the Prussian lines, and arrived at Rouen in the evening. Proceeding to Tours, he organized further opposition to the Prussians, and was virtually Dictator for several months. He became Prime Minister of France in November of 1881, but resigned that position in January, 1882. Died January 1, 1883.

Gambier, James, BARON, an English admiral, was born on one of the Bahama Isles in 1756. He entered the navy in early youth, served during the American war, contributed to the victory of Lord Howe over the French in 1793, was made a rear-admiral two years later, a vice-admiral in 1799, Governor of Newfoundland in 1802, and a full admiral a short time after. In 1807 he bombarded Copenhagen and captured the Danish fleet. For this service he was created a peer. He was raised to the rank of admiral of the fleet in 1830. Died 1833.

Garcilaso de la Vega, a Spanish poet; born at Toledo in 1503. He entered the army at an early age, made several campaigns under Charles V., gained distinction at the battle of Pavia, in 1525, and commanded thirty companies of the imperial army that invaded France in 1536. He was mortally wounded while retreating from Marseilles, and died at Nice in November of the same year. His pastoral and lyrical poems, distinguished for tenderness and pathos, have been greatly admired, and have caused their author to be called "the Spanish Petrarch."

Gardiner, Samuel Rawson, an English historian; born at Ropley, Hants, in 1829. He was professor of modern history at King's College, London, for several years, but resigned in 1885 to accept an All Souls' fellowship at Oxford, in order to devote himself to his great historical work, a *History of England* from the accession of James I. to the Restoration. This, of which the first volume appeared in 1863, is still unfinished. He also wrote *The Thirty Years' War, The First Two Stuarts, and the Puritan Revolution,* etc. Died 1902.

Gardiner, Stephen, an English prelate and statesman; born at Bury St. Edmund's in 1483; studied at Cambridge; became secretary to Cardinal Wolsey, and acquired the favor of Henry VIII. He was sent by that sovereign in 1527 to Rome as a commissioner to procure the divorce of Queen Catherine. On his return he was made Secretary of State, and was raised to the See of Winchester in 1531. He bitterly opposed the Protestant Reformation, and made strenuous but unsuccessful efforts to have Cranmer convicted of heresy.

During the reign of Edward VI., Gardiner was imprisoned in the Tower for about five years, but was released by Queen Mary immediately after she had ascended the throne, was appointed Chancellor of England, and was given the chief control of affairs, both civil and religious. He is charged with having promoted the bloody persecutions of that reign. "He was," says Froude, "vindictive, ruthless, treacherous, but his courage was indomitable." Died 1555.

Garfield, James Abram, twentieth President of the United States, was born November 19, 1831, near Cleveland, in Ohio. In early life he worked on a farm in the summer and learned the trade of a car-

penter during the winter. He afterward became a driver and helmsman on the canal. At the age of seventeen he entered the Geauga Academy, and afterward studied at Williams College, Massachusetts, where he graduated with distinction in 1856. He was soon afterward appointed professor of Latin and Greek at Hiram College, Ohio—an institution belonging to the Campbellites, of which sect he was a member—and two years later was chosen its President. At this period he married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, the daughter of a neighboring farmer, and occasionally officiated as a Campbellite minister. He was elected to the State Senate in 1859, and in 1861 was chosen colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Infantry. He rendered efficient services under Gen. Buell, was soon after promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, participated in the battle at Pittsburg Landing and in the siege of Corinth, and in January, 1863, was appointed chief of staff to the Army of the Cumberland. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of major-general "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chickamauga." Having been elected to Congress while in the field in 1862, he resigned his commission in the army in December, 1863, and took his seat in the House of Representatives, of which he soon became one of the most prominent members. He was successively re-elected to Congress until January, 1880, when he was chosen United States Senator from his native State. He was nominated for the Presidency by the National Republican Convention which met at Chicago in June, 1880, was elected in November following, and was inaugurated March 4, 1881, when he appointed James G. Blaine, Secretary of State; William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury; Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War; William H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Secretary of the Interior; Thomas L. James, Postmaster-General; and Wayne MacVeagh, Attorney-General. He was shot by Charles Guiteau, in Washington, July 2, 1881, and died on the 19th day of the following September of the wound received. His loss was universally deplored, not only by opposing parties in America, but throughout Europe and other foreign countries. In addition to his high qualities as a statesman, President Garfield was a fine linguist, a ripe scholar, and an orator of unusual power.

Garibaldi, Giuseppe, an Italian general and patriot; born, of poor parents, at Nice, July 22, 1807. He became a sailor in early life, was implicated in a conspiracy with Mazzini in 1832, was compelled to leave Sardinia, and went to South America, where he fought for the republic of Rio Grande against Brazil. Returning to Italy in 1847, he fought the French troops at Rome, was again compelled to fly, and, coming to America, became a manufacturer of soap and candles at Staten Island. He afterward settled on the island of Caprera and turned his attention to farming, in which he was very successful. In 1859, when the war commenced between Sardinia and Austria, he raised a force consisting of seventeen thousand volunteers, conquered a considerable part of Sicily, and took possession of Naples, the kingdom of which was soon after annexed to that of Italy. He returned to Caprera without having received from the government of Sardinia any acknowledgment for his services. He again served against the Austrians in 1866, and at the same time made strenuous efforts to accomplish his great object, the unification of Italy. He organized several movements to effect this purpose. They were suppressed by the Italian government, and Garibaldi was for a short time placed in confinement. Escaping October 14, 1866, he joined the insurgent forces on the Roman frontier, and defeated the pontifical troops at Monte Rotondo on the 26th of the same month. He suffered, however,

an overwhelming defeat, November 4, from the pontifical troops, assisted by the French. He was again arrested and imprisoned for a short time. After the downfall of the French empire he offered his services to France, was elected a deputy to the National Assembly for Paris and several of the departments, and was given the command of the Army of the Vosges. He threw up these offices in a short time, and again retired to Caprera. He was elected to the Italian Parliament in 1875, and in 1876 received a donation of one hundred thousand lire from the King and the people of Italy. Died June 2, 1882.

Garland, Augustus Hill, an American statesman; born near Covington, Tennessee, in 1832. He became a lawyer in Arkansas, joined the Confederacy in 1861, and was a member of the Confederate Congress at Richmond 1861–65. In 1867 he was elected to the United States Senate, but was not permitted to take his seat. He was elected Governor of Arkansas in 1874, was elected a Senator of the United States in 1876 and 1883, and was appointed by President Cleveland in 1885 Attorney-General of the United States. D. 1899.

Garrick, David, an English actor; born at Hereford in 1716. He studied under Dr. Samuel Johnson at Lichfield, read law at Lincoln's Inn, and made his début as an actor at Ipswich in 1741. His "Richard III." first played at Drury Lane in 1742, was pronounced incomparable. In 1747 he became a joint owner of this theatre, and long continued its manager. His popularity was very great, and his rare accomplishments and unrivalled conversational powers made him welcome to the highest society. He wrote numerous comedies. Died in 1779, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Garrison, William Lloyd, an American philanthropist; born in Massachusetts in 1804; began to edit the *Free Press* at the age of twenty-one, and two years later took charge of the *National Philanthropist*, a temperance paper published in Boston. He assisted Benjamin Lundy in 1829 in editing, at Baltimore, *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*, a journal which advocated the emancipation of slaves. For some of his articles he was convicted of libel, and was imprisoned for about two months, but was released upon the payment of his fine by Arthur Tappan of New York. He began to publish the *Liberator*, a weekly anti-slavery journal, at Boston, in 1831. For the following five years he was frequently threatened with assassination. He was mobbed at a public meeting in Boston in 1835, and about the same time the Legislature of Georgia offered a reward of five thousand dollars for his arrest and conviction under the laws of that State. At this period he organized the American Anti-Slavery Society, over which he presided for twenty-two years. Slavery having been abolished, he discontinued the *Liberator* in 1865, and at the same time was presented by his friends with thirty thousand dollars as a memorial offering for his services in the cause of freedom. Died May 24, 1879.

Garth, Sir Samuel, an English physician and poet; born in Yorkshire; removed, about 1691, to London, where he gained a large practice and was appointed royal physician, and was knighted by George I. Died 1718. Among his works are the *Dispensary*, a mock-heroic poem, which met with great success, and a translation of part of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.

Gascoigne, George, an English poet. Born about 1535; died 1577. His poems are distinguished for spirit, smoothness, and harmony. Among them are *Steel Glass* and the *Arraignment of a Lover*.

Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn, an English author, the wife of a Unitarian minister, was born September 29, 1810. Her maiden-name was STEVENSON. She wrote several

popular works of fiction, the first of which, entitled *Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life*, appeared in 1848. Among the others are *The Moorland Cottage*, *Ruth*, *Cranford*, and *Sylvia's Lovers*. Died November 12, 1865.

Gasparin, de, Agénor Étienne, Comte, a French political and religious writer; born at Orange in 1810. He was the author of a large number of works on political and religious subjects, but his reputation in the United States rests chiefly on *The Uprising of a Great Nation* and *America in the Presence of Europe*, two remarkable works published during the civil war. He died in 1871.

Gassendi, or **Gassend, Pierre,** a French savant; born in Provence, January 22, 1592. After studying at Aix and Avignon, he was appointed professor of philosophy and theology in the former city. He opposed the doctrines of Aristotle and of Descartes. He became in 1645 professor of mathematics in the Collége Royal of Paris, where his lectures on astronomy were received with applause. He was the first to observe the transit of Mercury. Died in 1655. He was the author of astronomical and biographical works.

Gates, Horatio, a military commander; born in England in 1728; entered the British army, and served in America as a captain under Gen. Braddock. He subsequently left the army and purchased a plantation in Virginia, on which he lived at the commencement of the Revolution. He favored the cause of the patriots, entered the American service, was rapidly promoted, and in 1776 was commissioned a major-general. He was appointed commander of the Northern army by Congress, and assumed the duties of that position August 22, 1777. As such he commanded the army which fought the battles of Bemis Heights and Saratoga, and captured General Burgoyne and his entire army, though it may be said that historians do not give him the chief credit for this striking exploit. He was appointed president of the Board of War in the same year, and in 1780 was made commander of the Southern army. In this position he met with a crushing defeat at Camden, South Carolina, and was removed from his command and his conduct investigated by Congress. Though he was honorably acquitted, he was superseded in command and took no further part in the war. Died 1806.

Gauss, Carl Friedrich, a German mathematician, astronomer, and the author of several scientific works, was born at Brunswick, April 30, 1777. He studied at Göttingen, and in 1807 was appointed professor of astronomy and director of the observatory in that city. He made valuable investigations in the science of terrestrial magnetism. Died 1855.

Gautama, or **Gautama Booddha,** a celebrated Hindoo reformer, regarded as the founder of Booddhism, was the son of Sudhodana, King of Maghada, was born 624 B. C., and belonged to the warrior caste. He is said to have died in 543 B. C.

Gautier, Theophile, a distinguished French poet and novelist; born at Tarbes in 1811. His celebrated novel, *Mademoiselle de Maupin*, appeared in 1835, and his finest effort in poetry, *Émaux et Camées*, in 1856. He was the author of numerous other poems and novels, and as a writer of short stories was rivalled only by Mérimée. He wrote also works of travel, biography, criticism, etc. Died 1872.

Gaveston, de, Piers, a favorite of Edward II. of England, over whom he exerted a great but pernicious influence. Finally, having excited the hatred of the nobility by his arrogance, Gaveston was besieged by them in his castle, taken, and executed in 1312.

Gay, John, an English poet; born in 1688; became secretary to the Duchess of Monmouth in 1712.

Among his works are *The Beggar's Opera, What d'ye call It?* a farce, *The Shepherd's Week*, and a number of other comedies, farces, fables, and ballads. During the latter part of his life Gay was treated with great kindness by the Duke of Queensberry, of whose house he became an inmate. He died in 1732, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Gay-Lussac, Joseph Louis, a French chemist and natural philosopher, was born at Saint-Leonard, December 6, 1778. While investigating the science of terrestrial magnetism he ascended in a balloon, in September, 1804, to the altitude of twenty-three thousand and forty feet above the level of the sea, and there made observations which convinced him that magnetic power is but slightly affected by elevation. He made other scientific discoveries—the most important of which was that of cyanogen—was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1806, and in 1809 professor of practical chemistry at the Polytechnic School and professor of physics at the Sorbonne. He was in 1831 elected to the Chamber of Deputies, was appointed professor of chemistry at the Jardin des Plantes in 1832, and was raised to the French peerage in 1839. Died 1850.

Gegenbaur, Karl, a German anatomist of distinction; born at Würzburg in 1826. He became professor of anatomy at Jena in 1855 and at Heidelberg in 1873. Chief among his works are *Comparative Anatomy* and *Human Anatomy*.

Geijer, or **Geyer, Erik Gustaf,** a Swedish historian and poet; born January 12, 1783. He graduated at the University of Upsal, and became professor of history there in 1817, was very popular as a lecturer, twice represented the University in the Diet, and was twice offered a bishopric, which he declined. He became royal historiographer in 1822, and afterward President of the Royal Academy. He possessed musical talents of a high order, and composed several pieces for Jenny Lind. He was the intimate friend of the poet Tegnér and of Frederika Bremer. Among the most important of his works are a *History of the Swedish Nation*, which was translated into several of the European languages, and a *Life of Charles XIV. John* (Bernadotte). He died April 13, 1847.

Geikie, Sir Archibald, a Scotch geologist; born at Edinburgh in 1835. He was director of the geological survey of Scotland 1867–70, professor of geology at Edinburgh 1870–81, and director-general of the survey of the United Kingdom after 1881. He wrote important works on geology. His brother, JAMES (born 1839), succeeded him as professor at Edinburgh, and wrote *The Great Ice Age*, *Prehistoric Europe*, and other works.

Geneviève, ST., born in France in 423; entered a convent at the age of fifteen; rendered great services in procuring provisions when Paris was besieged by the Huns, and is said to have converted King Clovis to Christianity. Dying in 512, she was recognized as the patron saint of Paris.

Genlis, Stéphanie Félicité Ducrest de Saint-Aubin, COUNTESS OF, a French author; born near Autun, in Burgundy, in 1746; was married to the Count de Genlis at the age of sixteen. She was made governess to the children of the Duke of Orleans, for whose instruction she wrote a series of works. She left France during the Revolution, but returned in 1799 and became a prolific author, her works numbering about ninety in all. Died 1830.

Genseric, a King of the Vandals, and son of King Godigisdus, was born at Seville about 406 A. D.; invaded Africa in 429, and was joined by many of the Donatist sect. He defeated the Romans in numerous battles, perpetrated great atrocities, took Carthage in 439, and became master of Northern Africa. He also kept the Romans in alarm with a powerful fleet. In 455 he marched against,

Rome, which he captured and sacked. He returned to Carthage with a large number of Roman captives. His fleet in 457 won a decisive victory over the naval forces of the Emperor Majorian. Genseric was in faith an Arian. Died 477.

Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, Étienne, a French naturalist; born in 1772; was educated in Paris at the College of Navarre, and in 1793 became professor of zoology in the Museum of Natural History. In 1798, as a savant, he accompanied Bonaparte in the expedition to Egypt, and returned three years later with a rare collection of animals, which he described in several articles. He was admitted to the Institute in 1807, and two years later was chosen professor of zoology at the Faculty of Sciences. He was the author of numerous scientific works. He died June 19, 1844.

George (Lewis) I., King of Great Britain, was born at Osnaburg, May 28, 1660. His father was Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, and his mother was Sophia, granddaughter of King James I., and daughter of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia. At the age of twenty-two he married his cousin, Sophia Dorothea, a daughter of the Duke of Zell, and in 1698 succeeded his father, who had formerly borne the title of Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, as Elector of Hanover. Under the Act of Settlement passed by the Parliament of England in 1701, which excluded the son of James II., George became the nearest Protestant heir to the throne, and on the death of Queen Anne was proclaimed King, August 1, 1714. Suspicious of the Tory party, he filled his Cabinet almost entirely with Whigs. In 1715 the adherents of the house of Stuart, led by the Earl of Mar, raised in favor of the Pretender an insurrection in Scotland. One of their armies was defeated at Sheriffmuir, and another surrendered at Preston; and the insurrection was effectually quelled in the early part of 1716. Two years later war was declared against Spain, but after a few engagements a treaty of peace was signed in 1719. Died 1727.

George (Augustus) II., King of Great Britain, was the only son of the preceding, was born at Hanover in 1683, and was married in 1705 to the Princess Caroline of Brandenburg-Anspach. He gained distinction for great bravery at the battle of Oudenarde, was created Prince of Wales in 1714, soon after quarrelled with his father, and went into open opposition to the court, but through the efforts of Walpole was reconciled to the King in 1720. In June, 1727, he ascended the throne as George II. He retained Walpole and the other principal Ministers of his father in office. During the first ten years of his reign the country was exceedingly prosperous. In 1736 his son, Frederick, Prince of Wales, with whom he had quarrelled, became the chief of the opposition. Three years later public opinion forced a renewal of the war with Spain, and in the war of 1740, which began between Prussia and Austria, England became the ally of the latter. George II. commanded his troops in person, and defeated the French at Dettingen in 1743. During the same year Henry Pelham became Premier, Walpole having resigned in 1742 on account of the adverse majority in the House of Commons. Charles Edward Stuart—known as "the Young Pretender"—landed in Scotland and raised a formidable insurrection. His forces captured Edinburgh, gained the victory of Preston Pans, and he at their head marched toward London as far as Derby, but was compelled to retreat into Scotland by the royal generals. His army was nearly annihilated at the battle of Culloden, in April, 1746, by the Duke of Cumberland, after which he was unable to continue the struggle. The war on the Continent was suspended in 1748 by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, but hostilities were renewed between the English

and the French in 1755, and in 1756 England became the ally of Frederick of Prussia during the Seven Years' war. The latter part of the reign of George II. was rendered glorious by the many brilliant and decisive victories won over the French in America, in India, and on the ocean. He died October 25, 1760.

George (William Frederick) III., King of Great Britain, was the grandson of George II., and the eldest son of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, and of Augusta, daughter of Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and was born June 4, 1738. He became King, October 25, 1760. Pitt remained Prime Minister until October, 1761, when he resigned. Lord Bute succeeded him, and the Tory party came into power. Through the obstinacy and ignorance of George III. the Revolutionary war was brought on, by which England lost her colonies in America. He became insane in 1810, and died in 1820.

George (Augustus Frederick) IV., King of Great Britain, eldest son of the preceding, was born August 12, 1762. Lord Holderness was appointed his governor and the Bishop of Chester his preceptor. At an early age he became the object of the King's enmity and aversion. He attached himself to the Whig party, led a very dissipated life, incurred an immense debt, and about 1786 privately married Mrs. Fitzherbert, to whom he was firmly and devotedly attached. As this lady was a Roman Catholic, the marriage was illegal; and as the king refused to pay his son's debts and supply him with funds unless he contracted a regular marriage, the Prince of Wales was induced in 1795 to marry his cousin, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick. The Princess Charlotte was born of this marriage in 1796. George regarded his wife with feelings of great dislike, and a final separation took place between them in the same year. He became Regent in 1811, on account of the insanity of George III., and ascended the throne January 29, 1820, on the death of his father. In that year proceedings were instituted by the Ministry against Queen Caroline, on the charge of infidelity to her husband, but they were finally abandoned. Died 1830.

George (Frederick Ernest Albert) V., King of Great Britain, was born July 3, 1865, and succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Edward VII., May 6, 1910. In 1893 he married Princess Victoria Mary, of Teck. He was crowned with splendid ceremony in June, 1911.

George I., King of Greece, was born at Copenhagen in 1845, son of Christian IX., of Denmark. He accepted the throne of Greece in 1863, married Princess Olga, of Russia.

George, St., of Cappadocia, an Arian ecclesiastic, became Archbishop of Alexandria in 354. To him was attributed the destruction of a terrible dragon. He excited a bitter hostility by his persecutions of both Catholics and pagans, was seized, imprisoned, and subsequently killed by a mob. He was about 494 canonized by Pope Gelasius, and in the fourteenth century was generally recognized as the patron saint of England.

George, Henry, an economic reformer; born at Philadelphia in 1839. He became a printer and editor in California, and in 1879 published *Progress and Poverty*, a work which attracted wide attention by its lucid style and its advocacy of the doctrine that all taxes should be abrogated except a tax laid on the market value of land. This doctrine gave rise to the wide-spread "Single Tax" Society. He wrote other economic works, lectured widely, and was Labor candidate for Mayor of New York in 1885, but was defeated. He ran again for the same office in 1897, but died four days before the election.

Gérard, François, a painter of the French school; born in Rome in 1770; studied under David in Paris; was patronized by Napoleon, who conferred several titles upon

him. He was elected a member of the Institute, and was created a Baron by Louis XVIII. Died 1836. Among his productions are "Belisarius," "Battle of Austerlitz," "St. Theresa," and "The Entrance of Henry IV. into Paris."

Gérard, Jean Ignace Isidore, a French artist and caricaturist; born at Nancy in 1803. He assumed the name "Grandville." Died in 1847.

Gérard, Maurice Étienne, COUNT, a French peer and Marshal, was born in 1773; gained great distinction for courage at the battle of Austerlitz, and commanded the Saxon cavalry at Wagram. He gained further distinction in the campaign against Russia in 1812, especially at the capture of Smolensk, the passage of the Berezina, and at the battle of Bautzen, in 1813, contributing greatly to the victory of the French. He was dangerously wounded in the battle of Leipsic, on the return of Bonaparte from Elba was given command of the Army of the Moselle, and during the battle of Waterloo vainly urged Marshal Grouchy to proceed and take part in the battle. He was created Marshal, peer of France, and Minister of War by Louis Philippe, and became, in 1835, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor. Died 1855.

Gérard Thom, or **Tenque,** the founder and first Grand Master of the knights of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was born about 1040 in Provence. He became at an early age, at Jerusalem, superior of a hospital erected for the benefit of pilgrims. Having aroused the suspicions of the Moslems of his sympathy with the Crusaders, he was thrown into prison, but was released by Godfrey of Bouillon. He founded in 1100 the celebrated order of warrior-monks above mentioned. Died 1121.

Gerhardt, Paul, a Protestant minister and poet. Born in Saxony in 1606; died in 1675. Among his productions is a celebrated collection of hymns.

Germanicus, Cæsar, a Roman general, son of Drusus Nero Germanicus, and brother of Claudius, afterward Emperor, was born 14 B. C., and was adopted by his uncle Tiberius at the request of Augustus Cæsar. He entered the army, and at the age of twenty years won great distinction in Dalmatia and Pannonia, was elected Consul in 12 A. D., and was soon after given command of the legions on the Rhine. His troops, on the death of Augustus, wished to proclaim him Emperor, but he refused to accept the title. He defeated the Germans under their great leader Arminius, and in 13 A. D., having gained further successes, desired to retain his command until he had completed the subjugation of Germany. Tiberius, however, who was exceedingly jealous of his popularity, recalled him to Rome, but permitted him to be honored with a brilliant triumph. In 18 A. D. he was again chosen Consul as the colleague of Tiberius, and was sent to the East to put down a powerful insurrection which had broken out there. In this he succeeded. His death, which occurred at Antioch in 19 A. D., is believed to have been caused by poison administered at the instigation of the Emperor Tiberius.

By the Roman people Germanicus was regarded with great affection, while his noble and generous qualities gained him the admiration of those even whom he conquered. He was the father of the infamous Caligula, and the grandfather of the equally infamous Nero.

Gérôme, Jean Léon, a French painter; born May 11, 1824; entered the studio of Paul Delaroche in 1841; accompanied that artist to Italy, and afterward travelled extensively in Egypt, Turkey, and other countries. Gérôme was in 1863 appointed professor of painting in the École des Beaux Arts. He received in 1855 the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and in 1869 the order of the Red Eagle. Among his paintings are "The Age of Augustus and the

Birth of Jesus Christ," "Rembrandt," "The Death of St. Jerome," and "A Lioness meeting a Jaguar." D. 1904.

Gerry, Elbridge, an American statesman; born in Massachusetts in 1744. He became prominent in politics; was a member of the second Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. After serving in Congress and being sent as an envoy to France, he was in 1810 elected Governor of Massachusetts, and in 1812 was elected Vice-President of the United States. Died 1814.

Gesenius, Friedrich Heinrich Wilhelm, an eminent Oriental scholar and critic; born in Germany in 1785; studied at Göttingen, and in 1811 became professor of theology at Halle. He was the author of numerous works. Died 1842.

Gesner, Conrad, a Swiss naturalist; born at Zurich, March 26, 1516. He studied in his native city and at Bourges and Bâle, graduating at the latter place with the degree of M. D. about 1540. He afterward practised medicine at Zurich. He was the author of several works of great value and merit, among which are the *Bibliotheka Universalis*, *History of Animals*, and some treatises on botany. Died 1565.

Geta, Septimius Antoninus, Emperor of Rome, was the younger brother and colleague of Caracalla, and the son of Septimius Severus, and was born in Milan about 190 A. D. His character is represented to have been frank and generous, and in striking contrast with the cruelty and treachery of Caracalla. Geta was assassinated 212 A. D. by direction of his brother.

Ghiberti, Lorenzo, a Florentine sculptor and painter; born in 1378. His greatest works are the bronze gates of the baptistery of St. John's Church in Florence, which Michael Angelo declared to be worthy of being the gates of Paradise. One of them contains twenty-four panels, representing subjects from the New Testament. Died 1455.

Ghika, Helena, a daughter of Prince Michael Ghika; born at Bucharest in 1829. After a marriage with a Russian prince which proved unhappy, she settled at Florence in 1855, and under the pen name of "Dora d'Istria" was the author of various able works of travel, description, etc. Died 1888.

Ghirlandaio, a Florentine painter whose proper name was **Domenico Corradi,** or **Currado,** was born about 1450, and is said to have been the first Florentine artist who acquired skill in aërial perspective. Among his pupils was the celebrated Michael Angelo. Died 1495.

Ghirlandaio, Ridolfo, a Florentine painter, son of the preceding. Born in 1482; died in 1560.

Gibbon, Edward, an English historian; born at Putney in 1737; studied at Westminster School and at Magdalen College, Oxford. Having at an early age embraced the Catholic faith, he was by his father placed at Lausanne, in Switzerland, under the charge of a Calvinistic minister named Pavillard, who convinced him of the errors of papacy. Returning to England in 1758, he produced three years later an *Essay on the Study of Literature*, and became a captain in a militia regiment. He travelled on the Continent in 1763, visiting Paris, Lausanne, and Rome, and conceiving for the first time, in the last-mentioned city, the idea of writing a history of Rome. He returned to England and commenced the publication of a work entitled *Literary Memoirs of Great Britain*. He produced, in 1770, *Critical Observations on the Sixth Book of the Æneid*. He entered Parliament in 1774, supported Lord North's administration, was especially active in opposing the cause of the American colonies, and was appointed a commissioner of trade, with a salary of eight hundred pounds a year. The first volume of his great work, *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*,

appeared in 1776, and was very successful. Three editions of it were disposed of in a few weeks. Two more volumes appeared in 1781, and in 1783 he retired to Lausanne, where he completed the three remaining volumes of his history, which were published in 1788. This work, although deservedly very popular, has been severely and justly criticised on account of the hostility which it evinces to the Christian faith. It is called by Alison, the historian, "the greatest historical work in existence." "The *History of the Decline and Fall*," says Professor Smyth, "must always be considered as one of the most extraordinary monuments that have appeared of the literary powers of a single mind, and its fame can perish only with the civilization of the world." Gibbon returned to England in 1793, and died in London the year following.

Gibbons, James, an American ecclesiastic; born at Baltimore in 1834. He became Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore in 1877, and was made a Cardinal in 1886, being the second Cardinal in the United States.

Giddings, Joshua Reed, an American abolitionist; born in Pennsylvania in 1795; removed with his parents, at the age of ten years, to Ashtabula County, Ohio; began the practice of law in 1820; was elected to Congress in 1838, and was successively re-elected to the same position for twenty-one years. He supported John Quincy Adams in his efforts to overthrow the "gag law" which had been passed for the purpose of checking all agitation upon the question of slavery. Giddings was censured by Congress in 1842 for having promulgated his anti-slavery doctrines. He immediately resigned his position, but was soon returned by his constituents with a large majority. He vigorously opposed the passage of the Fugitive Slave law in 1850, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854. He was in March, 1861, appointed Consul-General for the British possessions in North America. He died at Montreal, May 27, 1864.

Gifford, William, an English writer; born at Ashburton in 1757. He was the principal founder of the *Quarterly Review*, of which he was the editor 1809–24. He wrote several successful satires. Died 1826.

Gilbert, Sir Humphrey, an English navigator, and half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh, was born in Devonshire in 1539. He studied at Oxford, entered the army, and was appointed to an important command in Ireland, where he aided in suppressing an insurrection. He also served in the expedition against Havre, and in the Netherlands, and made two voyages of discovery to North America, in the last of which, after having taken possession of Newfoundland, he was lost, in 1583, during a storm. He published, in 1576, a *Discourse* to prove the feasibility of a North-west passage.

Gilbert, Sir John, an English artist and President of the Society of Painters in Water-Colors (London), was born in 1817. He began painting at an early age, illustrated a large number of works, was knighted in 1871, and was in 1872 elected an associate of the Royal Academy. Among his productions are the "Murder of Thomas Becket" and "The Entry of Joan of Arc into Orleans." D. 1897.

Gilbert, Wm. Schwenck, an English humorous and dramatic author; born in 1836. His best-known works are *The Bab Ballads*, the play of *Pygmalion and Galatea*, and the operas of *Pinafore* and *Patience*. Drowned May 29, 1911.

Giles, William Branch, an orator and statesman; born in Virginia in 1762; studied at Hampden-Sidney College and at Princeton, and entered Congress as a Federalist at the age of twenty-eight. He soon after joined the Democratic party, and served in Congress for three consecutive terms. He was again sent to Congress in 1800, was elected a United States Senator in 1804, and

Governor of Virginia in 1807. Died 1830.

Gillmore, Quincy Adams, an American general; born in Ohio in 1825; graduated at West Point in 1849; was appointed captain of engineers and attached to General Sherman's staff in 1861; commanded the assaulting party in 1862 at the reduction of Fort Pulaski, in Georgia; was soon after promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers; served in West Virginia and Kentucky, and for his services at the siege of Charleston was promoted major-general of volunteers. Died 1888.

Gil Vicente, a Portuguese dramatist; born in 1485. He produced *The Judge of Beyra, Portuguese Fidalgo,* and numerous other comedies, tragedies, and farces, and acquired a European reputation. Died 1557.

Gilman, Daniel Coit, an American educator; born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1813. He graduated in 1852 at Yale, was professor there 1856–72, president of the University of California 1872–75, and of Johns Hopkins University after 1875. He was a member of the Venezuela Boundary Commission, 1896–97. Resigned from his presidency in 1900. He died November 13, 1908.

Ginkel, Ginkle, or **Ginkell, van, Godard,** or **Godart,** Earl of Athlone, a Dutch general; born at Utrecht about 1630; accompanied William of Orange to England in 1688; participated in the battle of the Boyne in 1690, and the next year was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland, which he soon reduced to subjection. For these services he was created Earl of Athlone in 1692. He afterward commanded the Dutch cavalry in Flanders, and served under Marlborough against the French. Died 1703.

Gioberti, Vincenzo, an Italian philosopher, statesman, and patriot; born in Turin in 1801. He studied at the university of that city, became professor of theology there in 1825, and chaplain to the King, Charles Albert, in 1831. He was imprisoned and afterward exiled on charges of favoring the liberal party, and passed ten years in Brussels. He produced several works during his banishment. Of these, the *Modern Jesuit* caused a profound sensation, and is supposed to have hastened the decree of the Pope expelling the Jesuits from Italy. He returned to Turin in 1848, was received by his countrymen with the greatest enthusiasm, was made Minister of Public Instruction, and subsequently Prime Minister or President of the Council. Died 1851.

Giorgione, Giorgio Barbarelli, known as **Il Giorgione di Castelfranco,** an Italian painter; born in 1477 near Treviso; regarded as the founder of the Venetian school. He was the fellow-student and rival of Titian, and a student under Giovanni Bellini. He particularly excelled as a colorist and as a portrait-painter. Died 1511.

Giotto Angiolotto, or **Ambrogiotto, Bondone,** a Florentine painter; born in 1276; was a pupil of Cimabue, and became one of the principal reformers of Italian painting. He also possessed skill as architect and sculptor. Died 1336.

Girard, Stephen, a merchant and banker; born near Bordeaux, in France, May 24, 1750; became a sailor; commanded a coasting-vessel, and settled as a merchant in Philadelphia about 1776. He gained distinction in 1793 by his efforts to alleviate the sufferings caused by the yellow fever, which was then raging in that city, personally attending the hospitals and nursing the sick himself. He established a private bank in 1812 with a capital of one million two hundred thousand dollars, which he subsequently increased to four million dollars. This enterprise was very successful. He had accumulated at the time of his death, in 1831, a fortune estimated at nine million dollars, which, as he had no issue, he devoted chiefly to charitable purposes, and left

two million dollars especially to found and maintain Girard College for orphan boys.

Girodet-Trioson, Anne Louis, a French painter; born in 1767; studied under David at Paris, and afterward at Rome. Died 1824.

Giulio Romano, an Italian painter and architect; born in Rome in 1492. He became a student, intimate friend, and subsequently the principal heir, of the illustrious Raphael, a number of whose works he completed. He was patronized by the Duke of Mantua and by Pope Clement VII. He died in 1546 on his way to Rome, where he had been appointed to superintend the construction of St. Peter's.

Gladstone, William Ewart, an English statesman, the son of a merchant of Liverpool, was born in that city, December 29, 1809; graduated at Oxford in 1831, and was elected to Parliament as a Conservative in 1832. He was in 1834 appointed by Sir Robert Peel a junior Lord of the Treasury, and in 1835 Under-Secretary for Colonial Affairs. In 1841 he became Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Master of the Mint, and member of the Privy Council.

Mr. Gladstone was appointed President of the Board of Trade in 1843, was soon afterward made Secretary of State for the Colonies, and in 1847 was elected to Parliament for the University of Oxford. He left the Conservative party in 1851, and in the same year, after a severe contest, was again returned to Parliament for Oxford. He became in 1852 Chancellor of the Exchequer, which position he held under different administrations for some years. About 1865 he succeeded Lord Palmerston as leader of the House of Commons, and in 1868 advocated the disestablishment of the Irish Church. In December of the same year he succeeded Disraeli as First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister of England. Numerous important measures were carried out during his administration. He resigned as Premier in 1874. He was again Prime Minister 1880–85, 1886, and 1892–94. During the first of these terms he felt obliged to adopt measures of coercion in Ireland, but in the later terms labored diligently but vainly to give that country "home rule." Mr. Gladstone was the author of numerous works on Homeric and other subjects. Died May 19, 1898.

Glendower, or Glendwr, Owen, a Welsh chief; born in Merionethshire about 1350; was a descendant of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, and a staunch adherent of King Richard II. Aroused by the tyranny of Henry IV., he claimed the crown of Wales in 1400 and compelled two expeditions which Henry sent against him to retreat, and in 1402 gained a decisive victory near Knighton over the English army. He was, however, unable to withstand the third army which Henry IV. led against him, and retreated to his mountain-strongholds. He conspired about 1403 with Mortimer and Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, against King Henry, but their army was defeated near Shrewsbury. He again fought against England in 1404, taking several fortresses, but was defeated in the year following by Henry, Prince of Wales. Died 1415.

Gluck, von, Johann Christoph, a German composer; born in 1714; studied under Martini in Italy; visited London and Paris, and was patronized by Marie Antoinette, Queen of France. Among his productions are the operas of *The Fall of the Giants*, *Alceste*, *Orfeo*, and *Iphigenia in Tauris*. Died 1787.

Gneist, Heinrich Rudolf, von, a German jurist; born at Berlin in 1816; professor of jurisprudence at Berlin after 1844. Among his works are *History of the English Constitution*, *The English Parliament*, etc. Died 1895.

Godfrey of Bouillon, the leader of the first crusade, was the son of Eustace II., Count of Boulogne,

and was born near Nivelle, in France, about 1058. Gaining distinction as a commander under the Emperor Henry IV. of Germany, he was created Duke of Bouillon, and was one of the first to engage in the crusade, setting out for the East in 1096. After compelling Alexius, Emperor of the East, to enter into a favorable treaty with him and to release Hugh, Count of Vermandois, a brother of the French King, Godfrey entered Asia, and after protracted sieges captured Nice, Antioch, and Jerusalem, of which city he was proclaimed King in 1099. During the same year he gained a decisive victory over the Saracens at Ascalon. He is the hero of Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata*. Died in July, 1100.

Godman, John D., an American physician and naturalist; born at Annapolis, in Maryland, in 1794. After serving in the navy he commenced the study of medicine, graduated at the University of Maryland in 1818, three years later was appointed professor of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and in 1822 removed to Philadelphia, where, in 1824, he became one of the editors of the *Philadelphia Journal of the Medical Sciences*. He was subsequently professor of anatomy in Rutgers College, New York. Died in 1830. Among his works are *American Natural History*, *Anatomical Investigations*, and *Rambles of a Naturalist*.

Godolphin, Sidney Godolphin, EARL OF, an English statesman the date of whose birth is unknown; entered the service of Charles II. at an early age; became one of the chief Ministers of that sovereign in 1679; conducted the secret negotiations between Charles and Louis XIV. in 1683; was made First Commissioner of the Treasury in 1684, and was created Baron Godolphin of Rialton. Although he had favored the Exclusion Bill, he was retained in office by James II., and was continued in his position by William III. He was dismissed in 1697, but was made Lord High Treasurer in 1702, on the accession of Queen Anne, a knight of the Garter in 1704, and Earl of Godolphin in 1706. Died 1712.

Godoonof, or **Godunow, Boris,** Czar of Moscow, was born, of Tartar origin, in 1552; became a member of the Supreme Council of Ivan the Terrible in 1582, and the chief favorite of Feodor, the successor of Ivan. At the death of Feodor, in 1598, Godoonof, whose sister Irene had married that Prince, was unanimously proclaimed Czar. He made conquests in the Crimea and Siberia, evinced rare talents, energy, and clemency, and promoted the cause of education. Died 1605.

Godwin, EARL, a Saxon nobleman, was the son of Ulnoth, or Wolfnoth, Earl of Sussex. He married a daughter of Canute the Great, and was the father of Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings, and of Editha, Queen of Edward the Confessor. Died 1053.

Godwin, William, an English novelist; born in 1756. In 1796 he married Mary Wollstonecraft. He was the author of many works of a political character, but his reputation rests chiefly on his novels, of which *Caleb Williams* is the best known. Died 1836.

Goethe, or **Göthe, von, Johann Wolfgang,** an illustrious German author, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, August 28, 1749, and was the son of Johann Caspar Goethe, an imperial Councillor. He exhibited great precocity, and before attaining the age of nine years could write in Greek, Latin, French, and other languages. At the age of twelve he composed a poem on Joseph and his brethren, and entered the University of Leipsic in 1765. While there he wrote the first of his published poems, *The Humors of a Lover*, and, soon after, *The Fellow-Sinners*. He subsequently studied at the University of Strasburg, took the degree of Doctor in 1771, and in the same year wrote *Götz von Berlichingen*, one of his great-

est works. His *Sorrows of Young Werther* appeared in 1774, and in the next year Goethe was invited to the court of Charles Augustus, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, where he met Wieland, Herder, and other men of distinction, where, also, he was greatly admired, and where he became the inseparable companion of the Duke, whom he joined in the wildest dissipation. In June, 1776, he was created by the Grand Duke a Privy Councillor of Legation, with a salary of twelve hundred thalers. Ten years later he visited Italy, and, returning to Weimar in June, 1788, formed the acquaintance of Christiane Vulpius, a young woman of remarkable beauty and of humble birth, with whom he formed a *liaison* for several years, and whom he subsequently married. Goethe in 1792 accompanied the Grand Duke in the invasion of France by the Prussian army, and in the campaign that followed exhibited the most daring bravery. He became intimate with the poet Schiller, who had in 1789, through Goethe's influence, been appointed professor of history in the University of Jena.

Goethe died at Weimar, March 22, 1832. Among his most celebrated works are *Faust, Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre, Clavigo, Wahlverwandtschaften, Eugenie,* and *West-Oestliche Divan.*

Gogol, Nikolai Vassilievitch, a Russian writer; born about 1810; became professor of history in the University of St. Petersburg about 1840. Died 1852.

Goldsmith, Oliver, a British poet and miscellaneous writer; born at Pallas, in the county of Longford, Ireland, in 1728; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterward studied medicine at Edinburgh and Leyden. At this period of his life he was very dissipated, and squandered in gambling a large portion of the funds furnished by his relatives for his education. He afterward settled in London, where he became the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson. Died April 4, 1774. Among the greatest of his works are the *Vicar of Wakefield, The Traveller, The Deserted Village,* and *She Stoops to Conquer.*

Goncourt, Edmond de, a French novelist; born at Nancy in 1822. With the collaboration of his brother JULES (1830–73) he produced a large number of works, beginning with historical and art studies, which were followed by numerous able novels. Chief among these is *Madame Gervaisais.* Died 1896.

Gonsalvo de Cordova, Hernandez, surnamed THE GREAT CAPTAIN, was born at Montilla, near Cordova, in Spain, in 1443. He was the brother of Don Alonzo de Aguilar, a renowned commander. Gaining distinction in the conquest of Granada, he was sent in 1495, by Queen Isabella, to command the Spanish army which assisted the King of Naples against the French. He won a series of brilliant victories, drove the French out of the Neapolitan dominions, rendered some services to the Pope, and returned to Spain in 1498. He was in 1500 made lieutenant-general of Calabria and Apulia, gained in 1503 complete victories over the French at Cerignola and Garigliano, and again expelled them from the kingdom of Naples. Having by his victories aroused the jealousy of King Ferdinand, he was recalled in 1506 to Spain, where he was received coldly by the court, but with enthusiasm by the people. He died at Granada in 1515. The Great Captain appears to have been free from the cruelty and licentiousness for which the Spaniards of that age were notorious.

Goodrich, Samuel Griswold ("PETER PARLEY"), an American writer; born in Connecticut in 1793. He was the author of many popular juvenile books. Died 1863.

Goodyear, Charles, an American inventor; born in 1800; removed in 1826 to Philadelphia, where he discovered the method of preparing

vulcanized India-rubber which has since proved so successful and lucrative. He was awarded medals at London and Paris, and was also given by Napoleon III. the grand medal of Honor and the cross of the Legion of Honor. Died 1860.

Gordon, Charles George, an eminent British soldier; born at Woolwich in 1833. He entered the army in 1852, served in the Crimea and at the capture of Peking in 1860, and in 1860–63, as a general in the service of China, crushed the great Taiping rebellion. This feat made him famous as "Chinese Gordon." In 1873 he entered the Egyptian service, and as "Gordon Pasha" in a few years extended the dominion of Egypt to the great African lakes. He was made Governor of the Soudan in 1877; resigned in 1880; returned in 1884, and was closely invested in Khartoum by the troops of the Mahdi. That city was taken in January, 1885, and Gordon was killed, two days before the arrival of the relief column.

Gordon, George, LORD, the son of Cosmo George, Duke of Gordon, was born in London in 1750; became on entering Parliament a bitter opponent of the Catholics and of the Act of Toleration. At the head of a mob composed of about one hundred thousand persons he presented a petition to Parliament in 1780 for the repeal of that act. That body having refused to take immediate action on the petition, the mob spread over the city, burned several Roman Catholic chapels, and committed other outrages. He was arrested and tried for high treason, but was afterward acquitted. He died in prison in 1793, while confined under sentence for contempt of court.

Görgey, Arthur, an Hungarian general commonly regarded as a traitor to the national cause, was born in 1818; entered the army at an early age; served against Austria in 1848, and toward the close of that year was by Kossuth appointed commander-in-chief of the Hungarian forces. Defeating the Austrians in April, 1849, he became Minister of War and afterward Dictator, and on the 11th of the following August surrendered unconditionally to the Russian commander. Görgey was soon afterward pardoned by the Emperor of Austria.

Gortschakoff, Alexander Michaelowitsch, a Russian statesman; born in 1798; entered the diplomatic service; was sent on various foreign missions, and in 1856 became Minister for Foreign Affairs. He was in 1878 one of the Russian plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Berlin. Died March 11, 1883.

Gosse, Philip Henry, an English naturalist; born at Worcester in 1810. Among his numerous zoological works the best-known is *The Romance of Natural History.* Died 1888. His son, EDMUND WILLIAM GOSSE, born in 1849, became a prolific writer of poems, dramas, and literary studies and histories.

Gough, John B., an orator; born in Kent, England, August 22, 1822. He emigrated to New York in early life and became dissipated, but took the pledge of total abstinence in 1842, and soon became distinguished as a temperance advocate and for his rare powers of oratory. He afterward lectured persistently in America and England. He was the author of several works. Died 1886.

Gould, Benjamin Apthorp, an American astronomer; born at Boston in 1824. His most important labors were at Cordoba, in Argentina, where he mapped a large portion of the southern sky. His great work is *Uranometry of the Southern Heavens.* Died 1896.

Gounod, Charles François, a French composer of distinction; born in Paris, June 17, 1818. He gained several prizes, and in 1866 was elected a member of the French Institute. Among his productions are *Faust, Sappho, La Reine de Saba, Mirelle,* and *Romeo and Juliet.* Died 1893.

Gourko, Joseph Vassilye-

vich, COUNT, a Russian general; born, of Polish extraction, in 1828. He entered the army in 1846, rose to the rank of major-general in 1867, and served with great distinction in the Russo-Turkish war. Died 1901.

Gower, John, an English poet, and a friend of Chaucer, is supposed to have been born in Yorkshire about 1320. He read law in London, and became a general and accomplished scholar. Died 1402.

Gracchus, Caius Sempronius, a Roman statesman and orator; born about 159 B. C.; was elected quæstor in 126 B. C., and tribune in 123 B. C. He introduced many salutary laws, and was re-elected to the latter office in 122. He was killed in 121 B. C. in a general massacre caused by the Consul Opimius.

Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius, a Roman statesman; born about 168 B. C.; was a brother of the preceding, and the grandson of Scipio the Great. He entered the army, participated in the destruction of Carthage, was elected quæstor in 137 B. C., served with distinction in the Numantian war, and was about 134 B. C. elected tribune, in which position he proposed important reforms in the distribution of the public lands. He, with about three hundred of his supporters, was killed in 133 B. C. in an encounter with the adherents of the patricians.

Graham, John, Viscount Dundee, known as **Claverhouse;** born about 1650; served in Holland under the Prince of Orange; returned to Scotland in 1677; obtained the command of a troop of dragoons, and became notorious for the atrocities which he perpetrated on the Scottish Covenanters. He raised a force of Highlanders in 1689 to serve in the cause of James II., but was killed in June of the same year in the battle of Killiecrankie.

Grammont, de, Philibert, COMTE, a French courtier and general famous for his wit, gallantry, and courage. He served with distinction under the great leaders Condé and Turenne. Born in 1621; died in 1707.

Grant, Anne, a Scottish writer. Born at Glasgow in 1755; died in 1838.

Grant, Ulysses Simpson, eighteenth President of the United States, was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822. He graduated at West Point in 1843, served in Mexico under Gens. Taylor and Scott, and afterward in Oregon. He became a captain in 1853. Resigning his commission the next year, he passed some time in St. Louis, and removed in 1859 to Galena, Illinois, where he engaged in business. At the commencement of the civil war, in 1861, he served as aide-de-camp to the Governor of Illinois, was soon chosen colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, and was commissioned a brigadier-general in July of the same year. Assuming command at Cairo, he took possession of Paducah, and thus secured Kentucky. He gained a victory at Belmont in January, 1862, captured Fort Henry on the 6th of February, and Fort Donelson ten days later. Columbus and Bowling Green were immediately evacuated by the enemy, and Gen. Grant was appointed commander of the district of West Tennessee, and on April 7 won the great battle of Shiloh, in which the Confederate general Albert Sidney Johnston was killed. Gen. Grant was second in command to Gen. Halleck at the siege of Corinth, and when the latter was called to Washington, Grant was appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee. He captured the important stronghold of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, defeated Gen. Bragg at Chattanooga in November following, and in March, 1864, was made by President Lincoln commander-in-chief of the vast armies in the field, with the rank of lieutenant-general. Reorganizing the Army of the East, he arranged with Gen. Sherman to move against Gen. J. E. Johnston, while he himself marched against Gen. Lee and

prepared for a vigorous and protracted campaign. The two armies moved early in May, and, after a series of hard-fought battles, alternating with repeated flank movements, Gen. Grant crossed the James River in June, 1864, and began the siege of Richmond and Petersburg. He obtained possession of those places April 2, 1865, and on the 9th of the same month received the surrender of Gen. Lee and his entire command at Appomattox Court-House, Virginia. The other Con-

Gen. Grant was in July, 1866, commissioned as General of the Army, a grade especially provided for him by act of Congress. After serving for a short time as Secretary of War *ad interim*, he was in November, 1868, elected President of the United States, and was re-elected to that high office in November, 1872.

Subsequent to the expiration of his second term Gen. Grant travelled extensively in Europe and Asia, where he was universally treated with the highest consideration. He was a prominent candidate for the Presidency in 1880, but failed to be nominated. He was restored to the rank of general, which he had lost on attaining the Presidency in March, 1885, and died July 23d of that year. His remains rest in a tomb of striking architecture in New York City.

Granvelle, de, Antoine de Perrenot, CARDINAL, a Burgundian statesman; born in 1517; gained the favor of Charles V. of Germany, and subsequently of his son, Philip II. of Spain, and was successively made Bishop of Arras, Archbishop of Mechlin, Councillor of State, Keeper of the Seals, and a Cardinal. As chief Councillor to Margaret of Parma, Regent of the Netherlands, he became odious in that country for his persistent efforts to persecute the Protestants and to establish the Spanish Inquisition. He was removed by Philip in 1563, and was afterward created Archbishop of Besançon and Viceroy of Naples. Died 1586.

Granville, or **Grenville, George,** Viscount Landsdowne, an English statesman and poet; born in 1667; studied at Cambridge, entered Parliament, succeeded Walpole as Secretary of War in 1710, was raised to the peerage in 1711, and the year following was made a Privy Councillor and Treasurer of the Household. Suspected of favoring the Pretender, he was for a time, on the accession of George I., imprisoned in the Tower. He was a liberal patron of literary men. Pope dedicated to him the poem *Windsor Forest.* Died 1735.

Grattan, Henry, an Irish statesman and orator; born at Dublin in 1750; studied at Trinity College; entered the Irish Parliament in 1775; became very popular, and acted with the Whig or Opposition party. He was elected to Parliament in 1790 from the city of Dublin, favored Catholic emancipation, opposed the union with Great Britain, and afterward represented Dublin in the British Parliament. Died 1820.

Gray, Asa, M. D., LL.D., an eminent American botanist; born at Paris, Oneida County, N. Y., November 18, 1810. He became in 1842 professor of natural history in Harvard University, and in 1874 a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He has published numerous works and papers on botany. Died 1888.

Gray, Thomas, an English poet; born in London in 1716; was educated at Eton and Cambridge. On the death of Cibber he was offered, but declined, the position of poet-laureate of England. He became professor of modern history at Cambridge in 1769. Died in July, 1771. Among his poems are an *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard* and *Ode on the Progress of Poetry.*

Greeley, Horace, an American journalist; born in New Hampshire in 1811. Having learned the trade of a printer, he settled in New York in 1831. He worked as a journeyman for more than a year; then became a partner of Francis Story and began to

publish the *Morning Post*, a daily penny paper. In 1841 he established *The Daily Tribune*, copies of which were sold at the price of one cent each. It proved a great success financially, and raised the reputation of Mr. Greeley as an editor to the very highest rank. He was a staunch supporter of Whig, and later of Republican, principles. He advocated the election of Gen. Fremont in 1856, and of Lincoln in 1860 and 1864. In 1872 he accepted the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, but was defeated by Gen. Grant. Died 1872.

Greely, Adolphus Washington, an Arctic explorer; born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1844. He served in the Civil War, entered the Signal Service in 1868, and in 1881 led a scientific expedition to the Arctic regions. He, with a few survivors of the party, was rescued from starvation in June, 1883. He was made chief of the Signal Service, with the rank of brigadier-general, in 1887. He wrote works on Arctic exploration and the weather.

Green, John Richard, an English historian, was born at Oxford in 1837. His *Short History of the English People* appeared in 1874, and had an extraordinary success. He afterward expanded it into a work on the same plan in four volumes. He died at Mentone on March 7, 1883.

Greene, Nathaniel, an American general; born in Warwick, Rhode Island, May 27, 1742; was elected to the General Assembly of that colony in 1770. He married Miss Littlefield in 1774, was chosen a brigadier-general of the Rhode Island militia in May of the year following, and joined the American army near Boston. He won the especial confidence of Gen. Washington, gained distinction at the battle of Trenton, in 1776, and at Brandywine, in 1777. He commanded the left wing at the battle of Germantown, accepted, at the request of Washington, the position of quartermaster-general in March, 1778, performed the duties of that office with rare ability for more than two years, commanded the right wing at Monmouth in June, 1778, and on the 23d of June, 1780, defeated the British at Springfield, New Jersey. The Southern army having become disorganized and nearly destitute, he was sent to command it in October of the same year. A portion of his troops defeated the British at Cowpens in January, 1781, after which, opposed by greatly superior forces under Lord Cornwallis, he made a skilful retreat through North Carolina. On the arrival of reinforcements he fought the battle of Guilford Court-House, March 15, 1781, which, though indecisive, caused the British so severe a loss that they immediately retreated toward the sea. He was afterward defeated near Camden, in South Carolina, but he gained the victory of Eutaw Springs in September, 1781, and before the end of the year expelled the British from nearly all that State. He is regarded as the greatest of the Revolutionary commanders after Washington. Died 1786.

Greenough, Horatio, an American sculptor; born in Boston in 1805. He studied at Rome, and became very distinguished and successful in his art. Among his works are "The Angel and Child," "Venus contending for the Golden Apple," and a colossal statue of Washington at the Capitol. Died 1852.

Gregory I., POPE, surnamed THE GREAT, was born, of a distinguished Roman family, about 550; became prefect of Rome at the age of twenty-three, and succeeded Pelagius as Pope in 590. He exhibited great zeal and energy in the propagation of the Christian religion. Died 604.

Gregory II., a native of Rome, succeeded Constantine as Pope in 715 A. D. He favored the worship of images and the celibacy of the priesthood. During his pontificate Boniface preached Christianity in Germany. Died 731.

Gregory III., was the successor

of the preceding, and was a native of Syria. Died 741.

Gregory IV., a native of Rome, succeeded Valentinus as Pope in 827. Died 844.

Gregory V., born in Germany, was a relative of the Emperor Otho III., and was elected Pope in 997. Died 999.

Gregory VI. was born in Rome, and was elected to succeed Benedict IX. in 1044. Two years later, when the Emperor Henry III. caused the deposition of the three Popes, Benedict, Sylvester III., and Gregory, and caused the election of Clement II., Gregory retired to a monastery, where he died in 1047.

Gregory VII., or Hildebrand, a native of Tuscany; born about 1015; was in 1073 elected successor to Alexander II. He enforced several reforms and the celibacy of the clergy, and, becoming involved with Henry IV. of Germany in reference to the investiture of sees and abbeys, he excommunicated that sovereign and compelled him to perform the most humiliating penance. Died 1085.

Gregory VIII. (Alberto di Mora), a native of Italy, succeeded Urban III. in 1187, but died two months afterward. There was an Anti-pope, named Bourdin, who also assumed the name of Gregory VIII.

Gregory IX. (Cardinal Ugolino), an Italian and Bishop of Ostia, was elected Pope in 1227, as the successor of Honorius III. Because Frederick II. of Germany did not engage in a crusade as promptly as desired, Gregory excommunicated him. A long war ensued between Frederick, supported by the Ghibeline party, and the Pope, supported by the Guelphs. Died 1241.

Gregory X. (Tebaldo Visconti), a native of Piacenza, succeeded Clement IV. in 1271. He effected a brief reconciliation of the Greek and Latin churches. Died 1276.

Gregory XI. (Pierre Roger de Montroux), born in France about 1330, succeeded Urban V. in 1370, and seven years later transferred the Papal See from Avignon, where it had been established for about seventy years, back to Rome. He was the first Pope to condemn the doctrines of Wycliffe. Died 1378.

Gregory XII. (Angelo Cornaro), born in Venice about 1325, succeeded Innocent VII. in 1406. The Anti-pope, Benedict XIII., was his rival. They were both deposed by a council at Pisa in 1409, and Gregory was appointed Legate to the Marches of Ancona. Died 1417.

Gregory XIII. (Ugo Buoncompagni), born in Bologna in 1502, at the age of seventy succeeded Pius V. He reformed the Julian Calendar, adopting what is known as the "New Style," and was a liberal patron of education. Died 1585.

Gregory XIV. (Niccolò Sfondrato), a native of Cremona, was elected the successor of Urban VII. in 1590. He excommunicated Henry IV. of France, and promoted the French league against that sovereign. Died 1591.

Gregory XV. (Alessandro Ludovisio), born in Bologna in 1554; succeeded Paul V. in 1621; used his influence to terminate the persecutions of the Protestants in Valtellina, and founded the college De Propaganda Fide. Died 1623.

Gregory XVI. (Mauro Capellari) was born at Belluno in 1765, became Pope in 1831, died in 1846, and was succeeded by Pius IX.

Gregory of Nyssa, Bishop of Nyssa, a Greek Father, and brother of Basil the Great, was born at Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, in 332 A. D. He was distinguished for learning and eloquence, was a strenuous opponent of the Arians, and was the author of numerous religious treatises which are still extant. Died about 398 A. D.

Gregory of Tours, an early French historian; born in Auvergne in 544 A. D.; was made Bishop of Tours. His principal work was a

history of France entitled *Historia Francorum*. Died 595.

Gregory, James, a geometer; born at Aberdeen, in Scotland, in 1638; studied at the university in his native city; passed several years in Italy, and on his return, in 1668, was elected professor of mathematics at St. Andrew's and a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He became professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh in 1674. He died at the age of thirty-six, leaving two valuable works, entitled *Optica Promota* and *Quadrature of the Circle and Hyperbola*, which gained for him the friendship and esteem of Sir Isaac Newton and other philosophers of distinction. He also invented the reflecting telescope which bears his name.

Gregory, Olinthus Gilbert, LL.D., an English mathematician and philosopher, and the author of numerous works, was born in Huntingdonshire in 1774. Died in 1841.

Gregory the Great. See GREGORY I. (POPE).

Gregory Nazianzen, a Greek Father, surnamed THE THEOLOGIAN, was born near Nazianzus about 328 A. D. He studied at Cæsarea, Alexandria, and Athens, became the friend of St. Basil and the Bishop of his native city. He was remarkable for his powers of oratory and for the grandeur and beauty of his style, and was the author of numerous poems. Died in 389 A. D.

Grenville, George, an English statesman; born in 1712. He was a brother of Richard, Earl Temple, and brother-in-law of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. He became the ministerial leader in the House of Commons in 1762, and Prime Minister of England in the following year. He originated the notorious Stamp Act of 1765, in which year he was superseded by the Marquess of Rockingham. Died 1770.

"His public acts," says Lord Macaulay, "may be classed under two heads—outrages on the liberty of the people, and outrages on the dignity of the crown."

Grenville, William Wyndham Grenville, LORD, an English orator and statesman, third son of the preceding, was born in 1759, was elected to Parliament in 1782, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in 1789. The year following he was raised to the peerage as Baron Grenville, was Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Pitt's Ministry in 1791, held that office for ten years, and in 1806 was Prime Minister for nearly a year. He afterward became one of the leaders of the Opposition, and was for several years Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Died 1834.

Grétry, André Ernest Modeste, an opera-composer; born at Liege in 1741; studied in Rome under Martigny; removed to Paris, and was elected a member of the French Institute and of the Academy of Music of Stockholm. Died 1813.

Greville, or **Grevile, Sir Fulke,** Lord Brooke, an English poet and miscellaneous writer; born in Warwickshire in 1554. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer by James I., who raised him to the peerage as Baron Brooke in 1620. He was the author of numerous poems and tragedies, and of a biography of Sir Philip Sidney, who had been his intimate friend. Died 1628.

Grévy, François Paul Jules, President of the French republic, was born in the Jura, August 15, 1813, and was educated at the College of Poligny. He studied law, was admitted as an advocate in Paris, and took a prominent part in the revolutions of 1830 and 1848. He was several times elected to the National Assembly, of which he was chosen the President in 1871. He was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies in 1876, and of the French republic in 1879. Died 1891.

Grey, Charles, second EARL,

an English statesman, eldest son of Earl Grey, was born near Alnwick in 1764, and was educated at Cambridge. He was elected to Parliament in 1786 as member for Northumberland. He was a supporter of the Whig party, the intimate friend of Fox, and one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, in 1788. He was subsequently, with Fox, a leader of the Opposition, and was one of the founders of the "Society of the Friends of the People," a political association organized to promote Parliamentary reform. He became, in 1806, First Lord of the Admiralty in the Whig Ministry of Fox and Grenville, and about the same time received the title of Lord Howick. In September of that year, upon the death of Fox, he became Secretary of Foreign Affairs and leader in the House of Commons. The Ministry of which he was a member effected the abolition of the slave-trade—an act which he cordially supported. He succeeded his father as Earl Grey in 1807, and took his seat in the House of Lords, where he and Grenville were for a long time the leaders of the Opposition. He favored the Catholic Emancipation Bill and the Reform Bill, and became Prime Minister in 1830. The Reform Bill was finally passed in June, 1832, and Earl Grey resigned as Premier in July, 1833. Died 1845.

Grey, Sir George, a distinguished British statesman; born at Lisburn, Ireland, in 1812. He made two journeys of exploration in Australia (1837–38), and after 1840 was successively Governor of South Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, and again New Zealand, where he brought the Maori war to a successful end. He was Premier of New Zealand 1877–84, and had unbounded influence over the Maoris. He wrote on *Polynesian Mythology*, etc. D. 1898.

Grey, Lady Jane, daughter of Henry Grey, Marquess of Dorset, and Frances Brandon, granddaughter of Henry VII., was born in 1537. She was distinguished at a very early age for her rare talents, extraordinary love of learning, and unusual mental accomplishments. In 1553 she was married to Lord Guilford Dudley, son of the Duke of Northumberland. The latter, with her father, who had been created Duke of Suffolk, induced Edward VI. to settle the crown upon Lady Jane Grey, to the exclusion of his own sisters. At the death of that sovereign she at first refused to accept the crown, but was finally induced to do so by the united entreaties and commands of her husband and her father; but, the nation declaring for Mary, Lady Jane Grey and her husband were arrested and imprisoned in the Tower, and after some months were executed, in February, 1554.

Grimm, Friedrich Melchior, BARON, a German writer distinguished for his wit; born at Ratisbon in 1723, died 1807.

Grimm, Jakob Ludwig, a German jurist and philologist; born at Hainau, January 4, 1785. He studied at Marburg, and was chosen professor at Göttingen in 1830, but was on account of his liberal principles removed from that position seven years later. He accepted in 1841 an invitation to Berlin, where he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. He was the author of several valuable works. Died 1863.

Grimm, Ludwig Emil, a German painter and engraver, brother of the preceding, was born in 1790, and was elected professor in the Academy of Painting at Cassel in 1832. Died 1863.

Grimm, Wilhelm Karl, a German linguist, brother of the preceding. Born in 1786; died in 1859.

Grisi, Giulia, a distinguished Italian singer. Born at Milan in 1810; died 1869.

Griswold, Rufus Wilmot, an American critic and editor; born at Benson, Vermont, in 1815. He was for some years a Baptist minister, and was afterward successively associate editor of *The New Yorker,*

Brother Jonathan, and *The New World*. Among his works are *Poets and Poetry of America*, *The Prose-Writers of America*, *The Female Poets of America*, and *The Republican Court; or, American Society in the Days of Washington*. Died 1857.

Grote, George, an English historian, of German extraction; born in Kent in 1794. He was elected to Parliament from London in 1832. The most important of his several works is the *History of Greece*. Died 1871.

Grotius, or **De Groot, Hugo,** a Dutch jurist, scholar, and theologian; born at Delft, April 10, 1583; studied at Leyden, and in 1613 was appointed Pensionary of Rotterdam, a position which entitled him to a seat in the Assembly of the States of Holland and in that of the States-General. As a member of the Arminian party he was involved in its misfortunes and defeat, was tried for high treason, was unjustly condemned, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. His property was confiscated, and he was confined in the fortress of Loevestein, where he devoted his time to study and to writing numerous works, among the most celebrated of which is his treatise *On the Truth of the Christian Religion*.

After a confinement of eighteen months, Grotius, with the assistance of his wife, escaped to France, where Louis XIII. received him kindly and granted him a pension of three thousand livres. Chancellor Oxenstiern in 1634 appointed Grotius Councillor to the Queen of Sweden, and her Ambassador at the French court. He visited Stockholm in 1645, and was treated with great consideration by Queen Christina. He died in the same year, on the 28th of August, leaving a large number of works on history, theology, poetry, and jurisprudence.

Grouchy, de, Emmanuel, Marquess, a French general; born in Paris in 1766; commanded the French cavalry in Savoy in 1792, and, having been sent against the Vendeans, gained several victories over them. He fought under Moreau in Piedmont in 1798, was wounded at Novi, and was captured by the Austrians. After his release he contributed to the victory of Hohenlinden, and as commander of the cavalry gained distinction for skill and bravery at Jena, Eylau, and Friedland. In 1808 he was appointed Governor of Madrid, in 1812 was placed by Napoleon at the head of the "Sacred Battalion," and in 1814 was created a Marshal of France. Previous to the battle of Waterloo, in June, 1815, he was stationed by Napoleon near Wavre, and during that great battle refused, though entreated by his officers, to participate in it, alleging contrary orders from the Emperor. For this conduct he has been bitterly censured by the French and charged with treason. Died 1847.

Grove, Sir William Robert, a distinguished British physicist; born at Swansea in 1811. He studied law, became a judge, and was knighted in 1872. He won fame by his researches in electricity and optics, invented a powerful galvanic battery, and in 1842 advanced the important theory of the correlation of the physical forces. Died 1896.

Gubernatis, Anglo de, an Italian mythologist; born at Turin in 1840. He was elected professor of Sanskrit at Florence in 1863 and again in 1867, and at Rome in 1891. He has written several works on mythology, histories of literature, etc.

Guicciardini, Francesco, an Italian historian and diplomatist; born in Florence in 1482. In 1505 he was chosen professor of jurisprudence in Florence, and was appointed to several important positions by the Popes Leo X., Adrian VI., and Clement VII., the latter of whom gave him the command of the pontifical troops with the title of lieutenant-general of the Holy See. Died 1540. His principal work is the *History of Italy*.

Guiccioli, Teresa Gamba,

COUNTESS, an Italian lady of rare beauty, was born in 1801, and was at the age of sixteen married to Count Guiccioli. She subsequently formed a *liaison* with Lord Byron, by whom she was tenderly loved. Her first husband having died, she married, in 1851, the Marquess de Boissy, a French peer, who died in 1866. She is believed to be the author of the work entitled *My Recollections of Lord Byron, and those of Eye-Witnesses of his Life.* Died 1873.

Guido, or **Guido Reni,** an Italian painter; born at Bologna about 1575. He studied in his native city and under the Caracci at Rome, where he was afterward patronized by Pope Paul V. His pictures are distinguished for beauty, delicacy, and grace. Died 1642.

Guillotine, Joseph Ignace, a French doctor, and deputy in 1789 to the States-General, was born in 1738. He was not the inventor of the instrument which bears his name, but, favoring decapitation as a less cruel mode of execution than any other in use, he introduced a measure in the States-General the object of which was to make it the legal method of inflicting the death-penalty. Died 1814.

Guiscard, Robert, a military commander, a son of Tancred de Hauteville, was a native of Normandy. He contributed to the conquest of Calabria by his brother Humphrey, and after his death became Duke of Apulia, Calabria, and Sicily. He gained a victory over the Greek Emperor Alexius, in 1084, at Durazzo, and soon after liberated Pope Gregory VII. from confinement. Died 1085.

Guise, de, Charles, Cardinal of Lorraine, was the son of Claude, first Duke of Guise, and was born in 1525. He became Archbishop of Rheims at the age of eighteen and Cardinal in 1547, and was Minister of Finance under Francis II. and Charles IX. While he was a liberal patron of learning and boldly resisted the claims of the Papal See, he made strenuous efforts to establish the Spanish Inquisition in France, and is charged with having favored the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Died in 1574.

Guise, de, Claude de Lorraine, first DUKE, was the younger son of René II., Duke of Lorraine, and was born in 1496. He married Antoinette de Bourbon about 1514, served with distinction in the French army, and was created Duke of Guise by Francis I. He died about 1550, leaving several children, among whom was Mary, afterward the Queen of James V. and mother of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Guise, de, François de Lorraine, DUKE, a leader of the Catholic party in France, and an able military commander and son of the preceding, was born in 1519. He gained great distinction in 1553 by his gallant and successful defence of Metz against Charles V. of Germany. He was created lieutenant-general and given almost absolute authority by Henry II. in 1557. In the year following he took Calais from the English, and afterward gained the victories of Guines and Thionville and became the favorite of the French nation. He contributed to the defeat of the Prince of Condé at Dreux, where he took prisoner that Protestant leader. The Duke of Guise was assassinated in 1563 at the siege of Orleans by a Calvinist named Poltrot de Mérey.

Guise, de (HENRY I. OF LORRAINE), DUKE, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1550, became exceedingly hostile to the Protestants, and was one of the instigators of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew and of the murder of Coligny, in 1572. Having been forbidden to appear at court by Henry III., the Duke of Guise openly revolted, entered Paris at the head of his forces in May, 1588, and compelled the King to fly from his capital, and afterward demanded for himself the offices of Constable and lieutenant-general of the kingdom.

He was soon after assassinated in the royal apartments with the connivance of the King and several of his courtiers.

Guizot, François Pierre Guillaume, a French statesman and historian; born in 1787; was educated as a Protestant at Geneva. Removing to Paris in 1805, he in 1810 published in French an edition of Gibbon's *History of Rome*, and in 1812 was appointed professor of modern history at the Sorbonne. He was a firm advocate of constitutional principles, was made a Councillor of State in 1817, and in 1828 founded the *Revue Française*. His lectures on history were published in 1845 with the title of *History of Civilization*. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1830, in August of the same year was appointed Minister of the Interior by Louis Philippe, and in 1832 Minister of Public Instruction. He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1836, was sent as Ambassador to London in February, 1840, and in the ensuing October was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position which he held until the revolution in 1848, when he retired to England. Among his works are a *History of France* in several volumes, and a *History of the Revolution in England from the Accession of Charles I. to that of Charles II.* Died September 12, 1874.

Gurney, Joseph John, a distinguished minister of the Society of Friends; born in England in 1788; was educated at Oxford, and was the author of many religious and other works. Died 1847. The celebrated Elizabeth Fry was his sister.

Gustavus I., known as **Gustavus Vasa,** King of Sweden, was born near Stockholm in 1496. The crown of Sweden having been usurped by Christian II. of Denmark in 1519, Gustavus was thrown into prison, and his father, Eric Vasa, with eighty-three other prominent Swedes, was executed. Gustavus, escaping from prison, fled to the mountains of Dalecarlia and suffered great hardships, but succeeded in raising a formidable force, with which he marched toward Stockholm. He captured the town and fortress of Westerås in 1521, and succeeded in entering Stockholm after it had been obstinately defended. He at first refused the crown of Sweden, which was offered to him, preferring to govern under the title of "Stadtholder," but, on account of the machinations of the King of Denmark, was induced to accept it, and was crowned King of Sweden in June, 1527. He died in 1559, after a long, wise, and very popular reign, and was succeeded by his son, Eric XIV.

Gustavus II. See GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

Gustavus III., King of Sweden, was born in 1746, and succeeded his father, Adolphus Frederick, in 1771. With the co-operation of the army, he caused the adoption of a new constitution, which greatly restricted the power of the nobles and increased the royal prerogatives. A conspiracy was formed against him in 1792 by several of the nobility, and he was assassinated by one of their number—named Ankarström—at a masked ball at Stockholm in March of that year.

Gustavus IV. was born in 1778, and was the son of the preceding, whom he succeeded in 1792. He was extremely hostile to Napoleon, and nearly ruined the trade of Sweden by prohibiting intercourse with all the nations of Europe who were at all friendly to the French Emperor. He was arrested and imprisoned in 1809 by the Diet, and was soon afterward deposed, his uncle, Duke Charles, succeeding as Charles XII. Died 1837.

Gustav V., King of Sweden, was born June 16, 1858, son of Oscar II. He acceded to throne Dec. 8, 1907.

Gustavus Adolphus, or **Gustavus II.,** King of Sweden, son of Charles IX., and grandson of Gustavus Vasa, was born at Stockholm, December 9, 1594, and ascended the throne at about the age of seventeen. He soon evinced remarkable abilities. He defeated the King of

Poland and the Czar of Russia, who, having formed a coalition against him, had invaded Sweden. By the treaty which he concluded with them he annexed the greater part of Livonia and the town of Riga to his own dominions. He soon after became, at the request of the Protestants of Germany, the head of their league. The Emperor Ferdinand II. was at that time carrying on a bitter persecution against the Lutherans. Gustavus Adolphus landed with an army in Pomerania in June, 1630, took a large number of fortresses and cities in that province and in Mecklenburg, and gained a decisive victory over Field-Marshal Tilly at Leipsic in September, 1631. He again defeated Tilly on the banks of the Lech in April, 1632, on which occasion Tilly was killed. Wallenstein, the ablest commander in the imperial service, was then sent against the Swedish King. The great battle of Lützen was fought November 16, 1632. Gustavus was mortally wounded in the early part of the engagement, but his troops, exasperated by his death, fought with unusual determination, and completely routed the enemy. He is supposed by many to have been killed by his cousin, the Duke of Saxe-Lauenburg, who soon after entered the imperial service. Gustavus left but one child, a daughter, who succeeded him as Queen Christina.

Gutenberg, Johann, or **Henne,** the inventor of printing, was born in Mentz, in Germany, about 1400. He renounced his father's name of Gänsfleisch and assumed that of his mother's family, Gutenberg. He became in 1450 a partner of John Faust, with whom he commenced printing a vocabulary with the letters cut on blocks of wood. They afterward employed blocks of copper and tin, with which they printed a Latin Bible; this was, however, a very slow and expensive process. Gutenberg and Faust quarrelled in 1455, dissolved partnership, and had a lawsuit. The former remained at Mentz, where he was patronized by the Archbishop, who appointed him Elector of that city, ennobled him, and conferred other distinctions upon him. A monument of bronze, executed by Thorwaldsen, was erected to the memory of Gutenberg at Mentz in 1837. Died 1468.

Guyon, Jeanne Bouvier de la Motte, MADAME, a French religious writer, and the author of the doctrine known as "Quietism," was born at Montargis in 1648, and in her sixteenth year was married to M. Guyon. After his death, in 1676, she gave her time to the services of the Church. She composed *The Song of Songs of Solomon, interpreted according to the Mystic Sense,* and a *Short and Easy Method of Prayer.* These two works were exceedingly popular, but were considered heretical by the clergy. She was an intimate friend of Archbishop Fénelon, and, although she made a submission to the Church, was confined about 1695 in the Bastille. She was released in 1700.

Guyot, Arnold Henry, LL. D., a distinguished scientist, born near Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, in 1807. He studied at the University of Berlin, graduating in 1835. He came to the United States in 1848, and in 1855 became professor of geology and physical geography in Princeton College. Died 1884.

Guyton de Morveau, Louis Bernard, a French chemist; born at Dijon in 1737. He was the author of a *Chemical Dictionary,* was a member of the Convention in 1792, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and created a Baron and an officer of the Legion of Honor by Napoleon. Died 1816.

Guzman, de, Alfonso Perez, surnamed THE GOOD, a Spanish commander; born at Valladolid in 1258. He served with distinction in the defence of Tarifa against some insurgents, and in numerous battles with the Moors. His descendants became the Dukes of Medina-Sidonia. He was killed in battle in 1309.

H.

Haakon VII., King of Norway, was born in 1872, the son of Prince Frederick, now Frederick VIII., of Denmark. He was elected King by the people of Norway in 1905, and took the historical title of Haakon. He married, in 1896, Princess Maud, third daughter of Edward VII., of Great Britain.

Hackländer, Friedrich Wilhelm, a German novelist, termed the "Charles Dickens of Germany," was born in 1816. He served for several years in the Prussian army, and produced, besides other works, *Military Life in Time of War*, *Nameless Histories*, and *Eugene Stillfried*. Died 1877.

Hadrian, Adrian, or **Hadrianus, Publius Ælius,** a Roman Emperor and native of Rome, was a cousin of Trajan, and the son of Ælius Hadrianus Afer, and was born in 76 A. D. He became tribune in 105 and prætor in 107. In 117, on the death of Trajan, he was at Antioch proclaimed Emperor by the army, and his title was soon after confirmed by the Senate. He pursued a liberal policy, travelled widely through his dominions, built a defensive wall between England and Scotland, founded cities, and erected buildings of great beauty. Died 138 A. D.

Haeckel, Ernst Heinrich, a German naturalist; born at Potsdam in 1834. He became professor of zoology at Jena in 1865. His works, which strongly exploit the theory of evolution, are numerous, and some of them of much scientific value. Others are lucid popular expositions of the Darwinian doctrine of development, which Haeckel was among the first to accept.

Hafiz, Mohammed Shems-ed-Deen, a Persian poet; born at Shiraz about 1300. His poems, entitled collectively the *Divan*, are distinguished for brilliancy, grace, and purity of style. A portion of them have been translated into English. Died about 1390.

Hagedorn, von, Friedrich, a German poet; born at Hamburg in 1708. He was termed by Wieland "the German Horace." Died 1754.

Hahnemann, Samuel Christian Friedrich, a German physician, and the founder of the system of homœopathy, was born in Meissen, in Saxony, in 1755, and graduated at Erlangen in 1779; practised several years in Dresden, and announced his new system in 1796, after which he removed to Leipsic. Died 1843.

Hakluyt, Richard, an English historian and divine. Born in 1553; died in 1616. His principal work was a narration of the discoveries and explorations made by the English.

Hale, Edward Everett, an American author and Unitarian minister; born at Boston in 1822. His numerous works comprise fiction, biographical and historical sketches, poems, etc. Most famous among his many able stories is the striking *A Man Without a Country*. Died 1909.

Hale, Sir Matthew, an English jurist; born at Alderley, November 1, 1609; studied at Oxford; read law at Lincoln's Inn, and was admitted to the bar. He was appointed by Cromwell judge of the Common Bench in 1653, was elected to Parliament in 1658, and in 1660 was appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer by Charles II., and Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1671. He died in 1676, leaving a high reputation as a wise and impartial judge.

Hale, Nathan, CAPTAIN, an American patriot; born in Connecti-

cut in 1755; graduated at Yale College at the age of eighteen, and entered the army at the age of twenty. After participating in the battle of Long Island, he volunteered upon a difficult and dangerous enterprise at the request of Gen. Washington in order to gain some much-needed information. He was arrested as a spy, treated with great brutality by the British officers—being refused even the attendance of a minister of his own religious denomination—and was shot the day (September, 1776) after his capture. He maintained to the last, according to the testimony even of his enemies, the character of a true patriot and hero.

Halévy, Jacques François Fromental Élie, a French composer, the favorite pupil of Cherubini, was born, of a Jewish family, in Paris, in 1799. He was the author of a number of successful operas, his masterpiece being *La Juive.* Died 1862. His brother, LÉON (1802–83), was a prolific author, producing histories, novels, poems, fables, etc. LUDOVIC, son of the latter, born in 1834, wrote comedies, librettos, sketches, and novels, among the latter his charming *L'Abbé Constantin.*

Haliburton, Thomas Chandler, a humorous writer; born in Nova Scotia about 1802. He practised law, and was appointed a judge about 1841. Died 1865.

Halifax, Charles Montagu, EARL OF, an English statesman; born at Horton in 1661; was the grandson of the Earl of Manchester. He entered Parliament in 1690, became famous as an orator and statesman, and held high Cabinet positions under the Whig administration. He was made Baron Halifax in 1700, was impeached by the Tories in 1701, but acquitted, and in 1714, on the death of Queen Anne, was one of the regents of the kingdom until the arrival of George I. The new monarch made him Earl of Halifax and appointed him First Lord of the Treasury, an office he had held in 1697. Died 1715.

Halifax, George Saville, MARQUESS OF, an English statesman; born in 1630; was raised to the peerage in 1668 as Viscount Halifax, gained great influence in Parliament; was created a Marquess in 1682, and was Speaker of the Lords in the Convention of 1688 which settled the succession to the throne. He was for about two years Lord Privy Seal under William III. Died 1695.

Hall, Anna Maria Fielding, known as **Mrs. S. C. Hall,** an authoress; born in Wexford, Ireland, in 1804. She is of French and Swiss descent. Her original name was FIELDING. She removed to London, and there married Mr. S. C. Hall in 1824. Among her works are *Sketches of Irish Character, The Outlaw, Stories of the Irish Peasantry,* and *The Fight of Faith.* Died January 30, 1881.

Hall, Asaph, an American astronomer; born at Goshen, Connecticut, in 1829. After many years in the Washington Observatory, he became professor of astronomy at Harvard in 1895. His stellar discoveries were many and important, the most notable being that of the two moons of Mars. Died 1907.

Hall, James, an American author and judge; born in Philadelphia in 1793; served with distinction against the British in the war of 1812. He afterward settled in Illinois, where he became a judge. He wrote *Tales of the Border,* etc., and a *History of the Indian Tribes of North America.* Died 1868.

Hall, James, an American geologist; born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1811. He was for many years State Geologist of New York, his *Palæontology of New York* being a work of great importance in American geology. Died 1898.

Hall, Robert, an English Baptist divine; born at Arnsby, in Leicestershire, May 2, 1764. He was especially distinguished for his eloquence. His sermons, which have been greatly admired, were published after his death, which occurred in 1831.

Hallam, Arthur Henry, an English critic and essayist; born in London, February 1, 1811; was the son of Henry Hallam, the celebrated historian, and the intimate friend of the poet Tennyson. He studied at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1832. He died at Vienna in September, 1833. One of Tennyson's greatest poems, *In Memoriam*, is dedicated to the memory of Arthur Henry Hallam.

Hallam, Henry, an English historian and critic; born at Windsor in 1777; studied at Eton and Oxford; settled in London, where he engaged in literary pursuits and became one of the earliest contributors to the *Edinburgh Review*. In politics he leaned to the Whig party, and was the able coadjutor of Wilberforce in his successful efforts to abolish the slave-trade. Died in January, 1859. Among the greatest of his works are a *View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, which has passed through a large number of editions, *The Constitutional History of England from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II.*, and an *Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries*.

Halleck, Fitz-Greene, an American poet; born in Guilford, Connecticut, July 8, 1790; removed to New York City about 1808; entered the banking-house of Jacob Barker, and contributed, under the signature of "Croaker & Co.," to the *Evening Post*, some poems which attracted great attention. He formed a literary partnership with Joseph Rodman Drake, who died in 1820. He visited Europe in 1822, and died in New York, November, 1867. He was for several years employed as a clerk by John Jacob Astor, who left him a legacy which was handsomely increased by William B. Astor. Among the poems of Halleck may be mentioned *Fanny*, a satire, *Marco Bozzaris*, and a tribute to the memory of Burns.

Halleck, Henry Wager, an American general and lawyer; born in the State of New York in 1814; graduated at West Point in 1839, and served during the Mexican war. Resigning his commission in 1854, he for some years practised law in California, and in 1861 was commissioned a major-general in the regular army. He was commander-in-chief of all the forces of the United States from July, 1862, until March, 1864, but, making his headquarters in Washington, did not participate in any battles during that period. Died 1872.

Haller, von, Albert, a botanist, physiologist, and poet; born at Berne, Switzerland, October 16, 1708; studied medicine and anatomy under Boerhaave and Albinus at Leyden, subsequently under Winslow and Ledran at Paris, and mathematics under Bernoulli at Bâle. After practising medicine in his native city for several years, he became professor of medicine, anatomy, and botany in the University of Göttingen, a position which he retained for seventeen years and until he was compelled to resign it on account of ill-health. He was the author of many valuable scientific works written in Latin, and of several poems in the German language. He was offered professorships in the Universities of Oxford and Leyden, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and was invited to the court of Prussia by Frederick the Great. Died in 1777.

Halley, Edmund, an English astronomer; born in London in 1656; studied at Oxford; was patronized by the King, and was in 1678 elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He made in 1698, under the auspices of King William, a successful expedition to the South Atlantic Ocean, and after his return, in 1700, published his *Chart of the Variations of the Magnetic Needle*. He was appointed Savillian professor of geometry at Oxford in 1703 and astronomer-royal in 1720, after which he made complete obser-

vations of the moon throughout an entire revolution of its nodes—a labor the performance of which required nineteen years. He was the author of several valuable works on mathematics. Died 1742.

Hamerton, Philip Gilbert, an English painter and writer on art; born in Lancashire, September 10, 1834. Among his productions are *The Isles of Loch Awe, and other Poems*, illustrated by himself, *A Painter's Camp in the Highlands and Thoughts about Art, Etching, and Etchers, Contemporary French Painters*, and *The Intellectual Life*. He contributed a large number of articles to various art-journals. Died 1894.

Hamilcar, a Carthaginian general who, at the head of a powerful army, invaded Sicily in 480 B. C., and was defeated and killed at Himera by Gelon.

Hamilcar, a Carthaginian general, son of Gisco, was sent as the commander of a large fleet against Sicily in 311 B. C. He gained a decisive victory over Agathocles and subjugated a large portion of Sicily, but was captured while besieging Syracuse, and was put to death in 309 B. C.

Hamilcar, a commander of the Carthaginians in the First Punic war, defeated the Romans near Therma, in Sicily, in 262 B. C., but, while commanding the fleet in conjunction with Hanno in 256, was routed by Regulus.

Hamilcar, surnamed BARCA, a Carthaginian general, the father of Hannibal, commanded in Sicily during the First Punic war, in 247 B. C., and maintained a long contest against the Romans. He was killed in battle in Spain in 229 B. C.

Hamilton, Alexander, an American orator, statesman, and general, was born in the West Indies, on the island of Nevis, January 11, 1757. His father was James Hamilton, a Scottish merchant, and his mother the daughter of a French Huguenot named Faucette. After passing some time in a counting-house in Saint-Croix he was sent by his friends in 1772 to New York, where the following year he entered King's College. He very soon became connected with the popular cause, which he promoted by speeches and pamphlets of remarkable ability. At the age of nineteen he became captain of an artillery company, and served at the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, and Princeton with great credit. In March, 1777, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington, of whom he soon became the especial confidant. He rendered efficient services to the commander-in-chief in devising means to sustain the army and in planning campaigns. He gained distinction at the battle of Monmouth, June, 1778. Two years later he married Eliza, daughter of Gen. Schuyler, and in 1781 retired from Washington's staff. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, where he captured a redoubt by assault in October, 1781. After the surrender of the British army at that place, retaining his military rank but declining to receive any pay, he devoted his attention to the study of law, and in 1782 was chosen a member of the Continental Congress from New York. He resigned as a member of Congress the year following, and began practising law in New York City.

"Hamilton," says Chancellor Kent, "by means of his fine melodious voice and dignified deportment, his reasoning powers and persuasive address, soared above all competition; his preeminence was at once universally conceded."

Hamilton made strenuous efforts to protect the Tories from persecution and to promote anti-slavery measures. He became a member of the New York Legislature in January, 1787, and a member of the Convention which met at Philadelphia in May of that year to form a Federal Constitution. In that capacity he advocated with rare ability the policy—

of which he was the author—of forming a firm and durable union of the States. He signed the new Constitution in September, 1787. It differed materially from the one that he had proposed, but he used his influence to obtain its ratification by the people of the State of New York. He afterward contributed some political treatises remarkable for the clearness of their style and the profound knowledge of statesmanship which they evince to the *New York Gazette* and *The Federalist* in defence of the Constitution.

Hamilton became the first Secretary of the Treasury in 1789, when the financial affairs of the nation were in an almost desperate condition. Among the measures which he devised were a funding system and a national bank, and the bill to establish the latter was passed by Congress in 1791. He also urged the encouragement of domestic manufactures and the enforcement of a protective tariff. He succeeded in restoring the public credit, and trade and industry rapidly revived.

Hamilton became the recognized leader of the Federal party, and resigned the office of Secretary of the Treasury, January 31, 1795, in order to resume the practice of law. He was offered, but declined, the position of Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

When hostilities with the French Directory were anticipated, the army was reorganized in 1798, and Washington agreed to accept the position of general-in-chief provided Hamilton should be placed second in command. Hamilton was appointed inspector-general, with the rank of major-general, and became commander-in-chief in December, 1799, upon the death of Gen. Washington. The army was soon after disbanded, and he returned to the practice of law. In September of the same year many prominent Federalists, including Hamilton, censured President Adams for sending envoys to France. The course pursued by them caused a rupture in the Federal party, which was defeated in 1800, when Jefferson and Burr were respectively elected President and Vice-President of the United States.

In 1804, Hamilton assisted in defeating Burr, who was a candidate for the office of Governor of New York. Burr challenged him, and a duel was fought between them at Weehawken, where Hamilton received a mortal wound, of which he died July 12, 1804. His death created a profound sensation, and was generally and deeply deplored. His eldest son had been killed in a duel two years previously.

"Virtue so rare, so pure, so bold," says Fisher Ames in speaking of Hamilton, "by its very purity and excellence inspired suspicion as a prodigy. His enemies judged of him by themselves. So splendid and arduous were his services they could not find it in their hearts to believe that they were disinterested." And the celebrated Talleyrand once said that "I have known nearly all the marked men of my time, but I have never known one on the whole equal to Hamilton."

Hamilton, Gail. See DODGE, MARY ABIGAIL.

Hamilton, Sir William, a Scottish metaphysician; born, of the family of the Hamiltons of Preston, at Glasgow, March 8, 1788. He graduated at Oxford with high honors, in 1821 became professor of universal history in the University of Edinburgh, and began to contribute articles on philosophical subjects in 1829 to the *Edinburgh Review*. He was appointed in 1836 professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, and retained that chair until his death, May 6, 1856. He was distinguished for rare powers of analysis and generalization, and was the author of several works of great merit on metaphysics, literature, and other subjects.

Hamilton, Sir William

Rowan, an astronomer and mathematician; born in Dublin in 1805; graduated at the university of his native city with distinguished honors, and at the age of twenty-one was appointed Andrews professor of astronomy, and astronomer-royal for Ireland. At the age of twenty-three he produced a work entitled *Theory of Systems of Rays*, in which he announced two new laws of light, and for which he received a gold medal from the Royal Society of London and the commendations of several distinguished scientific men. He was the author of other scientific works, and was chosen President of the Royal Irish Academy in 1837. Died 1865.

Hamlin, Hannibal, an American statesman; born in Maine in 1809; studied law; practised for several years; became a member of Congress in 1843, a United States Senator in 1848, Governor of Maine in 1857; was again chosen to the United States Senate, and in 1860 was elected Vice-President of the United States by the Republicans. He was elected United States Senator for the fourth time in 1869, and was in 1881 appointed Minister to Spain. Died 1891.

Hammer-Purgstall, von, Joseph, BARON, a German Orientalist and historian, and the friend of Goethe, Herder, and Wieland, was born at Grätz, in Styria, in 1774. He was sent as secretary of legation to Constantinople in 1802, was appointed Aulic Councillor in 1817, and was elected President of the Academy of Vienna in 1847. He afterward became a member of the French Institute. He was very well versed in the history and literature of the Mussulmans. Died 1856.

Hammond, William Alexander, surgeon-general of the United States Army, was born at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1828. He studied medicine, entered the army as an assistant surgeon in 1849, and in 1862 was made surgeon-general with the rank of brigadier-general. In August, 1864, he was tried by court-martial and dismissed from the army, but was honorably reinstated in 1878, and placed on the retired list. He afterward became professor of nervous and mental diseases in New York and Baltimore medical colleges, and was the author of many medical works. Died 1900.

Hampden, John, an English statesman and reformer; born in London in 1594; was educated at Oxford, and commenced reading law in the Inner Temple in 1613. His father was William Hampden of Hampden, and his mother was Elizabeth Cromwell, aunt of Oliver Cromwell. He married Elizabeth Symeon in 1619, and in 1620 entered Parliament as member for the borough of Grampound. He afterward represented Wendover in Parliament, denied the royal authority to levy tonnage and poundage without the consent of that body, and, refusing with others to contribute to the forced loan ordered by King Charles, was thrown into prison. Having regained his liberty, he was re-elected to Parliament in 1628, and for several years continued to gain additional distinction by his firm and able resistance to the arbitrary measures of the King. Believing that his property was unsafe under the oppressive government of Charles, and finding that the liberties of the people were being destroyed, he resolved, with his cousin Oliver Cromwell, to emigrate to America, and in 1638 had taken passage in a ship for that purpose, when they were detained by an order of the Council. Two years later he sat as a member for Bucks in the celebrated Long Parliament, was the leader of the Opposition, and was regarded as the most popular man in England.

On the 3d day of January, 1642, Charles first sent his Attorney-General to impeach Hampden and four other members of the House on a charge of high treason. As the Commons refused to surrender them, the King went in person with his guards to seize them in their seats; but they had left the House a few moments

before. This attempted outrage on the privilege of Parliament caused the greatest excitement and indignation. The train-bands of the city seized their arms, the Commons were in a few days enabled to openly defy the King, the five accused members were escorted back in triumph by the populace to their seats, and four thousand freeholders of Buckinghamshire rode to London to defend Hampden. He afterward raised a regiment for the Parliamentary service, was commissioned its colonel, and was appointed a member of the Committee of Public Safety. After displaying great courage at the battle of Edgehill and in other engagements, he was mortally wounded in June, 1643, on Chalgrove field, in a skirmish with an expedition led by Prince Rupert.

Hampton, Wade, an American general and Senator; born in Columbia, South Carolina, in 1818; was educated at the University of South Carolina; was admitted to the bar and elected to the State Legislature. Entering the Confederate service in 1861, he participated in numerous engagements, was made a brigadier-general, was wounded at Gettysburg in 1863, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1864. He was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1876, and United States Senator 1878. D. 1902.

Hancock, John, an American statesman; born in Quincy, Massachusetts, in 1737, and graduated at Harvard at the age of seventeen. He inherited a large fortune, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston. He was in 1766 elected a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, and in 1774 President of the Provincial Congress. The year following, with Samuel Adams, he was especially excepted from the pardon offered to rebels by Gen. Gage. Elected to the Continental Congress, he was chosen President of that body in 1775, signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776, was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1780, and, with two exceptions, was annually re-elected to that position until his death, which occurred in October, 1793. He was an excellent presiding officer, a popular Governor, and a generous patron of learning.

Hancock, Winfield Scott, an American general; born in Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824; graduated at West Point in 1844; served with distinction during the Mexican war; was promoted for gallant conduct, and at the commencement of the civil war was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers. For the ability which he displayed at the battle of Fredericksburg, in 1862, he was promoted to the rank of major-general. He was second in command at the battle of Gettysburg, where he rendered invaluable services to the Union cause, and where he was severely wounded, and was afterward engaged in the campaign of the Wilderness. He was made a brigadier-general of the regular army in 1864, major-general by brevet in 1865, and a full major-general of the regular army in 1866.

Subsequent to the close of the war Gen. Hancock commanded the Department of Louisiana and Texas and other departments, and in 1872 was given the command of the Department of the East, which he has since continued to hold, with headquarters in the city of New York. He is the senior of the three major-generals in the United States army. He was nominated for the Presidency by the National Democratic Convention which met at Cincinnati in 1880, but at the ensuing election was defeated by Gen. Garfield. Died 1886.

Handel, George Frederick, a musical composer of great excellence and originality; born at Halle, in Prussian Saxony, February 24, 1684. He studied in his native city under Zachau, composed sonatas at the age of ten, became connected at the age of seventeen with the opera of Hamburg, and the year following produced *Almeria*, which was very successful. After spending four years

in Italy, in 1712 he settled in England, where, two years later, he was appointed chapelmaster of George I. He became manager of the Academy of Music in 1720. Though stricken with blindness in 1751, he continued to conduct his oratorios until near the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1759. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. The *Messiah* is regarded as his masterpiece. Among his other works are *Rodrigo*, an Italian opera, and the oratorios of *Moses in Egypt*, *Samson*, and *Jephthah*. Handel is regarded by numerous critics as the greatest of all composers.

Hannibal, or **Annibal,** one of the greatest commanders of any age, was the son of Hamilcar Barca, a Carthaginian general, and was born about 247 B. C. At the age of nine years he went to Spain with his father, who made him swear on the altar of the gods eternal enmity to Rome—an oath that he kept with the strictest fidelity, becoming the most formidable enemy whom the Romans ever had to encounter. He afterward served in several campaigns, displayed rare military genius, and succeeded his brother-in-law, Hasdrubal, as commander-in-chief in Spain, in 221 B. C. In that and the following year he completely subdued several powerful Spanish tribes, and in 219 reduced the city of Saguntum, the inhabitants of which were allies of the Romans.

This was the commencement of the Second Punic war, and Hannibal determined to invade Italy. His passage of the Alps with a large army was regarded as one of the greatest military achievements. Arriving upon the plains of Piedmont, he defeated a Roman army under Publius Scipio near the Ticinus. He gained a decisive victory over a Roman army of greatly superior numbers on the banks of the Trebia, and again defeated them in a great battle near Lake Thrasymene in 217 B. C. He was afterward for a time opposed by the Roman general Fabius, who adopted the defensive policy and would not risk a battle; but the Romans, becoming impatient of this policy, raised an army of about ninety thousand men, which, commanded by the Consuls L. Æmilius Paulus and C. Terentius Varro, encountered Hannibal near Cannæ, in Apulia, in 216. The Romans were completely routed and their army nearly destroyed, although the Carthaginians were greatly inferior to them in numbers. He afterward reduced the rich city of Capua and gained several other advantages; but, the Romans having adopted the Fabian policy, no important battles were fought for some time.

In 207 B. C., Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, who had crossed the Alps to reinforce him, was defeated and slain by the Romans before he could unite his forces with those of Hannibal. The latter maintained his position in an enemy's country for nearly four years longer, when he was recalled to his native land to repel an invasion of the Romans under Scipio Africanus. Hannibal left Italy in 203, and in the following year encountered the Romans at Zama, in Africa, where he suffered an overwhelming defeat. The Second Punic war was soon afterward closed by a treaty the terms of which were very humiliating to Carthage.

Upon the restoration of peace, Hannibal, having been chosen the chief magistrate of Carthage, effected several reforms, which, however, excited the enmity of the aristocracy, who led the Romans to believe that Hannibal was promoting a war against them with the King of Syria. Through Roman influence, Hannibal was banished from Carthage about 194 B. C. He first took refuge at the court of the King of Syria, and subsequently at that of the King of Bithynia. His surrender was demanded by the Romans, and Hannibal, learning that he would be delivered up to them, ended his life in 183 B. C. by taking poison.

Hanno, surnamed THE GREAT, a Carthaginian general and states-

man, gained distinction in the Second Punic war, but in 240 B. C., having been sent against the mercenaries who had revolted, permitted himself to be surprised and defeated by them. He was the leader of the aristocratic party and the rival and bitter opponent of Hamilcar Barca, the father of Hannibal.

Hans-Sachs, a celebrated German poet, was a shoemaker by trade. Born at Nuremberg in 1494; died in 1576.

Hardenberg, von, Karl August, PRINCE, a Prussian statesman. Born in 1750; died in 1822.

Hardicanute, King of England and Denmark, and son of the great Canute, succeeded to the Danish throne and to part of the English kingdom in 1035, and upon the death of his half-brother, Harold, in 1040, became King over all England. Died 1042.

Hardinge, Henry, VISCOUNT, an English general; born in 1785; gained distinction under Wellington in the Peninsular war; was wounded at Vimiera and Vitoria, and was promoted to the grade of brigadier-general. He was severely wounded two days before the battle of Waterloo, in 1815, was knighted during that year, was elected to Parliament in 1820, and was appointed Secretary for War in 1828, a position which he again occupied in 1841 in the Cabinet of Sir Robert Peel. Appointed Governor-General of India three years later, he gained several important victories over the Sikhs, for which services he was granted a pension of three thousand pounds and was raised to the peerage as Viscount Hardinge of Lahore. Returning to England in 1848, he succeeded the Duke of Wellington at his death, in 1852, as commander-in-chief, and three years later was created Field-Marshal. Died 1856.

Hardwicke, Philip Yorke, first EARL OF, an English jurist, the son of an attorney, was born at Dover in 1690. He studied in the Middle Temple, was admitted to the bar in 1715, rapidly acquired a lucrative practice, entered Parliament in 1719, became Solicitor-General in 1720, Attorney-General in 1724, and Chief-Justice of the King's Bench in 1733. At the same time he was raised to the peerage as Baron Hardwicke, and four years later was appointed Lord Chancellor, the duties of which office he discharged with great ability and in such a manner as to win general approbation. He was created Viscount Royston and Earl of Hardwicke in 1754. Died 1764.

Hardy, Thomas, an English novelist; born in Dorsetshire in 1840. After practising as an architect, he engaged in novel-writing, in which field he produced many notable books. His first great work, *Far from the Madding Crowd*, appeared in 1874. Others of note were *The Return of the Native*, *The Mayor of Casterbridge*, and two famous productions, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* and *Jude the Obscure*.

Ha-reeree, or Hariri, Al-Kasem, an Arabian author; born at Bassorah about 1055 A. D. His principal work is the *Macamat*, a dictionary of synonyms, which has been extensively used by the Moslem nations from Bengal to the Atlantic Ocean. A complete edition of it was published in Calcutta in 1814, and has been translated into Latin, German, and English. He also wrote works on philology. Died 1122.

Harley, Robert, Earl of Oxford, an English statesman; born in London in 1661. His father was Sir Edward Harley, a Puritan officer, who served against Charles I.

Robert Harley was elected to Parliament in 1689. He at first acted with the Whigs, but, afterward uniting with the Tory party, was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1701, and was chosen to the same position the year following. His cousin, Mrs. Masham, became the favorite of Queen Anne. He was appointed Secretary of State in 1704, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1710, and Lord High Treasurer in 1711,

and at the same time was created Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

Queen Anne having died in 1714, and the Whigs having regained an ascendancy, Harley was impeached and confined in the Tower, where he carried on a treasonable correspondence with the Stuart family. He was, however, tried and acquitted in 1717. Died 1724.

Harold I., surnamed HAREFOOT, King of England, was the second son of Canute the Great and of Algiva, daughter of the Earl of Northampton. He assumed the royal title upon the death of his father, in 1035, and was recognized as King of all England when his brother, Alfred, who disputed with him the title to the throne, was in 1037 defeated and slain. Died 1040.

Harold II., King of England, succeeded his father, Godwin, as Earl of Kent in 1053, and as commander of the army of Edward the Confessor in 1062 gained several victories over the Welsh. In 1065 he was wrecked on the coast of Normandy and was made prisoner by the Duke, afterward known as William the Conqueror, who compelled him to swear that he would support the claims of the Norman Prince to the throne of England upon the death of Edward the Confessor. The latter died in 1066, and Harold was proclaimed King. In September of that year he defeated his brother, Tostig, who was also a competitor for the throne, with his ally, the King of Norway, who had invaded England. Three days after Harold had gained this decisive victory the Duke of Normandy landed in Sussex at the head of about sixty thousand men. In a battle fought near Hastings, October 14, 1066, the Saxons were routed after a long and determined resistance. Harold, with two of his brothers, was slain, and William became the conqueror of England.

Haroun-al-Raschid, or **Haroon-ar-Rasheed,** the most distinguished of the Eastern Caliphs, was born, of the Abbasside family, about 766 A. D., and succeeded his brother Hadee at the age of twenty. His father was the Caliph Mahdee. Haroun carried on a successful war against Nicephorus, Emperor of the East, whom he forced to become his tributary, was a generous patron of scholars and poets, and was surnamed AR-RASHEED ("the Just"). Died 809.

Harris, Joel Chandler, an American author; born at Eatonton, Georgia, in 1848. He is widely known by his famous *Uncle Remus* series, juvenile stories of negro folk-lore.

Harrison, Benjamin, the twenty-third President of the United States; born at North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833; grandson of President William Henry Harrison. He became a lawyer in Indianapolis; served in the Civil War, reaching the grade of brevet brigadier-general. He was elected United States Senator from Indiana in 1880, and in 1888 was nominated and elected President of the United States. In 1892 he was again the Republican candidate, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland, his former opponent. He was a delegate to the Hague Conference. Died 1901.

Harrison, William Henry, the ninth President of the United States, was born in Virginia, February 9, 1773; was educated at Hampden-Sidney College, and, entering the army in 1791, served in the Indian war as aide-de-camp to Gen. Wayne, and was promoted to a captaincy in 1794. Resigning his commission three years later, he was in 1799 elected as a delegate to Congress from the North-west Territory. He was in 1801 appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, which position he held until 1813. He gained, November 7, 1811, a decisive victory over the Indians at Tippecanoe, was commissioned a brigadier-general in 1812 and a major-general in the regular army in 1813, and in October of the same year won a decisive victory over the British in Canada at the battle of the Thames. He was elected to Con-

gress from Cincinnati in 1816, was chosen a United States Senator in 1824, and was sent as Minister to Colombia in 1828. He was nominated by the Whig party for the Presidency of the United States in 1836, but was defeated by Martin Van Buren. Four years later he was nominated by the Whigs for the same position, and was elected by a large majority, Mr. Van Buren being again the nominee of the Democratic party. Gen. Harrison was inaugurated on the 4th of the succeeding month of March, and died, after an administration of but one month, April 4, 1841.

Harte, Francis Bret, an American writer and humorist; born at Albany, New York, August 25, 1839; removed to California at the age of fifteen and became successively a miner, school-teacher, editor of a newspaper, and in 1868 editor of the *Overland Monthly*. Removing to Boston, he was made Consul at Crefeld, Germany, in 1878, and at Glasgow in 1880. After 1885 he resided in London. He became famous for his graphic stories of mining-life in the West and humorous poems. D. 1902.

Hartington, Spencer Compton Cavendish. See DEVONSHIRE, DUKE OF.

Hartmann, Eduard von, a German philosopher; born at Berlin in 1842. Most of his life was devoted to working out a notable system of metaphysical philosophy, in which "The Unconscious" played the part of Deity or world-mover. He wrote a number of works. Died 1906.

Harvey, William, an English physician and anatomist, and the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born at Folkestone in 1578; graduated at Cambridge in 1597, and studied medicine and anatomy at Padua under Fabricius ab Acquapendente. He commenced the practice of medicine in London in 1602, was appointed physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1609, and was selected by the College of Physicians in 1615 as lecturer on anatomy and surgery. He soon after made the discovery of the circulation of the blood, which was generally rejected by the physicians of that time and rendered him so unpopular as to cause a decline in his practice; but the truth of his doctrines not long after became generally recognized, and about 1630 he was appointed physician to Charles I. Died 1657.

Hastings, Warren, was born in Worcestershire, England, in 1732; was the descendant of a noble family. He studied at Westminster, and at the age of eighteen obtained a clerkship at Calcutta in the service of the East India Company. Becoming well versed in the Persian and Hindostanee languages, he was subsequently chosen to negotiate several treaties with the native princes. He became successively a member of the Council of Bengal and the Council of Madras, exhibiting such a talent for administration that in 1772 he was made president of the Council of Bengal. This, the next year, was given control of all British India, he receiving the title of Governor-General, with increased authority. He was opposed in the council by Sir Philip Francis and others; but one of his opponents died, and in 1780 he severely wounded Francis in a duel, causing his return to England. After that date he was supreme.

In the last-named year, Hyder-Alee, King of Mysore, invaded the Carnatic at the head of an army of ninety thousand men, disciplined and led by French officers, but by the promptness, energy, and genius of Hastings was totally defeated at Porto Novo, and was compelled to renounce his ambitious projects. After perpetrating great atrocities against Cheyte Sing, Rajah of Benares, and the Begums of Oude, in order to replenish the treasury, Hastings resigned his office in 1785 and returned to England, where he was soon afterward impeached. His trial, in which he was opposed by Burke, Fox, Sheridan, and others, commenced in 1788, and terminated

in his acquittal in 1795. He was rewarded by the East India Company with a pension of four thousand pounds per annum and a loan for eighteen years of fifty thousand pounds per annum without interest. He purchased the manor of Daylesford, the ancestral seat of his family, and some years later was regarded with great favor by the King and was sworn into the Privy Council. Died 1818.

Haüy, Réne Just, ABBÉ, a French mineralogist; born February 28, 1743; was educated at the College of Navarre, in Paris, in which he became professor of Latin in 1764. He made some important discoveries in mineralogy, was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1783, was appointed professor of mineralogy in the Museum of Natural History in 1802, and was named Canon of Notre Dame and a member of the Legion of Honor by Napoleon, who also granted him a pension. He was afterward appointed professor in the University of Paris. Died in 1822.

Havelock, Sir Henry, an English general; born in 1795; entered the army as lieutenant at the age of twenty, and was ordered to India in 1823. He was early distinguished for his zeal in religious affairs and as a strict disciplinarian. He was appointed adjutant-general in 1855, and commanded a division in the war against Persia which commenced the next year. Returning to India at the breaking out of the Sepoy mutiny, in 1857, he defeated the Sepoys at Futtehpore, Arny, and Cawnpore, drove Nana Sahib out of the latter city, and marched to the relief of Lucknow, which he entered about September 25 and defended until he was relieved by Sir Colin Campbell, and in the same month was promoted to the rank of major-general. He died two months later, in November, 1857.

Hawkins, Sir John, an English naval officer and explorer of celebrity; born in 1520; fought against the Spanish Armada; was knighted and elected to Parliament, and in 1595 was sent in command, with Drake, of a large fleet against the American colonies of Spain. Died 1595.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel, an American author; born at Salem, Massachusetts, July 4, 1804; graduated in 1825 at Bowdoin College, where he was a classmate of the poet Longfellow and the intimate friend of Franklin Pierce, afterward President of the United States. He was in 1853 sent as Consul to Liverpool, then one of the most lucrative positions in the gift of the President. His literary works, which are remarkable for their peculiar strength and originality, placed him in the very first rank of American writers. Among his productions are *Twice-Told Tales*, *Mosses from an Old Manse*, *Scarlet Letter*, *House of Seven Gables*, and *The Marble Faun*. Died 1864.

Hay, John, an American author and diplomatist; born at Salem, Indiana, in 1838. He became assistant private secretary to President Lincoln in 1861, was secretary of legation at Paris 1865–67, and at Madrid 1868–70, and Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna 1867–68. He was on the staff of the New York *Tribune* 1870–75, was First Assistant Secretary of State 1879–81, and was United States Ambassador to England 1897–98, and Secretary of State under McKinley and Roosevelt, 1898–1905. He was noted also as an author, writing the humorous *Pike County Ballads*, *Castilian Days*, etc. Died July 1, 1905.

Haydn, Joseph, a musical composer; born at Rohrau, on the frontier of Austria and Hungary, March 31, 1732. His parents were extremely poor. After serving for some years as a chorister in Vienna, he was in 1760 appointed chapelmaster at Eisenstadt to Prince Esterhazy, who generously patronized him and enabled him to pass the rest of his days in comfort. He remained there for about thirty years, and then visited London, where in 1791 six of

his grand symphonies were received with great applause. *The Creation*, an oratorio, is regarded as his masterpiece. Died in Vienna in 1809.

Haydon, Benjamin Robert, an English painter; born at Plymouth in 1786. He was admitted as a student to the Royal Academy in 1804, and opened a school for painting in 1815. Though excelling as a teacher of his art, he was unfortunate in financial affairs, and was by his creditors thrown into prison, where in 1827 he painted a picture entitled "The Mock Election," for which he received five hundred guineas from George IV. Ten years later he delivered a course of lectures on painting which were exceedingly popular. Among his pupils were the Landseers. His "Judgment of Solomon" was sold by him for seven hundred guineas, and his "Napoleon Musing at St. Helena" has been greatly admired. Haydon, oppressed by pecuniary difficulties, committed suicide in June, 1846.

Hayes, Isaac Israel, an American surgeon and Arctic explorer; born in Pennsylvania, March 5, 1832. He accompanied Dr. Kane as a surgeon on his Polar expedition of 1853–55, and commanded an expedition in 1860, reaching a high point north. Died 1881.

Hayes, Rutherford Burchard, nineteenth President of the United States, was born in Connecticut in 1822. Removing to Ohio, he graduated at Kenyon College in 1842, studied law at the University of Harvard, and practised law at Fremont and at Cincinnati. He entered the army in 1861 as major of an Ohio regiment of volunteers. He was successively promoted to the rank of colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general. Having been elected to Congress in 1864, he resigned his commission in June, 1865, and took his seat in the House of Representatives in December following. He was afterward re-elected to Congress, and was twice elected Governor of Ohio. He was nominated for the Presidency by the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1876. The election in November was so very close that an Electoral Commission was appointed by Congress to determine the result. It decided, by a vote of eight to seven, that Hayes had received one hundred and eighty-five electoral votes and Tilden one hundred and eighty-four. Mr. Hayes was inaugurated in March, 1877. Died 1893.

Headley, Joel Tyler, an American historian; born in Delaware County, New York, in 1814. He was elected Secretary of State for New York in 1855. He wrote a history of the second war with Great Britain, *Napoleon and his Marshals*, *The Great Rebellion*, and lives of Cromwell and Washington. Died 1897. His brother, PHINEAS CAMP HEADLEY, born in 1819, held Presbyterian and Congregational pastorates, and was the author of numerous biographical and other works. Died 1901.

Heber, Reginald, an English prelate and poet; born at Malpas, in Cheshire, April 21, 1783. He was given the living of Hodnet in 1807, was chosen preacher to Lincoln's Inn in 1822, and was consecrated Bishop of Calcutta in January, 1823. Died 1826. He was the author of many admired hymns, also of *Journey Through India, with Notes on Ceylon.*

Hedge, Frederick Henry, a distinguished American scholar and Unitarian divine; born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1805. In 1857 he became editor of the *Christian Examiner*. He was a man of extensive learning and high culture, and the author of many important works, among them being *The Prose Writers of Germany*, *Reason in Religion*, etc. Died 1890.

Heeren, Arnold Hermann Ludwig, a German historian. Born near Bremen in 1760; died in 1842.

Hegel, Georg William Friedrich, a German philosopher, metaphysician, and pantheist, was

born at Stuttgart in 1770; studied at the University of Tübingen, and became professor of philosophy at Jena in 1806. Two years later he was appointed rector of the gymnasium at Nuremberg, in 1816 professor of philosophy at Heidelberg, and two years later professor of philosophy at Berlin, where he succeeded Fichte, who had just died. He was the author of several philosophical works. Died 1831.

Heilprin, Michael, an Hungarian scholar; born at Petrikau, Russian Poland, in 1823. He became an ardent advocate of Hungarian liberty in 1848, took part in the revolutionary movements, and emigrated to the United States in 1856, settling in New York, where he became a large contributor to *Appleton's Cyclopædia*. He was distinguished as a linguist and general scholar, and the author of *Historical Poetry of the Ancient Hebrews*. Died 1888. His son, ANGELO, born 1853, became a geologist, and professor of invertebrate palæontology at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He made journeys in the interest of science, edited a new edition of *Lippincott's Gazetteer*, wrote *Geographical and Geological Distribution of Animals*, etc. Died 1907.

Heine, Heinrich, a German poet and author; born, of a Jewish family, at Dusseldorf, December 13, 1799. He studied law at Bonn, Berlin, and Göttingen, where he graduated. He renounced the Jewish faith and became a professor of Christianity in 1825, but subsequently changed to an avowed infidel. He removed in 1831 to Paris, where he married and continued to reside until his death, which occurred in February, 1856. He is said to have renounced infidelity several years prior to his death. His works are distinguished by brilliant wit and satire, and grace and beauty of style. Among them are *Pictures of Travel*, *Book of Songs*, *The Romantic School*, *Atta Troll: A Summer Night's Dream*, *Doctor Faust*, and the *New Spring*.

Helmholtz, Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand, an eminent physiologist and physicist; born at Potsdam, in Prussia, in 1821. He is distinguished for his researches on the physiology of the senses, especially of sight and hearing. He invented the ophthalmoscope. Died 1894.

Heloise, a French lady celebrated for her beauty, learning, and for her connection with the famous Abelard, of whom she was the pupil, mistress, and wife, a niece of a canon of Notre Dame, was born in Paris about 1100. Soon after her marriage she became a nun, and later Prioress of the convent of Argenteuil. See ABELARD.

Helvetius, Claude Adrian, a French philosopher and writer; born in Paris in 1715. Among his productions are *On the Mind*, *On Happiness*, and *Man: His Faculties and his Education*. Died 1771.

Hemans, Felicia Dorothea, an English poetess; born in Liverpool, Sept. 25, 1794. She published a volume of poems in 1808, and was during her lifetime the most popular of English poetesses. Died 1835.

Hendricks, Thomas Andrews, a Vice-President of the United States; born in Ohio in 1819. He became a lawyer in Indiana; served in the State Legislature; was a member of Congress 1851–55, and of the United States Senate 1863–69. In 1872 he was elected Governor of Indiana on the Democratic ticket, and in 1876 was the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, but was defeated. He was nominated again, with Cleveland, in 1884, and was elected Vice-President. He died in the first year of his term, November 25, 1885.

Hennepin, Louis, a Catholic missionary; born in Flanders in 1640; went to Quebec in 1675, and in 1678 accompanied La Salle on his exploring expedition to the West. Hennepin subsequently explored the Upper Mississippi and produced several works, among which is *Description of Louisiana*.

Henry (Heinrich) I., sur-

named THE FOWLER; born in 876; was the first Emperor of Germany of the Saxon line, and was the son of Otho, Duke of Saxony. He was elected in 919, and carried on a war against the Hungarians, whom he defeated near Merseburg in 933. At his death, in 936, he was succeeded by his son, Otho I.

Henry II., surnamed THE SAINT, a great-grandson of the preceding, and son of Henry, Duke of Bavaria, was born in 972, was crowned in 1002, and was succeeded at his death, in 1024, by Conrad II.

Henry III., son of Conrad II., was born in 1017, and was elected Emperor at the age of twenty-two. He restrained the power of his nobility, waged successful wars in Bohemia, Hungary, and Italy, successively deposed Popes Benedict IX., Sylvester III., and Gregory IV., and raised Clement II. to the Papal See. He died in 1056, leaving the reputation of a wise, able, and energetic ruler, and was succeeded by his son, Henry IV.

Henry IV., son of the preceding, was born in 1050, and upon his father's death was declared of age and proclaimed Emperor, though he was but five years of age. He became involved in a long dispute with Gregory VII., who afterward excommunicated him. The Emperor, fearing that his subjects would rebel, set out for Italy to make his peace with the Pope, but was subjected to great indignities by that Pontiff before he would remove the ban. His son Henry having revolted, the Emperor retired to Liege, where he died, in 1106.

Henry V., born in 1081, succeeded his father, Henry IV., in 1106. Died 1125. His successor was Lothaire of Saxony.

Henry VI. was born in 1165; succeeded his father, Frederick Barbarossa, in 1190, as Emperor of Germany. Claiming the sovereignty of Sicily by right of his wife, Constance, he made an unsuccessful invasion of that island, but after receiving the ransom-money for Richard I. of England, whom he had held as prisoner, he fitted out a second expedition, captured Naples, subjugated Sicily, and was crowned at Palermo. He treated the Sicilians with great cruelty, and his death, which occurred in 1197, was ascribed to poison.

Henry VII. was the son of Henry, Count of Luxemburg, was born in 1262, and was chosen Emperor in 1308. Died 1313.

Henry I., King of England, surnamed BEAUCLERC, was the fourth son of William the Conqueror, and was born at Selby, in Yorkshire, in 1068. He was given a superior education for that period. On the death of his brother, William Rufus, in August, 1100, Robert, the eldest brother, being then absent from England, Henry usurped the throne, rendered himself popular by issuing a charter which confirmed the rights and liberties of the people, and married Maude, a Scottish Princess, the niece of Edgar Atheling. His brother Robert invaded England in 1101, but a treaty was made, under which Henry remained in peaceable possession of the English throne, while Robert retained Normandy. Henry subsequently, having vainly attempted to purchase the sovereignty of Normandy, invaded that dukedom, defeated Robert at Tenchebrai, and deprived him of his liberty and of his possessions. His daughter, Matilda, was declared his heir in 1126; but upon his death, which occurred in 1135, he was succeeded by his nephew, Stephen of Blois.

Henry II., King of England and founder of the Plantagenet dynasty, was the son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, and of Matilda, daughter of Henry I., and was born at Le Mans, in France, in 1133. King Stephen having obtained possession of the English throne, Henry was recognized as heir of Normandy only. He afterward inherited from his father Anjou, Touraine, and Maine.

In 1152 he married Eleanor, Duchess of Guienne, the divorced wife of Louis, King of France. By this marriage he became possessed of Guienne and Poitou, and was the master of nearly half of France. He invaded England in 1153, but soon made a treaty with Stephen, by which he was recognized as his successor. That King died a year later, and Henry ascended the throne. Pursuing a wise and politic course, he discharged the foreign troops, curbed the power of his rebellious Barons, destroyed their castles and strongholds, and checked the usurpations of the Papal See. He was involved in several wars with France which were indecisive, and had a contest with Thomas á Becket, whom he had created Archbishop of Canterbury. A council of the prelates and nobles of England, held in 1164, adopted the Constitutions of Clarendon, by which the supremacy of the royal over the papal authority was recognized. Becket having been killed in 1170 by some of the retainers of Henry, the latter in 1174 performed a severe penance at the tomb of the Archbishop, and the Constitutions of Clarendon were soon after repealed. Ireland was conquered by the armies of Henry between 1169 and 1175. His last years were embittered by the rebellion of his sons, which was promoted by his Queen and aided by Louis of France. He was succeeded at his death, in 1189, by his son, Richard I.

Henry III., King of England, surnamed OF WINCHESTER, was born in that city in 1206, and was the eldest son of King John, whom he succeeded at the age of ten years. He married Eleanor, daughter of Raymond of Provence, carried on an unsuccessful war against Louis IX. of France, and by his weak but tyrannical course caused the revolt of many of his Barons, who were led by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. The civil war continued for about six years, when, in 1264, Henry was defeated at the decisive battle of Lewes, and with his son Edward was taken prisoner. The Earl of Leicester became virtually king. The next year, however, Prince Edward effected his escape, raised an army, gained a decisive victory over the Barons at Evesham, where the Earl of Leicester was slain, and restored the authority of his father. Henry died, after a reign of fifty-six years, in 1272, and was succeeded by his son, Edward I.

Henry IV., King of England, surnamed BOLINGBROKE, was born at Bolingbroke in 1366, and was the eldest son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Blanche, a descendant of Henry II. His father was the fourth son of King Edward III. He was in 1397 created Duke of Hereford upon his marriage with Mary de Bohun, daughter of the last Earl of Hereford, and in 1398 was banished from England for ten years by Richard II. A year later he succeeded his father as Duke of Lancaster, but was deprived of the possession of his estates and of their revenues by the King. For the purpose, ostensibly, of securing his rights, Henry returned to England, was joined by other disaffected nobles, and soon was at the head of an army of sixty thousand men. Richard, deserted by his followers, could offer no resistance, and was deposed by Parliament in 1399. Henry ascended the throne without opposition, although the Earl of March, another descendant of Edward III., was the more legitimate heir. Henry in 1402 defeated at Homildon Hill a Scotch army which had invaded England for the avowed purpose of restoring Richard. Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, son of the Earl of Northumberland, and Owen Glendower, a Welsh Prince, soon after raised the standard of rebellion, but they were defeated, and Percy was slain at the decisive battle of Shrewsbury, where the King and his son Henry fought with desperate courage. Glendower continued the contest for several years in the Welsh mountains, and the family of Percy

again raised the standard of rebellion in 1408; but they were defeated, and the Earl of Northumberland was killed at the battle of Branham. As a ruler Henry was especially distinguished for wisdom, vigilance, and energy. He was succeeded at his death, which occurred in 1413, by his son, Henry V.

Henry V., King of England, was the eldest son of Henry IV., and was born at Monmouth in 1388. He evinced rare talents as a military commander in the war against the Welsh, was proclaimed King in 1413, liberated the Earl of March, the legitimate heir to the throne, who had been placed in confinement, and restored the heir of Percy to his title and estate. Having determined to enforce his claim to the throne of France, he invaded that country in 1415 with an army of thirty thousand men and captured Harfleur, but lost a large portion of his army by disease. He attempted to return to England, but was opposed by the Constable of France at the head of an army four times the size of his own. He fought, October 25, 1415, the celebrated battle of Agincourt, in which the French were routed with the loss of twenty-four thousand men. Two years later he invaded France, took Rouen, and threatened Paris. He signed a treaty of peace at Troyes in 1420, by which it was stipulated that he should marry Catherine, the daughter of the French King, Charles VI., and should inherit the crown of France at the death of that sovereign. A party, however, led by the Dauphin, opposed the terms of this treaty and defeated and killed Henry's brother, the Duke of Clarence, at Baugé; but the English arms were otherwise victorious, and Henry appeared to be at the point of obtaining possession of France and of realizing his most ambitious projects when he died, in 1422. His Queen, Catherine, afterward married a Welshman, Owen Tudor, whose posterity, through Henry VII., became the reigning dynasty of England. Henry V. left an infant son who became the unfortunate Henry VI.

Henry VI., King of England, surnamed OF WINDSOR, from the place of his birth, was the only son of the preceding, and was born in 1421. He became King at the age of nine months, when his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, was appointed Regent or Protector of the kingdom. Charles VI. of France having died in 1422, Henry was proclaimed King at Paris; but the Dauphin, known as Charles VII., opposed his claims with a powerful French party. The Duke of Bedford, also an uncle of Henry, acted as his Regent in France, and gained a victory at Verneuil, but afterward carried on an unsuccessful war. The siege of Orleans was raised by Joan of Arc in 1429, and the English garrison of Paris in 1436 was compelled to surrender. At the age of twenty-four Henry married Margaret of Anjou, a woman of remarkable energy and strength of mind, who acquired a complete and permanent ascendency over him. In 1451 the English had been expelled from every province in France, and at about the same time the Duke of York, a claimant of the crown of England as a descendant of the second son of Edward III., supported by the Earl of Warwick and many other powerful nobles, proceeded to enforce his claims. In 1455, at the battle of St. Alban's, he defeated Henry and made him prisoner, and he himself became Protector. In the war which ensued, and which was of nearly thirty years' duration, the nobility of England were nearly annihilated. After several vain attempts at reconciliation, Henry was again defeated and made prisoner at the decisive battle of Northampton, where the army of the Duke of York was commanded by his son, Edward, Earl of March. Queen Margaret, escaping to Scotland, was enabled to maintain the war for several years with partial success. The Duke of York was defeated

and killed at the battle of Wakefield, but his son was proclaimed King as Edward IV.; and Henry, after being liberated and recaptured several times, died or was murdered in prison in 1471.

Henry VII., King of England, and founder of the Tudor dynasty, was born at Pembroke Castle in 1456. He was the son of Edmond Tudor, Earl of Richmond, a descendant of the royal family of France, and of Margaret Beaufort, who was descended, through John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, from Edward III. of England. He succeeded his father as Earl of Richmond before he was a year old, and was afterward imprisoned for many years by Edward IV. Finally escaping to the Continent, he remained in Brittany until after the accession of Richard III., and became the recognized leader of the Lancastrian party. The general detestation in which Richard was held united different parties in England. They invited Henry to depose Richard and to himself assume the regal title. After an unsuccessful attempt in 1483, he landed in Wales two years later with about two thousand men, received large reinforcements, fought, August 22, 1485, the decisive battle of Bosworth, where Richard III. was defeated and slain, and in order to reconcile the rival parties of York and Lancaster married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. Two impostors—Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck, the latter of whom represented that he was a younger son of Edward IV.—disturbed his reign for many years. Warbeck was aided by the court of France and by many of the English nobility. He was, however, taken and executed in 1499. Henry's preference for the Lancastrian party, as well as his avarice, rendered him less popular during the latter part of his reign. His eldest son, Arthur, was married in 1501 to Catherine, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, and in 1503 his daughter, Margaret, was married to James IV. of Scotland. Arthur, Prince of Wales, having died about six months after his marriage, in 1501, Henry, who died in 1509, was succeeded by his son, Henry VIII.

Henry VIII., King of England, was the second son of Henry VII., and was born at Greenwich in 1491; became heir-apparent to the crown and Prince of Wales in 1502, and the year following was compelled by his father to affiance himself to Catherine of Aragon, who was his brother's widow and several years his senior. He succeeded his father in 1509, married Catherine a few months later, and, uniting in 1512 in a league with the Pope and the King of Spain against France, sent an expedition against Guienne, which was, however, unsuccessful. He invaded France in person in 1513, gained a victory over the French at Guinegaste, and concluded a treaty with them the year following. The Scots, under James IV., having invaded England, they were defeated and that sovereign was slain at the great battle of Flodden, in 1513. About this period Thomas Wolsey became the favorite of King Henry, and was made sole Minister, Archbishop of York, and soon afterward Cardinal. In the long contest between Charles V. and Francis I., Wolsey for several years favored the cause of the former, but, having been disappointed and deceived by Charles in his aspirations to be elected Pope, concluded a treaty with France in 1525. Henry, fascinated by the beauty of Anne Boleyn, who favored the Protestants, applied in 1527 for a divorce from Catherine, who was an ardent Catholic; but the Pontiff delayed action in the matter for many years, which induced Henry more and more to favor the cause of the Reformation. Wolsey was disgraced in 1529, and Thomas Cranmer, a Protestant, was created Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1531, Henry was declared the supreme head of the Church, and in 1533, the Convocations of York and Canterbury having pronounced his

marriage with Catherine invalid, he without the consent of the Pope married Anne Boleyn. Three years later Queen Catherine died. Laws were passed declaring the English Church and people independent of the Papal See and gradually abolishing the monasteries in England, which amounted in number to six hundred and forty-five.

Queen Anne having in 1536 lost the royal favor, Henry caused her to be tried and executed, and married, the day after, Jane Seymour, a lady distinguished for her beauty. She died the next year on giving birth to a son, afterward Edward VI. Henry married Anne of Cleves in 1540, was divorced from her a few months afterward, and during the same year married Catherine Howard. He was excommunicated by the Pope in 1538, and continued to cruelly persecute Catholics and those Protestants who did not agree with the peculiar dogmas which he chose to maintain. Queen Catherine was executed in 1542 on a charge of adultery, and Henry married, in 1543, Catherine Parr, who survived him. He was succeeded at his death, in 1547, by his son, Edward VI.

Henry I., King of France, a grandson of Hugh Capet, was born about 1005, and was crowned in 1031. His Queen was Anna, daughter of Yaroslaf, Duke of Russia. He was succeeded at his death, in 1060, by his son, Philip I.

Henry II., King of France, second son of Francis I.; born in 1518; married Catherine de Médicis and ascended the throne in 1547. He made a treaty with England in 1550, under which Boulogne was restored to France, and two years later formed an alliance with the Protestant Princes of Germany against Charles V., and captured Metz, Toul, and Verdun. In 1557 the French suffered a severe defeat at Saint-Quentin, but the following year they took Calais, which had been held by the English over two hundred years. By the Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis, signed in 1559, Henry retained Calais, Metz, and Verdun, gave up Savoy, and married his daughter Elizabeth to Philip II. of Spain. Henry was in that year mortally wounded by accident at a tournament given in honor of this alliance. His son, Francis II., succeeded him.

Henry III., King of France, the last sovereign of the house of Valois, was the third son of the preceding and of Catherine de Médicis, and was born in 1551. He succeeded his brother, Charles IX., at the age of twenty-three. His former title was Duc d'Anjou. Previous to ascending the throne he had defeated the Calvinists at Jarnac and Moncontour, and had in 1573 been elected King of Poland, in which country he became exceedingly popular. France was then distracted by two factions—the Protestants, under Henry of Navarre, and the Catholics, under the Duke of Guise. Henry III. married, in 1575, Louise, daughter of the Count of Vaudesmont, and the year following issued an edict favorable to the Protestants. A general league was then formed by the Catholics for the defence and protection of their religion, and Henry deemed it the wisest policy to declare himself as its head. Henry's brother, the Duke of Alençon, heir-apparent, dying in 1584, Henry of Navarre became the next heir to the throne, to which it was supposed the Duke of Guise also aspired. Henry of Navarre won the battle of Coutras in 1587, and shortly after the Duke of Guise rose in arms at Paris against King Henry, whom he compelled to flee from that city. The Duke of Guise having been assassinated the year following, the Pope excommunicated Henry III. for the crime. The latter then applied for, and received, assistance from Henry of Navarre, with whom he was besieging Paris, when he was assassinated in 1589 by a monk named Jacques Clément.

Henry IV., surnamed THE GREAT, King of France and Navarre,

and founder of the Bourbon dynasty, was born at Pau, December 14, 1553. He was the son of Antoine de Bourbon, Duc de Vendôme, a lineal descendant of Louis IX., and of Jeanne d'Albret, daughter of Henry d'Albret, King of Navarre. Henry entered the Protestant army in 1569; he was then styled the Prince of Béarn, was recognized as the chief of the party, and fought at the battles of Jarnac and Moncontour under his uncle, the Prince of Condé. The Protestants gained a victory in 1570 at Arnay-le-Duc, and a temporary peace was agreed upon. Henry succeeded his mother on the throne of Navarre in 1572, and soon after married Margaret, a sister of the French King, and by promising to embrace the Catholic religion had his life spared in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, which took place a few days afterward. Escaping to Rochelle in 1576, he assumed command of the Protestant forces, and evinced in several campaigns great courage and skill as a commander, and in 1587 won a great victory over the Catholics at Coutras.

Henry III., dying in 1589, named as his successor Henry of Navarre, whose claim was disputed, however, by the citizens of Paris, who openly rejoiced at the death of Henry III., and by a powerful Catholic army under the Duke of Mayenne. Henry IV. gained a brilliant and decisive victory over the Catholic *ligueurs* at Ivry in 1590, and two years later defeated a Spanish army under the celebrated Farnese, Prince of Parma, near Yvetot. In order to more firmly establish his throne and to conciliate his enemies, Henry in 1593 made a profession of the Roman Catholic faith, and the next year entered Paris without opposition and granted a general pardon. The war continued against Philip II. of Spain, the ally of the League, until 1598, when a treaty was signed with that monarch, and Henry was acknowledged King throughout France. In the same year he promulgated the celebrated Edict of Nantes, by which he granted liberty of conscience to all his subjects, and in 1600, having obtained a divorce from his first wife, married Marie de' Medici, an Italian Princess.

The latter part of Henry's reign was peaceful and prosperous. He reformed the financial condition of the kingdom, promoted agriculture and manufactures, was a generous patron of learning, founded a hospital, a college, and a public library in Paris, and became the most popular of any of the French sovereigns. He was assassinated May 14, 1610, by a fanatic named Ravaillac, and was succeeded by his son, Louis XIII.

Henry, or **Friedrich Heinrich Ludwig,** a Prussian Prince and general, and brother of Frederick the Great, was born at Berlin in 1726. As commander of the right wing at the battle of Prague, in 1757, he decided the fortune of that day, gained a brilliant victory at Freyburg in 1762, and served with great distinction throughout the Seven Years' war. He was especially skilful as a strategist. Died 1802.

Henry, Joseph, an American mathematician and physicist of rare merit; born at Albany in 1797. He successfully experimented with electricity, contributed many articles to *Silliman's Journal*, invented a machine which was moved by electro-magnetism, and in 1832 was chosen professor of natural philosophy in Princeton College. He was in 1846 elected secretary of the Smithsonian Institute. Died May 13, 1878.

Henry, Patrick, an American orator and patriot; born in Virginia, May 29, 1736. He was the son of John Henry, who was a native of Scotland, and a nephew of Robertson the historian. Having twice failed in mercantile pursuits, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and rose to distinction in 1763 by his speech against the clergy, who attempted under an old statute to enforce the payment of their salaries in tobacco.

Having been elected to the House of Burgesses in 1765, he at once became the champion of the cause of the colonies, acquired a very high reputation as an orator, and introduced against the Stamp Act a series of resolutions which he succeeded in having passed in May, 1765. From that time until the declaration of independence he kept steadily in advance of the most ardent patriots, and by his unsurpassed powers of oratory caused the adoption of many measures which at the time were regarded by other leaders in the cause of liberty as violent and premature, but which were proved in time to be wise and prudent. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1774, and gained yet higher distinction as an orator. He was chosen Governor of Virginia in 1776, and was re-elected to the same office in 1777, 1778, 1784, and 1785. He is regarded as one of the greatest American orators. Died June 6, 1799.

Heraclitus, a Greek philosopher, surnamed THE NATURALIST, lived about 500 B. C., and was a native of Ephesus.

Heraclius I., Emperor of the East, was the son of Heraclius, Governor of Africa, and was born about 575 A. D. in Cappadocia. He assumed the purple at the death of Phocas, in 610, and carried on a successful war against Persia, in which he evinced great bravery and military talents of a high order. Died in 641.

Herbert, George, a British poet and divine; born in Wales in 1593; graduated at Cambridge. In 1630 he became rector of Bemerton, in Wiltshire, where he died in 1632.

Herbert was a man of such exemplary piety and benevolence that his brother says, "Where he lived beneficed, he was little less than sainted." Besides writing many poems, he was the author of *The Country Parson* and other works in prose.

Herder, von, Johann Gottfried, a German author; born at Mohrungen, in East Prussia, in 1744. He studied theology, became celebrated as a pulpit-orator, was appointed court-preacher in 1770, and subsequently professor of theology at Göttingen. His works, which treat of literature, criticism, and philosophy, are voluminous. Died 1803.

Hermann, or **Arminius,** a German hero, the son of Sigimer, chief of the Cherusci, was born 16 B. C. He entered the Roman army at an early age and received several marks of distinction, but, incited by the oppression of his own countrymen under the Governor Quintilius Varus, assumed the leadership of the Germans. He gained a signal victory over a Roman army near the Lippe in 9 A. D. and was defeated by Germanicus in 16 A. D., but soon afterward overthrew the Suevi, under their chief Maroboduus. He was assassinated, in the thirty-seventh year of his age, by his own relatives, who accused him of aspiring to the chief command.

Herod, surnamed THE GREAT, King of Judea, was the son of Antipater the Idumean, and was born at Ascalon in 72 B. C. His father made him Governor of Galilee about 47 B. C., and, having acquired the favor of Mark Antony, he was appointed King of Judea, 40 B. C. He married Mariamne, granddaughter of the High Priest Hyrcanus, and in the contest between Octavius and Antony he fought for the latter against the Arabians, but was pardoned by the former, who became the victor. He became notorious for acts of cruelty, among which were the executions of Mariamne, her two sons, her brother, and her grandfather. Herod was distinguished for his love of magnificence in architecture, and many public works were executed under his direction. Died 1 A. D.

Herodotus, a Greek historian; born at Halicarnassus, in Caria, about 484 B. C. He was the son of Lyxus, and the nephew of the poet Panyasis. He is called "the father of history," and is the earliest Greek historian whose complete works have been preserved. After spending some years

at Athens and preparing for his work by travelling through Egypt, Tyre, Babylon, Asia Minor, Greece, and Italy, he settled at the Athenian colony of Thurium, in the last-mentioned country, where he is supposed to have died. His principal work is a history of the war between the Greeks and the Persians from the time of Cyrus the Great to the triumphs of the Greeks, in 478 B. C., comprising a period of sixty-eight years.

Herrick, Robert, an English poet and divine; born in 1591. Among his productions is *Hesperides*, which contains many poems of exquisite beauty. "He has passages" (as Campbell no less elegantly than truly remarks) "where the thoughts seem to dance into numbers from his very heart, and where he frolics like a being made up of melody and pleasure." Died 1674.

Herschel, Sir John Frederick William, an English astronomer and philosopher, the only son of Sir William Herschel, was born near Windsor in 1790; was educated at Cambridge; spent eight years in reviewing the nebulæ discovered by his father, and in 1834 erected, at his own expense, an observatory at Cape Town, Africa, where he passed four years. For his services in the cause of science he was awarded a gold medal by the Royal Society in 1836, and was in 1855 elected a foreign associate of the Institute of France. He was the author of numerous treatises on astronomy. Died April 13, 1871.

Herschel, Sir William, an astronomer; born at Hanover, November 15, 1738; at the age of twenty-one removed to England, where he studied Latin, Italian, and mathematics and taught music. Devoting his attention to astronomy, he succeeded in 1774 in completing a reflecting telescope of five feet focal length, and one four times greater in 1779. In March, 1781, he discovered a new primary planet, which he called "Georgium Sidus," after the English King, but which is now known as "Uranus." For this discovery he was granted a pension of four hundred pounds by George III., with the title of private astronomer to the King, was awarded a gold medal, and was elected a member of the Royal Society. He afterward made several important discoveries, among which were those of two new satellites of Saturn, six satellites of Uranus, and (in 1803) the motion of double stars around each other. Died 1822.

Hertz, Heinrich, a German physicist; born at Hamburg in 1857. He made original and extensive researches into electrical action, and experimentally demonstrated the close affinity of light and electricity. His discoveries formed the foundation of wireless telegraphy. Died 1894.

Hervey, Lord John, an English writer, and eldest son of the Earl of Bristol; born 1696; became a Privy Councillor in 1730, and was raised to the peerage in 1733. He was the author of *Memoirs of the Court of George II.*, etc. Died 1743.

Hesiod, a Greek poet; born at Ascra, in Bœotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon; is supposed to have flourished about 800 B. C. His chief production, a poem entitled *Works and Days*, has been eulogized by Aristotle, Plato, Cicero, and Quintilian.

Heyse, Paul Johann, a German author; born at Berlin in 1830. He produced numerous novelettes and dramas, also narrative and epic poems. In addition he wrote two successful novels, *Die Kinder der Welt* and *Im Paradiese*.

Heywood, Thomas, an English actor, and the author of *A Woman Killed with Kindness*, and of other dramas, lived in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

Hicks, Elias, a minister of the Society of Friends; born at Hempstead, Long Island, March 19, 1748. For many years he was a travelling preacher of the Society, but brought himself into disfavor with Orthodox Friends by his denial of the divinity of Christ and the vicarious atonement.

His teachings and the manner in which he was treated by influential Friends resulted in a schism of the Society into two divisions, popularly known as "Orthodox" and "Hicksite" Friends. He died at Jericho, Long Island, February 27, 1830.

Hieron, or **Hiero, I.** became King of Syracuse in 478 B. C. He was a generous patron of poets and scholars. Died 467 B. C.

Hieron, or **Hiero, II.,** the son of a private citizen, entered the army, became a general, and was proclaimed King of Syracuse about 270 B. C.

Higginson, Thomas Wentworth, an American author; born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1823. He was engaged in the ministry until 1858, was prominent in the anti-slavery cause, and commanded the first negro regiment in the Civil War. He subsequently became a prolific and able writer, his works including histories of the United States, *Oldport Days*, a novel, essays, poems, etc. Died 1911.

Hildreth, Richard, an American journalist and historian; born in Massachusetts in 1807; graduated at Harvard in 1826, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1830. Among his works are *History of the United States of America*, *Despotism in America*. Died 1865.

Hill, Sir Rowland, K. C. B., D. C. L., F. R. S., distinguished as the author of the English penny-postal system, was born in 1795, near Birmingham. He published in 1837 a pamphlet developing his postal system, which in 1840 was carried into effect by Parliament and has proved very successful. He had several orders and distinctions conferred upon him, was in 1854 made chief secretary of the Postal Department, and in 1864 was awarded twenty thousand pounds by Parliament. Died August 27, 1879.

Hilprecht, Herman Volrath, an Assyriologist; born at Hohenerxleben, Germany, in 1859. He became professor of Semitic philology at the University of Pennsylvania in 1886, and, in the interest of that institution, made excavations at the site of Nippur, Babylonia, which yielded an astonishing number of cuneiform tablets and other relics, demonstrating an unexpected antiquity for the Babylonian civilization. He afterward engaged in translating and editing these texts.

Hipparchus, the founder of the science of astronomy, and regarded as the greatest astronomer of antiquity, was of Greek extraction, and was born at Nicæa, in Bithynia, about 175 B. C. But few of his works have been preserved.

Hippocrates, a physician, styled **The Father of Medicine,** was born in the island of Cos in 460 B. C., flourished at the court of Macedonia, and died at a very advanced age.

Hobart, Augustus Charles, son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, was born in England in 1822. He became a midshipman in the navy; commanded a blockade-runner in the American Civil War; in 1868 entered the naval service of Turkey, and was made by the Sultan an admiral and ennobled as HOBART PASHA. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 he was commander-in-chief of the Black Sea fleet. Died 1886.

Hobart, Garret Augustus, a Vice-President of the United States; born in Monmouth County, N. J., in 1844. He studied law, became interested in politics, and was a member of the New Jersey Legislature 1873–78 and of the Senate 1879–85. In 1896 he was nominated with McKinley and was elected Vice-President for the term 1897–1901. Died in 1899.

Hobbes, Thomas, an English philosopher; born in 1588; was a royalist during the Civil War, and advocated to extreme and absurd limits the doctrine of unconditional obedience to the King. Some of his writings gave great offence to the theologians of that period. Died 1679.

Hoche, Lazare, a French general; born near Paris in 1768; entered the army at the age of six-

teen; favored the Revolution; was made a lieutenant in 1792; gained distinction in several battles; was successively appointed general of brigade and general of division, and was at the age of twenty-four given the command of the Army of the Moselle. After defeating Wurmser and driving him out of Alsace, in 1793, he was arrested by the Jacobins and imprisoned in Paris, but at the death of Robespierre, in 1794, was liberated and reinstated in his command. He subsequently gained victories over the Vendeans and the Austrians. His death, which occurred in 1797, is supposed to have been caused by poison.

Hofer, Andreas, a Tyrolese patriot; born in 1767. At the head of the Tyrolese peasants, in 1809, he defeated the French in several engagements, and gained a decisive victory over them in August of that year, but was soon after betrayed to the French by a former friend, was tried at Mantua, and was executed in February, 1810.

Hoffman, Charles Fenno, an American writer; born in New York in 1806; studied at Columbia College, and was admitted to the bar. Among his productions are *A Winter in the West*, *Grayslaer*, and *The Vigil of Faith, and Other Poems.* Died 1884.

Hogarth, William, an English satirical painter; born in London in 1697. He displayed remarkable skill in caricature, and his pictures abound in comic humor. He was appointed painter to the King in 1757. Died 1764.

Hogg, James, "the Ettrick Shepherd," a Scotch poet; born in Ettrick Forest, Scotland, in 1772; followed his father's employment as a shepherd until he was thirty years of age. Among his productions are the *Queen's Wake*, *The Pilgrims of the Sun*, *The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and Other Tales*, *Sacred Melodies*, and *The Border Garland.* Died 1835.

Holbein, Hans, THE ELDER, a German painter. Born in Augsburg about 1450; died 1526.

Holbein, Hans, THE YOUNGER, a German painter, and son of the preceding; born at Grünstadt in 1497; removed to Bâle at an early age; was recommended by Erasmus to Sir Thomas More, Chancellor of England; removed to London, and was liberally patronized by King Henry VIII. Among his works are the "Dance of Death," the "Adoration of the Shepherds and Kings," and portraits of Sir Thomas More and Erasmus. Died 1554.

Holland, Josiah Gilbert, M. D., an American author; born in Massachusetts, July 24, 1819. He became in 1847 an associate editor of the *Springfield Republican*, and was from 1870 until his death, in 1881, the very successful conductor of *Scribner's Monthly Magazine.* Among the numerous works which he wrote may be mentioned *The Bay Path*, a novel, *Timothy Titcomb's Letters to the Young*, *Bitter-Sweet*, *Gold-Foil*, and *Arthur Bonnicastle.*

Holmes, Oliver Wendell, an American author; born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809; graduated at Harvard College at the age of twenty; studied medicine in Paris and other cities of Europe, and began the practice of medicine in Boston in 1835. Three years later he became professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth College, and in 1847 was appointed to a similar chair in the University of Harvard. Among his productions are *The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table*, *Elsie Venner: A Romance of Destiny*, *The Guardian Angel*, and numerous songs and poems. He also wrote a number of medical treatises. Died 1894.

Holt, Sir John, an English judge; born in 1642; was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one; firmly opposed the despotic measures of James II., and was appointed Chief-Justice of the King's Bench by William III. in 1689. The year following he was offered, but declined, the office of Lord Chancellor. He was

a jurist of rare ability and a judge of great integrity. Died 1709.

Home, or **Hume, John,** a Scottish dramatist. Born in 1724; died 1808. Among his productions are the tragedy of *Douglas*, which met with extraordinary success, and *History of the Rebellion in 1745*.

Homer, regarded as the greatest poet that ever lived, and as the author of the two epics the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, is supposed to have been born at Smyrna or Scio, and to have lived about 1000 B. C, Scarcely anything is known of his life.

Honorius, Flavius, a Roman Emperor, son of Theodosius the Great, was born in 384 A. D. and became Emperor in 395. Rome was taken by Alaric in his reign. Died 423.

Hood, Thomas, an English author and humorist; born in London in 1798. He was successively editor of the *London Magazine*, the *Comic Annual*, *The Gem*, the *New Monthly Magazine*, and *Hood's Magazine*. Among his works are the *Song of the Shirt*, *Whims and Oddities*, *Bridge of Sighs*, and *Dream of Eugene Aram*. Died 1845.

Hook, Theodore Edward, was born in London in 1788. He excelled as a mimic, a vocalist, and a conversationalist, and was addicted to extreme practical jokes. He acquired the favor of the Prince-Regent, was for some time treasurer of the colony of the Mauritius, and in 1820 became editor of the *John Bull* newspaper, which was very successful, and in 1836 editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*. He was the author of several novels and other works. Died 1841.

Hooker, Joseph, an American general; born in Massachusetts in 1819; graduated at West Point in 1837; fought in the Mexican War and in California, resigning his commission in 1853. He served in the Civil War, was made major-general of volunteers in 1862, succeeded General Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac in 1863, and suffered a severe defeat at Chancellorsville. He was superseded by General Meade on June 28. Subsequently he gained great distinction at the battle of Lookout Mountain. He was put on the retired list in 1868. Died 1879.

Hooker, Richard, an English author and ecclesiastic; born in 1553; studied at Oxford. His principal production, *The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*, is regarded as one of the most able works ever issued in defence of the forms and discipline of the Church of England. Died 1600.

Hooker, William Jackson, an eminent English botanist; born at Norwich in 1785. He was for many years professor of botany at Glasgow, and in 1841 was made director of the royal gardens at Kew, which under his care grew to be the most famous and extensive in the world. His many works on British and exotic botany are of high value. Died 1865. His son, Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, born in 1817, became equally famous as a botanist. He accompanied the Antarctic expedition of 1839–43, travelled in the United States and Morocco, and spent three years botanizing in the Himalayas. His researches are detailed in several important works.

Hopkins, Mark, a distinguished American educator; born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1802. He graduated at Williams College, of which he was president from 1836 to 1872. His works on moral philosophy, etc., are highly esteemed. Died 1887.

Hopkinson, Francis, an American author, wit, and patriot; born in Philadelphia in 1737; graduated at the college of that city, and was admitted to the bar. He contributed by his writings to arouse the spirit of freedom and to prepare the people for independence. He represented New Jersey in the Continental Congress of 1776, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He became in 1790 judge of the United States District Court. Among his productions is the *Battle of the Kegs*. Died 1791.

Hopkinson, Joseph, LL.D.,

an American lawyer, son of the preceding, and the author of *Hail, Columbia!* was born in Philadelphia in 1770, was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar. He was a member of Congress 1815–19; a United States Judge after 1828. Died 1842.

Horace, or **Quintus Horatius Flaccus,** a Latin poet; born near Venusia, in Italy, in December, 65 B. C. He was the son of a freedman, and was at an early age sent to Rome, where he studied the Latin and Greek languages. In his eighteenth year he went to Athens to complete his studies, and while there joined the army of Brutus, was made a military tribune, and was given the command of a legion. He participated in the disastrous battle of Philippi, and upon his return to Rome, his estate having been confiscated, supported himself by performing the duties of a clerk in the treasury. Having obtained by his poems the favor of Virgil and Varius, he was by them recommended to Mæcenas, who liberally patronized him. He was afterward treated with high consideration by the Emperor Augustus. Died 8 B. C.

Hortense Eugénie de Beauharnais, Queen of Holland and mother of Napoleon III., was the daughter of Viscount Beauharnais and of Josephine, afterward Empress of the French, and was born in Paris in 1783. Contrary to her own inclinations, she was induced to marry Louis Bonaparte, who was brother of Napoleon I., and who was created King of Holland in 1806. She lived with him very unhappily, and was finally separated from him in 1810. Died 1837.

Hosmer, Harriet G., an American sculptor; born in Massachusetts in 1830. Removing to Rome in 1852, she received instruction from Gibson. Her works include "Hesper, the Evening Star," "Daphne," "Medusa," "Beatrice Cenci Sleeping in her Cell," a statue of Zenobia, and "The Walking Faun." Died 1908.

Houdon, Jean Antoine, a French sculptor; born at Versailles in 1741. Among his works are the marble statue of Washington in the State-House at Richmond, Virginia, and a bust of Dr. Franklin. Died 1828.

Houssaye, Arsène, a French author; born in 1815. His works embrace romances, poems, books on art, etc. Died 1896.

Houston, Sam, an American general; born near Lexington, Virginia, in 1793. He removed in early life to Tennessee, where he was admitted to the bar; was elected to Congress in 1823 and was chosen Governor of Tennessee in 1827. Two years later he resigned his office, renounced civilization, and passed a number of years with the Cherokee Indians. Removing to Texas about 1832, he took a prominent part in the revolt against Mexico, was elected commander-in-chief of the Texan forces, and defeated and captured Santa Anna at San Jacinto, April 21, 1836. He was elected President of Texas in July of that year, was re-elected in 1841, and was chosen United States Senator in 1845, when Texas was annexed to the Union, and was elected Governor of Texas in 1859. He was a Unionist at the commencement of the Civil War, but he was unable to stem the torrent of secession sentiment in his State. Died 1862.

Hovenden, Thomas, an artist; born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1840. He emigrated to Philadelphia, where he gained popular distinction by his "Last Moments of John Brown," "Breaking the Home Ties," etc. He was killed in 1895, in an heroic effort to rescue a child from a railroad train.

Howard, Charles, Lord Effingham, or Lord Howard of Effingham, was the son of William, Lord Effingham, and grandson of Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk, and was born in 1536. After filling many positions of importance, he was in 1585 appointed lord high admiral

of England by Queen Elizabeth, and in 1588 defeated the "Invincible Armada." He afterward made a successful expedition against Cadiz, and was created Earl of Nottingham. Died 1624.

Howard, Henry, Earl of Surrey, an English poet, was the son of Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk, and was born about 1516. Accompanying Henry VIII. in his invasion of France in 1544, he was created a Field-Marshal and appointed Governor of Boulogne. He subsequently incurred the suspicion of Henry, was recalled, with his father was arrested, and was condemned and executed in 1547. The Earl of Surrey was the first poet who used blank-verse in the English language. He also did much to improve the style of versification.

Howard, Henry, an English painter. Born 1769; died 1847.

Howard, John, F. R. S., an English philanthropist; born near London in 1726. Embarking for Lisbon in 1756 to assist in relieving the sufferings caused there by the great earthquake, he was captured by a French privateer, and the ill-usage which he then experienced is said to have induced him to devote his life to the amelioration of the sufferings of prisoners. He became sheriff of the county of Bedford in 1773, visited most of the county jails of England, and in the next year induced the House of Commons to inaugurate a system of prison reform. He published three years later a work on *The State of the Prisons in England.* The remainder of his life was devoted to visiting prisons and hospitals throughout Europe. He died in 1790, of fever, at Cherson, on the Black Sea.

Howard, Oliver Otis, an American general; born in Maine in 1830; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850, and in 1854 at West Point, where, three years later, he became assistant professor of mathematics. Entering the army as a colonel in 1861, he commanded a brigade at the battle of Bull Run, was made a brigadier-general in 1861 and a major-general of volunteers in 1862. In that year he lost his arm at the battle of Fair Oaks, and commanded a division at Antietam and at Fredericksburg. He was given command of the Eleventh Army Corps, with which he participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He afterward served with distinction in Tennessee, and commanded the right wing of Sherman's army in the celebrated "March to the Sea." He was afterward made a brigadier-general and brevetted a major-general in the regular army. He was at the head of the Freedman's Bureau from 1865 until 1872, and was court-martialled, but honorably acquitted, upon charges relating to his management of the same. Died 1909.

Howard, Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk, an English general and statesman, son of the second Duke of Norfolk, was born about 1473, was created high admiral of England in 1513, and contributed, under his father, then Earl of Surrey, to the defeat of the Scotch on the famous field of Flodden, after which his father was created Duke of Norfolk and himself Earl of Surrey. He was appointed Lord High Treasurer of England in 1523, and succeeded his father as Duke of Norfolk the year following. He was the uncle of two of Henry's Queens, Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard, but, being a staunch Catholic, was hostile to the former. He was arrested on a charge of treason in 1547, was condemned and ordered for execution; but Henry died before the order was carried into effect, and Norfolk, regaining his liberty after six years' imprisonment, died in 1554. His son, the Earl of Surrey, was executed in 1547.

Howe, Elias, the inventor of the sewing-machine which bears his name, was born in Massachusetts in 1819. In 1861, at his own expense, he raised a regiment, in which he

enlisted as a private. Died September 3, 1867.

Howe, Julia Ward, an American author; born at New York in 1819. Before the Civil War she edited an anti-slavery paper; afterward she became active in the woman suffrage and other reforms, and a Unitarian preacher. One poem brought her fame, the spirit-stirring *Battle Hymn of the Republic.* Died 1910.

Howe, Richard, EARL, an English admiral; born in 1725. Entering the navy, he served as a captain against France, and as rear-admiral against the United States, 1776–78, and was made admiral in 1782, and created Earl Howe in 1788. He won a brilliant victory over a French fleet in 1794. Died 1799.

Howe, Sir William, an English general, and younger brother of Richard, Earl Howe; entered Parliament in 1774; was in 1775 appointed commander-in-chief of the British army in America. Having previously favored the cause of the colonists, he was censured by his constituents for accepting this position. He commanded at the battles of Bunker Hill, Long Island, and the Brandywine, and took possession of the cities of New York and Philadelphia. He was recalled at his own request in 1778, and was succeeded by Sir Henry Clinton. Died 1814.

Howells, William Dean, a distinguished American novelist; born at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, in 1837. He was Consul at Venice 1861–65, and editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* 1872–81. He gained wide reputation by his realistic novels, some of which are *Their Wedding Journey, The Undiscovered Country, The Rise of Silas Lapham, A Hazard of New Fortunes, A Traveller from Altruria,* and *The Ragged Lady.*

Howitt, Mary, an English author, was born about 1804, and was married to William Howitt. She joined her husband in authorship and produced a number of separate works and translations. Died 1888.

Howitt, William, an English writer; born in Derbyshire in 1795; was educated as a member of the Society of Friends, and in 1823 married Miss Mary Botham. Besides producing several works jointly with his wife, he is the author of *Book of the Seasons, The Rural Life of England, Haunts and Homes of British Poets, Illustrated History of England,* a volume of poems, and numerous other works. Died March 3, 1879.

Hudson, Henry, or **Hendrik,** an English navigator; born in the latter part of the sixteenth century. After exploring the Arctic regions beyond eighty degrees north latitude, he discovered in 1609, while in the service of the Dutch East India Company, the river in New York which now bears his name. In 1610 he discovered and explored Hudson's Bay, and in the year following, was put by his mutinous crew, with eight men, into a small boat, abandoned, and never heard of again.

Huggins, Sir William, astronomer; born at London, England, in 1724. His spectroscopic discoveries brought him high distinction. He was president of the Royal Astronomical Society, 1876–78, and of the British Association, 1891–92. Died 1910.

Hughes, Thomas, an English author and barrister; born near Newbury, Berks, October 20, 1823; graduated at Oxford in 1845; studied law at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1848. He was the principal founder of the English settlement at Rugby, Tennessee. Among his productions are *Tom Brown's School-Days, Tom Brown at Oxford, Alfred the Great,* and *Our Old Church: What shall we Do with It?* He was several times elected to Parliament. Died 1896.

Hugo, Victor Marie, VICOMTE, a French poet and novelist, the son of a colonel in the French army, was born at Besançon, February 26, 1802. He was admitted to the French Academy in 1841, was created a peer of France by Louis Philippe, and was chosen President

of the Peace Congress in 1849. After the establishment of the Second Empire he went into exile, passed several years in Guernsey, Jersey, and other places, and refused to avail himself of the general amnesty of 1859. Returning to France on the fall of the Empire, he was elected to the National Assembly at Bordeaux, but resigned his seat early in 1871 and went to Brussels. Owing to his sympathy with the Communists, he was soon after expelled from the country by the Belgian government. Among his numerous productions are *Odes and Ballads* (1822); *Cromwell*, a drama (1827); *Last Days of a Condemned Criminal* (1829), which created a profound sensation and was immensely successful; *Marion de Lorme; Napoléon le Petit; Notre Dame de Paris* ("Hunchback of Notre Dame"); *Les Miserables*, one of the most famous and popular of his works; *Les Travailleurs de la Mer*, etc. While effective as a prose writer, as a poet he was unsurpassed in France. Died 1885.

Hull, Isaac, an American commodore; born in Connecticut in 1775; entered the navy; served with distinction in the war against Tripoli, and was in 1806 made a post-captain. On the 19th of August, 1812, while commanding the frigate Constitution, he captured, after a sharp engagement, the British frigate Guerriere, for which service he was presented by Congress with a gold medal. He afterward commanded the Pacific and Mediterranean squadrons. Died 1843.

Hull, William, an American officer; born in Connecticut in 1753. He served with distinction during the Revolutionary war, and was in 1812 given the command of the North-western army. In August of that year, at Detroit, he surrendered, with two thousand men, to the British general Brock, for which act he was tried in 1814 by a court-martial and sentenced to be shot. Although President Madison approved the sentence, he remitted its execution on account of Gen. Hull's age and previous services. Died 1825.

Humbert I., King of Italy, son of Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, was born March 14, 1844. He aided in the unification of Italy, assisting especially in the reorganization of the ancient kingdom of the Two Sicilies, where he was exceedingly popular, was sent as Envoy Extraordinary to Paris in 1866, and in the same year commanded a division, with the title of lieutenant-general, under Gen. Cialdini, against the Austrians, and displayed remarkable valor at the disastrous battle of Custozza (June 23, 1866). He married, April 22, 1868, the Princess Marguerite Marie Therese Jeanne of Savoy, a niece of King Victor Emmanuel. A son was born of this marriage, November 11, 1869, who was named Victor Emmanuel Ferdinand Mary Januarius, and was given the title of Prince of Naples. Humbert succeeded his father to the throne January 9, 1878. As a monarch he gained the esteem of his people, except of the extreme revolutionists or Anarchists, by one of whom he was assassinated, July 29, 1900.

Humboldt, von, Friedrich Heinrich Alexander, BARON, a German scientist; born in Berlin, September 14, 1769. He was the son of Major von Humboldt, and was educated at the universities of Frankfort-on-the-Oder and Göttingen. He travelled in Western Europe in 1790, and in 1792 was appointed director-general of the mines of Anspach and Baireuth, and four years later continued his studies at Jena, where he became intimate with Goethe and Schiller. In June, 1799, he joined Aimé Bonpland in an expedition to South America, where he spent four years in exploring the northern portion of that continent. He ascended Chimborazo in June, 1802, reaching a point nineteen thousand feet above the sea-level, being the highest point in the Andes ever attained by man. After spending about a year in Mexico he returned to Europe in July, 1804, and became a resident of Paris.

He was chosen a member of the French Institute in 1810, removed in 1826 to Berlin, where he received several marks of royal favor, and at the request of the Emperor of Russia made in 1829, with Rose and Ehrenberg, a scientific exploration of Siberia. Between 1830 and 1848 he was sent on several missions to France by the King of Prussia. Humboldt received from France the title of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, was elected a member of all the principal academies of the world, and was the author of numerous scientific works of great value and merit. Died in Berlin, May 6, 1859.

Humboldt, von, Karl Wilhelm, BARON, a German philologist and statesman, was a brother of the preceding, and was born at Potsdam, June 22, 1767. He studied at Göttingen and Leyden, and about 1802 was sent as Minister to Rome by the King of Prussia. Returning to Prussia in 1808, he became Minister of Public Instruction and one of the founders of the University of Berlin, and was in 1810 sent as Ambassador to Vienna. He died near Berlin, April 8, 1835, after having established the highest reputation as a critic, philosopher, and philologist. He was the author of several works of great value.

Hume, David, a philosopher and historian, was the younger son of Joseph Hume, or Home, a relative of the Earl of Home, and was born in Edinburgh, April 26, 1711. After pursuing his studies for some time in France, he was in 1746 appointed secretary to Gen. St. Clair, with whom he remained two years on the Continent, and about 1752 commenced the greatest of his works, the *History of England*. He was the author of several other works, some of which were of a decidedly sceptical nature. Died 1776.

Humphreys, Andrew Atkinson, an American general and scientist; born in Philadelphia, November 2, 1810; graduated at West Point in 1837, and served against the Indians in Florida. He began in 1850 the hydrographic survey of the delta of the Mississippi, which he carried on until the commencement of the civil war, in 1861, when he had obtained the rank of major. After serving on the staff of Gen. McClellan he was commissioned a major-general of volunteers and served with distinction in the army of the Potomac, and for his efficient services at the siege of Petersburg as a corps commander was brevetted a major-general in the regular army. He was in 1866 appointed engineer-in-chief of the United States army. He possessed rare scientific attainments and was an active member of several learned societies. Died 1883.

Huniades, an Hungarian general distinguished for great courage and skill, became Governor of Hungary in 1444, and in 1456 successfully defended Belgrade against the Turks under Mahomet II. Huniades died soon after of wounds received during the siege.

Hunt, James Henry Leigh, an English poet and author, was born near London in 1784; served for some time as a clerk in the War-Office, and in 1808 commenced with his brother John to issue *The Examiner*, a periodical which soon acquired a high reputation for literary merit. He and his brother in 1812 were sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred pounds each and to be imprisoned two years for publishing a satire on the Prince-Regent in which he was called an "Adonis of fifty." During his imprisonment he composed three poems, of which *Rimini* was especially admired. He was in 1822 associated with Byron and Shelley as an editor of *The Liberal*, a literary and political journal. He afterward quarrelled with the former, and in 1828 published *Recollections of Byron*, which deeply offended many of the friends of that poet. In 1847 a pension of two hundred pounds was granted

to Hunt. He was the author of numerous other works. Died August 28, 1859.

Hunt, Thomas Sterry, an American chemist and mineralogist; born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1825. He was on the staff of the Canadian Geological Survey from 1847 to 1872, during which period he was professor of chemistry at Laval University 1856–62, and at McGill University 1862–68. He served as professor of geology at Massachusetts Institute 1872–78. His scientific papers contained much of value. He was made an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1855, and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1859. Died 1892.

Hunt, William Henry, an English painter in water-colors, was born in London in 1790. He is highly praised by Ruskin. Died 1864.

Hunt, William Holman, an English painter of distinction; born in London in 1827; exhibited his first picture at the Academy in 1846. He has been awarded several prizes, and was one of the most prominent members of the pre-Raphaelite movement. Among his paintings are "Rienzi Vowing to Obtain Justice for the Death of his Young Brother," "Our English Coasts," and "Finding the Saviour in the Temple." Died 1910.

Hunter, David, an American general; born in Washington, D. C., in 1802; graduated at West Point at the age of twenty; was appointed a colonel in May, 1861, and a major-general of volunteers in the following August. In April of the next year he was given the command of an army at Hilton Head, where he issued an order emancipating the slaves of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, which was, however, revoked by President Lincoln as premature. After being defeated at Piedmont, Virginia, and making an unsuccessful attack on Lynchburg, he was superseded in August, 1864, by Gen. Sheridan. Died 1886.

Hunter, John, an anatomist and surgeon; born near Glasgow in 1728; removed to London at the age of twenty, and in 1760 became an army-surgeon. He was in 1767 elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and surgeon of St. George's Hospital. He possessed remarkable surgical skill and was regarded as the greatest British anatomist of the eighteenth century. It is stated that his museum cost seventy thousand pounds. Died 1793.

Huntingdon, Selina, Countess of, an English lady distinguished for her munificent charities, was the daughter of the Earl of Ferrers, was born in 1707, and at the age of twenty-one was married to the Earl of Huntingdon. Died 1791.

Huntington, Daniel, an American artist; born at New York in 1816. He studied art under Samuel F. B. Morse, then president of the National Academy of Design, of which he himself was president 1862–69 and 1877–91. His works include many portraits of distinguished Americans, also "Mercy's Dream," "The Good Samaritan," and others. Died 1906.

Huskisson, William, an English statesman and financier; born in 1770. He was killed by an engine on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, September 15, 1830.

Huss, John, a Reformer; born in Southern Bohemia in 1373; was in 1402 appointed preacher at the Bethlehem Chapel, in Prague, and became an ardent advocate of the doctrines of Wickliffe, whose works he had translated into Bohemian. He became rector of the University of Prague, in 1412 denounced the papal bull issued against the King of Naples, and with Jerome of Prague condemned the sale of indulgences. He was excommunicated in 1413, and the next year was cited to appear before the Council of Constance. Obtaining a safe-conduct from the Emperor Sigismund, he went to Constance, where, by order of that treacherous sovereign, he was burned to death at the stake.

Hutchinson, Thomas, a royal Governor of Massachusetts; born in Boston in 1711; was appointed Chief-Justice of the colony in 1760, and Governor in 1769. He was hostile to the struggle for liberty, but his conduct promoted the cause of the colonies. He was the author of several works, two of which relate to the colonial history of Massachusetts. He retired to England in 1774, and died near London six years later.

Huxley, Thomas Henry, LL.D., Ph.D., F. R. S., an English scientist; born in 1825; was educated at Ealing School, Middlesex, and studied medicine at the medical school of the Charing Cross Hospital. He served from 1846 until 1850 as an assistant surgeon in the royal navy, in 1854 was appointed professor of natural history in the Royal School of Mines, London, in 1872 was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen for three years, held examinership and professorships in the University of London, the Royal Institution, and the Royal College of Surgeons, served as president of the British Association and of the Ethnological, Geological, and Royal Societies, and was a member of the Privy Council after 1892.

Huxley held an exalted position among modern scientific authors for the lucidity and high value of his writings and his vigor as a controversialist. He was among the earliest to accept the theory advanced by Darwin and did much to make it popular by his clear expositions of it as applied to various zoological questions. Among his many works may be named *Theory of the Vertebrate Skull, Man's Place in Nature, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, Physiography,* etc. His works on general subjects included *Lay Sermons, Essays on Controverted Questions,* and *Collected Essays.* Died June 29, 1895.

Huygens, or **Huyghens, Christian,** Lord of Zuylichem, a Dutch astronomer and mathematician; born at The Hague in 1629; was educated at Leyden, in 1660 and 1661 visited France and England, and in 1663 was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died 1695.

Hyacinthe, FATHER. See LOYSON.

Hyde, Edward. See CLARENDON, EARL OF.

Hyder-Alee, or **Hyder-Ali,** a Hindu Prince; born about 1718; entered the army of the Rajah of Mysore; was promoted to the command of an army and served against the Mahrattas; captured Bangalore, and about 1759 obtained the principal power at Mysore. Having alarmed the British by his ambition and success, they formed a league against him with the Mahrattas. Hyder-Alee was again successful, and compelled the English to sue for peace and form an alliance with him. He was defeated by the Mahrattas in 1771, the English failing to render him the assistance which they had promised. He subsequently formed an alliance with the French and the Mahrattas, invaded the Carnatic in 1780, gained several successes over the British forces, and penetrated nearly to Madras, but was defeated at Porto Novo in 1782. He was regarded as the most formidable enemy with whom the English had to contend in India. Died 1782.

Hypatia, a female philosopher and mathematician, was the daughter of Theon, and was born at Alexandria in the latter part of the fourth century. She favored the Neo-Platonic philosophy, which she taught with great success at Alexandria. The monks of that city, regarding Hypatia as the chief supporter of the old religion, and instigated by Cyril, the Christian Patriarch, attacked Hypatia in March, 415 A. D., as she was proceeding to her school, tore her from her chariot, and murdered her. Her works were burned when the Moslems destroyed the library at Alexandria.

I.

Ibraheem, Pasha of Egypt, the son of Mehemet Ali, was born in Rumelia in 1789. He subdued the Wahabees in Arabia in 1818, and led an expedition against Greece in 1825 in which he behaved with great cruelty. He was forced to withdraw by a French army in 1828. He subsequently fought against the Turks in Syria, captured Aleppo, and gained an important victory at Konieh in 1832. He succeeded as Pasha in 1848, but died two months afterward.

Ibrâheem Bey, a chief of the Mamelukes; born in Circassia about 1735. He went to Egypt, entered the service of Mohammed Bey, and after his death became, with Murad Bey, joint-ruler of that country. After the defeat of the latter by Bonaparte in 1798, Ibrâheem retired to Syria. In 1800 he served against the French, returned to Egypt, and was for some time Governor of Cairo. Died 1816.

Ibsen, Henrik, an eminent dramatist; born at Skien, Norway, in 1828. His first play, *Catilina*, appeared in 1850. It was followed by other romantic dramas which gave him a high standing on the Scandinavian stage. In 1862 he entered the field of the satirical social drama, in which he was to gain such celebrity, with *Love's Comedy*. In 1879 appeared *A Doll's House*, which formed the foundation of a world-wide reputation. It was followed by others in the same vein, which roused a storm of controversy by their outspoken arraignment of modern social conditions, but which gave Ibsen a high rank among thinkers and reformers. Died 1906.

Iddesleigh, Stafford Henry Northcote, EARL OF, an English Conservative statesman; born at London in 1818, and educated at Eton and Oxford. He entered Parliament in 1855, was made president of the Board of Trade in 1866, Secretary of State for India in 1867, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1874, becoming Conservative leader in the House of Commons. He was created Earl of Iddesleigh and appointed First Lord of the Treasury in 1885, and was appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs in January, 1887. He died suddenly a few days afterward.

Ignatieff, Nicholas Pavlovitch, a Russian diplomatist, was born in 1832. He served in the Crimean War, and afterward was attached to the Russian embassy at London. For his skill in this position the Emperor appointed him his aide-de-camp. Promoted to the rank of major-general, he was sent as Ambassador to Peking in 1860 and as Minister to Constantinople in 1864, and was subsequently made a lieutenant-general.

Ignatius, surnamed THEOPHORUS, one of the earliest Christian Fathers, is supposed to have been born in Syria. He was appointed Bishop or minister of the church at Antioch by St. Peter about 67 A. D. After filling that position with ability for forty years, he was arrested and taken before the Emperor Trajan. Refusing to renounce his faith, he suffered martyrdom at Rome in 107. To the Christian churches of the East he wrote numerous epistles which were greatly prized.

Ihre, Johan, a Swedish philologist; born at Lund in 1707; graduated with the highest honors at Upsal; visited France, England, and other parts of Europe. He was appointed professor of poetry and theology in the University of Upsal upon his return, and in 1738 became professor of belles-lettres and political science, a position which he filled for forty years, during which period he acquired a high reputation as an

author and a lecturer. Among his numerous productions is a *Swedish Glossary*, a work exhibiting profound learning. He was in 1759 decorated with the order of the Polar Star. Died 1780.

Inchbald, Elizabeth, an English novelist, actress, and dramatist; born at Stanningfield in 1753. Her father was a farmer named Simpson. At the age of sixteen she was married, in London, to Mr. Inchbald, an actor, and after performing with him for several seasons at Edinburgh and other cities she made, in 1780, a very successful *début* at Covent Garden, London. She was distinguished for personal beauty and purity of character. Several of her novels were very popular. Died 1821.

Ingelow, Jean, an English poet and novelist; born in 1830. Many of her works have passed through several editions in both England and America. Among them are *Tales of Orris, Round of Days, Home-Thoughts and Home-Scenes, A Story of Doom, and Other Poems,* and *Off the Skelligs.* Died 1897.

Ingersoll, Jared, LL.D., an American lawyer; born in Connecticut in 1749; graduated at Yale College; read law in London, and settled in Philadelphia. He was very successful as a lawyer, was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, and was the candidate of the Federalists for Vice-President of the United States in 1812. Died 1822.

Ingres, Jean Auguste Dominique, a French historical painter; born at Montauban about 1780; studied art under David. He gained the highest prize in 1801 for his "Achilles Receiving in his Tent the Envoys of Agamemnon." Choosing Raphael for his model, he worked some twenty years at Rome and Florence. "The Apotheosis of Homer" is regarded as his masterpiece. Died 1867.

Inman, Henry, a distinguished American portrait-painter. Born at Utica, New York, in 1801; died 1846.

Innocent I., Pope, a native of Albano, was elected Bishop of Rome in 402 A. D. Alaric sacked Rome during his pontificate. Died 417, and was succeeded by Zosimus.

Innocent II. succeeded Honorius II. in 1130, but was driven from Rome by a party who had elected a rival Pope under the title of Anacletus II. Innocent, recognized, however, by the greater portion of Christendom, was reinstated by Lotharius of Germany, and harmony in the Church was re-established. During his pontificate Arnaldo of Brescia was banished from Rome. He died in 1143, and was succeeded by Celestine II.

Innocent III., whose true name was Lotharius, was the son of a Roman Count, was born in Rome in 1161, and was unanimously chosen Pope in January, 1198, to succeed Celestine III. Possessed of rare ability, he used every means to increase the authority of the Holy See, and in 1199 placed France under an interdict because King Philip Augustus had repudiated his wife. That sovereign was finally compelled to submit to the dictation of the Pontiff and to restore his wife. Innocent in 1200 promulgated the fourth crusade, which led to the capture of Constantinople by the Christians of the West. Twelve years later he excommunicated and deposed Otho, Emperor of Germany, and crowned in his stead Frederick of Sicily. It was during the pontificate of Innocent that John of England was brought under subjection to the Papal See, and in 1214 Innocent instigated a cruel persecution of the Albigenses. The authority of the Papal See attained its highest point during this period. Died in 1216. Honorius III. was his successor.

Innocent IV. (Sinibaldo de' Fieschi), born in Genoa, was elected Pope, to succeed Celestine IV., in 1243. Becoming involved in a quarrel with Frederick II. of Germany, who had been excommunicated by a former Pope, he retired for safety to

Lyons, where in 1245 he convened a council and renewed the excommunication of Frederick; this was, however, of no avail. After the death of that monarch, in 1250, Innocent returned to Rome. He died in 1254, and Alexander IV. succeeded him.

Innocent V. (PETER OF TARANTASIA), a native of Savoy, succeeded Gregory X. as Pope in 1276. His death occurred the same year.

Innocent VI. (ÉTIENNE AUBERT), a native of France, succeeded Clement VI. in 1352, and held his court at Avignon. Died 1362.

Innocent VII. (COSMO MIGLIORATI), born at Sulmona in 1338; succeeded Boniface IX. in 1404. Died 1406.

Innocent VIII. (GIOVANNI BATTISTA CIBO), a native of Genoa; born in 1434; succeeded Sixtus V. as Pope in 1484. He died in 1491, at the age of fifty-seven. Alexander VI. was his successor.

Innocent IX. (ANTONIO FACCHINETTI), a native of Bologna, was elected as the successor of Gregory XIV. in 1591. His death occurred two months later. Clement VIII. succeeded him.

Innocent X. (GIOVANNI BATTISTA PANFILI), born in Rome about 1570; succeeded Urban VIII. in 1644. He favored the Jesuits and condemned the Five Propositions of Jansen. Died 1655. Alexander VII. was his successor.

Innocent XI. (BENEDICT ODESCALCHI), born at Como in 1611; was elected Pope in 1676, on the death Clement X. He instituted numerous reforms, and became involved in a contest with Louis XIV. of France in reference to the exemptions, privileges, and powers of "granting asylum" by the foreign Ambassadors at Rome. Innocent excommunicated Lavardin, the French Minister, and, sustained by most of the sovereigns of Europe, succeeded in carrying out his plans. His hostility to Louis is supposed to have caused him to favor the deposition of James II. of England, who in European affairs supported the policy of the French King and was subsidized by him. Died 1689.

Innocent XII. (ANTONIO PIGNATELLI), born in Naples in 1615; succeeded Alexander VIII. as Pope in 1692. His pontificate was distinguished for economy, enterprise, and reforms. He effected a reconciliation with the French court and condemned the *Maximes des Saintes* of Fénelon. Died 1700. Clement XI. was his successor.

Innocent XIII. (MICHELANGELO CONTI), a son of the Duke of Poli, was born in Rome in 1655, and succeeded Clement XI. as Pope in 1721. At his death, in 1724, Benedict XIII. was elected to the Papal See.

Iphicrates, an Athenian general and commander-in-chief, defeated the Spartans near Corinth about 392 B. C., and gained further distinction by defending Corcyra against the Spartans and Syracusans. He made several important improvements in the armor of the Athenians.

Iredell, James, a jurist; born in England in 1751; removed to North Carolina in 1768. He was admitted to the bar two years later, and in 1777 became a judge of the Supreme Court of that State. He was one of the leading members of the Convention called in 1788 to consider the Federal Constitution, and for nine years (1790–1799) was a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Died 1799.

Irenæus, ST., a Christian martyr; born, of Greek parentage, in Asia Minor about 140 A. D. He became a pupil of Polycarp of Smyrna, and in 177 was made Bishop of Lyons, in France. He was the author of several epistles, and was regarded as a man of unusual learning. He is supposed to have been put to death under Septimius Severus in the early part of the third century A. D.

Irene, Empress of Constantinople; born, of an obscure family, at

Athens, about 752; married, at the age of seventeen, Leo IV., Emperor of the East. She became at his death, in 780, Regent to Constantine, his son, aged about ten years. She was distinguished for beauty, ability, and energy. She convened a council in 787 which sanctioned the worship of images—a system which she favored. Ambitious of power, she caused her son to be dethroned and deprived of sight upon his arriving at majority. She was deposed in 802 A. D., and died in exile the next year.

Ireton, Henry, an English republican; born in 1610. When the Civil War commenced, he was reading law. Joining the Parliamentary side, he soon became a prominent leader, and, entering the army as captain, was rapidly promoted. He held the rank of commissary-general in 1645 at the battle of Naseby, where he was taken prisoner, but was liberated by his friends the same day. He married, in 1646, Bridget, the daughter of Oliver Cromwell. That leader entertained for Ireton the highest respect and confidence. He entered Parliament about 1646, was a member of the court which tried Charles I., and signed the warrant for his execution in January, 1649. He served in Ireland under Cromwell, and afterward as commander-in-chief, with the title of Lord-Deputy. He gained several victories there, and took Limerick. Died in Ireland, of the plague, in 1651. Hume, though not partial to the Parliamentary leaders, highly commends Ireton for his energy, justice, and ability.

Irving, Edward, a Scottish divine remarkable for eloquence, was born at Annan in 1792; graduated at the University of Edinburgh, and was ordained as a Presbyterian minister. He was an assistant in the pulpit to Dr. Chalmers at Glasgow from 1819 until 1822, when he accepted a call to the Scottish church, Cross Street, London, where he soon became very distinguished as well for his originality of thought as for eloquence. He removed in 1829 to a larger church erected for him in Regent Square. The year following, charges of heresy having been brought against him, he was condemned by the Presbytery of London, and ejected from his church in 1832. He subsequently obtained another place in which to preach. He was regarded by De Quincey as by many degrees the greatest orator of his age. He was an intimate friend of Carlyle, by whom he was highly esteemed. Died 1834.

Irving, John Henry Brodribb, an English actor; born February 6, 1838; made his appearance on the London stage in 1866. He has excelled in the character of "Digby Grant" in *The Two Roses*, "Hamlet," "Charles I.," "Richelieu," and "Eugene Aram." Died 1905.

Irving, Washington, an American author and humorist; born in the city of New York, April 3, 1783; was the son of William Irving, a Scotchman. He read law, travelled through many of the countries of Europe, and after his return, in 1806, was admitted to the bar, but never practised law, as he preferred to devote himself to literary pursuits. He, with his brother William and James K. Paulding, issued in 1807 the *Salmagundi; or, The Whim-Whams and Opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, Esq., and Others*, a highly humorous and popular magazine, but of which only twenty numbers were issued. He produced in 1809 another work of rare humor, *The History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker*, in which his brother Peter aided him, and which proved a decided success. The style of this work was very favorably compared by Sir Walter Scott to that of Dean Swift.

Irving became in 1810 a silent partner with his brother in a large mercantile house in New York. Five years later he sailed for Europe, and was absent for many years. He visited Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford and formed with him an intimate friend-

ship, and during the same year lost all his property by the failure of the firm with which he was connected in New York. His next work, entitled *The Sketch-Book, by Geoffrey Crayon*, was written in England, and was published in 1818. This very popular book placed Irving at the head of American writers. Among his other works are *Bracebridge Hall; or, The Humorists, Tales of a Traveller*—for which Murray, the London publisher, paid him fifteen hundred pounds before even examining the manuscript—*History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus, The Conquest of Granada, The Alhambra, Spanish Papers, Astoria, Mahomet and his Successors*, and *The Life of George Washington*. He became secretary of legation at London in 1829, and Minister to Spain from 1842 to 1846. He died at Sunnyside, on the Hudson River, November 28, 1859.

Isabella of Castile, daughter of John II., King of Castile, was born at Madrigal in 1451. Her brother, Henry IV., was compelled by his disaffected nobles to acknowledge her as his heir. There were several suitors for her hand among the Princes of Europe, and she at the age of eighteen married Ferdinand of Aragon. She ascended the throne of Castile and Leon in 1474, the sovereignty of which countries she retained in her own hands. She was a wise and magnanimous ruler. She was distinguished for her beauty and accomplishments. It was by her aid that Columbus was enabled to fit out the expedition with which he discovered America. Died 1504. See FERDINAND V.

Isabella of France, Queen of England, daughter of Philip the Fair, King of France, was born in 1292, was married to Edward II. in 1308, and was the mother of Edward III. She conspired with several malcontent noblemen to remove Spencer, the King's favorite, from power. She entered London without opposition in 1326, when her adherents deposed Edward II. and proclaimed Edward III. The Queen and her favorite, Mortimer, exercised the royal authority for several years, and are charged, upon what appears to be good grounds, with the assassination of Edward II. When Edward III. assumed the regal power, he ordered her arrest. She died in prison in 1358, after an incarceration of twenty years. On account of the atrocities she had committed, she was surnamed THE SHE-WOLF OF FRANCE.

Isabella II. (MARIA ISABELLA LOUISA), Queen of Spain, and daughter of Ferdinand VII., was born October 30, 1830. Her father having issued the Pragmatic Decree, by which he revoked the Salic law, she was proclaimed Queen at his death, September 29, 1833, her mother, Maria Christina, becoming Regent. A civil war ensued, which lasted several years, the claims of Isabella being disputed by Don Carlos, a brother of the late King and father to the present pretender to the Spanish throne. At length she was firmly established in power by the Cortes. Her mother threw up the regency in 1840, and Isabella was declared to have attained her majority in 1843. In 1846 she was married to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assisi. This marriage proved to be a very unhappy one, the royal pair becoming involved in numerous quarrels; but Spain flourished to an unprecedented degree under the rule of Isabella. She was driven from her throne in September, 1868, by a great revolution, which resulted in the formation of a republican provisional government under Prim, Serrano, and others. Isabella escaped to France, and in 1870 renounced her claims to the Spanish throne in favor of her eldest son, who became Alfonso XII. She returned to Spain in 1876. Died 1904.

Isabey, Jean Baptiste, a distinguished and very popular miniature-painter; born at Nancy, France, in 1767. He settled in Paris. Died 1855.

Isaiah, the greatest of the Hebrew prophets, was a contemporary of Joel, Amos, Hosea, and Micah. The book of the Bible bearing his name is remarkable for its beauty and sublimity. It was more frequently referred to by Christ and His disciples than any other of the prophetical books. He is reported to have been sawn asunder by order of King Manasseh; but the statement lacks confirmation.

Ismail Pasha, Khedive of Egypt; born at Cairo in 1830, was the son of Ibraheem Pasha. He became Viceroy of Egypt in 1863, and in 1867 assumed the hereditary title of Khedive. In 1872 he was granted by the Sultan what were virtually sovereign powers, under which he began a series of important internal improvements, and extended his dominion to embrace the Soudan, which was placed under the governorship of General Gordon. The finances of Egypt became so involved by his costly undertakings that they were placed under European management, and a dual English and French control of Egypt was established. An attempt to escape from this vassalage ended in 1879 in his enforced abdication, his son, Prince Tewfik, succeeding as Khedive. He died in Constantinople in 1895.

Isocrates, one of the ten great orators of Athens, was born in that city in 436 B. C.; studied under Gorgias, Prodicus, and Theramenes, and was on the most intimate terms with Plato. He taught eloquence, and many of his pupils—among whom were Isæus, Xenophon, and Hyperides—attained high distinction. He is said to have died at the age of ninety-eight. Twenty-one of his orations are still preserved.

Ito, Hirobumi, MARQUIS, a Japanese statesman; born in the province of Chosu in 1840. Visiting Europe and the United States, he became an earnest advocate of Western methods and aided greatly in their establishment in Japan. He was active in founding the mint, held high offices in the Cabinet, and became its leader in 1886. His reforms were now so sweeping that a reaction set in, and he was defeated in 1888. He was Premier again 1892–95, and as admiral of the Japanese fleet gained the great naval victory over China of September, 1894. He was the father of the Japanese constitution of 1889. In October, 1900, he again became Premier. He was assassinated in 1909.

Iturbide, Don Augustin, Emperor of Mexico, was born in that country about 1790; was a prominent leader of the patriots in 1821 in their revolt against Spain, and was proclaimed Emperor the year following. Opposed by a strong party of republicans, he abdicated, and was exiled in 1823. He returned to Mexico the next year, and was arrested and put to death.

Ivan IV., or **Ivan Vasilievitch II.,** surnamed THE TERRIBLE, ascended the throne of Russia upon the death of his father, Basil, in 1533, at the age of four years. He assumed the titles of Czar and Autocrat at eleven years, waged a successful war against the Tartars, conquered Kazon and Astrachan, and carried on wars with Sweden and Poland. Siberia was partly subjugated during his reign, and in 1582 the first printing-press was used under his directions. He was able and energetic, but excessively cruel. Died 1584.

J.

Jackson, Andrew, an American general and statesman, and seventh President of the United States, was born in South Carolina, March 15, 1767. He was the son of Andrew Jackson, an Irishman, who came to America in 1765. He received but little education. He served against the British in 1781 and was taken prisoner, and in 1785 commenced to read law at Salisbury, North Carolina. He opened a law-office at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1788, and soon acquired a lucrative practice. He married Rachel Robards in 1792, and afterward participated as a principal in several duels. He was chosen a member in 1796 of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Tennessee, and in the same year was elected to Congress from that State, which was then entitled to but one member. He supported Thomas Jefferson for President in the campaign of that year, and in 1797 was elected to the United States Senate. He resigned his position, however, in 1798, principally for pecuniary reasons. He became a judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee in 1798, and continued in that office for six years. He killed Charles Dickinson in a duel in 1806, and was himself severely wounded. His popularity was injuriously affected by this affair for many years.

When the war with England commenced, in 1812, Jackson, who had held the rank of major-general in the militia, tendered his own services and those of twenty-five hundred volunteers to the government. Ordered to New Orleans, he marched in that direction, but on reaching Natchez received an order dismissing his men from the public service. In October, 1813, he took up arms against the Creek Indians, defeated them at Talladega in November, successfully closed the war in 1814, gained great popularity by his services, and was commissioned a major-general of the regular army in May of that year. An invasion of the British being anticipated in that direction, he was sent to the Gulf of Mexico. He seized the Spanish town of Pensacola, which the English had used, however, as a base of operations, and about the 1st of December marched into New Orleans, which he found in a bad condition for defence. The British fleet, with an army of veterans on board, entered Lake Borgne on the 13th of December, and captured several gunboats. On the evening of the 23d, Jackson partially defeated the enemy about ten miles below the city, thus gaining time to further fortify his position. Sir Edward Pakenham on the 25th of December arrived and took command of the British army, which, numbering about twelve thousand men, was greatly superior to the American forces. The Americans repulsed an attack of the British on the 1st of January, 1815, and on the 8th of that month the latter made a general assault on the American lines, but were routed with a terrible loss after a battle which lasted but twenty-five minutes. Two generals, Pakenham and Gibbs, and seven hundred men were killed, fourteen hundred were wounded and five hundred prisoners taken. Eight Americans only were killed, and thirteen wounded.

This victory, one of the most brilliant and decisive ever won by American arms, raised Gen. Jackson's fame as a commander to the highest point. After carrying on a successful war (1817–18) against the Seminoles, he seized Pensacola and put to death Ambrister and Arbuthnot, two subjects of Great Britain, who were

charged with inciting the Indians to hostilities against the people of the United States, and in 1821 was appointed Governor of Florida. He was elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee in 1823, and was the same year nominated as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, and William H. Crawford were nominated by different parties as his competitors. Though receiving the highest number of votes of any nominee, Jackson failed of obtaining the necessary majority, and the election devolved on the House of Representatives. Henry Clay having exerted his influence in favor of John Quincy Adams, and having thus secured the election of the latter, Gen. Jackson became a most bitter enemy of Mr. Clay. He was elected President in 1828, and was the first man that had filled that high office who removed public officers for their political opinions. John C. Calhoun was elected on the ticket with him as Vice-President. Jackson vetoed, during his first Presidential term, the bill granting a new charter to the Bank of the United States. He was re-elected President in 1832, receiving two hundred and nineteen electoral votes out of two hundred and eighty-eight, and Martin Van Buren was elected with him on the same ticket as Vice-President. In November of the same year, the Convention of South Carolina having passed an ordinance of nullification declaring that the tariff law of 1828 was null and void, the President issued his memorable proclamation of December 11, 1832, expressing his determination to immediately suppress by force of arms all movements tending to disunion, and which speedily checked all proceedings toward nullification. The Senate censured him in September, 1833, for removing the government deposits from the Bank of the United States. He was succeeded, March 4, 1837, by Martin Van Buren, whose election he had favored. He died at the Hermitage, a mansion which he had built near Nashville, Tennessee, June 8, 1845.

Jackson, Thomas Jonathan, an American general celebrated as **Stonewall Jackson,** was born in Lewis County, Virginia, January 21, 1824; graduated at West Point in 1846, and with the rank of a first lieutenant gained distinction in the Mexican war. Resigning his commission in 1852, he accepted a professorship in the Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia. He was made a colonel in the Virginia forces in April, 1861, commanded a brigade at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and was promoted to the rank of major-general some three months later. Authorities differ in reference to his surname of "Stonewall," some stating that he received it because his men "stood like a stone wall at Bull Run," others because the troops he commanded were enlisted in a stone wall country, including the counties of Frederick, Jefferson, and Page. Gen. Shields defeated him near Winchester, March 23, 1862, and Gen. Banks pursued him to Harrisonburg, when, receiving reinforcements, he attacked Gen. Banks near Strasburg and drove him back to the Potomac. After fighting an indecisive battle with Gen. Fremont near Cross Keys, he marched with his army to Richmond and joined Gen. Lee. As the commander of a corps he participated in the battle of Gaines' Mill (June 27) and at that of Malvern Hill (July 1, 1862), defeated Gen. Banks at Cedar Mountain (August 9), captured Harper's Ferry (September 15), and fought at the battle of Antietam (September 17, 1862). For his efficient services at the battle of Fredericksburg (December 13) he was commissioned a lieutenant-general in the Confederate army, and on May 2, 1863, he attacked the right wing of Gen. Hooker's army near Chancellorsville, and surprised and defeated the Eleventh Corps. He was fatally wounded during this battle, while

passing from the front toward the rear with his staff, by a company of his own men, who in the darkness mistook Gen. Jackson and his officers for Federal cavalry. He died of his wounds May 10, 1863.

Jacobi, Heinrich Friedrich, a German philosopher and miscellaneous writer; born at Dusseldorf in 1743. He studied at Frankfort and Geneva. He was appointed a Privy Councillor at Munich in 1779. Died in 1819.

Jacobs, Friedrich Christian Wilhelm, a German author and critic; born at Gotha in 1764; studied at Göttingen; was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Munich, and in 1810 was appointed chief librarian and director of the cabinet of coins at Gotha. His works are admired for elegance of style and for the great learning which is displayed in them. Died 1847.

Jacquard, Joseph Marie, the inventor of great improvements in the art of weaving, was born in Lyons, France, July 7, 1752; learned the trades of type-founder and cutter, and exhibited rare mechanical talents. After serving in the French army he completed, in 1801, the invention of the loom which still bears his name, and by which he was enabled to weave the finest and richest kinds of figured cloth. He was awarded a gold medal for his invention by the inspectors of Paris, and after his death, which occurred in 1834, a statue was erected to his memory at Lyons.

Jamblichus, a distinguished philosopher of the Neo-Platonic school, was born at Chalcis, in Syria, in the latter part of the second century A. D. He was the author, among other works, of a *Life of Pythagoras* and *Mysteries of the Egyptians.*

James I. of England and **VI.** of Scotland, son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and her husband, Henry, Lord Darnley, was born in Edinburgh in 1566. Both his parents were grandchildren of Margaret Tudor, sister of King Henry VIII. of England. His father having been murdered in 1567, and his mother having, for her marriage with Bothwell, been compelled to abdicate in favor of her son, he was crowned July 29, 1567, as James VI.

Scotland was then rent by violent factions and by the fierce disputes of the Catholics and the Protestants. James added to the embarrassments of his position by his passion for favorites, among whom were his cousin, Esme Stuart, Lord D'Aubigny, a Frenchman, and Capt. James Stuart. These succeeded in having Morton, the Regent, arrested, tried, and executed in 1581. James created D'Aubigny Duke of Lennox, and Stuart Earl of Arran. A party of noblemen took King James in 1582, confined him in the castle of Ruthven, imprisoned Arran, and drove Lennox out of Scotland, but in about ten months restored James to his liberty, when he again received Arran into full favor. A treaty was concluded in 1785 between James and Queen Elizabeth, who allowed him an annual pension of five thousand pounds, but who insisted that the Earl of Arran should be deprived of all emoluments and favor. James, who was an ardent Episcopalian, formed in 1586 another treaty with Elizabeth, offensive and defensive, for the maintenance and protection of the Protestant religion. His mother was executed the year following, and, though he at first appeared to be deeply affected and threatened to invade England, he felt more interested in obtaining the crown of that country than in avenging the wrongs of Queen Mary, and was readily pacified. He married Anne, daughter of the King of Denmark, in 1589, suppressed an insurrection of the Catholic nobles in 1594, and compelled Bothwell to flee from the country, but by his strenuous efforts to establish Episcopacy in his dominions alienated many of his Protestant supporters and raised such a tumult in Edinburgh as to place his

own life in imminent danger. He displayed on the occasion, however, an amount of energy and shrewdness very rarely exhibited by him. The Gowrie conspiracy of 1600 has never been explained by any historian. The king was decoyed to Gowrie Castle, where Ruthven, brother of the Earl of Gowrie, attempted to kill him; but James, ably supported by his followers, defended himself, and both the Earl and his brother were slain.

James succeeded Elizabeth on the throne of England in 1603, and soon offended his English subjects by his lavish gifts to his followers from Scotland. He pursued the foreign policy of Elizabeth, and united with Henry IV. of France in assisting Holland against Spain. The Gunpowder Plot was discovered in 1605. Henry, Prince of Wales, beloved by the English people for his rare and noble qualities, died in 1612, and James's daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, married Frederick, Elector-Palatine, in 1613.

During this time King James continued to have numerous favorites, to whom he was prodigal in titles and estates. The last of these was Villiers, who was created Duke of Buckingham, and who retained his great influence until James's death. In order to conciliate the court of Spain, Sir Walter Raleigh was executed in 1618 on a false charge of treason. This act added to the unpopularity of the King, which was still further increased by his imbecile and pusillanimous conduct in allowing his son-in-law, the Elector-Palatine, who had been the Protestant champion of Europe, to be defeated and overthrown by the combined armies of Spain and Austria. He died in 1625, and was succeeded by his son, Charles I.

James devoted a great deal of attention to learning, was more of a pedant than a scholar, and, though priding himself on his profound knowledge of kingcraft, was one of the weakest and most misguided of the Princes who have sat on the throne of England. One great monument of his learning and enterprise exists, however—the translation of the Bible made under his direction, and known as King James's Version. He was the author of *Basilicon Doron* and other works.

James II. of England and **VII.** of Scotland, a younger son of Charles I., was born in London in 1633, and was soon afterward made Duke of York. He was captured by the Parliamentary party in 1646, but, escaping to Holland two years later, went to Paris, entered the French army, and served with distinction under Marshal Turenne. He returned with his brother, Charles II., at the Restoration, in 1660, became Lord High Admiral and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and in the same year married Anne, daughter of Chancellor Hyde, subsequently Earl of Clarendon. As commander of the fleet he gained a decisive victory over the Dutch in June, 1665. On the death of his wife, in 1671, he avowed himself a Roman Catholic, and by the Test Act of 1673 was compelled to resign his position as admiral, together with all the other offices which he held under government. He married during the same year Maria Beatrice Eleanora, daughter of the Duke of Módena. Four years later his daughter Mary married William, Prince of Orange.

A bill for his exclusion from the throne was brought before Parliament. It was passed by the Commons, but was rejected by the Lords; and James quietly succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother, Charles II., in 1685. Resolved upon the oppression of his subjects and the re-establishment of the Church of Rome, he continued, as Charles had done, to be a pensioner of France, and received, soon after his succession, five hundred thousand livres from Louis XIV. Governed by a blind zeal, he openly attended the unlawful celebration of the Mass, endeavored to effect the repeal of the Test

Act, and by his arbitrary course excited great commotions among his subjects. The Duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II., invaded England in June, 1685, and attracted many disaffected Protestants in the West of England to his standard. But he was defeated at Sedgemoor, July 5, was taken soon after, tried, and executed. With the full sanction and approval of James, the greatest atrocities were then perpetrated in the western counties by Kirke, the commander of his troops, and Jeffreys, his Chief-Justice. Men were put to death without the least form of trial, and women were burned at the stake merely for harboring fugitives.

James, now convinced that he was firmly seated upon the throne, began to make every effort in his power to overthrow the Church of England, of which he was the nominal head, and which he had sworn to protect and to make his own religion that of the State. Protestants were discharged from all high offices, which were immediately filled by Catholics, and even Bishops and clergymen of the Church of England were driven from their sees and livings that they might be conferred upon professors of the Romish faith.

James's Queen gave birth to a son—afterward known as the Pretender—in June, 1688. Many believed this birth to be spurious; and the English people, who had hoped for a Protestant succession under Mary, Princess of Orange, were now thoroughly aroused. They invited the Prince of Orange to assist them in deposing the King. He accepted the invitation, and landed in Devonshire in November, 1688, with a force amounting to about fourteen thousand. James, deserted by his army, his nobles, his friends, and by even the members of his own family, fled to France, where he met with a cordial reception from Louis XIV. With the assistance of that sovereign, he was enabled to invade Ireland in 1689, but he was totally defeated by King William in person at the battle of the Boyne, which was fought July 1, 1690. The Prince and Princess of Orange had already been crowned as King William III. and Queen Mary. James returned to France and resided at Saint-Germain's during the rest of his life. Died 1701.

James I., King of Scotland, of the house of Stuart, was the son of Robert III., and was born about 1394. To escape the machinations of his uncle, the Duke of Albany, he was sent to France by King Robert in 1405, but was captured by an English fleet and taken to London, and was treacherously retained as a prisoner by Henry IV. He was, however, highly educated while in England. After a captivity of nineteen years he was released, in 1424, and was crowned King of Scotland. He suppressed with a strong hand the nobles who had become insubordinate during his absence. James had married, while in England, Joanna Beaufort, a lady of the blood-royal of that kingdom. He was distinguished for his accomplishments, and was the author of several poems which evince unusual poetic genius. A conspiracy of nobles was formed against him, and he was assassinated in 1427.

James II., son and successor of the preceding, was born in 1430. He attempted to carry out the policy of his father in suppressing the power of the nobility, but pursued his object in an illegal and unscrupulous manner. William, sixth Earl of Douglas, with his brother, was decoyed to Edinburgh Castle, where they were both murdered, and James with his own hand fatally stabbed William, the eighth Earl of Douglas. While proceeding to enforce his plans and to suppress an insurrection raised by the house of Douglas, he was killed by the bursting of a cannon in 1460.

James III. was born in 1453; succeeded his father, James II., in 1460, and married Margaret of Den-

mark about 1470. His nobles, offended because he was a lover of literature and the fine arts and preferred the society of artists, musicians, and others of inferior rank to that of themselves, formed a conspiracy against him, defeated him in battle near Bannockburn in 1488, and killed him while he was attempting to escape from the field.

James IV., King of Scotland, son and successor of the preceding, was born in 1473. He was brave, generous, and ambitious, fond of magnificence and the pomp of war. He founded the University of Aberdeen in 1497, and established the order of knights of the Thistle. Having rashly made war on England and invaded that country with one of the finest armies ever commanded by a Scottish sovereign, he was defeated and slain with the flower of his nobility at the battle of Flodden, in September, 1513.

James V., son and successor of James IV., was born in 1512, and succeeded his father, after the fatal battle of Flodden, at the age of only one year. Aided by the clergy, he succeeded for some time in suppressing the power of the nobility. Henry VIII. of England declared war against him in 1542. James invaded England, but, owing to the discontent of his nobles, he was unable to follow up his good fortune. In the ensuing campaign ten thousand Scots were taken prisoners—or, as some authorities say, surrendered deliberately to the English—and James, unable to survive such a blow, died of a broken heart in December, 1542. He left by his Queen, Mary of Guise, whom he married in 1538, one child, afterward known as Mary, Queen of Scots. Of his illegitimate children, one became celebrated as the Regent Murray.

James Francis Edward, known as the first Pretender, born in 1688, was the eldest son of James II. of England by his Queen, Mary of Módena. He was recognized at the death of his father as King of England by Louis XIV. But, his partisans having been defeated in 1715 at Sheriffmuir and at Preston, he soon after gave up the contest and retired to the Continent. Died in Rome, 1766.

James, George Payne Rainsford, novelist and historian; born at London in 1810. He was Consul at Norfolk, Va., in 1852, and at Venice in 1858. His works of history, fiction, and poetry, were very numerous. His *Richelieu* was highly commended. Died 1860.

James, Henry, an American novelist; born in New York City in 1843. His numerous novels display subtle analysis of character, and he is eminent also as a critical writer.

James, William, psychologist, brother of the above, was born at New York in 1842. He became professor of philosophy at Harvard in 1872, and wrote *Principles of Psychology*, *Pragmatism*, etc. Died 1910.

Jameson, Anna, an authoress; born in Dublin in 1797; devoted her attention to literature and the fine arts with success. Among her works may be mentioned *The Beauties of the Court of Charles II.* and *Lives of the Early Italian Painters.* Died 1860.

Jameson, Leander Starr, revolutionist; born at Edinburgh in 1853. He studied medicine, became a doctor at Kimberley, South Africa, and in 1891 was made by Cecil Rhodes administrator in Rhodesia. From there he led a force in 1895 to invade the Transvaal Republic. He was defeated and forced to surrender, and, after imprisonment at Pretoria, was taken to London, tried for the invasion of friendly territory, and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, but was soon released in consequence of illness.

Janauschek, Francesca, a distinguished actress; born at Prague, Bohemia, in 1830. She gained a high reputation through her fine powers as a tragedian. Died 1904.

Jansen, or **Jansenius, Cornelis,** the founder of the sect of Jansenists and Bishop of Ypres, was

born at Leerdam, in Holland, in October, 1585. He studied at Paris, and became professor of divinity in the University of Louvain in 1617. He wrote a severe article on the French government in 1634 for forming an alliance with the Protestants of Holland, by which he engendered the hostility of Cardinal Richelieu, but acquired the favor of the Spanish sovereign, who in the next year made him Bishop of Ypres. His principal work is *Augustinus*, which contains the theological views of the Jansenists, which were founded upon the doctrines of St. Augustine, and were directly opposed to those advanced by the Jesuits. Pope Innocent X. condemned several of his propositions, and many of his followers—among whom were the most learned and liberal of French ecclesiastics—were deprived of office and persecuted, and finally their monastery at Port-Royal was suppressed by order of Louis XIV. Jansen died in 1638, before the commencement of these proceedings.

Jay, John, an American statesman and the first Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in New York, December 12, 1745. After graduating at King's (now Columbia) College, he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1768. He soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, and obtained great influence in the assemblies which met to consider the hostile attitude of the British government. In 1774 he was elected to the First Continental Congress, at Philadelphia, and became one of the most prominent leaders of that body. He gained distinction as an eloquent and forcible writer by the addresses to the people of Great Britain and to the people of Canada which he prepared. He aided in forming the Constitution of New York in 1777, and in May of the same year was appointed Chief-Justice of that State. He was afterward chosen President of Congress, and was sent as Minister to Spain in September, 1779. He afterward negotiated, with Adams and others, at Paris, the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain which was signed September 3, 1783. In 1784 he was appointed by Congress Secretary of Foreign Affairs. He returned to America and accepted the position, the duties of which he performed with great ability until the election of Washington, in 1789. He joined with Hamilton and Madison in 1787 in writing *The Federalist*, and two years later was appointed by Washington Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1794, Jay was sent as a special envoy to England to adjust various causes of dispute which had arisen between that country and America. He consented with the greatest reluctance to accept the mission, as he was well aware of the difficulties which surrounded it. He concluded a treaty in November which was bitterly assailed in America by the party favorable to France, and Jay was himself burned in effigy in Boston. He was, however, defended with rare ability by Alexander Hamilton and by Fisher Ames. During his absence in Europe he was, without his consent, elected Governor of the State of New York; but he accepted the position, and held it for six years. During his administration slavery was abolished in that State. At the end of his second term he declined a renomination, and also his former position of Chief-Justice of the United States, which was tendered him. Died May 17, 1829.

Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre; born in 1528. She is notable only as the mother of Henry IV. of France. Died 1572.

Jebb, Richard Claverhouse, a Greek scholar; born at Dundee, Scotland, in 1841. He held professorships of Greek at Glasgow and Cambridge, was elected to Parliament in 1891, and was the author of works on classical subjects. Died 1905.

Jefferson, Joseph, a distin-

guished actor; born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1829. He went upon the stage while very young, and soon attained a place in the first rank of comedians. He especially excelled in the character of "Rip Van Winkle." Died 1905.

Jefferson, Thomas, an American statesman, and the third President of the United States, was born at Shadwell, Virginia, April 2, 1743. After graduating at William and Mary College he read law under Judge Wythe, was admitted to the bar in 1767, and practised law with extraordinary success. He was elected a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1769, and in 1773 united with Patrick Henry and other leaders of the patriotic party in the formation of the Committee of Correspondence for uniting the colonies in action, and for disseminating information among them. He was a staunch and able supporter of the advanced views of the patriot party, and in June, 1775, took his seat in the Continental Congress, where in the next year he was appointed, with Franklin, Adams, and others, on a committee to prepare a declaration of independence, and was himself designated as chairman of such committee. At the request of his colleagues he drafted what is since known as the "Declaration of American Independence," which was reported to Congress June 28, and unanimously adopted by that body July 4, 1776. He subsequently resigned his seat in Congress, as well as the appointment of commissioner to France, served for some time in the Virginia Assembly, where he effected numerous valuable reforms, and in 1779 was elected Governor of Virginia. He was twice appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate a peace with England, but in both instances was prevented by circumstances beyond his control from accepting the position. He was re-elected to Congress in 1783, was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Europe in 1784 by Congress to form treaties with different powers, and in 1785 was chosen to succeed Benjamin Franklin as Minister at Paris. Jefferson formed while in France a strong and enduring predilection for the people of that country as opposed to those of England. Returning to America in 1789, he became Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Washington.

The struggle between the two great parties, the Federalists and the Republicans, now commenced. Hamilton, at the head of the former, favored a United States Bank and the observance of a strict neutrality between England and France, while Jefferson, as leader of the latter, bitterly opposed the financial measures of Hamilton and advocated assisting the French with men and arms. The disputes between these two rival statesmen at length grew so stormy that Jefferson resigned his office, December 31, 1793.

At the close of Washington's second term Jefferson was nominated for President by the Republicans. John Adams was elected, but Jefferson, having received the next highest number of votes, became, as the law then stood, Vice-President of the United States. He was elected President in 1800, was re-elected in 1804, and withdrew to private life in 1809, after a successful and prosperous administration of eight years. He was one of the principal founders of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, near his residence at Monticello, of which institution he became the rector. He died on the same day with John Adams, July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence.

Jeffrey, Francis, LORD, a Scottish critic and judge; born in Edinburgh, October 23, 1773. After studying at the universities of Glasgow and Oxford he was admitted an advocate to the Scottish bar in 1794, but acquired practice very slowly. With Sidney Smith, Henry (afterward Lord) Brougham, and others, he projected the *Edinburgh Review*,

which first appeared in October, 1802, and of which Jeffrey was the editor for the twenty-six years next ensuing. This review, which was principally devoted to the criticism of current literature and to Whig politics, was remarkably successful, and created a new era in English literature. Although Jeffrey severely criticised Byron, Scott, Moore, and other celebrated poets of that time, most of them subsequently became his intimate friends. His first wife was Catherine Wilson, his second cousin, who died in 1805. He married Charlotte Wilkes, an American lady, in New York, in 1813. Meanwhile, his practice at the bar had rapidly increased, and he was regarded as the most eloquent advocate in Scotland. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1820, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in 1829, and to the First Parliament of William IV. in 1830. After serving as Lord Advocate of Scotland he was appointed to a Scottish judgeship, with the honorary title of "Lord," in 1834. He gained distinction as a judge for the rapidity with which he despatched business, and for his just and conscientious decisions. Died 1850.

Jeffreys, Lord George, Baron Wem, regarded as the most infamous of British judges, was born in Denbighshire about 1650, and read law in the Middle Temple; practised at the Old Bailey bar and made great pretensions to being a Puritan, and was elected to an important judicial office in London. He subsequently changed his politics, became a great favorite of the Duke of York, afterward James II., through whose influence he was appointed Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, although Charles II. regarded him with disgust. Upon the accession of James II. he was raised to the peerage as Baron Wem, and became infamous for the atrocities which he perpetrated on the Western Circuit after the insurrection of the Duke of Monmouth. His delight in all kinds of cruelty endeared him to his royal master, who created him Lord High Chancellor of England. Upon the accession of William III., Jeffreys was thrown into the Tower, where he died in 1689.

Jehan-Geer, or **Jahangir** (the "Conqueror of the World"), a Mogul Emperor of Hindostan, was the son of the illustrious Akbar, whom he succeeded in 1605. During his reign the embassy of Sir Thomas Roe arrived in Delhi from England. Died 1627.

Jelal-ed-Deen-Roomee, a Persian poet; born at Bŭlkh, in Khorassân, about 1200. He became chief of the Soofees upon the death of his father, in 1233. Died in 1272.

Jengis Khan, a Mongolian conqueror, the son of a Tartar chief, was born in 1164. He captured Peking in 1215, subdued the northern provinces of China, defeated the King of Khorasmia in 1218, destroyed Bokhara, Samarcand, and other cities, conquered Persia, won a victory over the King of Tangoot, and was preparing to invade Southern China when he died, in 1227. He is said to have caused the destruction of five millions of human lives.

Jenner, Edward, an English physician distinguished as having introduced the practice of vaccination, was born at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, in 1749; studied under the celebrated John Hunter, and became a skilful and successful practitioner. Giving particular attention to the subject of small-pox, he discovered that those who had had the cow-pox would not take the former disease, neither could they be inoculated with it. After a series of experiments which continued for twenty years, he produced, in 1798, *An Enquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ*, a work which was favorably received by the profession, and the theories of which have since been universally adopted by the scientific

world. As a reward for his discovery, which has proved so beneficial to mankind, Parliament presented him with ten thousand pounds in 1802 and with twenty thousand pounds in 1807, and favors were conferred upon him by the Emperor of Russia and by the King of Prussia. Died 1823.

Jerome, St., one of the Latin Fathers of the Church, distinguished for his great learning, was born at Stridon, in Dalmatia, or in Pannonia, about 340 A. D. He studied in Rome, travelled through Gaul (and collected while there a valuable library), Thrace, Pontus, and Cappadocia. After residing for some time in Syria, and subsequently at Jerusalem, where he studied Hebrew, he returned to Rome and was appointed secretary to Pope Damasus. Of his numerous works, the most valuable are a treatise on the *Lives and Writings of the Elder Christian Fathers, Commentaries on the Prophetical Books of the Old Testament, the Gospel of St. Matthew, and several of the Epistles of St. Paul*, and the translation of the Old and New Testaments into Latin known as the Vulgate. He died at a monastery at Bethlehem in 420 A. D.

Jerome of Prague, one of the most prominent followers of John Huss, was born in the city from which he received his surname, studied at the universities of Paris, Heidelberg, and Cologne, and received from each of them the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He commenced about 1400 to preach, with remarkable success, the doctrines of Huss in Bohemia, Poland, and Hungary. He was arrested on a charge of heresy in 1415, and was induced by fear of torture to sign a recantation of the doctrines of Huss on the question of transubstantiation. A few months later he sincerely repented of this act, and, declaring his real faith, he was condemned to be burned as a heretic. He suffered May 30, 1416, with such serene intrepidity as to gain the warmest admiration of even those who were his enemies.

Jerrold, Douglas William, an English humorist and satirical writer, was born in London in 1803. His father was the manager of Sheerness theatre. Apprenticed to a printer in London, he employed his leisure-hours in acquiring a knowledge of literature and the modern languages. He became a regular contributor to *Punch* and the editor successively of *The Heads of the People, The Illuminated Magazine, The Shilling Magazine*, and *Lloyd's Weekly*, all of which were remarkably successful. Among his other writings are the drama entitled *Black-Eyed Susan*, which was very popular, *Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures*, and *Chronicles of Clovernook*. Died 1857.

Jervis, John, Earl of St. Vincent, a British admiral; born at Meaford, in Staffordshire, in 1734; entered the navy in 1744, and attained the rank of post-captain at the age of twenty-six. Serving against the French, he captured in 1782 the seventy-four-gun ship Pégase. After being elected to Parliament from several different boroughs, he was at the commencement of the French Revolution given the command of a squadron, with the rank of rear-admiral, in the West Indies, where he took Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. He was promoted in 1795 to the rank of admiral of the blue and made commander of the British fleets in the Mediterranean, and in February, 1797, gained a brilliant and decisive victory over the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent. For this service he was created a peer, with the titles of Earl of St. Vincent and Baron Jervis of Meaford, was thanked by both Houses of Parliament, and was granted a pension of three thousand pounds. He became First Lord of the Admiralty in 1801 and admiral of the fleet in 1821. Died in 1823.

Jewell, or **Jewel, John,** Bishop of Salisbury, one of the earliest prelates and defenders of the Episcopal Church, was born in 1522;

graduated at Oxford in 1540, and embraced the Protestant religion during the reign of Edward VI. He early became distinguished as a controversialist and as a staunch supporter of the doctrines of the Reformation. His works are still highly prized. He retired to Germany on the accession of Queen Mary, but, returning to England after her death, was, in 1559, appointed Bishop of Salisbury by Elizabeth. Died 1571.

Joan of Arc, or **Jeanne d'Arc,** surnamed THE MAID OF ORLEANS, an illustrious French heroine; born at Dom Rémy, in Lorraine, about 1411, of a peasant family. France at this time was rent by the rival factions of the Armagnacs, who supported the claim of Charles VII. to the throne, and the Burgundians, who were firm allies of Henry V. of England, Joan very early espoused the principles of the Armagnacs, and at the age of thirteen received commands from Heaven, as she afterward stated, to go and liberate France. These divine orders were repeated, as she believed, while her parents endeavored to persuade her that they were merely the results of her enthusiasm. Her voices, as she called them, directed her to lay her heavenly commission before the commandant of a neighboring fortress. He at first regarded her statements with great incredulity, but, influenced by the increasing misfortunes of Charles, he finally sent her with a small escort to Chinon, where that Prince then held his court.

Orléans, the only city of importance of which Charles still retained possession, was then besieged by the English. Joan announced to him that she was empowered to raise the siege and to have him crowned at Rheims. Convincing the young sovereign of her divine authority, Charles gave her the command of a considerable force, with which she entered Orléans about the last of April, 1429. She took with her a large supply of provisions, raised the siege in one week, won the victories of Jargeau and Patay, captured Talbot, the English commander, and evinced in every engagement the greatest intrepidity. Within three months after she had received her commission from Charles several important cities had surrendered to her, and that Prince was crowned in the cathedral at Rheims. She then besought the King for permission to return to her home and former ways of life, but he induced her to retain her command in the army. While making a sortie in the spring of 1430 she was captured by the Burgundians, who gave her up to the English. She was charged with being a sorceress, and after a mock trial was burned to death at Rouen, May 31, 1431. She was made a saint by the Roman Catholic Church in 1909.

John, King of England, surnamed SANSTERRE, was the youngest son of Henry II., and was born at Oxford in 1166. His father first created him Earl of Montague, and at the age of twelve Lord of Ireland. A year later he married the daughter and sole heiress of the Earl of Gloucester. Although he had previously conspired against his brother Richard, he received, on the accession of that Prince, several earldoms, including about one-third of England.

During the absence of Cœur de Lion in the Holy Land and his imprisonment in Germany, John endeavored to subvert his power, but was restrained by the loyalty of the nobles. In 1194, upon his brother's return to England, John was deprived of all his estates and forced to make an abject submission. He succeeded to the throne, however, on Richard's death, in 1199. In 1201 he divorced his wife and made Isabella of Angoulême his Queen.

John afterward gained several victories over his nephew, Arthur, Duke of Bretagne, who, supported by Philip Augustus, King of France, laid claim to the throne of England. Arthur was finally captured and, as

is generally believed, put to death by his uncle, who afterward carried on an unsuccessful war and was deprived of the greater part of his possessions on the Continent.

Having excited the hostility of the Pope by his insisting on his right to appoint to vacancies in the Church, especially to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, John was excommunicated in 1208 and his kingdom placed under an interdict. He paid no attention, however, to the fulminations of the Roman Pontiff, but banished or imprisoned the prelates and clergy who favored the papal supremacy. During this period he subjugated part of Wales and suppressed an Irish insurrection. Meanwhile, the Pope had formally deposed him, absolved his subjects from their oath of allegiance, and induced the King of France to prepare to invade England. John was forced to make an abject submission, and, resigning the kingdoms of England and Ireland to the Pope, received them back as a vassal of the Papal See. This occurred in 1213, when the King of France was forbidden to carry out his enterprise.

The Barons of England, instigated by John's obstinacy, incapacity, and tyranny, formed a league, raised a formidable army, and marched to London, where they were cordially received by the citizens. King John, with the Pope as an ally, was at first inclined to treat their claims with scorn. They soon compelled him to submit, however, and he signed at Runnymede, June 15, 1215, the celebrated Magna Charta. The Pope was soon after induced to absolve John from his new obligations and to excommunicate several of his enemies among the Barons. John also introduced a foreign army into England and defeated the Barons in several battles. He died of a fever at Sandwich in October, 1216, before the termination of the conflict, universally detested by the people of England, and regarded as one of the most depraved of English kings. He was succeeded by his son, Henry III., and his second son, Richard, was in 1257 elected King of the Romans.

John II., surnamed LE BON, succeeded his father, Philip of Valois, as King of France in 1350. Having treacherously imprisoned Charles, King of Navarre, and put to death several of his nobles, war was declared against John by England as the ally of Navarre, and Edward the Black Prince invaded France, in 1356 won the brilliant and decisive victory of Poictiers, and took the French King prisoner. John was taken to London, where he was treated with great consideration by Edward III., but was detained for several years. During his imprisonment a civil war, prosecuted by the peasants, in which unusual atrocities were committed on both sides, broke out. This war is known in history by the name of "La Jacquerie," and after continuing for two years was suppressed by the Dauphin. At the conclusion of peace between England and France, in 1360, John returned to Paris. Died 1364.

John I., surnamed THE GREAT, King of Portugal, was the natural son of Peter I., and was born in 1357. He became King in 1385, and carried on successful wars against Spain and the Moors of Africa. He promoted discoveries, and during his reign were commenced those maritime expeditions which in a short time rendered the name of the Portuguese famous. Madeira, the Canaries, and the Azores were discovered under the command of his son, Prince Henry. Died 1433.

John I., POPE, a native of Tuscany, succeeded Hormisdas to the Papal See in 523. He was imprisoned by King Theodoric, and died in confinement in 526.

John II. was born in Rome, and succeeded Boniface II. in 533. Died 535.

John III., born in Rome, succeeded Pelagius I. as Pope in 560. He died in 573, and was succeeded by Benedict I.

John IV. was born in Dalmatia,

and succeeded Severinus in 640. Died in 642. Theodorus was his successor.

John V., born in Antioch, was elected to succeed Benedict II. in 685. He died in 687, and was succeeded by Conon.

John VI., a native of Greece, was elected to succeed Sergius I. in 701. Wilfred, Archbishop of York, was during the pontificate of John VI. tried and acquitted of the charges preferred against him by the clergy of England. Died in 705.

John VII. was born in Greece, and succeeded John VI. Died in 707. Sisinnius was his successor.

John VIII., a native of Rome, was elected to succeed Adrian II. in 872. He crowned the Emperors Charles the Bold and Charles le Gros and confirmed Photius, Patriarch of Constantinople. He was forced in 878 to pay tribute to the Saracens, who had invaded Italy. He was succeeded at his death, in 882, by Martin II.

John IX. succeeded Theodore II. in 898. Died about 900.

John X. became Pope in 915 as the successor of Lando. He crowned the Emperor Berengarius, with whose assistance he marched against the Saracens, defeated them, and expelled them from Italy. He was afterward seized in his palace by the followers of Guido, Duke of Tuscany, and thrown into prison, where it is supposed he was killed in 928.

John XI., a native of Italy, and supposed to be a son of Pope Sergius III., was elected to the Papal See in 931. He was succeeded at his death, in 936, by Leo VII.

John XII. succeeded in 956, at the age of eighteen years, Agapetus II. His true name was Octavianus. He crowned Otho I. Emperor of Germany and King of Italy in 960; but, afterward becoming infamous for his licentiousness and tyranny, John was deposed by Otho, who returned to Rome in 963 and caused Leo VIII. to be chosen in his stead. As soon as the Emperor had returned to Germany, however, John went to Rome with a powerful force, expelled Leo, and perpetrated great atrocities. Died 964.

John XIII. was elected Pope through the influence of the Emperor Otho I., while Bishop of Narni, in 965. He crowned Otho II. as Emperor. Died 972. Benedict VI. was his successor.

John XIV., Bishop of Pavia, was about 984 elected as the successor of Benedict VII. He was nine months after his election deposed by Boniface VII. and thrown into prison, where he is said to have died from poison in 985.

John XV., successor of the preceding, died after a pontificate of but a few days.

John XVI., born in Rome, was raised to the Papal See in 986, and was driven from Rome during an insurrection headed by a patrician named Crescentius, but was reinstated by the Emperor Otho. He was succeeded at his death, in 996, by Gregory V.

John XVII., a native of Calabria and Bishop of Piacenza, was elected Pope by the party of Crescentius in 997 as a rival of Gregory V. Otho III. of Germany, supporting the cause of the latter, put Crescentius to death, captured John, and, having mutilated him, threw him into prison. His true name, prior to being raised to the Papal See, was PHILAGATHIUS.

John XVIII. was chosen in 1003 to succeed Sylvester II. He died four months after his election.

John XIX. became Pope in 1004. He sent St. Bruno as a missionary to the Russians, and healed the schism previously existing between the churches of Rome and Constantinople. He was succeeded at his death, in 1009, by Sergius IV.

John XX., whose previous name was ROMANUS, was the son of Count Gregory of Tuscany. He succeeded his brother, Benedict VIII., in 1024, and three years later crowned Con-

rad as Emperor of Germany. Died about 1033. Benedict IX. was his successor.

John XXI., a native of Lisbon, succeeded Adrian V. about 1276. At his death, which occurred a few months later, he was succeeded by Nicholas III.

John XXII., whose previous name was JACQUES D'EUSE, was born at Cahors, in France, and was elected as the successor of Clement V. in 1316. He resided at Avignon. In the contest which had arisen for the imperial throne between Frederick of Austria and Louis of Bavaria, John assumed the right to designate the Emperor, excommunicated Louis in 1324, and three years later preferred the claim of Robert, the Neapolitan King. The result was an Italian war between the Guelphs, who supported the cause of Robert, and the Ghibelines, who were allies of Louis. The latter after some reverses was finally successful, and was in 1327 crowned at Rome, by the Bishops of Venice and Alería, with the iron crown of Milan. Louis then deposed John, who was succeeded by Peter de Corvara, under the name of Nicholas V. John died at Avignon in 1334. He was distinguished by rare abilities, profound learning, and great avarice. He left an immense treasure. He is said to have introduced the Annates or First-Fruits.

John XXIII. (CARDINAL COSSA), a native of Naples, was chosen to succeed Alexander V. in 1410. Two rivals, however—Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII.—contested his claim. He was driven from Rome, and was ordered to abdicate by the Council of Constance in 1414. Attempting to evade this decree, he escaped from Constance in disguise, but was arrested, brought back, tried on numerous charges, convicted, formally deposed, and imprisoned. Died 1419.

John (Juan), Don, of Austria, a military and naval commander, was the natural son of Charles V. of Germany and of Barbara Blomberg, and was born at Ratisbon in 1546. He was educated by Quixada, a Spanish noble, who treated him as his own son. Just before his death Charles V. recommended him to the protection of Philip II., who immediately recognized him as his brother and made ample provision for his living in the style becoming his rank. As commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces sent against the Moriscoes of Granada he gained several important victories, and completely subjugated that people. He was then but twenty-two years of age. In 1571 he was appointed generalissimo of the Spanish and Italian fleets in the war against Turkey. Sailing from Messina about the 15th of September with fifty thousand men and two hundred and fifty ships-of-war, he gained over the Turkish fleet, in the Gulf of Lepanto, October 7, 1571, one of the most brilliant and decisive naval victories mentioned in history. He was subsequently offered by the Greeks of Albania and Macedonia the sovereignty of those countries, but was prevented from accepting by the jealousy of Philip II.

After commanding an expedition to Northern Africa, capturing Tunis and numerous other places of importance, Don John was in 1576 appointed, by Philip II., Governor of the Netherlands, while the people of that country were in a state of insurrection. He reduced Namur by stratagem and gained the important victory of Gemblours (January 1, 1578), and afterward took Louvain, Nivelle, and several other towns and strongholds. He died in October, 1578, while following up his victories, and is believed to have been poisoned at the instigation of Philip II.

John of Gaunt, or **Ghent,** Duke of Lancaster, was a younger son of Edward III. of England, and was born in 1340. He served with great distinction under his brother, Edward the Black Prince, against the French. His first wife was Constance,

a natural daughter of Peter the Cruel, King of Castile and Leon, and upon the death of that sovereign John of Gaunt claimed the crowns of those countries and invaded Spain, but was defeated by Henry of Trastamara. His own daughter having afterward married the heir-apparent to the thrones of Castile and Leon, he withdrew his claims. He was a liberal patron of the poet Chaucer, whose sister he married. Died 1399.

John of Luxemburg, surnamed THE BLIND, was a son of Henry VII. of Germany, was born in 1295, and was in 1309 elected King of Bohemia. He conquered Silesia in 1322, and in 1331 invaded Italy as the ally of the Emperor Louis, who was at war with Pope John XXII. The latter, in order to detach him from his alliance with the Emperor, offered to recognize him as King of Italy. Louis immediately invaded Bohemia, but John returned and quickly expelled him from that country. Although he soon after became blind, he did not lose his energy or enterprise. He invaded and subjugated Poland, and, having formed an alliance with France against England, marched to the assistance of the French King, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Crécy, in 1346.

Johnson, Andrew, seventeenth President of the United States; born at Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1808; learned the trade of a tailor, which he followed for several years, and, removing to Tennessee, settled at Greenville, where he was elected an alderman, and subsequently mayor. After serving several terms in the State Legislature, he was chosen to Congress as a Democrat in 1843, and was re-elected four times successively. He became Governor of Tennessee in 1853, was again elected to that office in 1855, was chosen a United States Senator in 1857, and in 1864 was elected Vice-President of the United States by the Republicans. Soon after the assassination of President Lincoln he engaged in a bitter quarrel with most of the leaders of the Republican party, and in 1868 was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors by the House of Representatives. After trial before the Senate he was acquitted, in May of that year. Although thirty-five Senators voted "Guilty," and but nineteen "Not guilty," the prosecution failed, as the requisite two-thirds vote was not obtained. Mr. Johnson was subsequently elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee as a Democrat. Died July 31, 1875.

Johnson, Eastmann, an American artist; born at Lovell, Maine, in 1824. He became distinguished as a portrait painter, producing portraits of Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, and others of high distinction. His genre paintings are also notable, including "The Husking Bee," "The Stage Coach," etc. Died 1906.

Johnson, Reverdy, an American statesman; born at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1796. He practised law at Baltimore, was elected United States Senator in 1845, was appointed Attorney-General by President Taylor in 1849, and returned to the Senate in 1863. He was Minister to England 1868–69. Died 1876.

Johnson, Richard Mentor, ninth Vice-President of the United States, was born near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1780, and was educated at Transylvania University. He was admitted to the bar, acquired an extensive practice, and entered Congress in 1807. He was successively re-elected to that body for twelve years. At the beginning of the war in 1812 he formed a regiment of mounted riflemen, which he commanded on the Indian frontier. Under Gen. Harrison, in 1813, he contributed greatly to the victory of the Thames, which was gained October 5. In this battle it is believed that Col. Johnson, who was himself dangerously wounded, killed Tecumseh, the great Indian chief. After serving for ten years in the United States Senate he was in 1829 again elected to the House of

Representatives, to which he was re-elected until 1837, when he was chosen Vice-President of the United States, with Martin Van Buren as President. This selection was made by the United States Senate, as none of the candidates for Vice-President had received a sufficient majority in the Electoral College. He was again nominated for the Vice-Presidency in 1840, but was defeated. Died 1850.

Johnson, Samuel, an English author and critic, the son of Michael Johnson, a bookseller, was born at Lichfield, September 18, 1709. He studied at Pembroke College, Oxford, and graduated there with distinction. He married Mrs. Porter in 1736. She was nearly twice his age, and was the widow of a mercer. After endeavoring to establish an academy at Edial Hall, where David Garrick was one of his three pupils, he in 1737 removed to London. He there formed a friendship with the poet Savage, with whom he frequently walked the streets all night because they were unable to pay for lodgings. Soon after going to London he published an imitation of the third Satire of Juvenal, which created quite a sensation in the literary world and was praised by Pope. He wrote in 1740 the parliamentary speeches for the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and four years later his *Life of Richard Savage* appeared. He commenced his English dictionary in 1747, and issued the first number of the *Rambler* in March, 1749, which periodical he continued until the death of his wife, in 1752. Ten years later he received from Georgé III. a pension of three hundred pounds per annum, which enabled him to pass the remainder of his days in ease and independence. He joined the literary club to which Burke, Reynolds, and many other men of distinction belonged, and in 1765 received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Dublin, and some years later the same title from the University of Oxford. After visiting the Western Islands of Scotland in 1773—of which he wrote an account—and Paris in 1775, he completed his *Lives of the British Poets*, which appeared in 1781. Died 1784.

Dr. Johnson was great in every department of literature to which he gave his attention. He exercised an extensive influence, and during the latter part of his life occupied the highest place among literary men then living in England. His English dictionary required vast labor and occupied his time for several years. He was the author of many works besides those which have been mentioned. Among them are *The Vanity of Human Wishes*, *Rasselas*, *The Idler*, and *Irene*, a tragedy.

Johnson, Sir William, a colonel in the British army; born in Scotland in 1715; was for many years the agent of his government to the Iroquois, or Six Nations of Indians, in what now is the central and western part of the State of New York. He acquired great influence over the savages, defeated a French expedition in 1755, and just prior to the commencement of the Revolutionary war was a formidable enemy to the patriots in that part of the colony. Died 1774.

Johnston, Albert Sydney, an American general; born in Kentucky in 1803; graduated at West Point in 1826; resigned his commission in 1834, and in 1836 enlisted as a private in the Texan army, of which he soon after became commander-in-chief. He fought a duel with F. Houston, his predecessor, in 1837, was Secretary of War of the Texan Republic from 1838 to 1840, and was afterward a colonel in the American army in the Mexican war. He was appointed a paymaster in 1849, and in 1857 was given the command, with the rank of colonel, of the expedition sent against the Mormons in Utah. He assumed command of the Department of the Pacific in 1860, joined the secessionists the year following, and was made commander of the Department of Kentucky and

Tennessee. He was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, leaving the reputation of being one of the ablest generals engaged in the Confederate cause.

Johnston, Joseph Eggleston, an American general; born in Virginia in 1807; graduated at West Point in 1829. He served with distinction in Mexico, and in 1860 was made quartermaster-general, ranking as brigadier-general. Resigning his commission in 1861, he entered the Confederate service, commanded at the battle of Bull Run, in 1862 was made commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces in Virginia, and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks. He was in November of the same year appointed commander of the Department of Tennessee. He made an unsuccessful attempt to relieve Vicksburg, then besieged by Gen. Grant, and in November, 1863, superseded Gen. Hood (who had been defeated at Chattanooga), as commander of all the forces in the South-west. Failing to check Gen. Sherman in his victorious career, and being outflanked by him, Johnston was superseded by Gen. Hood in July, 1864, but was afterward reinstated in his command at the urgent request of Gen. Lee. In 1865 he surrendered to Gen. Sherman at Durham Station, North Carolina. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland Commissioner of Railroads. Died 1891.

Joinville, de, Jean, or **Jehan,** SIRE, a French nobleman and chronicler; born in 1224; commanded a large body of men under Louis IX. in one of his crusades to Palestine. He was regarded with great favor by that sovereign, with whom he was captured at Mansoorah after having gained distinction for courage at the taking of Damietta, in Egypt. Returning to France with King Louis in 1254, he wrote a very valuable and entertaining work entitled *History of Saint Louis IX. King of France, by Jehan, Sire de Joinville.* He is said to have died about 1317.

Jokai, Maurice, a distinguished Hungarian author; born at Komoru in 1825. He produced numerous popular novels and romances, also dramas, poems, and humorous essays. Several of his novels have been translated into English. Died 1904.

Jomini, Henri, BARON, a general and writer on strategy, was born in the Swiss canton De Vaud in 1779, and entered the French army. He was appointed aide-de-camp to Marshal Ney about 1804, and the year following, on the field of Austerlitz, presented Bonaparte with a copy of his *Treatise on the Grand Operations of War.* A few days later he became chief of Ney's staff. He was created a Baron for distinguished services at Jena in 1806, was sent to Spain in 1808, was made a general of brigade in 1811, and Governor of Wilna in 1812. Through the enmity of Berthier he failed to received the promotion to which he deemed himself entitled, and after having contributed to the victory of Bautzen, in 1813, he left the French service, and, entering that of Russia, was made lieutenant-general and aide-de-camp to the Emperor. He was the author of numerous works. Died 1869.

Jones, Inigo, an English architect; born in London about 1572. Apprenticed to a joiner, some of his designs received the attention of the Earl of Pembroke, who supplied him with the means for travelling in Europe. After visiting Italy he went to Denmark on an invitation from Christian IV., whose sister was the Queen of James I. of England. Through her influence he obtained the royal favor on his return to England, in 1605, and was appointed architect to the Queen and to Prince Henry. He adopted the classic style of architecture, then but little known in England. He was afterward appointed Surveyor-General of the royal buildings. He designed and constructed the palace at Whitehall and several other celebrated edifices. Died 1653.

Jones, Owen, an architect of

distinction; born in Wales in 1809. He became in 1852 "director of decorations" for the Crystal Palace in London. He published several works, among which are *Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details of the Alhambra*, with a history of the Kings of Granada, and *Designs for Mosaic and Tessellated Pavements*. Died 1874.

Jones, Paul (whose true name was **John Paul**), a naval commander; born at Arbigland, in Scotland, in 1747. He removed to Virginia, entered the service of the colonies in 1775, became a captain in 1776, and about June, 1777, was placed in command of the Ranger, a vessel of eighteen guns. He cruised off the coast of Scotland, attacked Whitehaven, burnt the shipping there, captured the Drake, a sloop-of-war, and kept the coast for some time in a state of great alarm. Having been transferred in 1779 to the Bonhomme Richard, of about forty-five guns, and having been given the command of some other vessels, he took or destroyed a large number of English ships, among them the Serapis, a frigate of forty-four guns, which surrendered after a prolonged contest. For this victory he received a gold medal from Congress. He was for a short time a rear-admiral in the Russian service. Died in Paris in 1792.

Jones, Sir William, an Oriental scholar; born in London, September 28, 1746; studied at Harrow School and at University College, Oxford, and was for five years tutor to the son of Earl Spencer. Having acquired an extensive knowledge of Oriental languages, as well as of nearly all the tongues of Europe, he translated in 1768, at the request of the King of Denmark, the *Life of Nadir Shah* from the Persian into the French, published a Persian grammar in 1769, commenced the study of law in 1770, and was four years later admitted to the bar. He was knighted in March, 1783, and was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Bengal. He married Anna Maria Shipley, a daughter of the Bishop of St. Asaph. He arrived in India in September, 1783, continued his Oriental studies, and founded in 1785 the "Asiatic Society." Its object was to procure information relating to the history, languages, sciences, and antiquities of Asia. He was the author of numerous valuable works, and is regarded by many as the greatest Oriental scholar that Europe has produced. Died at Calcutta, April 27, 1794.

Jonson, Ben, an eminent English poet and dramatist, the posthumous son of a Protestant clergyman, was born at Westminster in 1574. After studying at Westminster he entered the University of Cambridge, but on account of his straitened circumstances was compelled to leave there before graduating, and to work with his stepfather as a mason. Entering the British army, he served in Flanders, where he gained great distinction for courage. On returning to England he joined a company of actors, but, having killed one of them in a duel, he was arrested and imprisoned, and barely escaped with his life. His drama entitled *Every Man in his Humor*, appeared in 1598, and at once acquired for him considerable literary fame. Having united in 1605 with Chapman and Marston in producing *Eastward Hoe!* which was regarded as a libel on the Scotch, the two latter were put in prison, and Jonson voluntarily kept them company. The three were sentenced to have their ears and noses cut off, but through the influence of Jonson they escaped. James I. soon after appointed him poet-laureate, with an annual pension of one hundred pounds and a tierce of wine. His numerous works contained a great deal of profanity, for which he expressed the deepest contrition on his death-bed. In other respects his dramas were of a far purer and higher tone than those of the other writers of that age. Among the best known of his writings are *Sejanus*, *The Alchemist*, and *Catiline's*

Conspiracy. Jonson died in 1637 in a state of poverty, produced chiefly by his convivial habits.

Jordaens, Jakob, a Flemish painter; born at Antwerp in 1594; studied under Van Oort, and was afterward employed by Rubens, from whom he obtained the greater part of his artistic knowledge. Died 1678.

Jordan, David Starr, an American zoologist; born at Gainesville, New York, in 1851. He graduated at Cornell in 1872, became successively professor of zoology in and president of Indiana University, and in 1891 became president of Leland Stanford Jr. University. He was president of the California Academy of Sciences 1896–98. He wrote valuable works on American zoology, evolution, and other subjects.

Joseph I., Emperor of Germany, of the house of Hapsburg, was the son of Leopold I., was born in 1676, was proclaimed King of Hungary in 1687, and King of the Romans in 1690. He succeeded his father as Emperor in 1705, and, allied with England, Holland, and Savoy, carried on a successful war against Louis XIV. of France. The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene commanded the allied armies. Joseph conferred many privileges on his Protestant subjects. Died 1711.

Joseph II., Emperor of Germany, was the eldest son of Francis of Lorraine and Maria Theresa of Austria, and was born in Vienna in 1741. He was elected King of the Romans in 1764, and succeeded his father on the imperial throne of Germany in 1765. His first wife was Isabella, a daughter of the Duke of Parma. After her death he married Maria Josepha, a daughter of the Emperor Charles VII. In 1772 he united with Russia and Prussia in forming the infamous treaty by which Poland was divided among them, and upon the death of his mother, in 1780, became the ruler of Hungary and the other hereditary possessions of the house of Austria. Having formed an alliance with Catherine of Russia in 1786 against the Turks, he prosecuted the war vigorously; and his armies, under Laudon, won several decisive victories. Joseph II. introduced many important civil and ecclesiastic reforms, abolished serfdom, granted liberty of conscience to all Christian sects, ameliorated the condition of the Jews, and abridged the papal authority in his dominions. Dying without issue in February, 1790, he was succeeded by his brother, Leopold II.

Josephine (whose original name was **Marie Joseph Rose Tascher de la Pagerie**), Empress of France and wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, was born on the island of Martinique in 1763. She went to France in 1778, and was early distinguished for her sprightliness and beauty. Soon after her arrival in France she married Viscount de Beauharnais. Two children were the result of this marriage—Eugene, born in 1780, who was Viceroy of Italy under Bonaparte, and Hortense, born in 1783, who became Queen of Holland and mother of Napoleon III. Her husband, actuated by jealousy, brought suit against her for a divorce, but a decision was rendered in Josephine's favor. She then visited Martinique, remained there three years, and, returning to France, was reconciled to her husband. He was executed by direction of Robespierre in 1794 for having boldly opposed the measures of the Jacobins, and Josephine escaped death only by the overthrow and execution of Robespierre. Recovering part of the estates of Viscount de Beauharnais through the influence of Barras and Tallien, she became one of the leaders of fashion, acquired considerable influence in politics, and in 1796 married Bonaparte, who had just been made commander-in-chief of the army in Italy. Her friends thought at the time that she was forming a *mésalliance*. When her husband became First Consul she treated the royalists with rare generosity, and in many instances greatly ameliorated their

sufferings. During the absence of Bonaparte in Egypt she had purchased Malmaison for her favorite resort. She fitted it up luxuriously, and expended such large sums on this and other objects as to seriously embarrass her husband. She contributed greatly to the elegance and splendor for which the imperial court at the Tuileries became distinguished; but after her coronation as Empress her influence over Napoleon rapidly declined, and when it became certain that she could not present him with an heir he decided to procure a divorce. This decision caused her the most profound anguish, and the Emperor himself was deeply affected; but the divorce was obtained in 1809. Retaining her former titles, Josephine took up her residence at Malmaison, where the Emperor occasionally visited her, and seemed to regard her with true affection. Died in 1814.

Josephus, or **Flavius Josephus,** a Jewish historian of royal descent, was born at Jerusalem in 37 A. D. He studied in his native city, and at the age of fourteen was regarded as high authority on difficult questions of Jewish law. He became a Pharisee in 56, and in 63 went to Rome, where he procured the release of some Jewish priests who had been sent there as prisoners by Felix. Appointed to the command of the two Galilees, he defended with great courage the city of Jotapata in 67 A. D. against the Roman forces commanded by Vespasian. Compelled to capitulate, all the Jewish warriors were put to death except Josephus, who had foretold that Vespasian would soon be made Emperor. Vespasian and Titus treated him with consideration, and after the destruction of Jerusalem, at his solicitation, released his brother and a large number of his friends who had been captured. He went with Titus to Rome, where he received a pension, was made a Roman citizen, and where, as a mark of gratitude, he adopted Vespasian's family-name of "Flavius." His works, which are mostly written in Greek, are remarkable for their beauty of style. They have been translated into Latin and nearly all of the modern European languages. Among the most important of them are *History of the Jewish War, The Antiquities of the Jews,* and a *Discourse on the Martyrdom of the Maccabees.* He is supposed to have died in 95 A. D.

Joubert, Barthélemy Catherine, a French general; born at Pont de Vaux, in Bresse, in 1769. He entered the army in 1791, served with credit against the Austrians, and in 1795 was made a brigadier-general for his great courage at the battle of Loano. He gained new distinction in Italy and the Tyrol, was made commander-in-chief in Italy in 1799, and fell at the battle of Novi in that year.

Joule, James Prescott, a physicist; born at Salford, England, in 1818. He studied chemistry under Dalton, made notable experiments in electro-magnetism, discovered the mechanical equivalent of heat, and established by his experiments the doctrine of the conservation of energy. Died 1889.

Jourdan, Jean Baptiste, a Marshal of France; born at Limoges in 1762. The son of a poor surgeon, he received but little education, and at the age of sixteen entered the army. He fought for the Americans in the Revolutionary war, was given the command of a battalion about 1791, and served under La Fayette and Dumouriez. He became general of division in 1793, and after gaining distinction at the battle of Hondschoote, in that year, he was chosen commander-in-chief of the French army, and won a complete victory over the Austrians at Wattignies. Having offended the Committee of Public Safety by the freedom with which he expressed his views to them on public affairs, he was deprived of his command, which was given to Pichegru. He was, however, in 1794, placed in command of the Army of the Moselle. During that year he won important victories over

the Austrians at Arlon, Fleurus, Ayvaile, and Aldenhoven, and reduced Charleroi and numerous other towns. He afterward captured Luxemburg, Dusseldorf, Frankfort, and Würzburg, but was defeated by the Archduke Charles near Würzburg in 1796, and in 1798, while in command of the army on the Danube, was again twice defeated by the same general. He was then succeeded by Massena. He was created a Marshal of the Empire in 1804, and afterward accompanied Joseph Bonaparte to Spain. Louis XVIII. created him a peer of France. Died 1833.

Jouvenet, Jean, a French historical painter; born at Rouen about 1646; studied in Paris, and was patronized by Louis XIV., who gave him a pension of seventeen hundred livres. The date of his death is unknown.

Jovian, Emperor of Rome; born in Pannonia in 331 A. D. Though an avowed Christian, he was a favorite of Julian the Apostate, whom he succeeded in 363. He annulled the laws of his predecessor against the Christians, and restored the orthodox faith. Died at Dadastana, in Galatia, in 364.

Jowett, Benjamin, a distinguished English scholar; born at Camberwell in 1817. He was educated at Oxford, was professor of Greek there 1855–93, and Master of Balliol after 1873. For his paper "On the Interpretation of Scripture," in *Essays and Reviews*, he was tried by the vice-chancellor's court, but acquitted. As a writer he is best known for his translation of the *Dialogues* of Plato, the *Politics* of Aristotle, and the history of Thucydides. Died 1893.

Juarez, Benito, a Mexican statesman, said to be of pure Aztec blood, was born about 1807; became a lawyer; was elected to Congress in 1846, and Governor of Oajaca in 1848. He was exiled by Santa Anna in 1853, but became Minister of Justice under Alvarez in 1855, and was appointed Secretary of State by Comonfort in 1857. He was elected President of Mexico in 1861, and by the successful invasion of the French army was placed in a desperate situation, but with the Liberals regained his ascendency when the French troops were withdrawn, in 1866. Juarez was re-elected President in 1867. Died July 18, 1872.

Juba I., King of Numidia, succeeded his father, Hiempsal, about 50 B. C. He supported the cause of Pompey in his contest with Cæsar, and won a decisive victory over Curio, a general of the latter. After the battle of Pharsalia, Juba continued for some time to support the cause of Pompey in Africa, but was defeated and captured by Cæsar at Thapsus, and killed himself in 42 B. C. to avoid adorning the triumph of his conqueror.

Judas Maccabæus, a Jewish leader of the royal line of the Asmoneans, was born in the second century B. C. He routed and destroyed several Syrian armies, subjugated the Idumeans, Ammonites, and other nations, and restored the ancient worship in the temple at Jerusalem. Desirous of forming an independent government in Judea, and unable to contend successfully against Syria, he formed an alliance with the Romans; but before they could render him any assistance Judea was again invaded by a formidable army of Syrians, and Judas, who marched against them with but about eight hundred men, was after a severe battle in 160 B. C. defeated and slain.

Jugurtha, an African Prince, a natural son of Manastabal, who was a brother of Micipsa, King of Numidia. Jugurtha was brought up at the court of his uncle. He served in the Roman army under Scipio Æmilianus with great distinction, and, being highly commended by Scipio to Micipsa, the latter created him joint-heir with his own sons, Adherbal and Hiempsal. After the death of his uncle, Jugurtha caused Hiempsal to be assassinated and Adherbal to flee to Rome for safety. Officers were appointed by

the Roman Senate to divide Numidia between the two remaining Princes; but, accepting the bribes of Jugurtha, they awarded to him the largest portion of the kingdom and declared him to be innocent of the murder of Hiempsal. He determined, however, to rule over the entire kingdom, and, seizing Adherbal while he was still under the protection of the Romans, tortured him and put him to death. Rome immediately declared war, and Jugurtha, after having formed a favorable treaty with Calpurnius, the Consul, who had been sent against him—which treaty, however, the Senate refused to ratify—was summoned to Rome to answer for the crimes with which he was charged. He visited that city, and while there caused the murder of his cousin, Massiva. Returning to Numidia, he gained a decisive victory over the Romans, who were commanded by Aulus Posthumius; but Metellus gained several advantages over him, and Marius, who succeeded Metellus, twice defeated Jugurtha, captured him, and carried him in chains to Rome, where he was compelled to grace the triumph of his conqueror. He was then cast into the Mamertine prison, where he died in six days—as is generally supposed, by starvation. This occurred about 106 B. C.

Julian, surnamed THE APOSTATE, a Roman Emperor, the son of Julius Constantius, and a nephew of Constantine the Great, was born in Constantinople in 331 A. D. With his brother Gallus he was banished by the Emperor Constantius to Cappadocia, where they were educated in the Christian faith. Gallus, however, having been created Cæsar in 351, his brother was permitted to return for a short time to Constantinople. After being exiled a second time, and his brother having been executed in 355 A. D., he was again recalled to Constantinople, where he married Helena, sister of Constantius, who created him Cæsar and appointed him to command the armies in Gaul. Julian had meanwhile renounced Christianity, and had embraced the philosophy of the Platonists. He gained great distinction in the war against the Germans, drove them from Gaul, invaded Germany, and captured Chnodomarius, the most powerful of their Kings. He excited by his victories the jealousy of the Emperor, who ordered him to send his best legions to the East to participate in the war with Persia; but the troops, who were devoted to Julian, refused to obey, and proclaimed him Augustus. He sent a request to the Emperor that he might be recognized as Augustus in Gaul. Constantius refused, but died suddenly in 361; and Julian, ascending the throne without opposition, openly renounced Christianity, proclaimed liberty of conscience to all, and directed the heathen temples to be reopened. He left Antioch in the early part of 363, at the head of a well-appointed army, to invade Persia. Passing over the Euphrates and Tigris, he defeated the Persians in several important battles, but was fatally wounded by a javelin during an engagement. He died the day after, in June, 363 A. D.

Julian, Count (whose name is infamous in Spanish annals), was an officer of high rank under Roderick, the Gothic King of Spain. Roderick having outraged the daughter of Julian, the latter as a means of revenge induced the Arabs to invade Spain. At the battle of Xeres, which was fought soon after (711), the Goths suffered an overwhelming defeat.

Julius I., POPE, was born in Rome, and was elected to succeed Marcus in 336 A. D. Died 352.

Julius II. (CARDINAL GIULIANO DELLA ROVERE) was born in 1441, and succeeded Pius III. in 1503. He was arrogant and exceedingly ambitious to aggrandize the papal authority. He expelled Cæsar Borgia from the Romagna, and endeavored to drive out the Venetians from Ravenna and other cities which they held in his dominions. Not succeeding in this attempt, he formed a

treaty at Cambray with France, Germany, and the Duke of Ferrara for the subjugation and partition of Venice, but subsequently took arms against the French and drove them out of Italy.

Julius was a liberal patron of Michael Angelo, Raphael, and other artists, and was the first to commence the erection of the cathedral of St. Peter at Rome. He died in 1513, and was succeeded by Leo X.

Julius III. (CARDINAL GIOCCI), was born in Arezzo in 1487, and was elected to succeed Paul III. in 1550. Died 1555.

Junius, the assumed name of a political writer of London, England, who published a series of remarkably able articles, noted for sarcasm and invective, and for their fine style, 1769–72. The name of the author has remained an unsolved mystery.

Junot, Andoche, Duc d'Abrantès, a French general; born near Semur in 1771. He entered the army as a private soldier at the age of twenty, gained great distinction for his bravery, was rapidly promoted, and won the regard of Bonaparte, who appointed him his first aide-de-camp. He participated in the battles of Lodi, Arcola, Castiglione, and Lonato, accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and at the battle of Nazareth added to his renown by holding in check, with only three hundred cavalrymen, a force of three thousand of the enemy. After his return to Paris he was appointed Governor of that city, colonel-general of hussars, and Ambassador to Portugal, and was decorated with the grand eagle of the Legion of Honor. He fought at the battle of Austerlitz in 1805, two years later commanded the army which invaded Portugal and took Lisbon, and was created Duc d'Abrantès. Sir Arthur Wellesley defeated him at Vimiera in August, 1808, and drove him from Portugal. Napoleon removed him from the governorship of Paris, but made him Captain-General and Governor of the Illyrian provinces. Junot was however, so deeply affected by his misfortunes that he resigned his commands and retired to private life. Died 1813.

Jussieu, de, Antoine Laurent, a French botanist; born in Lyons in 1748, of a family that produced a large number of distinguished botanists. He studied medicine in Paris, and graduated in 1770. Having also studied botany under his uncle, Bernard de Jussieu, he was appointed demonstrator of botany in the Jardin du Roi. Having produced in 1774 a botanical treatise of great merit, he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and was induced to give his entire attention to botanical studies. About 1774 he developed a new system in which plants were arranged in orders according to their natural affinities. This system of "Natural Orders" is now, with some slight modifications, universally adopted among botanists. Jussieu was appointed director of the Museum of Natural History (reorganized in 1793), and professor of botany in that institution; later he was elected a member of the Institute. He was the author of numerous treatises on botany. Died 1836.

Justin, surnamed THE MARTYR, an early Christian Father; born, of a Greek family, in Palestine, in 103 A. D. Educated as a Platonist, he became a Christian in 132. He wrote two apologies for the Christian religion, and for refusing to sacrifice to heathen gods was put to death at Rome about 165, during the reign of Marcus Aurelius.

Justinian I., Emperor of the East, was born in Dardania, May 11, 483 A. D. He was the nephew of Justin I., who appointed him as his colleague in 518 and conferred upon him the supreme authority in 527. Justinian began his reign by a bitter persecution of Jews, pagans, and Arians. He rebuilt the church of St. Sophia, and constructed a large number of temples, roads, fortifications, and aqueducts throughout his immense empire. His name is, however, chiefly

remembered at the present time for the revision of the Roman law which he caused to be made during his reign, and which was published in different parts under the title of *The Codes, Pandects, and Institutions of Justinian.* Two generals of great skill and celebrity—Belisarius and Narses—commanded his armies and gained many important victories over the Persians, Germans, Gauls, and Africans. To Justinian is attributed the introduction of silkworms and the manufacture of silk into Europe. He died in 565, and was succeeded by his nephew, Justin II.

Juvenal, or **Decimus Junius Juvenalis,** a Latin satirical poet, is said to have been born at Aquinum about 40 A. D. Scarcely any facts respecting his history have been preserved. He is believed to have been the son of a wealthy freedman, and is known to have been the intimate friend of the poet Martial. He was made a prefect of a legion in Egypt, where he died about 125 A. D. Sixteen of his Satires—distinguished for their wit, grace, vividness, and brilliancy—have been preserved and rendered into several English translations.

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Kalidasa, Calidasa, or **Kalidasas,** the greatest of Hindoo poets, and called the Shakspeare of India, is supposed to have lived about 50 B. C. One of his most important dramas, entitled *Sakoontalâ*, became known in Europe through the prose translation of Sir William Jones. It excited general interest among literary men, and was especially admired by Goethe and Alexander Humboldt. It was also rendered into English verse by Professor Williams of Oxford about 1856. Among the most admired of his other productions are *Vikrama and Urvasi*, and *Megha-duta*, or the "Cloud-Messenger."

Kane, Elisha Kent, an American explorer, the son of Judge John K. Kane, was born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1820; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1842, and sailed to China in 1843 as surgeon to the embassy of Com. Parker. After travelling extensively in Asia, he visited Egypt and Greece, returning home in 1846. He served in the Mexican war, and in 1850 went as surgeon to the first Grinnell expedition which sailed in search of Sir John Franklin. He was given command of the second expedition, which left New York in 1853. He did not succeed in finding any traces of Sir John Franklin, but discovered an open polar sea. He was the author of two works which gave an account of these expeditions, and was awarded a gold medal by the Royal Geographical Society of London. Died at Havana in 1857.

Kant, Immanuel, a German metaphysician, and founder of the critical or transcendental school of philosophy, was born at Königsberg, April 26, 1724. He was the son of a saddler, and was educated in the university of his native city, where he was offered the professorship of poetry in 1762. He declined the position, but subsequently became professor of logic and metaphysics there. Kant is said never to have travelled more than seven miles from the place of his birth. He died February 12, 1804. His greatest work is entitled *Critique of Pure Reason*. Among the most important of his other productions are *Universal Natural History and Theory of the Heavens*, *Observations upon the Sentiment of the Beautiful and Sublime*, and a *Critique of the Faculty of Judging*.

Karamzin, or **Karamsin, Nikolai Mikhaelovitch,** a Russian historian; born near Orenberg in December, 1765; studied at Moscow; made a tour of Europe at the age of twenty-five, and after his return home became one of the editors of the *European Messenger*, a literary journal. Appointed historiographer of Russia in 1803, he commenced the most important of his works, *History of the Russian Empire*, which he did not live to complete, but the first edition of which, consisting of eight volumes, brought him one hundred thousand rubles. This work has been translated into French, German, and Polish. The Emperor Alexander created him a Councillor of State, a knight of the order of St. Anne, and afterward granted his widow an annual pension of fifty thousand rubles. Died 1826.

Karr, Jean Baptiste Alphonse, a French author; born in Paris, November 24, 1808. He became known by some verses which appeared in the *Figaro* while he was quite young. He contributed many articles to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and produced a number of works, among which may be mentioned *Sous les Filleuls*, *Une Heure trop Tard*, *Gene-*

vième, Voyage autour de mon Jardin, and *Einerly*. He became editor-in-chief of the *Figaro* in 1839, and in 1845 was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Died 1890.

Kauffmann, Maria Angelica, an artist; born at Coire, in Switzerland, about 1741; was the daughter of a portrait-painter, and studied in Italy. She married Antonio Zucchi, a Venetian painter, in 1781. Died 1807.

Kaufmann, von, Constantine, a Russian general and diplomatist of great distinction, was born, of German extraction, in 1818. He entered the army at an early age, gained promotion for his services in the Caucasus and at the siege of Kars, in 1855, and in 1865 was appointed governor of Lithuania. Sent against the Emir of Bokhara in 1868, he gained numerous victories, marched to Khiva in 1873, entered that city in triumph, and reduced the entire country to the sway of Russia. In 1875 he subjugated Khokand and annexed a large portion of it to the Russian dominions. He was subsequently appointed Governor-General of Turkestan. During the Afghan war his sympathies were with Sher Ali. He boldly denounced the policy of England, but was prevented by his own government from giving that Prince any material aid. He was especially distinguished for his courage and as a statesman. Died 1882.

Kaulbach, von, Wilhelm, a German painter, was born in Waldeck, October 15, 1805, and studied at the Academy of Dusseldorf. He was director of the Academy of Arts at Munich, and was a member of several art-academies of Europe. Among the greatest of his works are "Battle of the Huns" and "The Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus." Died April 7, 1874.

Kaunitz, von, Wenzel Anton, PRINCE, a statesman and diplomatist; born at Vienna in 1711; was made Aulic Councillor by Charles VI. in 1735, and ten years later, on the accession of Maria Theresa, was sent on an embassy to Charles of Lorraine, Governor of the Netherlands. He was soon after created Minister of State and knight of the Golden Fleece. He was sent as Minister to France in 1750, and afterward took a prominent part in the ecclesiastical reforms of Joseph II. For this he was termed "the heretical minister" by the court of Rome, and for the great influence which he acquired in the affairs of other nations he was called "the coachman of Europe." He was a finished scholar and a liberal patron of literature and the arts. Died 1794.

Kay, John, a miniature-painter and engraver. Born near Dalkeith, in Scotland, in 1742; died 1826.

Kean, Charles J., a British actor, son of Edmund Kean, was born at Waterford, Ireland, in 1811, and studied at Eton. He made several visits to America, and was manager of the Princess theatre, London, and superintendent of the royal theatricals at Windsor Castle. Died 1868.

Kean, Edmund, an English tragedian, the son of an actress named Ann Carey, was born in London about 1787. He appeared with great applause in the character of "Shylock" in Drury Lane theatre in 1814. "Shylock," "Othello," and "Richard III." were his most successful *rôles*. After visiting America, where he remained two years, he died in 1833.

Kearney, Philip, an American general; born in the city of New York in 1815. After studying cavalry tactics in France, he served in the Mexican war with the rank of captain, and lost an arm near the City of Mexico in 1847. He afterward entered the French army, fought at the battle of Solferino in 1859, spent several years in Europe, and was commissioned a brigadier-general in the United States army in 1861. He commanded a division at Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, and in several other battles, was promoted to the rank of major-general in July, 1862, and was

killed at the battle of Chantilly, on the 1st of the following September.

Keats, John, an English poet; born in London in 1795. He published in 1817 his first volume of poems; and in the following year *Endymion* appeared, dedicated to the memory of Thomas Chatterton. This poem was severely handled in the *Quarterly Review* and in *Blackwood.* He published a third volume of poems, containing *Lamia, Isabella, Eve of St. Agnes, Hyperion,* and the odes to the *Nightingale* and the *Grecian Urn.* His health was at this time delicate, and shortly after the publication of his book he went to Italy, but died of consumption, at Rome, February 23, 1821.

Keble, John, an English divine and poet; born in Gloucestershire in 1792; studied at Oxford; was chosen a Fellow of Oriel College about 1810, and was ordained a priest in 1816. He was a strong advocate of the doctrines known as "Puseyism." The most celebrated of his numerous works is *The Christian Year.* Died 1866.

Keith, George, hereditary Earl Marischal of Scotland, was born in 1693. Captain of the Guards of Queen Anne, he conspired after her death in favor of the Pretender, and was sentenced to death. He escaped to the Continent, entered the Prussian service, and became a favorite of Frederick the Great. Died 1778. His brother, JAMES, born 1696, fought for the Pretender at Sheriffmuir, and afterward gained great distinction in the armies of Spain, Russia, and Prussia. He was made field-marshal by Frederick the Great, and was killed at the battle of Hochkirchen in 1758.

Kellermann, de, François Christophe, Duke of Valmy, a French Marshal; born at Strasburg in 1735. He served in the Seven Years' war; was appointed a lieutenant-general in 1792, and as commander of the army of the Moselle won a brilliant victory over the Duke of Brunswick at Valmy in September of that year. Afterward accused by the Jacobins of treason, he was imprisoned for several months, but regained his liberty on the death of Robespierre. He commanded the Army of the Alps in 1795, became inspector-general of cavalry in 1798, a Senator and Marshal of France about 1804. He was created a peer by Louis XVIII., who conferred on him the grand cross of the order of St. Louis. Died 1820.

Kelvin, William Thomson, LORD, an eminent British physicist; born at Belfast in 1824. He studied at the Universities of Glasgow and Cambridge, and was professor of natural philosophy at Glasgow after 1846. He was knighted as Sir William Thomson in 1866, and created a peer, with the title of Lord Kelvin, in 1892. As a scientist, theorist, and practical electrician, no man of his period surpassed him. His researches on the transmission of electrical currents were essential to the success of the Atlantic cable, and his electrometers proved of great utility to electricians. In pure science his researches on the dissipation of energy in magnetism and electricity, his pregnant theories, and his views on the nature of the ether, are of the highest interest and suggestiveness. He was honored by the scientists of all lands, and presided over the British Association and the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and London. He died December 17, 1907.

Kemble, Frances Anne, daughter of Charles Kemble, and niece of Mrs. Siddons, was born in London, November 27, 1809. She made her first appearance on the stage at the Covent Garden theatre in 1829. She afterward performed with great success in England and in America. She was in 1835 married in this country to Pierce Butler of South Carolina, but obtained a divorce from him four years later. Died 1893.

Kemble, John Philip, an English tragedian, son of Roger Kemble, and brother of Mrs. Siddons, was born in Lancashire in 1757. He

appeared on the stage at the age of ten years, but was afterward educated at the Roman Catholic seminary at Douay, France. He resumed the profession of an actor in 1776, and met with remarkable success. He retired from the stage in 1817, and died at Lausanne, in Switzerland, in 1823. He was a man of great refinement and of fascinating manners. He was an accomplished scholar and maintained a high and unblemished character.

Kempis, à, Thomas, a German ascetic writer; born at Kempen, near Cologne, in 1380; entered the monastery of Mount St. Agnes, and wrote numerous religious works, the most celebrated of which is *De Imitatione Christi.* Some writers have, however, insisted that he was not the author, but only the translator, of this work. Died 1471.

Ken, Thomas, an English prelate; born at Berkhamstead in 1637; studied at Oxford; about 1679 became chaplain to the Princess of Orange at The Hague, and in 1684 was raised to the See of Bath and Wells by Charles II., who greatly admired Ken's independent character and stainless virtue. He was deprived of his bishopric as a non-juror after the accession of William III., but was granted a pension by Queen Anne. Among his productions are many sermons and numerous religious poems. "His *Morning and Evening Hymns,*" says Lord Macaulay, "are still repeated daily in thousands of dwellings." Died 1711.

Kendal, Amos, an American statesman; born in Massachusetts in 1789; graduated at Dartmouth College at the age of twenty-two; removed to Kentucky; was a tutor in the family of Henry Clay; supported Jackson for the Presidency in 1829, and was appointed Postmaster-General in 1835. Died 1869.

Kennedy, John Pendleton, an American writer; born at Baltimore in 1795. He entered the army, fought in the war of 1812, served in Congress for three terms as a Whig, and became Secretary of the Navy in 1852. Among his works are *Horse-Shoe Robinson: A Tale of the Tory Ascendency* and a *Life of William Wirt.* Died 1870.

Kent, James, an American jurist; born in Putnam County, New York, in 1763; graduated at Yale College; read law, and after practising for some time at Poughkeepsie removed in 1793 to New York City, where he formed an intimate friendship with Alexander Hamilton. He became judge of the Supreme Court of New York in 1798, Chief-Justice in 1804, and Chancellor in 1814. His valuable decisions are contained in Johnson's and Caines's *Reports,* and his *Commentaries on American Law* is regarded as the highest legal authority and a work of rare literary merit. Died 1847.

Kenyon, Lloyd, Lord, an English jurist, and Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, was born in Flintshire in 1732; studied at Lincoln's Inn, and was admitted to the bar in 1761. Becoming a favorite with the King, he was made Attorney-General in 1782, Chief-Justice of the King's Bench in 1788, and was at the same time raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Kenyon, Baron Greddington. He was arrogant, tyrannical, illiberal in his views, and exceedingly avaricious. Died 1802.

Kepler, Johann, a German astronomer; born in Würtemberg, December 27, 1571. After studying at Maulbronn and at Tübingen, he became professor of mathematics at Grätz, in Styria, in 1594. Six years later he was driven by persecution, with all the other Protestant professors, from Grätz, and then, at the request of the Emperor Rudolph, began to assist Tycho Brahe in the formation of astronomical tables. Upon the death of that eminent astronomer, Kepler succeeded to his position and salary as principal mathematician to the Emperor. Died at Ratisbon in 1630. His most important works are

entitled *Astronomia nova, seu Physica Celestis tradita Commentariis de Motibus Stellæ Martis* and *Dioptrica.*

Keppel, Augustus, an English admiral, was the son of the Earl of Albemarle, and was born in 1725. He became a full admiral in 1778, and was created Viscount Keppel. Died 1786.

Khosroo, or **Khosru,** King of Persia, surnamed NOOSHIRVAN ("Generous Soul"), succeeded his father, Kobâd, in 531 A. D. He displayed at an early age extraordinary talents as a statesman, and became the greatest of the Sassanide sovereigns. Forming a treaty of peace with the Emperor Justinian, Khosroo received from him ten thousand pounds of gold. He subjugated different nations of Asia, and extended his dominions as far as the Indus. He afterward carried on a successful war against Justinian, who obtained peace only by the payment of thirty thousand pieces of gold to the Persian sovereign. Khosroo was, however, defeated in 578 by the army of the Emperor Tiberius II. His reign was long and, with the exception mentioned, very prosperous. He adopted efficient measures for the welfare of his subjects, encouraged literature and science, and founded a large number of colleges and libraries. He died in 579 A. D., and was succeeded by Hormisdas IV.

Kidd, William, a famous pirate; born in America in 1650; commanded a British privateer in 1696, and was subsequently sent to the East Indies, where he commenced his piratical career. Returning to New York in 1698 with immense wealth, he was arrested, taken to England, tried, and (1701) executed.

Kilpatrick, Hugh Judson, an American general; born in New Jersey, January 14, 1836; graduated at West Point in 1861; took an active part in the Civil War in the cavalry service. He was made a brigadier-general in 1863, and a major-general of volunteers in 1865; was appointed as Minister to Chili in the same year, and again in 1881. Died December 6, 1881.

King, Peter, LORD, an English jurist and Lord High Chancellor of England, was the son of a grocer, and the nephew of the philosopher John Locke, and was born at Exeter in 1669. He studied at the University of Leyden, returned to England, was admitted to the bar, and soon gained distinction as a lawyer. He entered Parliament in 1700, became Recorder of London in 1708, and was made a knight. He was appointed Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas in 1714 and Lord Chancellor by the Whig Ministry in 1725, when he was raised to the peerage as Baron King of Ockham. Died 1734.

King, Rufus, an American statesman; born in Maine in 1755; was educated at Harvard College; read law; was admitted to the bar in 1780, and soon became distinguished as an eloquent advocate. He was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1784, was a prominent member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and was a recognized leader of the Federal party. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1789, re-elected in 1795, and was sent as Minister to England in 1796. This position he held for eight years. He was again a United States Senator from 1813 to 1825, in which year he was reappointed Minister to England. Died 1827.

Kinglake, Alexander William, an English author; born near Taunton in 1811; was educated at Cambridge. He read law at Lincoln's Inn, and was admitted to the bar. He gained celebrity as the author of *Eothen,* a remarkable work on the East. It appeared in 1844. He was elected to Parliament in 1857, and in 1860 was very active in denouncing the annexation of Savoy and Nice to the empire of France. His most important work is a history entitled *Invasion of the Crimea.* Died 1891.

Kingsley, Charles, an English writer; born in Devonshire in 1819; was educated at Cambridge; was ordained a priest in the Established Church in 1843, and was appointed rector of Eversley in 1844. He afterward became a canon of St. Paul's Cathedral. He labored with energy and effect to improve the condition of workingmen. Among his productions are *Alton Locke*, *Hypatia*, and *Westward Ho!* Died June 24, 1875. His brother, HENRY KINGSLEY (1830–76), was also a popular novelist, his masterpiece being *Ravenshoe* (1861).

Kipling, Rudyard, an English author; born at Bombay, India, in 1865. He became a journalist in India, and rose to sudden popularity by the striking originality of his poems and tales of life in India. He afterward resided in England and the United States, his popularity being greatly increased by his telling *Barrack Room Ballads*, *Jungle Book*, and other works.

Kirchhoff, Gustav Robert, born at Königsberg in 1824, is especially distinguished for the invention of the spectroscope (about 1860), which has exerted such an important influence on astronomy. Died 1887.

Kirk, John Foster, an American editor and historian; born at Frederickton, New Brunswick, in 1824. He was secretary and assistant to Prescott, the historian, 1847–59, edited *Lippincott's Magazine* 1870–86, and was lecturer on history at the University of Pennsylvania 1885–88. He was the author of *History of Charles the Bold*, and edited the supplement to Allibone's *Dictionary of Authors*. Died 1904. His wife, ELLEN OLNEY KIRK, born 1842, was the author of *Margaret Kent*, *Queen Money*, and other popular novels.

Kirkaldy, Sir William, of Grange, an early Protestant of Scotland, was the son of Sir James Kirkaldy, High Treasurer under King James V. Charged with participation in the murder of Cardinal Beaton, he was arrested, but escaped to France. He gained great distinction there as a brave soldier, returned to Scotland, fought against the French (who had been sent over to sustain the royal authority), and took Queen Mary herself prisoner. He afterward renounced the Protestant cause and became the leader of the Queen's party. Besieged in Edinburgh Castle, he was compelled to surrender, and was hung in August, 1573.

Kirkwood, Daniel, an American astronomer; born in Maryland in 1814. He became professor of mathematics in Indiana University in 1856. He made important discoveries in astronomy, and wrote *Meteoric Astronomy* and *Comets and Meteors*. Died 1895.

Kisfaludy, Károly, an Hungarian dramatist; born at Tete in 1790; became an officer in the Austrian army, and served against the French in Italy and Germany from 1805 until 1810, when he resigned and settled in Vienna. After working some time as an artist he produced several dramas, all of which met with remarkable success. Died 1830. His brother, SÁNDOR (1772–1844), was a poet of some prominence.

Kitchener, Horatio Herbert, BARON, an English soldier; born in 1850. He served in Egypt after 1883, was Sirdar of the Egyptian Army 1890–1900, and was promoted major-general in 1896. He commanded the Khartoum expedition of 1898, disastrously defeated the Arabs, and recovered the Soudan for Egypt. In 1900 he took part in the South African war as second in command to Lord Roberts, and afterward as commander-in-chief.

Klapka, George, an Hungarian leader and general; born at Temesvár in 1820; entered the army in 1838, and became lieutenant-colonel of artillery in 1847. The year following he joined the revolutionists, gained great distinction for his ability and courage, and was soon after commissioned as a general and appoint-

ed Secretary of War. He gained in 1849 a brilliant midnight victory over the Austrians in front of Comorn, a fortress which he was defending. He was, however, by the treason of Görgey, finally compelled to surrender Comorn, and, securing honorable terms for himself and his command, he capitulated in October, 1849. In 1866, after the defeat of Austria at Koniggrätz, he endeavored to bring about a revolution in Hungary, but the attempt failed. In 1873 he undertook the reorganization of the Turkish army. Died 1892.

Klaproth, Heinrich Julius, an Orientalist, traveller, and author, the son of Martin H. Klaproth, a distinguished chemist, was born at Berlin, Prussia, October 11, 1783. He acquired at an early age a knowledge of the Chinese language, at the age of nineteen established at Weimar the *Asiatisches Magazin*, and in 1805 was invited to St. Petersburg, where he became professor of the Oriental languages and literature. In the same year, as interpreter to the Russian embassy to China, he travelled through Siberia. He was sent on a scientific expedition to the Caucasus, and in 1809 was made a Russian noble and appointed Aulic Councillor. Resigning his offices in Russia in 1812, he was in 1816 granted a large pension, with the title of professor of Oriental languages and literature at Berlin, by the King of Prussia, who also accorded Klaproth the privilege of residing in Paris. He was the author of numerous works. Died 1835.

Kleber, Jean Baptiste, a French general; born at Strasburg in 1754; studied at the Military School of Munich; entered the French army; became adjutant-major, and for his bravery at the siege of Mayence, in 1793, was promoted to the rank of general of brigade. He gained several victories over the Vendeans, but for his kind treatment of his prisoners was censured by the Committee of Safety, and was transferred to the Army of the North, under Jourdan. Promoted to the grade of general of division, he gained still greater distinction as commander of the left wing of the French army at the battle of Fleurus, in 1794. He afterward reduced Mons and the fortress of Maestricht. At the especial request of Bonaparte he accompanied him to Egypt in 1798, was severely wounded at Alexandria, and in the following winter led the French vanguard into Syria, took El-Arish, Gaza, and Jaffa, and won the brilliant victory of Mount Tabor, in April, 1799. His conduct at the battle of Aboukir, in Egypt, added to his renown, and in August of the year last mentioned he was, upon the return of Bonaparte to France, made commander-in-chief. He was very popular with the French soldiers, but they were greatly dissatisfied at the absence of Napoleon. Their numbers were greatly reduced, provisions were scarce, and a formidable army of Moslems, partly commanded by English officers, was marching to attack them. Influenced by these facts, Kleber formed a treaty with the Turks and the English admiral, Sir Sidney Smith, under which the former were to pay him a large sum of gold, and he, upon surrendering certain strongholds, was to be permitted to return with his army peaceably to France. But after he had delivered up a number of fortresses he was notified by Admiral Keith, on the part of England, that Admiral Smith had acted without sufficient authority, that the treaty would not be fulfilled, and that the French could leave Egypt only as prisoners of war. Kleber, thoroughly incensed by what he considered a breach of faith, attacked the Turkish army, gained a complete and glorious victory over it at Heliopolis, expelled the Turks from Cairo, and within thirty days retook every one of the strongholds that had been delivered up to the enemy. He was proceeding by a wise and efficient policy to improve his conquests, and to make Egypt a valu-

able French colony, when, in June, 1800, he was killed by a Moslem fanatic.

"Kleber was," said Napoleon at St. Helena, "a man of the brightest talents and of the greatest bravery. Of all the generals I have had under me, Desaix and Kleber possessed the greatest talents."

Kleist, von, Heinrich, a German poet and novelist; born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1776. After serving in the Prussian army against the French, he committed suicide in 1811. Among his productions are *The Prince of Homburg* and *Michael Kohlhaas.*

Klenze, von, Leo, an architect; born at Hildesheim, Germany, in 1784. After studying at Brunswick, at Berlin, and in France, England, and Italy, he settled in Munich in 1813. He became court-architect to the King of Bavaria in 1815, and was ennobled in 1833. His chief works are at Munich, Ratisbon, and St. Petersburg. Died 1864.

Klopstock, Friedrich Gottlieb, a German poet; born at Quedlinburg, July 2, 1724; studied at the University of Jena, and in 1751 settled at Copenhagen at the request of King Frederick V., who awarded him a pension of four hundred thalers in order that he might have ample time to complete his great poem the *Messiah,* three cantos of which had appeared in 1748 and were exceedingly successful. After residing in Copenhagen for twenty years he removed to Hamburg, where, in 1773, he published the last cantos of *Messiah.* This poem, though little read at the present time, is held in high estimation by German scholars, especially for the impulse which it gave to their national literature. He was the author of other poems, including odes of great merit and sacred dramas. Died in 1803.

Kneller, Sir Godfrey, a portrait-painter; born in Germany in 1648. He became a pupil of Rembrandt, and subsequently studied art in Italy. Removing to England, Kneller was successively appointed court-painter by Charles II., James II., William III., Anne, and George I., and was by the last-mentioned sovereign created a Baronet. Died 1723.

Knight, Charles, an English author and publisher; born 1791. He published *The Penny Magazine,* and edited and published the *English Cyclopedia* (twenty-four volumes) and several other valuable works. Died March 9, 1873.

Knowles, James Sheridan, a dramatist and actor; born in Cork, Ireland, in 1784. He visited America in 1835, and met with a very cordial reception. He subsequently left the stage and became a Baptist minister. Died 1862. Among his productions are *The Hunchback, Virginius,* and *Caius Gracchus.*

Knox, Henry, an American general and statesman; born at Boston, July 25, 1750. He was a bookseller in early life. He fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, and, gaining distinction as an engineer and officer of artillery, was in 1775 made commander of artillery, and in the year following was promoted to the grade of brigadier-general. He fought at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Monmouth, contributed to the victory of Yorktown, in October, 1781, and was soon afterward commissioned a major-general. He became Secretary of War in 1785, and was reappointed to the same position by President Washington in 1789. He was a Federalist in politics, and was the esteemed and confidential friend of Gen. Washington. Died 1806.

Knox, John, the leader of the Scottish Reformation, was born at Gifford, in East Lothian, in 1505, and was educated at the University of St. Andrew. He studied theology, was ordained a priest about 1530, renounced the Roman Catholic religion in 1542, and became one of the earliest, boldest, and most ardent of Protestant preachers in Scotland. The Catholics were exceedingly hostile to

him, and Cardinal Beaton is charged with the employment of assassins to kill Knox. Captured by the Regent Arran in 1547, he was taken to France and confined in the galleys for nineteen months. Obtaining his release in 1549, he preached for some time at Berwick and Newcastle, was appointed chaplain to Edward VI. of England in 1551, became an intimate friend of Cranmer, and two years later married Marjory Bowes. During the same year, when Mary became Queen of England, he retired to Geneva, where he was chosen the pastor of a church and made the acquaintance of John Calvin. Returning to Scotland in May, 1559, he greatly promoted the cause of the Reformation by his vehement and intrepid course. Chiefly through his influence the Scottish Parliament in 1560 renounced the papal supremacy and adopted Knox's confession of faith. In 1561 he tried to make some arrangement with the new monarch, Mary, Queen of Scots, but was arrested and tried for high treason, being acquitted in 1563. The abdication of Mary and the selection of Murray as regent proved favorable to his work. He married a second time in 1564, and died in 1572.

Koch, Robert, a German bacteriologist; born at Klausthal in the Harz in 1843. He studied medicine, made extended microscopic researches into the cause of epidemic diseases, and in 1882 discovered the *Bacillus tuberculosis*, which was followed in 1883 by the discovery of the bacillus of cholera. In 1890 he discovered the phthisis bacillus and devised a system of lymph inoculation. He was subsequently active in the same field of study. Died 1910.

Komura, Jutaro, Baron, a Japanese statesman, was born in 1855. He studied law at Harvard, and was for many years in the official service of Japan. He was sent as minister to the United States in 1899, to Russia in 1900, to China in 1901, and was made Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1901. In 1905 he served as the Japanese plenipotentiary at the Portsmouth Peace Conference.

Königsmarck, Koenigsmarck, or **Königsmark, von, Maria Aurora,** COUNTESS, a granddaughter of the Count Johann Christoph Königsmarck, a celebrated German general in the service of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, was born in Bremen about 1670. Attracted by her rare beauty and great accomplishments, Frederick Augustus, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, made her his mistress, and was by her the father of Maurice, Count de Saxe, the celebrated French Marshal. She was sent by the Elector in 1702 on a mission to Charles XII. of Sweden, but that eccentric monarch, fearing the effect of her beauty, refused to see her. She was an excellent linguist, and composed a poem on Charles XII. in the most correct and elegant French. Died 1728.

Körner, or Koerner, Karl Theodor, a German poet; born in Dresden in 1791; was educated at Leipsic and Berlin. He produced some popular comedies at the age of nineteen. Inspired with patriotic enthusiasm, he enlisted in the army to serve against France, and while in the service produced a number of martial lyrics remarkable for their spirit and beauty. They appeared in 1814 under the title of *The Lyre and the Sword*. Among his other works are two successful tragedies, *Rosamunda* and *Zriny*. He was killed in a battle near Rosenberg in 1813.

Kosciusko, Thaddeus, a Polish general and patriot; born, of a noble family, in Lithuania, about 1750. After studying in the Military Academy at Versailles he came to America about 1777, entered the American army, and served with distinction during the remainder of the war. He participated in the Polish revolution of 1794, became commander-in-chief of the army, gained a brilliant victory over the Russians at Raclawice, but was defeated, wounded, and

taken prisoner at Maciejowice in 1794, and was kept in confinement for two years. He was then released by the Emperor Paul. He afterward refused to promote the schemes of the Emperor Napoleon in reference to Poland. He abolished serfdom on his own estates. Died in Switzerland in 1817.

Kossuth, Louis, an Hungarian orator and patriot; born, of a noble family, at Monok, in the county of Zemplin, September 16, 1802; was educated as a Protestant, and in 1829 was elected to the National Diet at Presburg. For the publication of the parliamentary debates he was prosecuted for high treason, and in 1839 was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, but was liberated under an act of amnesty after a confinement of eighteen months. He became in 1841 editor-in-chief of a newspaper published at Pesth, and acquired a great influence with the Hungarians. He was in 1848 sent with a delegation to Vienna to urge the claims of Hungary, and was during the same year appointed Minister of Finance, and subsequently Governor of Hungary. He effected many important reforms. He was the leading spirit in the insurrection of 1848–49, which was mainly suppressed by the armies of Russia. Kossuth, escaping to Turkey, travelled through Europe and the United States, passed several years in England, and afterward took up his residence at Turin, in Italy. He proved an orator of fine powers. Died 1894.

Kotzebue, von, August Friedrich Ferdinand, a German dramatist; born at Weimar in 1761. He removed to Russia in 1781, and was made President of the government of Esthonia. He removed in 1800 to Berlin, where, offended by the refusal of Goethe and other eminent authors to admit him to their literary society at Weimar, he wrote several abusive articles against them. After travelling extensively in Europe he returned to Russia about 1806, and in 1817 was sent on a private mission to Germany by the Russian Government. He was assassinated in 1819 at Mannheim by Karl Ludwig Sand, a political fanatic. Kotzebue was the author of numerous works which enjoyed a great popularity.

Koutouzof, Michael Golmitchef, a celebrated Russian general; born in 1745. He fought in the Turkish and Polish wars, defeated Marshal Mortier at Dürrenstein, and as commander-in-chief of the Russian army in 1812 defeated the French Marshals Ney and Davoust in the Russian campaign. The Emperor honored him for his services with the title SMOLENSKOI. Died 1813.

Kovalevsky, Alexander, an eminent Russian embryologist; born at Dünnaburg in 1840; became professor at St. Petersburg. His fertile researches into the embryology of the invertebrates brought him wide fame, especially those into the life history of the ascidians. His studies led to Haeckel's famous Gastræa theory. SONIA or SOPHIA KOVALEVSKY, wife of his brother Woldemar, won a European reputation as a mathematician, and was made professor of mathematics at Stockholm in 1884. She wrote a brilliant series of novels. She was born in 1850, died 1891.

Kropotkine, Prince Peter, a Russian revolutionist; born at Moscow in 1842. In 1872 he joined the revolutionary International Society, and afterward became a leading spirit among the Anarchists. He was imprisoned in Russia in 1874, but escaped, and in France was sentenced to five years' imprisonment as an Anarchist in 1883, but was released in 1886. He wrote several works on his prison experience and his political theories.

Kruger, Stephanus Johannes Paul, President of the Transvaal Republic, was born in Cape Colony in 1825. He "trekked" north with the Boers, and showed such courage and ability in the war with England in 1881 that he was made

head of the provisional government. He was elected President in 1883, and successively re-elected. In 1896 he defeated the Jameson invasion and the projected Johannesburg rebellion, and in 1899 declared war against Great Britain and invaded Natal. This war ended in the subjection of the Boers and the annexation by England of their country, Kruger leaving Africa for Europe in 1900. D. 1904.

Krummacher, Friedrich Adolf, a German author and theologian; born in Westphalia in 1768; became professor of theology at Duisberg, and afterward court-preacher. He was strongly opposed to rationalism. He produced a number of popular religious works. Died 1845.

Krupp, Alfred, a German iron manufacturer, born at Essen in 1812. He established the first Bessemer steel works and the first forging hammer in Germany, and his works in time gained world-wide fame for their production of great cannon and armor-plate. They now employ more than 25,000 artisans. Died 1887.

Krylof, Krilov, Kruilof, Krylow, or **Kriloff, Ivan Andreievitch,** a Russian fabulist; born at Moscow in 1768. He learned the French language, and studied the works of Molière, Racine, and Boileau. After editing successively *The Spirit Post*, *The Spectator*, and the *Petersburg Mercury*, he became in 1801 secretary to Prince Gallitsin. He subsequently published a collection of fables, which was very successful. He was chosen a member of the Petersburg Academy in 1811. The Emperor Alexander granted him an ample pension and conferred upon him many other marks of distinction. Died 1844.

Kügelgen, or **Kuegelgen, Karl,** a German painter; born at Bacharach on the Rhine in 1772. He was the twin-brother of Gerhard Kügelgen, who was also a painter. Karl removed to St. Petersburg, where he was patronized by the Emperor Alexander, and where he executed a number of landscapes. Died 1832.

Kuropatkin, Alexi Nikolaevitch, a Russian general, born March 17, 1848. He entered the army at the age of sixteen, gaining distinction in the invasion of Turkestan and in the Russo-Turkish war. He afterward fought in the French ranks in Algeria, and again in Turkestan in 1880, was promoted to lieutenant-general in 1890, served for eight years as governor of Transcaspia, and in 1898 entered the Russian cabinet as Minister of War. He was made adjutant-general of the army in 1902, and in February, 1904, was put in command of the army in Manchuria in the war with Japan. A series of disastrous defeats of the Russians followed, and on March 16, 1905, after defeat at Mukden and the retreat from Tie Pass, Kuropatkin was removed from command and succeeded by General Linevitch. He remained with the army in a subordinate capacity until the end of the war.

Kwang Seu, Emperor of China; born in 1871; grandson of the Emperor Taoo Kwang (died 1850). He succeeded the Emperor Tung Che in 1874, under the regency of the Dowager Empress Tsu Tsi. On reaching his majority he assumed the reins of power, but on account of his effort to inaugurate radical reforms the Empress was restored to power by the conservative party and he was virtually dethroned. The result of this reactionary movement was the "Boxer" outbreak of 1900, the assault on the foreign ministers at Peking, and the occupation of the Chinese capital by the troops of Europe and the United States. Died 1908.

L.

Lactantius, a Latin Father distinguished for his eloquence and the beauty and grace of his style, is supposed to have been born in Africa. He was in 290 A. D. employed by Diocletian to teach rhetoric at Nicomedia. His *Divine Institutions*—the most important of his works—is a defence of the doctrines of Christianity. Died 325 A. D.

Lafarge, John, an American painter; born at New York in 1835. He became one of the best landscape painters in the United States, and notable for his flower and water-color pictures. He produced the frescoes in Trinity Church, Boston. Died 1910.

La Fayette, de, Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, MARQUESS, a French general and patriot; born at Chavagnac, September 6, 1757. He was educated at the Collége Du Plessis in Paris, and in 1774 married a daughter of the Duke of Ayen. He inherited an immense fortune from his father, who was a Marquess and an officer of high rank in the French army, and who was killed at the battle of Minden, in 1757. Greatly interested in the cause of the American colonies, La Fayette came to America in the spring of 1777, and, having been commissioned a major-general by Congress, fought at the battle of the Brandywine, where he was wounded, participated in several other engagements, gained the confidence and affection of Washington, and for his services at the battle of Monmouth, in 1778, received the thanks of Congress.

After the independence of the United States had been recognized by France, La Fayette visited his native country and obtained supplies and munitions of war, with which he returned to America in 1779. The next year he commanded the advance-guard of Washington, and contributed to the important victory of Yorktown, in 1781. Returning to France, he met with an enthusiastic reception. He advocated the rights of the Protestants, favored numerous reforms in the government, and in 1789 was chosen commandant of the National Guard. He acted with the friends of the constitutional monarchy, enforced martial law against the insurgents in July, 1791, and, subsequently resigning his command, became a candidate for the mayoralty of Paris, but was defeated by the hostility of the Queen, and Péthion, an extreme revolutionist, was elected. He was afterward given command of one of the three French armies, but in August, 1792, was deprived of his position by the republicans. He fled to Holland with the intention of going to America, but was arrested by the Austrians, who treated him with great harshness and imprisoned him at Neiss and Olmütz until 1797, when his liberation was effected by Bonaparte. He was offered public employment in France, but, maintaining his consistency as a republican, he declined the offers and retired to La Grange. As a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1815 he favored a republic and opposed the claims of Bonaparte and the Bourbons. In 1824 he made a tour—which became a triumphal progress—through the United States, and received two hundred thousand dollars, which Congress voted him for his services during the Revolutionary war. He took a prominent part in the revolution of 1830. Died May 20, 1834.

La Fontaine, or **Lafontaine, de, Jean,** a French poet and fabulist; born at Château-Thierry, July 8, 1621. His works became

exceedingly popular, and are distinguished for originality and grace. He was elected in 1683 to succeed Colbert as a member of the French Academy. Died 1695.

Lagrange, or **La Grange, Joseph Louis,** a geometer; born, of French extraction, at Turin, January 25, 1736; studied in the college of that city, and at the age of nineteen was appointed professor of mathematics in the Military College of Turin. After receiving a prize in 1764 from the French Academy of Sciences for an astronomical treatise which he had written, he removed to Berlin, on the invitation of Frederick the Great, in 1766, and was for twenty years director of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. He was elected foreign associate of the Academy of Paris in 1772. He removed to that city in 1787, and died in 1813. He was the author of several works which are highly prized by astronomers and mathematicians.

La Harpe, or **Laharpe, de, Jean François,** a French critic and dramatist; born at Paris in 1739; studied at the College of Harcourt, and at the age of twenty-four produced the tragedy of *Warwick*, which was exceedingly successful. Among his other works are *Mélanie* and *Philoctète*, both tragedies. He became a member of the French Academy in 1776, having previously received several prizes from it. Died 1803.

Lalande, de, Joseph Jérôme Lefrançais, a French astronomer; born at Bourg, July, 1732; was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in his twentieth year, and became professor of astronomy in the College of France in 1762. He was the author of several works on mathematics and astronomy. Died 1807.

Lamarck, or **La Marck, de, Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet,** Chevalier, a French naturalist; born in Picardy, August 1, 1744; was educated for the Church, but afterward entered the army, and served with distinction. Suffering from a severe injury which disabled him from further service in the army, he settled in Paris, devoted his attention especially to botany and zoology, was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and produced several scientific works of great merit. Died 1829.

Lamartine, de, Alphonse, a French orator, historian, and poet; born at Mâcon, October 21, 1792; was educated at the College of Belley, and entered the life-guards of Louis XVIII. in 1814. He produced in 1820 a volume of poems entitled *Méditations Poétiques*, which was greatly admired and was very successful. This was followed by several other poems of merit. He was for several years *chargé-d'affaires* at Florence. In 1830 he was chosen a member of the French Academy, and in 1837 was elected the representative of Mâcon in the Chamber of Deputies. In 1847 he advocated the rejection of the claims of the falling dynasty, urged the formation of a provisional government, and became the most prominent actor, as well as moderator, of the revolution. He served for some time as Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a manifesto to Europe, and successfully averted a general war, but resigned with his colleagues in consequence of the insurrection of June 22, 1848. Died February 28, 1869. Among the most important of his works are a *History of the Girondists*, *History of the Revolution of 1848*, *History of the Restoration*, and a *History of Turkey*.

Lamb, Charles, an English author and humorist; born in London in 1775. While a clerk in the East India House in that city he produced a number of poems, which in 1798 were published with some of Coleridge's. Among his other works are *Essays of Elia* and *Essays on the Tragedies of Shakespeare*, which have been greatly admired. Died 1834.

Lamballe, de, Maria Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Cari-

gnan, PRINCESS, born at Turin, of the royal family of Sardinia, in 1749; married Prince Lamballe in 1767. She lost her husband the following year, subsequently became a favorite with Queen Marie Antoinette, and was massacred at the prison of La Force in 1792.

Lambert, John, a distinguished general of the Parliamentary forces, was born in England about 1620; joined the Independents; fought as a colonel at Marston Moor, and was afterward placed in command next to Oliver Cromwell. Subsequent to the Restoration, Lambert was condemned to death; but he obtained a commutation of his sentence to that of banishment to the island of Guernsey, where he died about 1692.

Lamotte-Fouqué, de, Friedrich Heinrich Karl, BARON, a distinguished German poet and writer of romances; born in Brandenburg, February 12, 1777. He served for several years in the Prussian army against Napoleon, attained the rank of major, and afterward lived for some time in Paris. His works are greatly admired. Among them may be named *Undine*, a tale, *Eginhard and Emma*, a drama, and *Bertrand du Guesclin*, a poem. Died 1843.

Landor, Walter Savage, an English author of distinction; born in Warwickshire, January 30, 1775. He was educated at Oxford and inherited a large fortune. He afterward disposed of all his estates in England, served for four years in the Spanish army against Napoleon, and in 1816 settled in Florence, where he died in 1864. Among his works are *Idyllia Heroica*, *Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen*, and *The Last Fruit of an Old Tree*.

Landseer, Sir Edwin, an English artist; born in London in 1802. He especially excelled as a painter of animals. Among his productions are "Dogs of St. Gothard," "Hunting of Chevy Chase," "Sir Walter Scott and his Dogs," "The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner," and "Laying Down the Law." He became a member of the Royal Academy in 1830. Died October 1, 1873.

Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury and a favorite councillor of William the Conqueror, was born at Pavia about 1005. He was a zealous advocate of papal supremacy. William Rufus was in 1087 crowned by Lanfranc, who died two years later.

Lang, Andrew, a British author; born at Selkirk in 1844, and educated at Edinburgh and Oxford. He became a prolific and very popular author, his works embracing poetry, mythology, biography, literary criticism, etc.

Langley, Samuel Pierpont, an American astronomer and physicist; born at Boston in 1834. He became director of Alleghany Observatory in 1867 and secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in 1885. He made important researches in atmospheric physics and experiments in mechanical flight. Died 1906.

Langton, Stephen, an English prelate, was made a Cardinal in 1206, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1207. He was at enmity with King John, supported the barons in their revolt, and was the first to sign Magna Charta. He subsequently refused to publish the excommunication of the barons by the Pope and was suspended from his functions, but was afterward restored. Died 1228.

Lankester, Edwin Ray, an English zoologist; born at London in 1847, son of Dr. Edwin Lankester, a scientific writer. He has made important contributions to science and is the author of several works of scientific value.

Lannes, Jean, Duke of Montebello, a Marshal of the French empire, was born, of an humble family, at Lectoure in 1769, and entered the army as a volunteer at the age of twenty-three. He served under Bonaparte in Italy and Egypt, was made a general of division, and gained distinction at the battle of Aboukir. After returning to Europe he gained

yet further distinction at Montebello and Marengo in 1800, and in 1804 was created a Marshal of the empire and Duke of Montebello. He contributed to the great victories of Austerlitz and Jena, commanded at the siege of Saragossa, in 1809, fought at Eckmühl, in the same year, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Aspern and Essling, in May, 1809, after having fought in fifty-four pitched battles. He was regarded by Napoleon as one of the ablest of his Marshals.

Lao-Tse, Lao-Tseu, Laou-Tsze, Lao-Tze, or **Lao-Kiun,** a Chinese philosopher; born in the province of Honan about 565 B. C. His followers are called the "Disciples of Reason." He taught the existence of a supreme being under the name of "Supreme Reason," and that pure and enlightened souls would finally be absorbed into the supreme eternal spirit. His doctrines are in many other respects similar to those of the Booddhists.

Laplace, Pierre Simon, a French astronomer and mathematician, the son of a peasant; born at Beaumont-en-Auge, March 23, 1749. After studying at the Academy of Beaumont he went to Paris, where, having obtained the influence of D'Alembert, he was about 1768 appointed professor of mathematics in the Military School. He was in 1799 made Minister of the Interior by Bonaparte, was elected a member of the French Academy in 1816, and in 1817 created Marquess Laplace and elected President of the Academy of Sciences. He wrote several scientific works of rare merit. His chief work is called *Mécanique Céleste* ("Celestial Mechanics"). Died 1827.

La Salle, or **La Sale, de, Robert Cavelier,** a French explorer; born at Rouen about 1635; emigrated to Canada in 1667; engaged in the fur-trade, and was in 1675 appointed by the French government Governor of Fort Frontenac. He built a vessel on Lake Erie in 1679, and, passing through Lakes Huron and Michigan, built a fort at Peoria, Illinois. In 1682, with a large party, he explored the Valley of the Mississippi, and was the first European to navigate the portion of that river lying below the Arkansas. He was killed by his mutinous crew in March, 1687.

Latham, Robert George, a distinguished British ethnologist; born in Lincolnshire in 1812. He graduated at Eton and Cambridge and in 1839 became professor of English in University College, London. His works on ethnology were numerous and of high importance, and he was the first to advance the theory that the Aryan race originated in Europe. Died 1888.

Latimer, Hugh, an English Reformer; born in Leicestershire about 1472; graduated at Cambridge; entered the Church, and became an ardent and eloquent preacher of the Protestant religion. He was made chaplain to Anne Boleyn and Bishop of Worcester in 1535. On the passage of the act of the Six Articles, in 1539, he resigned his bishopric, and was imprisoned in the Tower until the death of King Henry, in 1547. He was again imprisoned in 1553, and was burned at the stake with Ridley in 1555.

La Tour d'Auvergne, de, Théophile Malo Corret, a French officer; born near Carhaix in 1743. He entered the army and rose to distinction under Napoleon, who presented to him a sword bearing the inscription, "The First Grenadier of France." He fell at the battle of Oberhausen, in 1800.

Latreille, Pierre André, a French entomologist and naturalist. Born in 1762; died 1833.

Laud, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Reading, in Berkshire, in 1573; was educated at Oxford; was made a royal chaplain in 1615; became Bishop of St. David's in 1621, and of Bath and Wells in 1626. He acquired great influence at

court on the accession of Charles I., was made Bishop of London in 1628 and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1633. His bitter persecution of the Puritans led afterward to his trial for treason, and he was beheaded in 1645.

Laurens, Henry, an American statesman; born in South Carolina in 1724; was elected President of the Continental Congress in 1777, and, having afterward been sent as Minister to The Hague, was taken by a British cruiser and confined for more than a year in the Tower of London. He was one of the commissioners who signed the treaty with England in 1782. Died 1792.

Laurier, Sir Wilfred, Premier of Canada, was born at St. Lin, Quebec, in 1841. He entered the Quebec Assembly in 1871, the Dominion Parliament in 1874, became Liberal leader in 1891, and was made Premier in 1896 and knighted in 1897.

Lavater, John Caspar, a Swiss divine and author; born at Zurich in 1741. Besides his most celebrated work (*Physiognomic Fragments for the Promotion of the Knowledge and Love of Mankind*), he wrote *Prospects into Eternity, Swiss Songs,* and numerous other works. He received at the capture of Zurich by the French, in 1799, a wound of which he died in 1801.

Laveleye, de, Emile Louis Victor, a Belgian economist; born at Bruges in 1822; became professor of political economy at Liège in 1864. He wrote a number of important works on economical subjects. Died 1892.

Lavoisier, Antoine Laurent, a French chemical philosopher, and the principal founder of modern chemistry, was born in Paris, August 26, 1743; studied at the Collége Mazarin; in 1766 gained the prize of the Academy of Sciences for an improved method of lighting the streets of Paris, and two years later was elected a member of that Academy. He made several important discoveries and produced numerous scientific works. False charges were preferred against him during the Reign of Terror, and he was executed in May, 1794.

Law, Edward. See ELLENBOROUGH.

Law, John, the projector of what was known as "the South-Sea Bubble," was born at Edinburgh in 1671; became a very successful gambler; removed to London; killed a man in a duel; fled to the Continent, and induced the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, to favor his scheme, which he maintained would greatly improve the financial condition of that country. He was granted in 1716 a charter for a general bank, under the name of "Law & Company," in connection with which he formed the Mississippi Company, with a capital of one hundred million francs, with the exclusive right to trade between France and Louisiana, China, India, and other countries. The stock of these companies was eagerly sought for. The former became the royal bank, with the right to coin gold and silver, and, in 1720, Law, as Controller-General of Finances, became Prime Minister of France. During the same year both companies failed, causing general consternation and financial ruin, and Law was compelled to flee from France. He died in poverty at Venice in 1729.

Lawes, Sir John Bennett, an English agriculturist; born at Rothamsted, Herts, in 1814. He became famous for his experiments in farming at Rothamsted, which have proved of high importance to agriculture. He established large works for the manufacture of fertilizers. D. 1900.

Lawrence, James, one of the early naval heroes of the United States, was born in New Jersey in 1781; served under Decatur; successively commanded several vessels; captured the Peacock, and was made a post-captain. While commanding the Chesapeake, in 1813, he engaged the British frigate Shannon off Bos-

ton. Although lying mortally wounded, he urged his men to continue the fight, using the words since made memorable in connection with his name: "Don't give up the ship!"

Lawrence, Sir Thomas, an English portrait-painter; born at Bristol in 1769; removed to London in 1787; became an associate of the Royal Academy in 1791, and succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as first painter to the King in 1792. He was liberally patronized by the Prince-Regent and several crowned heads of Europe, was knighted in 1815, and was elected President of the Royal Academy on the death of Benjamin West, in 1820. He received for his full-length portraits one hundred guineas each. Among his paintings are portraits of Mrs. Siddons, Benjamin West, Lord Erskine, and Curran. Died 1830.

Layard, Austen Henry, an Assyrian explorer; born, of English parentage, at Paris in 1817. He travelled in Eastern Europe, studied several Oriental languages, and about 1845 began excavations in the ruins of Nineveh, on the Tigris, where he exhumed numerous remarkable specimens of Assyrian art. These are among the most important treasures of the British Museum. He afterward entered Parliament, held offices under government, was sent to Spain as British Minister in 1877, and subsequently as Ambassador to Constantinople. He received in 1878 the order of the Grand Cross of the Bath. His works include *Nineveh and its Remains* and *Monuments of Nineveh*. Died 1894.

Lea, Isaac, an American naturalist; born at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1792. He entered the publishing business with Matthew Carey, of Philadelphia, and gained distinction through his studies in the science of conchology, especially in the genus Unio, of which he made a large collection. He was elected president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia in 1858. Died 1886. His son, HENRY C. LEA, born in 1825, became distinguished as an historian, his works, including *Superstition and Force*, and histories of the Inquisition, Church Celibacy, etc. Died 1909.

Lecky, William Edward Hartpole, an author; born in Dublin in 1838; graduated at Trinity College. He has produced, among other works, *History of the Rise and Influence of Rationalism in Europe*, and a *History of England in the Eighteenth Century*. Died 1903.

Lecocq, Alexandre Charles, musical composer, born at Paris in 1832. He wrote a number of operettas and comic operas, the best known being *La Fille de Madame Angot*, *Girofle Girofla*, and *L'Egyptienne*.

Leconte, Joseph, an American physicist; born in Liberty County, Georgia, in 1823. He became in 1869 professor of geology and natural history in the University of California, writing important works on geology and other subjects. His brother, JOHN L. LECONTE (1825–83), was a distinguished entomologist. Died 1901.

Ledru-Rollin, Alexandre Auguste, a French republican and socialist; born in Paris in 1808. As an advocate he defended many political prisoners, and in 1841 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. He was prominent in the revolution of 1848, was made Minister of the Interior, but soon retired. Condemned to deportation in 1849 as an insurrectionist, he escaped to England, where he joined Kossuth and Mazzini in revolutionary schemes. Died 1874.

Ledyard, John, an American traveller; born in Connecticut in 1751; went to London at the age of twenty-five; accompanied Capt. Cook on his third voyage around the world, and after his return, in 1780, published an account of the voyage. He set out on an expedition to the Arctic regions in 1786, but was arrested at Irkootsk in January of the next year as a spy, and forbidden to again enter Russia. In June, 1788, under the auspices of the African Association, he started to explore Central Africa, and reached

Cairo in August, but was taken sick and died there of a fever.

Lee, Arthur, an American statesman and writer, the brother of Richard Henry Lee, was born in Virginia in 1740; was sent as Minister to France in 1776; was elected to Congress in 1782, and was the author of numerous political essays. Died 1792.

Lee, Charles, a native of Wales, was in June, 1775, commissioned as a major-general by the Continental Congress, was in 1776 given the command of the Southern army, and in December of that year was made prisoner by the British, but was exchanged in 1777. He disobeyed the commands of Gen. Washington at Monmouth in 1778, and was suspended from the service. Died 1782.

Lee, Fitzhugh, an American soldier; born at Clermont, Virginia, in 1835; nephew of General Robert E. Lee. He graduated at West Point in 1856, joined the Confederate cause as a cavalry officer in the Civil War, and fought in all the great battles in Virginia, being in chief command of the cavalry of the Virginia army at its surrender in 1865. He was Governor of Virginia 1886–90, United States Consul at Havana 1893–98, and major-general of volunteers in the war with Spain. He was made military governor of Havana province, January 1, 1899. Died 1905.

Lee, Francis Lightfoot, an American patriot; born in Virginia in 1734; was a brother of Richard Henry Lee, and was in 1775 elected to the Continental Congress, where he served for two terms. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Died 1797.

Lee, Henry, an American general; born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1756. He was commissioned at the age of twenty as a captain of cavalry, in 1777 joined the main army, and in a short time gained distinction for the daring exploits which he performed. After taking a British fort at Paulus Hook, in 1779, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was given the command of cavalry under Gen. Greene. He subsequently rendered efficient services in the South, and contributed to the victory of Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781. He was elected to Congress in 1786, and Governor of Virginia in 1791 or 1792. He was again elected to Congress in 1798, and was designated by that body to pronounce an oration on Washington, whom he eulogized as "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." He was known in the army as "Light-Horse Harry." He was the father of Robert E. Lee. Died 1818.

Lee, Richard Henry, an American orator and statesman, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Virginia in 1732; was educated in England, and was elected to the Continental Congress in 1774. Two years later he introduced the measure declaring the colonies free and independent States, which he supported with a powerful speech. He became President of Congress in 1784, and United States Senator from Virginia in 1789. Died 1794.

Lee, Robert Edward, an American general, son of Gen. Henry Lee, was born at Stratford, Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1806; graduated, at the head of his class, at West Point in 1829; became a captain in 1838, and chief-engineer of the army of Gen. Scott in Mexico. For his services in that country he received the brevet rank of colonel. He was appointed superintendent at West Point in 1852, and was commissioned a colonel of cavalry in the regular army in March, 1861, but resigned the next month. He became a brigadier-general in the Confederate army in July, 1861, was opposed to Gen. Rosecrans in North-western Virginia, and in June, 1862, was assigned to the chief command of the army destined to defend Richmond. In the same month he fought the battles of

Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill; and, although Lee's army was defeated with a heavy loss at Malvern Hill (July 1) by Gen. McClellan, the latter soon after abandoned the siege of Richmond.

Gen. Lee defeated Gen. Pope at Manassas (or Bull Run) on the 29th and 30th of August, invaded Maryland (September 4), and was defeated at South Mountain and at the battle of Antietam (September 17). Returning to Virginia, he occupied a strong position at Fredericksburg, repulsed the attack of Gen. Burnside (December 13), and on the 2d and 3d of May, 1863, defeated Gen. Hooker at the battle of Chancellorsville.

On the 24th of June, 1863, at the head of nearly one hundred thousand men, Gen. Lee crossed the Potomac, invaded Pennsylvania, and was defeated by Gen. Meade at the battle of Gettysburg, which continued three days (July 1–3), and at which the Federal forces captured nearly 14,000 prisoners. In the year following, Gen. Lee was opposed by Gen. Grant, who on the 4th of May crossed the Rapidan and advanced toward Richmond. A severe battle was fought in the Wilderness on the 5th and 6th of the same month, and was followed by the important battles of Spottsylvania Court-House (May 9–12), of North Anna River (May 23), and of Cold Harbor (June 3, 1864). Gen. Grant continued steadily to advance, crossed the James River about June 15, and commenced the long siege of Petersburg.

Gen. Lee was in the early part of 1865 appointed commander-in-chief of all the Confederate armies. His attention was chiefly occupied by the defence of Richmond and Petersburg. Gen. Sheridan defeated the right wing of the Confederate army (April 1) at Five Forks, and on the day following Gen. Grant made a successful assault on Petersburg. Gen. Lee evacuated the two cities on the night of April 2, and, retreating toward Danville with about thirty-five thousand men, was pursued and defeated by Gen. Sheridan at the Appomattox River (April 6), with a loss of six thousand prisoners. Having received pacific overtures, Gen. Lee surrendered his army to Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865.

Gen. Lee was subsequently chosen President of Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia, where he died, October 12, 1870.

Leech, John, an English artist and caricaturist; born in 1816; illustrated *Punch* and other works, and was greatly distinguished for his clear insight into character and his keen perception of the ludicrous. Died 1864.

Lefebvre, François Joseph, Duke of Dantzic, a French Marshal; born in Alsace in 1755; became a general of division in 1794; contributed to the victories of Fleurus and Altenkirchen, and took part with Bonaparte in the *coup-d'état* of 1799. He was made a Marshal of the empire in 1804, participated in the battle of Jena, captured Dantzic in 1807, for which service he was created Duke of Dantzic, and in 1809 added to his distinction at the battles of Eckmühl and Wagram, and commanded the Imperial Guard in the Russian campaign of 1812. Submitting to the Bourbons after Napoleon's abdication, he was made a peer. Died 1820.

Legaré, Hugh Swinton, an American lawyer and author; born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1797. He was elected to Congress in 1836, and in 1841 was appointed Attorney-General of the United States by President Tyler. His works are chiefly historical and literary. Died 1843.

Legendre, or **Le Gendre, Adrien Marie,** a French geometer; born at Toulouse in 1752; was educated at Mazarin College, Paris, and at an early age became professor of mathematics in that city. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1783. He produced several works, the most celebrated of

which is his *Elements of Geometry*. Died 1833.

Leibnitz, or Leibniz, von, Gottfried Wilhelm, Baron, a German philosopher and mathematician, the son of Frederick Leibnitz, professor of moral philosophy at Leipsic, was born in that city, July 6, 1646. He was educated at the University of Leipsic, and at the age of twenty-one was appointed Councillor of State at Frankfort. He visited France and England, formed the acquaintance of Newton and others, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. In 1682 he became the editor of a journal at Leipsic entitled *Acta Eruditorum*, was in 1702 appointed President of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and was created a Baron and Aulic Councillor by Charles VI., Emperor of Germany. He was the author of numerous learned, profound, and valuable works. Died November 14, 1716.

Leicester, Robert Dudley, Earl of, born about 1532. He became a favorite of Queen Elizabeth, who created him Earl and loaded him with honors, but was popularly believed to have poisoned his wife and the Earl of Essex, whose widow he afterward married. He commanded, with little credit, the English forces in the Netherlands in 1585. Died 1588.

Leidy, Joseph, a distinguished American naturalist; born in Philadelphia in 1823. He graduated as M. D. in the University of Pennsylvania in 1844, and in 1853 was appointed professor of anatomy in that institution, which position he held until his death. In 1871 he was appointed professor of natural history in Swarthmore College. He was a curator and for several years president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Among his numerous and important publications are the following: *A Flora and Fauna within Living Animals*, *Extinct Mammalian Fauna of Dakota and Nebraska*, *Contributions to the Extinct Vertebrate Fauna of the Western Territories*, and *Freshwater Rhizopods of North America* (a work of pre-eminent merit). Died 1891.

Leighton, Sir Frederick, P. R. A., an eminent English artist; born December 3, 1830; went at an early age to Rome, where he studied under Filippo Meli. He afterward settled in London. His productions are very numerous. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1864, an academician in 1869, and President of the Royal Academy in 1878. Died 1896.

Leland, Charles Godfrey, an American author; born at Philadelphia in 1824. His writings include several valuable works on the gypsies and other subjects. The best-known of them is the humorous *Hans Breitmann* ballads, in "Pennsylvania Dutch" dialect. Died 1903.

Lenormant, François, a distinguished French archæologist; born at Paris in 1837. He made important excavations at Eleusis, and was the author of highly valuable works on the ancient history of the East. Died 1883.

Leo III., surnamed Isauricus, Emperor of the East, a ruler of great ability; born, of humble parentage, in the latter part of the seventh century; entered the army; rose to the highest rank under Justinian II.; was elevated to the purple in 717, and gained a great victory over the Saracens. His prohibition of the use of images caused the schism between the Latin and the Greek churches. Died 741.

Leo I., Pope, surnamed the Great, was born in Rome, and was in 440 A. D. elected to the Papal See as successor to Sixtus III. Rome was pillaged during his pontificate by Genseric, King of the Vandals. He was succeeded at his death, in 461, by Hilarius I.

Leo II., Pope, was born in Sicily, and was chosen to succeed Agathon in 682 A. D. He died two years later, and was succeeded by Benedict II.

Leo III., Pope, was born in

Rome, and in 795 was chosen to succeed Pope Adrian I. He acknowledged his allegiance to Charlemagne and sent the keys of St. Peter's to that sovereign, whom in 800 he crowned in Rome as Emperor of the Romans, with the title of Augustus. He was succeeded at his death, in 816, by Stephen IV.

Leo IV., POPE, a native of Rome, succeeded Sergius II. in 847. Died 855. Benedict III. was his successor.

Leo V., POPE, a native of Ardea, succeeded Benedict IV. in 903. He was deposed two months later by his rival, Christopher, and is supposed to have died in prison in 903.

Leo VI., POPE, succeeded John X. in 928, and was succeeded at his death, in 929, by Stephen VII.

Leo VII., POPE, was elected as the successor of John XI. in 937. At his death, two years later, he was succeeded by Stephen VIII.

Leo VIII., POPE, was raised to the Papal See in 963 instead of John XII., who had been deposed by a council. Leo was afterward expelled from Rome by John, but was reinstated by Otho, Emperor of Germany. He was succeeded at his death, in 965, by John XIII.

Leo IX., POPE (BRUNO), a native of Alsace, and cousin-german of the Emperor Conrad the Salic, was born in 1002; became Bishop of Toul, and succeeded Damasus II. as Pope in 1049. Died 1054. Victor II. was his successor.

Leo X., POPE (GIOVANNI DE' MEDICI), a generous patron of learning and the fine arts, was the second son of Lorenzo de' Medici, surnamed "the Magnificent," and was born in Florence in 1475. He was made a Cardinal at the age of thirteen, and at the age of thirty-eight succeeded Julius II. as Pope. In 1515 he signed, with Francis I. of France, a concordat which remained in force for three centuries, and which accorded that monarch the right of nominating Bishops in his own dominions. Leo made an immense issue and sale of indulgences, ostensibly for the purpose of completing St. Peter's at Rome, and which eventually caused Luther to denounce the corruptions of the Roman Church. By force and fraud Leo annexed Urbino and Perugia to the Papal States, and in 1521 became the ally of Charles V. of Germany in the war against Francis I. of France. He was a liberal patron of Michael Angelo and of Raphael, and was the founder of a Greek college at Rome. Many Catholics censured him for his lenity toward Luther. He died in 1521, and was succeeded by Adrian VI.

Leo XI., POPE (ALESSANDRO DE' MEDICI), succeeded Clement VIII., April 1, 1605, and died on the 27th of the same month. Paul V. was his successor.

Leo XII., POPE (ANNIBALE DELLA GENGA), born near Spoleto in 1870; became a Cardinal in 1816, and succeeded Pope Pius VII. in 1823. He was succeeded at his death, in 1829, by Pius VIII.

Leo XIII., POPE, the son of Count Ludovico Pecci, was born at Carpineto, in the States of the Church, March 2, 1810. He was educated at Rome and became a priest in 1837, in 1843 was created Archbishop of Damietta, and was sent as Nuncio to Belgium, where he remained for three years. He was created a Cardinal in 1853 by Pius IX., who in 1877 appointed him to the important office of Cardinal Camerlengo ("chief of the cardinals"). He was elected Pope to succeed Pius IX., February 20, 1878. Died July 20, 1903.

Leonidas, a patriotic and heroic King of Sparta, was the son of Anaxandrides, and a brother of Cleomenes I., whom he succeeded to the throne in 492 B. C. At the time of the Persian invasion, in 480, he took command at Thermopylæ, where, with but four thousand men, he resisted the immense army of Xerxes for several days, and until a treacherous Greek led ten thousand of the enemy over the mountains by a secret path

and turned his position. Leonidas then dismissed all his men except three hundred Spartans and about one thousand other Greeks, and fell bravely fighting, after having caused the Persians to lose at least twenty thousand men. The contest was continued until every Spartan was slain. Leonidas was succeeded as King by his son Pleistarchus.

Leopold I., surnamed THE GREAT, Emperor of Germany, of the house of Austria, was the son of Ferdinand III. and of Maria Anna of Spain, and was born in June, 1640. He became King of Hungary in 1655 and King of Bohemia two years later, and was elected Emperor of Germany on the death of his father, July 18, 1658, his competitor being Louis XIV. of France. His armies defeated the Turks, who had invaded Hungary with an immense force, at St. Gothard, in 1664. After carrying on an indecisive war with Louis XIV., which was terminated by the Treaty of Nymwegen, in 1678, the Hungarians revolted, and, supported by a Turkish army of two hundred thousand men, besieged Vienna in July, 1683. That capital was saved by John Sobieski, King of Poland, who gained a brilliant victory over the Turks in September of the same year. The war continued for about fourteen years, but was concluded by the victory of Zenta, which was gained by Prince Eugene in 1697. The armies of Leopold, under the same distinguished commander, gained several victories in Italy about four years later, and in 1704 participated in the decisive battle of Blenheim. Leopold died in 1705, and was succeeded by his son, Joseph I.

Leopold II., Emperor of Germany, second son of Francis I. and Maria Theresa, was born May 5, 1747. He inherited from his father, in 1765, the grand duchy of Tuscany, where he suppressed the Inquisition, abolished the death-penalty, and introduced many reforms. He became sovereign of Austria and its appendages in February, 1790, and was in 1791 elected Emperor of Germany. He died March 1, 1792, and was succeeded by his son, Francis II.

Leopold I., King of Belgium, son of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, was born in 1790. After declining the crown of Greece in 1830, he was, in 1831, elected King of the Belgians. He died in 1865, and was succeeded by his son, Leopold II., who died in 1909.

Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius, the Triumvir, after serving as prætor, attached himself to the party of Cæsar in 49 B. C., when the civil war commenced between that leader and Pompey. A year later he was made Proconsul of a portion of Spain, and in 46 was elected Consul, with Cæsar as his colleague, and after the death of the latter formed the celebrated triumvirate with Antony and Octavius, who at first assigned him the provinces of Spain and Narbonese Gaul; but after the victory of Philippi they deprived him of his command. He died 13 B. C.

Lepsius, Karl Richard, a distinguished Egyptologist; born at Naumburg, Germany, in 1810. He became an able philologist, conducted a government exploration in Egypt 1842–45, and was appointed professor at Berlin in 1846. His works on Egyptian history and philology are of the highest importance, his *Dunkmäler aus Aegypten und Aethiopien* being a masterpiece. Died 1884.

Le Sage, or **Lesage, Alain René,** a French dramatist and romancer; born near Vannes, May 8, 1668; studied at the college of his native city and at Paris. *Gil Blas de Santillane* is universally regarded as his masterpice. Died 1747.

Leslie, or **Lesley, Alexander,** Earl of Leven, a Scottish general; served under Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, who created him a Field-Marshal. Returning to Scotland in 1639, he was elected commander-in-chief of the Covenanters. He defeated the royalists at New-

burn, and in 1644 led an army to the assistance of the English Parliament, fought at Marston Moor, and was the general, in 1646, to whom Charles I. delivered himself. Died in 1661.

Leslie, Charles Robert, an English historical painter; born in London in 1794; was elected a Royal Academician in 1826. His parents were Americans. He was in 1847 made professor of painting in the Royal Academy. Died 1859.

Leslie, or **Lesley, David,** a Scottish general; served with distinction under Gustavus Adolphus; returned to Scotland about 1642; fought against Charles I.; contributed materially to the victory of Marston Moor, in 1644; defeated Montrose at Philiphaugh in 1646; in 1650 was elected commander-in-chief of the Scottish army raised for the purpose of restoring Charles II., and was defeated by Cromwell, September 3 of the same year, at Dunbar. Leslie was second in command at the battle of Worcester, was made prisoner during the retreat, and was imprisoned in the Tower until 1660. Died 1682.

Lesseps, de, Ferdinand, Vicomte, a French engineer; born in 1805; was in 1842 Consul to Barcelona, and in 1844 was sent on diplomatic business to Egypt, where he determined upon the construction of the Suez Canal, which was afterward successfully completed under his supervision. In 1881 he engaged in constructing an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama, which was carried on in a very expensive manner and proved a costly failure. The management was charged with breach of trust in 1892, and five directors, including De Lesseps, were condemned to fine and imprisonment. He was too ill to be taken from his house, and died there December 7, 1894.

Lessing, Gotthold Ephraim, a German author; born at Kamentz, in Upper Lusatia, in 1729; studied at the University of Leipsic, and at the age of twenty-six, after having produced several dramas, brought out *Miss Sarah Sampson*, a tragedy, which met with extraordinary success and was translated into several languages. He afterward wrote several tragedies, dramas, and critical works, and labored earnestly to build up a national literature. He became in 1760 a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Berlin. Died 1781.

Leutze, Emanuel, an historical painter; born in Würtemberg in 1816; studied under Lessing at Dusseldorf, and in 1842 gained great distinction by his painting of "Columbus before the Council of Salamanca." Finally settling in America, he produced several paintings illustrative of American history. Among them are "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "The Landing of the Northmen," and "Columbus before the Queen." Died 1868.

Lever, Charles James, a distinguished Irish novelist, the author of *Charles O'Malley*, *Tom Burke of Ours*, *Lord Kilgobbin*, and numerous other works, was born in Dublin in 1806. Died 1872.

Leverrier, or **Le Verrier, Urbain Jean Joseph,** a French astronomer; born in 1811; studied at the Polytechnic School, and acquired the friendship of Arago in 1839 by producing two treatises on astronomy. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1846, professor of astronomy in the Faculty of Sciences, Paris, in the same year, was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1849, a Senator in 1852, and director of the Imperial Observatory in 1853. He discovered in 1846 the planet called Neptune. Died 1877.

Lewes, George Henry, an English author; born in London in 1817. He contributed numerous articles to the *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, and other reviews, and wrote a *Biographical History of Philosophy*, *The Life and Works of Goethe*, *Seaside Studies*, *The Noble Heart*, a tragedy, and other works. Died 1879.

Lewis, Matthew Gregory, an English novelist and dramatist, sometimes called **Monk Lewis,** from one of his successful novels (*The Monk*), was born in London in 1775. Died 1818.

Leyva, de, Antonio, one of the most prominent of the imperial generals during the reign of Charles V. of Germany, was born in Navarre in 1480. Though not in chief command, he decided the battle of Pavia, in 1525, in favor of his master by an attack on the rear of the French, and in 1532 was made generalissimo of the Italian league against the King of France. Died 1536.

Licinius, Flavius Valerius, a Roman Emperor; born in Dacia, of a peasant family, in 263 A. D.; served with distinction under Galerius, who in 307 raised him to the title of Augustus. Licinius married a sister of Constantine the Great, but, becoming involved in a war with that Emperor, was defeated and put to death in 324 A. D.

Lie, Jonas, a Norwegian novelist; born at Eker in 1833. His works give realistic pictures of life in Norway, especially of the fisherfolk. In addition to novels, he published poems and comedies. Died 1908.

Lieber, Francis, a German historical writer; born at Berlin in 1800. He came to America in 1827, and was appointed professor in Columbia College, South Carolina. Among his numerous works are *Reminiscences of Niebuhr the Historian* and *Manual of Political Ethics.* Died October 2, 1872.

Liebig, von, Justus, BARON, a German chemist; born at Darmstadt in 1803; studied at the University of Bonn, and in 1824 was appointed professor of chemistry in the University of Giessen. He was the author of a large number of scientific works. Died April 18, 1873.

Li Hung Chang, a Chinese statesman, was born February 16, 1823. He became an army secretary, a provincial judge, and in 1861 Governor of Kiangsu. As such, in 1863, he aided General Gordon in driving the Taiping rebels out of that province, for which service he received high honors from the Emperor and was appointed Governor of the Kiang provinces. He was made Governor-General of the province of Chih-li in 1872, and senior Grand Secretary of the Empire. In this high office he showed a clear appreciation of the value of Western industry and invention, modernizing the navy and actively seeking to introduce telegraphs and railways. In the Japanese war of 1894–95, Li was commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and was degraded in consequence of the Chinese defeat. He was soon restored to power, however, and concluded a treaty of peace with Japan. In 1896 he visited Europe and America. After the Boxer outbreak and outrages of 1900, he was made the chief commissioner for arranging terms of accommodation with the offended Powers. As a statesman he was of high ability. Died November 7, 1901.

Lincoln, Abraham, the sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Kentucky, February 12, 1809. He served as a captain in the Black Hawk war of 1832, was an ardent supporter of Henry Clay for the Presidency in the autumn of that year, and in 1834 was elected to the Legislature of Indiana, to which State he had removed with his parents when about eight years of age. He was an avowed champion of freedom, and steadily opposed the extreme pro-slavery measures which were introduced in the Legislature. He was twice re-elected to that body, was admitted to the bar in 1836, removed to Springfield, Illinois, commenced the practice of law there in 1837, and in November, 1842, married Miss Mary Todd, daughter of Robert S. Todd of Lexington, Kentucky.

Mr. Lincoln was elected to Congress by a large majority in 1846, and became in 1854 the Republican candidate in Illinois for the office of

United States Senator, the Democratic nominee being Stephen A. Douglas, the most able of the Democratic politicians of the West. Lincoln challenged Douglas to a series of public debates, and, although Douglas was elected, Lincoln gained by these discussions a national reputation as a profound and comprehensive thinker and a versatile and eloquent orator, which resulted in his nomination by the Republicans in 1860 as their candidate for the Presidency. In the election which ensued Lincoln received the electoral votes of every free State except New Jersey, which gave him four of hers and the remaining three to Douglas.

Immediately after this election several of the Southern States prepared to secede from the Union, South Carolina leading the movement and passing an ordinance of secession December 20, 1860. Other States soon followed. A plot of his political enemies to assassinate Lincoln on his journey to Washington was frustrated by his rapid movements, and he was duly inaugurated March 4, 1861.

On the 11th of April, Gen. Beauregard, on behalf of the Southern Confederacy, demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, then garrisoned by United States troops, under the command of Major Anderson. A prompt refusal was returned by that officer, and on the day following a severe bombardment of the fort was commenced by the Confederate forces. Major Anderson, after a brave resistance, was compelled to evacuate Fort Sumter, April 14.

The attack on Fort Sumter was the first act of aggression committed by the South. It united all parties at the North in a determination to defend the national flag. President Lincoln on the day following issued a proclamation in which he convened both Houses of Congress to meet in extra session on July 4, and called for seventy-five thousand troops from the militia of the several States for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the Federal Union. This call for troops was promptly responded to, the regiments of Massachusetts being first in the field.

The Legislature of Virginia passed the ordinance of secession April 17, and President Lincoln, April 19, issued a proclamation declaring the ports of the seceded States to be in a state of blockade, and another on May 3 calling for a still larger force. Congress met in extra session on the 4th of July, and, while several members questioned the legality of the President's acts and attempted to render assistance to the enemy by causing delay, a large majority approved his prompt action and fully sustained him in the course which he was pursuing.

Although the Union armies at the commencement of the war met with many reverses, President Lincoln firmly and steadily pursued his wise and far-sighted policy. In September, 1862, the victory of Antietam was won, and on the 22d of the same month was issued by President Lincoln a proclamation, in which it was declared that upon the first day of the next year "all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and for ever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

Gen. Meade defeated Gen. Lee at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, and Gen. Grant captured Vicksburg, with twenty-seven thousand prisoners, on the day following; and on March 1, 1864, upon the recommendation of Congress, President Lincoln appointed Gen. Grant lieutenant-general of the armies of the United States. Gen.

Lee was (April 2, 1865) compelled to evacuate Richmond and to surrender, with his army, to Gen. Grant (April 9), and eight days later the Confederate general Johnston, commander of the southern divison of the Confederate army, surrendered to Gen. Sherman, and the war of the rebellion was terminated.

Mr. Lincoln, who had been re-elected President of the United States in November, 1864, was assassinated at Ford's theatre, in Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, April 14, 1865. His death was deeply deplored not only in his immediate party and among the Unionists of the North, but by many of the Confederates themselves, who recognized in him a generous as well as an able adversary.

"The name of Lincoln will remain," says Merle d'Aubigné, "one of the greatest that history has to inscribe on its annals." "His occupying the chair of State," says Ralph Waldo Emerson, "was a triumph of the good sense of mankind and of the public conscience. . . . It cannot be said that there is any exaggeration of his worth. If ever a man was fairly tested, he was. There was no lack of resistance, nor of slander, nor of ridicule. . . . Then what an occasion was the whirlwind of the war! Here was place for no holiday magistrate, no fair-weather sailor: the new pilot was hurried to the helm in a tornado. In four years—four years of battle-days—his endurance, his fertility of resources, his magnanimity, were sorely tried and never found wanting. There, by his courage, his justice, his even temper, his fertile counsel, his humanity, he stood a heroic figure in the centre of a heroic epoch. He is the true history of the American people in his time—the true representative of this continent, father of his country, the pulse of twenty millions throbbing in his heart, the thought of their minds articulated by his tongue."

Lincoln, Benjamin, an American general; born in Massachusetts in 1733; was commissioned a major-general of militia in 1776; joined Washington's army in February of the next year, and was soon after appointed a major-general by Congress. As commander of the Southern Department he defended Charleston against Gen. Prevost in 1778, but was forced to surrender that city to Sir Henry Clinton in May, 1780. He commanded a division at the siege of Yorktown, in 1781, and immediately after the surrender of that place was appointed Secretary of War, which office he held for nearly four years. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts by the Federalists in 1787. Died 1810.

Lind, Jenny, a distinguished vocalist; born at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1821; became at the age of sixteen the chief favorite of the opera of her native city. After very successful visits to Paris, Berlin, and other capitals of Europe, she came in 1850 to America, where she was received with great applause. She married Otto Goldschmidt in 1851. Died 1887.

Lindley, John, LL.D., F. R. S., an English botanist. Born at Catton, near Norwich, England, in 1799; died November 1, 1865.

Linnæus, Charles, an eminent Swedish botanist; born in 1707, at Råshult, in Småland; educated at the University of Upsal; at the age of twenty-five was sent, at the expense of the Royal Academy of that city, on a botanical excursion through Lapland, of which he published an account in 1737, entitled *Flora Lapponica.* After practising medicine at Stockholm, lecturing there on botany, and being appointed physician to the King, he was in 1741 appointed to the chair of botany in the University of Upsal, which he contained to fill for thirty-seven years. He was the author of a large number of works of value and merit. Died 1778.

Lippi, Filippo, an Italian painter of great distinction. Born in Florence in 1412; died 1469.—His son, FILIPPO LIPPI, born in Flor-

ence in 1460, was also an artist of rare skill. He died in 1505.

Lister, Joseph, a distinguished English physician; born in 1827. He graduated at London University and became professor of surgery successively at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and King's College Hospital, London. His great service to science was the introduction of the antiseptic method of surgery, widely known as Listerism, which has revolutionized the surgical art. He was president of the British Association in 1896, was made a baronet in 1883, and a peer in 1897.

Liszt, The Abbé Franz, a distinguished pianist; born at Raiding, in Hungary, October 22, 1811. He appeared in his first concert at the age of nine years. He subsequently performed with success in Paris, was made a commander of the Legion of Honor in 1861, composed several operas, and, returning to Hungary, was granted a pension of about three thousand dollars per annum and made director of the Hungarian Academy of Music. Died 1886.

Littleton, or **Lyttleton, Thomas,** an English jurist, the author of a treatise on the law of tenures which has acquired great celebrity, was born about 1420. He became a judge of the court of Common Pleas in 1466, and was made a knight of the Bath in 1475. Died 1481.

Littré, Maximilien Paul Émile, a distinguished French philologist and publicist; born in Paris in 1801. He was one of the first to embrace Comte's doctrines of "positive philosophy," became one of the editors of the *National*, and in 1854 was appointed editor of the *Journal des Savants*. Among his productions are a *Dictionnaire de la Langue Française*, one of the greatest and most important philological works that have appeared in any language, *La Poésie Homérique et l'Ancienne Poésie Française*, which, first published as an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, attracted great attention, and *Histoire de la Langue Française*. He was a member of the French Institute. Died June 2, 1881.

Livia, or **Livia Drusilla,** a Roman Empress; born 58 B. C.; became the wife of Tiberius Nero and the mother of Tiberius and Drusus Germanicus. She was in 38 B. C. married to the Emperor Augustus, over whom she acquired a remarkable influence. Died 29 A. D.

Livingston, Edward, an American jurist and statesman; born in Clermont, New York, May 26, 1764. He graduated at Princeton College in 1781, was admitted to the bar in New York, and was a Democratic member of Congress 1794–1800. He was appointed United States District Attorney for New York in 1801, and was elected Mayor of the city of New York in the same year. Removing to New Orleans in 1804, he acquired there an extensive and lucrative practice, and served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He was a member of Congress from Louisiana 1823–29, was elected United States Senator in 1829, appointed Secretary of State in 1831, and Minister to France in 1833. Died 1836.

Livingstone, David, a Scottish explorer; born near Glasgow in 1817; studied medicine and theology, and was in 1840 sent as a missionary to South Africa. For many years afterward he engaged in travel, exploring new regions and making many discoveries, during which time he crossed the continent from ocean to ocean and discovered the great Victoria Falls. His final series of travels began in 1866, and for years he was lost to view in Central Africa, until found by Stanley in 1871. He died there, May 4, 1873, having won the reputation of being the greatest of modern travellers. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Livy, or **Titus Livius,** a Roman historian; born at Patavium (now Padua), 59 B. C. His principal work is a history of Rome from its foundation to 9 B. C., which is remarkable for the elegance and beauty of its

style and for the rare descriptions in which Livy excelled. Died 17 A. D.

Locke, John, an English philosopher; born in Somersetshire in 1632; graduated at Oxford; visited France in 1675, and in 1683 accompanied his patron, the Earl of Shaftesbury, when he fled to the Continent. Locke returned to England in 1688, and accepted the office of commissioner of appeals, which afforded him a moderate income. Died October 28, 1704. He was the author of numerous works, the most celebrated of which is an *Essay on the Human Understanding.* He excelled as a controversialist in the clearness and force of his reasoning, and as a scholar possessed almost universal knowledge.

Lockhart, John Gibson, author; born in Scotland in 1794; admitted to bar 1816, and in 1820 married Sophia, daughter of Sir Walter Scott. Most important of his works is a *Life of Sir Walter Scott.* D. 1854.

Lockyer, Sir Joseph Norman, an English astronomer; born at Rugby in 1836. He became in 1870 lecturer on astronomy at the South Kensington Normal School of Science. He headed several eclipse expeditions, wrote a number of works on astronomy, advanced the notable theory of the formation of solar spheres by the aggregation of meteorites.

Lodge, Sir Oliver Joseph, scientist; born at Penkhull, England, in 1851; became professor of physics at University College, Liverpool, in 1880; elected to the Royal Society in 1887; has been president of the Society for Psychical Research. He has made important discoveries in electricity and written valuable works.

Lollard, Walter, burned to death as a heretic at Cologne in 1322, was the founder of the religious sect known as the "Lollards," which in many points of faith resembled the Protestants of a later period. Scarcely anything is known of his life.

Lombroso, Cesare, an Italian criminologist; born at Verona in 1836. He became an ardent student of the physical and mental traits of criminals, and in his hands criminology grew into a science. His most important work is *L'uomo delinquent.* Died 1909.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth, an American poet; born at Portland, Me., February 27, 1807; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825; travelled in Europe for nearly four years; became professor of modern languages at Bowdoin College in 1829, and professor of modern languages and belles-lettres in the University of Harvard in 1836. Numerous editions of his works have been published in England, and a large number of them have been translated into different European languages.

Mr. Longfellow visited Europe several times, received the degree of D. C. L. from the University of Oxford and LL.D. from that of Cambridge, and was elected a member of the Russian Academy of Science, of the Spanish Academy, and of other learned societies. Among his numerous productions are *Hyperion,* a romance, *Voices of the Night, The Spanish Student, Evangeline, The Golden Legend, The Song of Hiawatha, Miles Standish, Tales of a Wayside Inn, The Divine Tragedy, Aftermath, The Masque of Pandora, Keramos,* and *The Poets and Poetry of Europe.* Died March 24, 1882.

Longinus, a Greek philosopher, supposed to be a native of Syria, lived in the third century A. D. He is also known as **Longinus Cassius.** He became celebrated at Athens as a teacher of philosophy and rhetoric, and for his profound learning. Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, subsequently invited him to her capital, and there received instructions from him and appointed him Prime Minister. Upon the capture of Palmyra by the Romans, Aurelian caused Longinus to be put to death, in 273 A. D.

Longstreet, James, an American general; born in South Carolina in 1821; graduated at West Point in 1842; served in the Mexican War, and was promoted to the

rank of major. Resigning his commission in 1861, he entered the Confederate army, served with great distinction under Gen. Lee, was successively promoted to the grades of brigadier-, major-, and lieutenant-general, and was made a corps commander. He has since united with the Republican party, and has filled the positions of surveyor of the port of New Orleans and United States Minister to Constantinople.

Lope de Vega Carpio, Felix, a Spanish poet and dramatist; born at Madrid, November 25, 1562; studied at the University of Alcalá, and was patronized by the Duke of Alva, one of the most powerful of the Spanish nobility. Deeply grieved at the loss of his wife, he entered the army in 1588 as a private soldier, and participated in the expedition of the Invincible Armada. Returning to Madrid in 1590, he devoted his attention to literature, and began to produce dramas with an ease and rapidity truly marvellous. He is said to have been the most voluminous author that has ever lived, and to have produced over two thousand original dramas. His works were distinguished by richness of invention, vivacity, and originality. He became a priest in 1609, but continued his literary labors. Died 1635.

Lorraine, Charles IV., DUKE OF, was the son of the Count of Vaudemont, and was born in 1604. At the age of twenty he succeeded his uncle to the dukedom of Lorraine. Deprived of a portion of his possessions by Louis XIII. of France, he entered the service of the Emperor, and gained distinction as a general in the German army. Died 1675.

Loti, Pierre, the pen-name of Louis Viaud, a French author; born at Rochefort in 1850. As a writer he possesses a charming style and is widely popular, his works including romances, sketches of travel, etc. He became a member of the Academy in 1891.

Lotze, Rudolf Hermann, a German philosopher; born at Bautzen in 1817. He was professor of philosophy at Göttingen after 1844. His non-materialistic system of philosophy was developed in several works, of which the most important is *Microcosmos.* Died 1881.

Loubet, Émile, President of the French Republic; born at Marsanne in 1839. He became a lawyer, married a rich wife, and was elected a Deputy in 1876. After nine years in the Lower House he was elected Senator, was afterward made Minister of Public Works, and gained such prominence that he was asked to form a Cabinet in 1892. His term as Premier was brief, he being charged with laxity in the Panama fraud prosecutions. In 1896 he was chosen President of the Senate, and on February 18, 1899, he succeeded M. Faure as President of France.

Louis IX., or **St. Louis,** King of France, was born in 1215, and ascended the throne in 1226. He was the son of Louis VIII. and Blanche of Castile. He raised a large army, and led it against the Saracens in 1248. He was defeated and taken prisoner in Egypt. After effecting his ransom, he carried on operations in Palestine for about three years. Returning to France in 1254, he instituted reforms, enacted many wise laws, and greatly ameliorated the condition of his people. He undertook another crusade in 1270, landed in Africa, and died near Tunis in August of the last-mentioned year.

Louis XI., King of France, was born at Bourges in 1423. He was the son of Charles VII. He was possessed of great ambition, shrewdness, and ability, and by a wise but unscrupulous policy succeeded in reducing the power of the nobles and in greatly elevating the royal authority. By intrigue he effected the destruction of his inveterate enemy, Charles the Bold, who was defeated and slain by the Swiss at the battle of Nancy, in 1477. Louis died in 1483, and was succeeded by his son, Charles VIII.

Louis XII., King of France, was the son of Charles, Duke of Orléans, and Marie of Cleves, was born at Blois in 1462, and on the accession of his cousin, Charles VIII., became first Prince of the blood. He succeeded to the throne in 1498, and married Anne de Bretagne, widow of Charles VIII., by which means he secured Bretagne to the crown of France. His generals conquered the duchy of Milan and took its ruler, Francis Sforza, prisoner. In 1501, Louis entered into a treaty with Ferdinand of Spain for the partition of Naples, but they afterward quarrelled, and in 1503 the French were driven out of that kingdom by the Spaniards under Gonsalvo de Cordova. Louis married Mary, a sister of Henry VIII. of England, in 1515, and died the same year. Louis reduced the taxes of his subjects, promoted reforms, and became exceedingly popular. Francis I. succeeded him.

Louis XIII., son of Henry IV. of France and Marie de mèdicis, was born September 27, 1601, and ascended the throne in 1610, when his mother became Regent. In 1615 he married Anne of Austria, daughter of Philip III. of Spain, and shortly afterward banished his mother from the court. Cardinal Richelieu soon became the favorite of the King and the master-spirit of the government, and was in 1624 made Prime Minister. War was carried on against the Protestants, and Rochelle was taken from them, after a year's siege, in 1628. During the Thirty Years' war, which followed, the armies of Louis gained numerous victories over those of Spain and Germany, and annexed to the French kingdom by conquest Roussillon, Alsace, and the duchy of Bar. Louis was succeeded at his death, in 1643, by his son, Louis XIV.

Louis XIV., surnamed LE GRAND, eldest son of the preceding, was born September 16, 1638, and ascended the throne in 1643, when his mother, Anne of Austria, became Regent, while the government was really conducted during his minority by Cardinal Mazarin, a foreigner, who was exceedingly unpopular. The Thirty Years' war was terminated advantageously to France by the Treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. As Spain, however, refused to become a party to that treaty, the war was continued with that country until 1659, when the Treaty of the Pyrenees was signed, and Louis married Maria Theresa, daughter of the Spanish King, Philip IV. Upon the death of Mazarin, in 1661, Louis became his own Prime Minister, making Colbert Minister of Finance; and, not having received the dowry of his Queen promised by the Spanish court, he made a successful invasion of Flanders and Franche-Comté, and, although opposed by the Germans and Dutch, as well as by the Spaniards, retained by the Treaty of Nymwegen the greater part of Flanders and all of Franche-Comté. Under the able financial administration of Colbert the revenue of the kingdom was increased, while the taxes were decreased. Louis purchased an alliance with Charles II. of England by a pension in 1670, revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and, although an ardent Catholic, became involved in a quarrel with the Pope upon the question of franchises in 1687. He soon afterward secretly married Madame de Maintenon, a person of obscure birth. Another European war was commenced in 1688, between France on one side and England, Austria, Spain, and Holland on the other. Louis failed in his attempt to dethrone William III. of England and to restore James II., and was finally compelled by the Treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, to recognize the title of the former. The war of the Spanish Succession followed, in which the French were severely defeated in numerous battles, including Blenheim and Malplaquet, by the English and Austrians, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. Louis, however, succeeded in maintaining his grandson, Philip of Anjou, upon

the throne of Spain. The war was terminated by the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. Louis died September 1, 1715. Louis XV., who was his great-grandson, succeeded him.

Louis XV., King of France, great-grandson of the preceding, was the son of the Duke of Burgundy and Maria Adelaide of Savoy, was born February 15, 1710, and became King at the age of five years, when the Duke of Orleans was appointed Regent. Louis was declared of age in 1723. Two years later he married Marie Leczinska, daughter of Stanislas, the dethroned King of Poland. During the early part of the reign of Louis the kingdom flourished under the wise administration of Cardinal Fleury, the Prime Minister. Contrary to the advice of that Minister, however, he entered into the coalition against Maria Theresa of Austria. The English then declared war against him, and his armies gained the decisive victory of Fontenoy in 1745. Cardinal Fleury died in 1743. Louis attempted to act as his own Prime Minister, but in a short time paid little attention to public affairs, gave himself up to a course of gross licentiousness, allowed himself to be controlled by Madame de Pompadour and other mistresses, and became exceedingly unpopular. An attempt was made to assassinate him in 1757 by Damiens, but the King was only slightly hurt. The French were defeated by the English in several naval battles, and by Frederick the Great at Rossbach in 1757, and at Minden in 1759, and lost Canada and other colonies. About 1762 the order of Jesuits was suppressed. Died 1774.

Louis XVI., King of France, grandson of the preceding, was born at Versailles, August 23, 1754; married Marie Antoinette, daughter of Maria Theresa of Austria, in 1770, and ascended the throne in 1774. He at first appointed Turgot Minister of Finances, but two years later Necker was made *Contrôleur-Général*, or Prime Minister. The independence of the United States of America was recognized in 1778, and war was declared against England. Peace was restored in 1783. A revolution, the causes of which had been accumulating during many years of misgovernment, broke out in 1789, and the populace of Paris in July of that year destroyed the Bastille. The National Constituent Assembly confiscated the landed estates of the Church, which comprised about one-third of France, abolished tithes, titles of nobility, and feudal privileges, and reformed many abuses. Louis attempted to escape from Paris in June, 1791, but was arrested and obliged to return, and to accept the new constitution of liberty, equality, and universal suffrage. The Jacobins having gained the ascendency by the insurrection of August 10, 1792, Louis was brought to trial in September of that year, was condemned to death, and was executed January 21, 1793.

Louis XVIII., a younger brother of the preceding, was born at Versailles in 1755; escaped from France in 1791, and passed several years in different parts of Europe. He ascended the throne of France in 1814, when Napoleon retired to Elba, and upon the return of the Emperor, in March, 1815, fled to Ghent. Louis was again restored to the throne by the allied powers in the following July. He was succeeded at his death, in 1824, by his brother, Charles X.

Louis Napoleon. See NAPOLEON III.

Louis Philippe, King of the French, was the oldest son of Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of Orleans, and was born October 6, 1773. His early education was conducted by Madame de Genlis. He favored the Revolution, entered the army in 1790, and served with distinction under Dumouriez against the Austrians, but, suspected of being implicated in the conspiracies of that general, he fled to Belgium, and in 1796 came to the United States. He afterward resided

eight years in England, married a daughter of the King of Naples in 1809, and in 1814 returned to France, where his titles and estates were restored to him. During his father's life he had been known as the Duke of Chartres, but was now recognized as the Duke of Orléans, and was given by Louis XVIII. command of the Army of the North. After Charles X. had been deposed, in 1830, the crown, with the remodelled constitution, was offered to him by the deputies and peers. He accepted it. After a reign of seventeen years, disturbed by numerous conspiracies, a coalition was formed against Louis Philippe by the Bonapartists, republicans, and royalists in 1847. He abdicated in February, 1848, and fled to England, where he died, at Claremont, in August, 1850.

Louvois, de, François Michel Letellier, MARQUESS, a French Minister of State under Louis XIV., was born in Paris in 1641. By his rare ability he contributed greatly to the victories gained by the armies of France, but he instigated the persecution of the Protestants, caused the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and in 1689 ordered the Palatinate to be wasted by the French armies, which was accomplished in a manner so atrocious as to excite the indignation of Europe. Exceedingly arrogant and unscrupulous, his insolence finally provoked the King, who would have dismissed his great Minister had not death removed the latter in 1691.

Lover, Samuel, an Irish novelist, the author of *Handy Andy*, *Rory O'Moore*, and several other tales and poems. Born in Dublin in 1797; died 1868.

Lowe, Sir Hudson, a British general notorious for his treatment of Napoleon I., was born in Ireland about 1770; served during numerous campaigns; became a major-general in 1814, and was given the command at St. Helena when the ex-Emperor was taken there, a prisoner, in 1815. He treated his charge in a spiteful and annoying manner. Died 1844.

Lowell, James Russell, LL.D., an American poet and diplomatist; born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 22, 1819; graduated at Harvard College in 1838, and succeeded Mr. Longfellow in 1855 as professor of modern languages and belles-lettres in the University of Harvard. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge (England) in 1874, was appointed Minister to Spain in 1877, and Minister to England in 1879. Among his poems are *A Year's Life*, *A Legend of Brittany*, *The Vision of Sir Launfal*, *A Fable for Critics*, *The Bigelow Papers*, and *Under the Willows*. Many of these productions are remarkable for originality and wit. He was from 1857 until 1862 editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and from 1863 until 1872 of the *North American Review*, and was United States Minister to Spain 1877–80 and to Great Britain 1880–85. Died 1891.

Loyola, Ignatius, also called **St. Ignatius,** the founder of the order of Jesuits, was born, of a noble family, in Biscay, in 1491. His original name was Don Iñigo Lopez de Recalde. He entered the army at an early age, and was crippled for life by a wound received in 1520 at the siege of Pampeluna, after which he turned the entire powers of his mind—which was unusually ardent and imaginative—to religious subjects. He made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1523, returned to Spain the next year, and subsequently entered the University of Paris, where he sought the friendship of Francis Xavier and James Lainez, with whom, in 1534, he formed the society afterward so celebrated as the Society of Jesus. Its ostensible object was the conversion of infidels, the renovation of the Catholic Church, and the education of youth. Loyola was chosen superior, or general, of this order, which was formally sanctioned by Pope Paul III. in 1540. Loyola

died in 1566, and was canonized in 1622.

Loyson, Charles, known as **Father Hyacinthe,** a French pulpit-orator and reformer; born at Orléans in 1827. He was ordained a priest, and became a member of the order of Carmelites. Accusations of heresy against him were sent to Rome in 1869, and in September of that year he made such a bold stand against the papacy that he was warmly welcomed as a powerful ally by its opponents throughout France. He visited America in October, 1869, and, though cordially received by different Protestant sects in New York, announced his determination to adhere to the Catholic Church. He was in 1870 relieved by the Pope from his monastic vows. He then became a secular priest, under the title of Abbé Loyson. He protested energetically against the dogma of papal infallibility, attended in 1871 the congress of Old Catholics at Munich, and September 2, 1872, married Mrs. Emily Jane Merriam, an American lady, in London. In 1879 he established a "Gallican" congregation in Paris.

Lubbock, Sir John, Bart., F. R. S., LL.D., an English naturalist and antiquarian; born in 1834; has been twice elected to Parliament, and chosen a member of numerous scientific societies and vice-chancellor of the University of London. He has written, among other works, *Pre-Historic Times; Ants, Bees, and Wasps; Flowers, Fruits, and Leaves; The Pleasures of Life; The Use of Life; Origin and Metamorphoses of Insects,* and various other works.

Lucan (MARCUS ANNÆUS LUCANUS), a Roman epic poet; born at Corduba (now Cordova), Spain, in 38 A. D. He was a nephew of the philosopher Seneca, and was educated at Rome. Nero, pleased with his earlier poems, patronized him and appointed him to several important offices; but Lucan excited the jealousy of that monarch by appearing as his rival in a literary contest and gaining the prize. Lucan was put to death by order of Nero on a charge of conspiracy in 65 A. D. His principal poem was entitled *Pharsalia.*

Lucian, a Greek writer distinguished for wit and satire, was born at Samosata, on the Euphrates, about 120 A. D. He practised law at Antioch, and afterward resided for many years at Athens. His style was remarkable for its purity and elegance. His works are chiefly dialogues on history, philosophy, and mythology.

Lucilius, Caius, a Roman satiric poet. Born in Italy about 148 B. C.; died about 100 B. C.

Lucretius, or **Titus Lucretius Carus,** a Latin poet of rare genius; born in Italy in 95 B. C. In philosophy he was a disciple of Epicurus. He is believed to have committed suicide in his forty-fourth year. His only work is a philosophic and didactic poem in six books, entitled *De Rerum Naturâ,* which Macaulay pronounced to be "the finest poem in the Latin language—indeed, the finest didactic poem in any language."

Lucullus, Lucius Licinius, a Roman general and patrician; born about 110 B. C.; became a quæstor under Sulla, and was elected Consul 74 B. C. He gained several decisive victories over Mithridates, drove him out of the kingdom of Pontus, defeated Tigranes of Armenia, and captured the capital of the latter about 68 B. C. He was prevented by a mutiny in his army from completely subjugating Mithridates, and in 66 was superseded by Pompey. Possessed of an immense fortune, Lucullus retired from public life, collected paintings and statuary, and constructed magnificent villas. Died about 57 B. C.

Luther, Martin, the leader of the great Protestant Reformation of the sixteenth century, was the son of Hans Luther, a miner, and was born at Eisleben, in Germany, November 10, 1483. He was educated at the

University of Erfurt, entered the Augustine convent at that place in 1505, was ordained a priest two years later, and in 1508 became professor of philosophy in the University of Wittenberg. He visited Rome in 1510. Seven years later he began to denounce the sale of indulgences and other abuses in the Romish Church, drew up his ninety-five propositions, and became involved in numerous bitter controversies. He was cited by Pope Leo X. to appear in Rome and answer the charges made against him, but, remembering the fate of Huss and others, refused to comply. Leo X. having ordered certain works of Luther to be burned for the errors which it was alleged they contained, Luther anticipated the act at Wittenberg by burning the papal bull containing the order in the presence of a large concourse of professors, doctors, and students.

Luther now threw off all allegiance to the sovereign Pontiff and denied the authority of the Papal See. He was excommunicated, and Charles V. was urged by the Pope to punish him for his heresy; but Luther was supported by the Elector of Saxony, to whom the Emperor was under great obligations. Finally, the Diet of Worms was convened, in 1521, for the trial of Luther, and he, notwithstanding the protests of his friends, obtained the Emperor's safe-conduct and attended it, but, having offended the Emperor and other Catholics by his courageous defence, was ordered to leave Worms, and while passing the borders of the Thuringian Forest was arrested by a number of masked warriors and quickly conveyed to the solitary castle of Wartburg, where, as a disguise, he exchanged his priestly habit for the equipment of a knight. This entire proceeding was directed by his friend the Elector of Saxony, and Charles V. shortly afterward issued an edict commanding the arrest of Luther as soon as his safe-conduct had expired. The latter remained in the castle of Wartburg for about ten months, and, returning to Wittenberg, laid aside his monastic dress in 1524, and in 1525 married Catherine von Bora, who had formerly been a nun.

Luther completed his translation of the New Testament into the German language in 1522, and that of the Old Testament in 1534. These translations, distinguished by the force and beauty of their style, had an immense circulation.

The doctrines of Luther during his lifetime spread over portions of Germany, Bohemia, Denmark, and Sweden. During the latter part of his life he was highly esteemed and treated with the greatest distinction by the Princes of Germany. He was author of a large number of theological and controversial works. Luther died at his birthplace, February 18, 1546.

Luti, Benedetto, an Italian historical painter. Born at Florence in 1666; died 1724.

Luxembourg, de, François Henri de Montmorenci, Duc, a French Marshal; born in Paris in 1628; was a cousin-german of the great Prince of Condé. He was in 1672 given the command of an army, with which he invaded Holland and reduced several cities. He commanded the right wing of the French army at Senef, in 1674, was created a Marshal the next year, and in 1677 defeated the allies in numerous battles in Flanders. After the death of Turenne and Condé he was regarded as the ablest general in the French service, and became commander-in-chief in 1690. He gained victories over the allies at Fleurus in 1690, at Steenkerke in 1691—when they were commanded by William III. of England—and in 1693 at Neerwinden, when they were led by the same commander. Died 1695.

Lycurgus, a Spartan lawgiver, is said to have lived about 850 B. C. He formed a constitution which was regarded by the Greeks as the model of a perfect aristocracy.

Lyell, Sir Charles, a Scottish geologist; born in 1797; graduated at Oxford in 1821; visited America and lectured in Boston on geology in 1841; visited America again in 1845; was knighted in 1848, and was elected President of the Geological Society in 1836, and again in 1850. He was for a time an opponent of the Darwinian theory, but subsequently modified his views in that respect. Died 1875.

Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, LORD, Lord Chancellor of England, was the son of Copley, the distinguished artist, and was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1772. He accompanied his father to England, was educated at Cambridge, read law, rose rapidly in his profession, and united with the Tory party. He entered Parliament in 1818, became Solicitor-General in 1819, and Attorney-General in 1824. He was knighted in 1819, appointed Lord Chancellor in 1827, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Lyndhurst. Died 1863.

Lyon, Nathaniel, an American general; born in Connecticut in 1819; graduated at West Point in 1841; was commissioned a captain ten years later, and in 1861 was appointed commander of the Department of Missouri. After winning several victories over the Confederates and gaining distinction as a brave and efficient commander, he was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861.

Lyons, Edmund, LORD, a British admiral; born in 1790; was second in command during the Crimean war, and afterward commander-in-chief of the fleet. In 1856 he was created a peer, with the title of Baron Lyons of Christchurch. Died 1858.

Lysander, a Spartan general, was in 407 B. C. appointed commander of the fleet with which he defeated the Athenians at Notium. He again gained a decisive victory over them in 405, and in 404 captured Athens. He was killed in a battle with the Thebans at Haliartus, in 395 B. C.

Lysias, one of the ten Athenian orators; born 458 B. C.; passed several years in Italy, and upon his return to Athens had his property confiscated by the Thirty Tyrants. He composed more than two hundred orations. Died 378.

Lysimachus, King of Thrace; born in Macedonia about 355 B. C.; was for his bravery and strength made one of the body-guards of Alexander the Great, and upon the death of that sovereign received Thrace and other districts as his portion. He aided in defeating Antigonus at Ipsus in 301 B. C., and in 286 annexed Macedon to Thrace. He was killed in 281 B. C., at the battle of Compedion.

Lysippus, a celebrated Greek statuary during the reign of Alexander the Great. He studied nature with rare success, and executed, according to Pliny, more than six hundred statues, most of which were of bronze.

Lytton, Edward George Earle, Baron Lytton. See BULWER.

Lytton, Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, EARL OF, an English poet and diplomatist, only son of Lord Lytton, the distinguished novelist, was born in 1831, and was educated at Bonn. He wrote for a long time under the pseudonym of "Owen Meredith." He became Viceroy of India in 1876, resigned and was made Earl of Lytton in 1880, and was sent in 1887 as Ambassador to Paris, where he died October 24, 1891. One of the best known of his poems is *Lucile*, a novel in verse; another is a prose romance, *The Ring of Amasis.*

M.

Macaulay, Thomas Babington, BARON, an English critic and historian; born in Leicestershire, October 25, 1800; graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1822, and was soon afterward elected a Fellow of that college. Having studied law at Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar in 1826. His poem *The Battle of Ivry* appeared in *Knight's Quarterly Magazine* in 1824, and his celebrated essay on Milton in the *Edinburgh Review* in 1825. Entering Parliament in 1830, he soon acquired the reputation of a forcible and eloquent speaker. About 1833 he was appointed a member of the Supreme Council of India, and passed about three years in that country (1835–38). After his return to England he was elected to Parliament from the city of Edinburgh, and was successively re-elected until 1847, when he was defeated. He then resolved to give his attention exclusively to literary pursuits. About 1839 he became Secretary of War in the Melbourne Ministry. He held that position until 1841. He was in 1846 appointed Paymaster-General. The first two volumes of his great work the *History of England* appeared in 1848, and in 1849 he was chosen Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. He was in 1852, without any solicitation on his part, again returned to Parliament from the city of Edinburgh. In 1855 the third and fourth volumes of his *History* appeared, and in 1857 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Macaulay of Rothley. He wrote also many striking essays and the popular *Lays of Ancient Rome.* Died 1859.

Macbeth, a King of Scotland whose name was given by Shakespeare to one of his great tragedies, is said to have been Thane of Glamis and a cousin of King Duncan, and to have assassinated that monarch about 1040. Some recent historians have, however, represented Macbeth in a very different and far more favorable manner.

McCarthy, Justin, a writer; born at Cork, Ireland, 1830; received a liberal education; became foreign editor of the *Morning Star* of London; resigned in 1868, and afterward spent three years in the United States; on his return joined the staff of the *Daily News.* He entered Parliament in 1879 as a Home Ruler, and was leader of the party from 1890 to 1896. He is best known as an author, having written a number of popular novels, two attractive histories, *A History of Our Own Times* and *History of the Four Georges,* and other works. His son, JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY, born in 1860, and in Parliament 1884–92, is also a popular author.

Macchiavelli, Niccolo di Bernardo dei, an Italian statesman; born at Florence, May 3, 1469. He was employed in public affairs from a very early age, and rose in 1498 to the place of secretary of the "Ten," which, in the Florentine constitution of that day, may be regarded as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was employed in a great variety of missions, the instructions and correspondence connected with which may almost be said to contain the secret political history of Italy during his time.

On the restoration of the Medici, in 1512, Macchiavelli was involved in the downfall of his patron, the Gonfaloniere Soderini. Although pardoned, in virtue of the amnesty ordered by Leo X., he was obliged for several years to withdraw from public life, during which period he devoted himself to literature. At the death of Lorenzo de' Medici, in 1519, he be-

gan to recover favor, and was commissioned in that year, by Leo X., to draw up his report on a reform of the state of Florence. In 1521 he resumed his old official occupation, and was employed in various diplomatic services to several of the States of Italy. He died in 1527. His writings are very numerous, the best known being a *History of Florence* and *The Prince*. The latter brought obloquy on the author, whose name has become the synonym for a policy of perfidy.

MacClellan, George Brinton, an American general; born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1826; graduated at West Point in 1846; served in the Mexican war as lieutenant of engineers; was brevetted a captain for meritorious services, and in 1855 was one of a commission, composed of three officers, sent by the government to make observations in the Crimean war. Resigning his commission in the army in 1857, he became chief-engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad. He again entered the army in 1861, commanded the Federal forces in Western Virginia, gained the victories of Rich Mountain and Cheat River, and a few days after the battle of Bull Run was, upon Gen. Scott's recommendation, made commander of the army at Washington, which he reorganized and brought into an efficient state of discipline. In November of the same year he became commander of the armies of the United States. He gained a victory at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, over Gen. J. E. Johnston, but afterward fought the battles of Mechanicsville, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Gaines' Mill, and Malvern Hill, and was compelled to retreat and give up the plan of reducing Richmond. He was subsequently superseded by Gen. Pope. He was, however, recalled to the command of the army, September 2, 1862, and on the 17th of the same month defeated Gen. Lee in the battle of Antietam. He was relieved of command on the 5th of the ensuing November. He was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1864, and was afterward elected Governor of New Jersey. Died 1885.

McCosh, James, D. D., LL.D., a distinguished scholar and theologian; born in Scotland in 1811; studied at the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh; became a minister of the Scottish Church in 1835, and a member of the Free Church of Scotland in 1843. In 1851 he was appointed professor of logic and metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, and became, in 1868, President of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, a position which he occupied with great ability until 1883. He was the author of numerous works, among which may be mentioned *The Scottish Philosophy, Psychology, The Religious Aspect of Evolution,* and *Our Moral Nature.* Died November 16, 1894.

MacCulloch, Hugh, an American statesman; born at Kennebunk, Maine, in 1808. He was successively lawyer and banker, United States Comptroller 1863–65, and Secretary of the Treasury 1865–69 and 1884–85. Died 1895.

Macdonald, Etienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre, Duke of Tarentum, a French Marshal, of Scottish extraction; born in 1765. In 1798 he was entrusted with the government of the Roman States, but was compelled to evacuate them by the superior force of the enemy. In 1799 he defeated the Austrians at Módena, but was defeated on the Trebbia by a superior Austrian and Russian force under Suwarrow. As commandant of Versailles he rendered important service to Bonaparte in the revolution of 18th Brumaire, and in 1800 and 1801 drove the Austrians from Switzerland and the Tyrol; but he afterward lost the favor of Bonaparte by his support of Moreau. In 1809 he was summoned by the Emperor to take command of the right wing of the army of Italy, gained great distinction at Wagram for courage and skill, and was created a Marshal by

Napoleon on the field of battle. He held a command in Spain in 1810, and afterward in the Russian campaign. He adhered to the cause of Louis XVIII. during the Hundred Days, and was by that sovereign appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor and commander of a military division. Died 1840.

Macdonald, George, a Scottish poet and novelist; born at Huntly, Aberdeenshire, in 1824. He was educated at Aberdeen University, became a minister, and afterward devoted himself to literature. Among his works are *David Elginbrod*, *Wilfred Cumbermede*, etc. Died 1905.

McDowell, Irvin, an American general; born in Ohio, October 15, 1818; graduated at West Point in 1838; served in the Mexican war; was made a brigadier-general in May, 1861, and in July following commanded at the first battle of Bull Run, where he was defeated. He was appointed major-general of volunteers March 14, 1862, was in active service during the war, and at its close was promoted to the grade of major-general in the regular army. Died 1885.

McKinley, William, twenty-fifth President of the United States, was born at Niles, Ohio, January 29, 1843. He served in the Civil War, in which he reached the rank of major. He afterward studied and practised law. He became a member of Congress in 1877, and in 1890 was the chief author of the high protective measure known as the McKinley tariff. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1891 and 1893, and in 1896 received the Republican nomination and was elected President of the United States. His administration was marked by the war with Spain and the extension of American dominion over Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. In 1900 he was elected for a second term, but in September, 1901, he was shot and mortally wounded by an anarchist assassin, dying September 14, 1901.

Mackay, Charles, a British poet; born at Perth in 1819. He became a journalist and prose writer, but is best known by his highly popular songs. Died 1889. His son, ERIC, has published *The Love Letters of a Violinist* and other volumes of poetry, and his step-daughter, MARIE CORELLI, is a well-known novelist.

Mackintosh, Sir James, an orator and historian; born near Inverness, Scotland, October 24, 1765. He studied at King's College, Aberdeen, and at the University of Edinburgh, where he obtained a medical diploma in 1788. He afterward removed to London, studied law, was called to the bar in 1795, and was elected to Parliament as a Whig in 1813. Among his productions are a *History of England*, an unfinished *History of the Revolution in England in 1688*, and contributions to the *Edinburgh Review* and other periodicals. Died 1832.

MacMahon, Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de, Duc de Magenta, a Marshal of France, and recently President of the French Republic, was born at Sully, July 13, 1808, and is the descendant of an ancient Irish family. After studying at the school of Saint-Cyr he served in Algeria, became general of brigade in 1848, served with great distinction in the Crimea as a general of division, and for his capture of the Malakoff was made grand cross of the Legion of Honor and a knight grand cross of the Bath. He gained yet further distinction in the Italian campaign of 1859, and was created Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta. He was appointed, in 1864, Governor-General of Algeria, and at the commencement of the war with Prussia in 1870 was given the command of the First Army Corps. He, with other French generals, was defeated by the Crown Prince of Prussia at Woerth, and was chief in command at the battle of Sedan; but, being dangerously wounded early in that engagement, he was succeeded in command by Gen. Wimpffen. MacMahon

was taken into Germany as a prisoner of war, returned to France early in 1871, was made commander-in-chief of the army at Versailles, successfully conducted the siege of Paris against the Commune, and in 1873 was elected President of the Republic. He resigned in 1879. Died 1893.

MacMaster, John Bach, an American historian; born at Brooklyn in 1852. In 1883 he became professor of American history at the University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of a valuable *History of the People of the United States.*

Macpherson, James, a Scottish poet, the author or translator of *Ossian*, was born in 1738. He removed to London in 1772, and was a member of Parliament from 1780 to 1790. Died 1796.

MacPherson, James Birdseye, an American general; born in Ohio in 1828; graduated at West Point, at the head of his class, in 1853, and afterward served in the corps of engineers, of which he became a captain in 1861. He was on Gen. Grant's staff as chief-engineer in 1862 at the capture of Fort Donelson and at the battle of Shiloh, and in May of the same year became a colonel in the regular army and a brigadier-general of volunteers. For relieving Corinth, which was invested by the Confederate general Price, he was in October, 1862, promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers. As commander of the Seventeenth Army Corps he gained a victory at Raymond, May 12, 1863, and, assisted by Gen. Sherman's corps, gained a victory at Jackson, two days later, over Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He afterward contributed to other victories and to the capture of Vicksburg, was highly commended by Gen. Grant, was made a brigadier-general in the regular army, and March 12, 1864, was appointed commander of the Army of the Tennessee. In July following, by a flank movement, he compelled Gen. Johnston to abandon his strong position at Kenesaw Mountain and to retreat toward Atlanta, near which city Gen. MacPherson was killed, July 22, 1864.

Macready, William Charles, an English tragedian; born in London in 1793; appeared with great success at Covent Garden, in that city, in 1816. He excelled in the characters of "Virginius" and "Richard III." In 1848 and 1849 he performed in the larger cities of the United States with great applause, but, owing to the rivalry existing between himself and Edwin Forrest, a riot occurred in New York during Macready's appearance there. Died 1873.

Madison, James, fourth President of the United States; born in Virginia, March 16, 1751; graduated at Princeton College in 1771; read law; was admitted to the bar, and in 1779 was elected to the Continental Congress, of which he became one of the most prominent leaders. He continued to serve in Congress most of the time until 1797, and was in 1787 a member of the National Convention at Philadelphia to form the Constitution of the United States. He contributed several able articles to *The Federalist*, and in 1801 entered the Cabinet of President Jefferson as Secretary of State, an office which he continued to fill until 1808, when he was elected President of the United States. The important event of his second administration was the war with England, extending from June, 1812, to January, 1815, when it ended with the brilliant victory of General Jackson at New Orleans. In 1816 he approved the bill for chartering the United States Bank, and retired from office March 4, 1817. Died June 28, 1836.

Mæcenas, Caius Cilnius, a Roman patron of literature, and member of the equestrian order, was the descendant of a royal Etruscan family, and was born about 70 B. C. He was an accomplished scholar, and was one of the principal Ministers of the Emperor Augustus. Died 8 B. C.

Maeterlinck, Maurice, a Belgian dramatist; born at Ghent in 1866. He is the author of a number of notable plays, also of essays.

Magellan, Fernando, a Portuguese navigator, and the discoverer of the strait bearing his name, was born about 1470, and was killed in battle in the Philippine Islands in 1521.

Mahaffy, John Pentland, a classical author; born near Vevay, Switzerland, in 1839; in 1871 became professor of ancient history at Trinity College, Dublin. He wrote several important works on Greek subjects.

Mahan, Alfred Thayer, an American naval captain; born at West Point, New York, in 1840. He is the author of the popular *Influence of Sea Power upon History*, and other works.

Mahdi (Mohammed Ali), The, an Arabian religious fanatic; born in Dongola, Africa, about 1843. He organized a successful rebellion against Egypt in the Soudan, defeating Hicks Pasha and killing General Gordon. Died 1885.

Mahmood, Abool-Kasim-Yemeen-ed-Dowlah, a Mohammedan conqueror, founder of the Gaznevide dynasty, was born at Gazna in 967 A. D. He was the first leader who established a Moslem empire in India, and was the son of the Governor of the province of Candahar. He made extensive conquests in India, carried on important wars in Central Asia, greatly embellished Gazna, and patronized science and literature. Died 1030.

Mahomet (THE PROPHET). See MOHAMMED.

Mahomet I., a younger son of Bayazeed, and Sultan of the Ottomans, was born in 1374, and in 1413 defeated his brother and rival Moosa, who was killed during the battle. Mahomet died, after a successful and victorious reign, in 1421.

Mahomet II., surnamed THE GREAT, was son of Amurath II., and was born in 1430. He took Constantinople by storm in 1453, was defeated at Belgrade in 1456 by Huniades, the renowned leader of Hungary, subsequently conquered Bosnia and Trebizond, but in 1465 he was defeated in Albania by the famous Scanderbeg. Died 1481.

Mahomet V., Sultan of Turkey, was born in 1844, son of Abdul Medjid. On the accession of his brother, Abdul Hamid II., he was imprisoned; but on the deposition of Abdul in 1909, as a consequence of the revolution of that year, he was placed on the throne.

Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner, an English legal historian; born in 1822. After filling several important positions, he became in 1887 professor of international law at Cambridge. He wrote works of high importance on *Ancient Law*, *Village Communities*, and similar subjects. Died 1888.

Maintenon, de, Françoise d'Aubigné, MARQUISE, granddaughter of the Huguenot author D'Aubigné, was born in 1635. She was taken by her father to Martinique in 1639, returned after his death in 1645, and after her mother's death was placed in a convent and became a Roman Catholic. In 1652 she married Scarron, a poet and wit, who was deformed in person and very infirm, and who died in 1660, leaving her penniless. She was about 1670 appointed governess to a son of Louis XIV., and was four years later presented by that King with the estate of Maintenon, from which she acquired the title Madame de Maintenon. Possessing great tact, she gained a remarkable ascendency over Louis XIV., to whom she was secretly married in 1685. Died 1719.

Makart, Hans, an Austrian historical painter; born at Salzburg in 1840. Died 1884.

Malebranche, Nicolas, a French metaphysical philosopher. Born in Paris, August 6, 1638; died 1715.

Malibran, Maria Felicita, an actress and vocalist of great celebrity. Born in Paris in 1808; died 1836.

Malik-Shah, Sultan of the Seljooks, was the son and successor of Alp-Arslan. Malik ascended the throne in 1072, and by his wise statesmanship and victorious arms raised his empire to the summit of glory and power. Died 1092.

Malte-Brun, Conrad, a Danish geographer. Born in Jutland in 1775; died 1826.

Malthus, Thomas Robert, a writer on political economy, and the author of the "Malthusian theory," was born near Dorking, in Surrey, England, in 1766. Died 1834.

Mandeville, de, Sir John, an English traveller of distinction; born about 1300; served in the Egyptian army; visited Palestine, China, and other countries, and published an extravagant account of his travels. Died 1372.

Manes, or **Manichæus,** the founder of the sect of Manichæans, is supposed to have been born in Persia about 200 A. D. Rejecting the Old Testament, he combined with the Christian doctrines the teachings of the magi and the belief in metempsychosis, and proclaimed himself as the Comforter promised by Christ. He is said to have been put to death as a heretic in 277 A. D.

Manfred, King of Naples; born in 1234; was a natural son of Frederick II. of Germany. Appointed Regent of the Two Sicilies, he finally usurped the throne in 1258, and became an ally of the Ghibeline or imperialist party. Excommunicated by the Pope, and his possessions given, as a fief of the Papal See, to Charles of Anjou, Manfred was defeated by that Prince in 1266, and was killed in battle.

Mann, Horace, LL.D., an American educationist; born in Massachusetts, May 4, 1796; graduated at Brown University, Providence, with the highest honors in 1819; read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1823. He served several terms in the State Senate of Massachusetts, of which body he was chosen President in 1836 and 1837. He entered Congress as a Whig in 1848, was re-elected in 1850, and in 1852 became President of Antioch College, Ohio. He was a firm opponent of slavery. Died August 2, 1859.

Manning, Henry Edward, Cardinal and Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, was born July 15, 1808; was educated at Oxford, where he graduated in 1830 with the highest honors. He was elected a Fellow of Merton College, was appointed a select preacher in the University of Oxford, rector of Lavington in 1834, and archdeacon of Chichester in 1840. Resigning these preferments in 1851, he united with the Roman Catholic Church, became Archbishop of Westminster in 1865, and Cardinal in 1877. He is the author of controversial works. Died 1892.

Mansfeld, von, Ernst, Count, a celebrated general, was the natural son of Peter Ernst, Count von Mansfeld, and was born in Germany in 1585. After serving in the Spanish and German armies he became a Protestant, and in 1618 commander-in-chief of the Bohemian insurgents. He gained victories over the Spaniards, Bavarians, and Austrians, but was defeated by Wallenstein in 1626, and died the same year.

Mansfield, William Murray, Earl of, a British jurist, and younger son of Andrew, Viscount Stormont, was born at Perth, Scotland, in 1704; graduated at Oxford, and was called to the bar in 1731. He soon acquired a great practice, was made Solicitor-General in 1743, and was elected to Parliament, where he was regarded as the only orator who could successfully oppose Mr. Pitt. He became Attorney-General in 1754, and Chief-Justice of the King's Bench two years later, when he was raised to the peerage as Baron Mansfield. Died 1793.

Manteuffel, Edwin Hans Carl, Baron von, a German general; born at Magdeburg in 1809; became a major-general in 1858, lieu-

tenant-general in 1861, and in 1871 commanded the First Army Corps in the war with France, winning several victories. Received the order of the Black Eagle at Berlin, 1872. D. 1885.

Manuel I. Comnenus, Emperor of Constantinople, was a younger son of John Comnenus, and was born in 1120. He ascended the throne in 1143. He gained numerous victories over the Hungarians, Turks, and Sicilians. Died 1180.

Manuel II. Palæologus, Emperor of Constantinople, son of John VI., became an associate of his father in the empire in 1372. His capital was besieged on several occasions by the Turks under Bayazeed I., whose defeat by Tamerlane permitted Manuel to reign peaceably until his death, which occurred in 1425.

Manuel II., King of Portugal, was born in 1889, second son of King Carlos. He succeeded to the throne February 1, 1908, after the assassination of King Carlos and the Crown Prince. He was deposed, and a republic proclaimed October 5, 1910.

Manzoni, Alessandro, COUNT, an Italian novelist and poet; born, of a noble family, at Milan, March 8, 1784. He became a Senator of the kingdom of Sardinia in 1860. His principal work is a historical novel entitled *I Promessi Sposi* ("The Betrothed"). Died May 22, 1873.

Marat, Jean Paul, a Jacobin demagogue; born in Switzerland in 1744; practised medicine in Paris, where, in 1769, he promoted anarchy and bloodshed by the publication of his journal *The Friend of the People.* He was a rancorous enemy of the royalists and Girondists, and instigated and encouraged the worst excesses of his party. He was assassinated by Charlotte Corday in July, 1793.

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius, a Roman general, and the conqueror of Syracuse, was born about 266 B. C. He was five times elected Consul of Rome, reduced Syracuse in 212 B. C. after a siege of more than two years, and was killed in a skirmish with the Carthaginians in 208 B. C.

Marconi, Guglielmo, an Italian electrician; born at Marzabotta, near Bologna, in 1875. He was the discoverer of a practical method of wireless telegraphy, and by his system signals are now sent, without wires, across the Atlantic.

Mardonius, a Persian general, married a daughter of Darius Hystaspes, and in 481 held a very important command under Xerxes in the invasion of Greece. After the defeat of that sovereign at Salamis, Mardonius was left in command of the Persian army in Greece, and captured Athens. He fell at the battle of Platæa, 479 B. C.

Margaret, called The Semiramis of the North, Queen of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, was the daughter of Waldemar III., King of Denmark, was born at Copenhagen, 1353, and early in life was married to Haquin, King of Norway. On his death, in 1380, she succeeded to his crown, and in 1387, on the death of her son Olaus, she was recognized as Queen of Denmark. At this time the Swedish King, Albert of Mecklenburg, had so thoroughly alienated the affections of his subjects that the nobles, declaring the throne vacant, offered to acknowledge Margaret as their ruler. Margaret sent an army into Sweden to support her claims, defeated Albert's troops, and took him and his son prisoners. The union of the three kingdoms was concluded by the Union of Calmar, where the spiritual and temporal barons assembled for that purpose, on the 20th July, 1397. Died 1412.

Maria Louisa, Empress of France, the daughter of Francis I. of Austria, was born in Vienna in 1791, and in 1810 became the wife of Napoleon I. Some years after his death she married her chamberlain, Count Neipperg. Died 1847.

Maria Theresa, Archduchess of Austria, Queen of Hungary and

Bohemia, and Empress of Germany, was born in 1717. She was the daughter of the Emperor Charles VI., who, having no sons, secured her succession to his hereditary possessions by the Pragmatic Sanction. She married, in 1736, Francis, Duke of Lorraine, who in 1745 was elected Emperor of Germany as Francis I. She succeeded to the hereditary possessions of her father at his death, in 1740, and was soon after involved in a long war with Frederick the Great of Prussia, who invaded Silesia, and who by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, added that province to his dominions. The Seven Years' war, in which Prussia and England were on one side and Austria, France, and Russia on the other was subsequently carried on. It was terminated in 1763, without any change in the boundaries of Austria. Her husband died in 1765, and was succeeded as Emperor by her son Joseph II. She introduced many important reforms in the administration of her government. Died 1780.

Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, daughter of Francis I. of Germany and Maria Theresa, was born at Vienna in 1755. She was married at the age of fifteen to the Dauphin of France, afterward Louis XVI., was arrested with him during the Revolution, and executed in 1793.

Mariette Pasha, August Édouard, an Egyptian explorer; born at Boulogne, France, in 1821. He entered the Egyptian department of the Louvre in 1849, was sent to Egypt in 1850, and was engaged there for many years in research, his labors being rewarded with many important discoveries, which he described in a long series of beautifully illustrated works. He was made a pasha in 1879. Died 1881.

Marion, Francis, an American general and patriot; born in South Carolina in 1732; entered the army; served in different engagements, and as a partisan leader successfully opposed the British for several years. Died 1795.

Marius, Caius, a Roman general of plebeian origin; born in 157 B. C.; served under Scipio Africanus; became a tribune in 119, prætor in 115, and Consul in 107 B. C. He married, about 114, Julia, an aunt of Julius Cæsar. He commanded the Roman armies in Africa, and defeated and captured Jugurtha in 106. He subsequently gained several important victories, and was five times re-elected Consul. A rivalship arose between Marius and Sulla in 90 B. C., and the latter, upon being elected Consul, expelled Marius from Rome. Marius returned about 87 B. C., while Sulla was absent, and caused a general massacre of the followers of that Consul. Marius again became Consul, with Cinna as his colleague, in 86 B. C. He died the same year.

Marlborough, John Churchill, DUKE OF, an English general of remarkable military genius, was born at Ashe, in Devonshire, June 24, 1650. He became a page to the Duke of York at the age of twelve, was commissioned an ensign at the age of sixteen, served at the siege of Tangier, and in 1672 gained great distinction in the Netherlands under the Duke of Monmouth. On the accession of James II. he was created a peer and sent as Ambassador to France. He favored the revolution by which William III. attained the crown, was created Earl of Marlborough, and was given command of the English army in the Netherlands. He commanded in Ireland in 1690, and captured Cork, Kinsale, and other places; but two years later, accused of treasonable practices, he was dismissed from all his offices, and was for some time confined in the Tower. On the accession of Queen Anne he began to pursue that victorious career in the war against the French which has placed his name among the ablest generals of all time. Voltaire says of him that he never besieged a fortress without reducing it, and never fought a battle without gaining a decisive victory. Among

his greatest victories were those of Blenheim in 1704, Ramillies in 1706, Oudenarde in 1708, and Malplaquet in 1709. Died June 16, 1722.

Marlowe, Christopher, an English dramatist; born in 1564; graduated at Cambridge; became dissipated, and was killed in a quarrel at the age of twenty-nine by a servant. Among his productions are *The Jew of Malta* and *The Tragical History of Dr. Faustus*, which is said to have furnished the original of Goethe's great character.

Marmont, de, Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse, Duke of Ragusa, was born in 1774. He was aide-de-camp to Napoleon in Italy, general of brigade in Egypt, and was made general of division for his brilliant service at Marengo. He aided in the capture of Ulm in 1805, and in 1806 defeated the Russians. He was afterward created Marshal of France and Duke of Ragusa. He entered the service of the allies in 1814, and was appointed to several important positions by the Bourbons, but in 1830 was deprived of command and exiled for his failure to suppress the revolt of that year. Died at Venice in 1852.

Marot, Clement, a French poet, the author of *Enfer*, and of a large number of lyrics, epigrams, and other poems, was born in 1495. Died 1544.

Marquette, Jacques, a French discoverer; born in Picardy; passed several years as a missionary in Canada; afterward led a small party of explorers down the Mississippi to the Arkansas River, and published a very interesting account of his discoveries and explorations. Died 1675.

Marryatt, Frederick, an English novelist; born in London in 1792; entered the navy as midshipman, and became a captain in 1815. Among his numerous works are *Japhet in Search of his Father*, *Mr. Midshipman Easy*, and *Snarleyow*. Died 1848. His daughter, FLORENCE, born in 1838, and successively Mrs. Ross Church and Mrs. McLean, was the author of a large number of novels and other works. Died 1899.

Marsh, George Perkins, an American author; born at Woodstock, Vermont, in 1801. He became a member of Congress in 1842, and was United States Minister to Turkey 1849–53, and to Italy 1861–82. Died 1882. He wrote *Man and Nature*, and several works on English philology.

Marsh, Othniel Charles, an American naturalist; born in New York in 1831. He graduated at Yale College, studied in Germany, and in 1866 became professor of palæontology at Yale. He made extensive explorations in the West, discovering many hundreds of new species of fossil vertebrates, which he described in Government publications. Died 1899.

Marshall, John, an American jurist; born in Virginia, September 24, 1755; served as a captain in the Revolutionary war; resigned his commission in 1781; began to practise law, and in 1782 was elected to the House of Delegates. He afterward urgently advocated the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He was in 1797 sent as a special envoy to the French Directory, was in 1799 elected to Congress, was in 1800 appointed Secretary of State, and in 1801 Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a position which he held until his death, in 1835. He was regarded as one of the greatest judges of his age. He published in 1804 a *Life of George Washington*.

Martial, or Marcus Valerius Martialis, a Latin poet. Born in Spain about 40 A. D.; died 105 A. D.

Martineau, Harriet, an English author; born at Norwich, June 12, 1802. She early entered on a literary career, and was a very prolific writer. Besides a large number of educational works and popular tales, she wrote a series of tracts on social matters, adapted mainly for the perusal of the working classes. She also completed Charles Knight's *History of England During the Thirty Years' Peace*. Besides writing over one hun-

dred books, she was a constant contributor to the larger reviews and the daily and weekly press. Died June 27, 1876.

Martineau, James, a Unitarian divine and author, brother of the preceding, was born at Norwich, April 21, 1805. Among his principal works are *Rationale of Religious Inquiry* and *Endeavors after the Christian life.* Died 1900.

Marx, Karl, the founder of international Socialism; born at Trèves in 1818. He became a revolutionist in early life, and in 1864 was the chief founder of the International Workingmen's Association. He afterward became the leader of the Social democratic movement in Germany. His socialistic work, *Kapital,* became famous. Died 1883.

Mary, Queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon, was born in 1516, and succeeded her brother, Edward VI., in 1553. Soon after her accession she caused the execution of Lady Jane Grey, who had been proclaimed Queen by the Duke of Northumberland and others, liberated Gardiner, Bonner, and other Catholic Bishops and restored them to their sees, sent Cranmer and Latimer to the Tower, and inaugurated that system of persecution which has caused her name to be so universally detested. She married in 1554 the son of the German Emperor, afterward Philip II. of Spain, and during the same year the authority of the Pope was re-established in England. She received a severe blow in 1557 by the capture of Calais by the French under the Duke of Guise. Died 1558.

Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, daughter of James V. and Mary of Guise, was born December 7, 1542. She was educated in France, and in 1558 was married to the Dauphin, who became King as Francis II. in 1559. Soon after his death in 1560 Mary returned to Scotland, where she married Henry Stuart, Earl of Darnley, in 1565. Dissatisfied with her husband, she gave her confidence to David Rizzio, her Italian secretary, thus arousing the jealousy of Darnley, who instigated the murder of Rizzio in 1566. In January, 1567, her son, JAMES (afterward James VI. of Scotland and James I. of England) was born, and the following month Darnley was assassinated. Mary and her new favorite, the Earl of Bothwell, were suspected of having caused this crime. This suspicion was greatly increased by her marriage to Bothwell, in May, 1567.

The feeling in Scotland against Mary became intense; Catholics and Protestants united in arms. Mary was imprisoned and Bothwell was compelled to fly from the country. She soon after escaped, went to England, was arrested by the order of Elizabeth, and was kept in close confinement until 1586, when, without proof, she was tried and condemned on a charge of conspiracy, and was beheaded at Fotheringay Castle, February 8, 1587.

Maspero, Gaston, an Egyptian explorer; born at Paris in 1846. He became professor of Egyptology at the College of France in 1874, and keeper of the Boulak Museum 1881, making many valuable discoveries and publishing several works.

Massena, André, Prince of Essling, Duke of Rivoli, and Marshal of France, was born, of Jewish parentage, at Nice in 1758. In 1794 he defeated the Austrians near Tanaro, captured Ormea, contributed to the victory of Saorgio, and in 1795 gained a signal victory at Loano. He greatly distinguished himself in 1796 at the battles of Montenotte, Millesimo, Castiglione, and Arcola, and for his efficient services at the battle of Rivoli, in 1797, was created Duke of Rivoli. He afterward commanded in Italy and in Switzerland, and in 1799 gained a victory over the Russians at Zurich. He was created a Marshal of France in 1804, drove the Archduke Charles out of Italy in 1805, subjugated the Calabrians in

1806, added to his renown in 1809 by the capture of Ebersdorf and at the battles of Landshut, Eckmühl, and Essling, and was created Prince of Essling. As commander-in-chief of the French armies in Portugal he was in 1810 compelled to retire before the superior genius of Wellington, and in 1812 was superseded by Marmont. Died April 4, 1817.

Massey, Gerald, an English poet; born in 1828. Died 1907.

Massillon, Jean Baptiste, a French pulpit-orator; born in Provence in 1663; became Bishop of Clermont in 1717, and was elected two years later to the French Academy. Died 1742.

Massinger, Philip, an English dramatic poet. Born in 1584; died 1640.

Mather, Cotton, an American divine and writer especially notorious for the absurdity of his views on witchcraft and his eagerness in the persecution of those charged with the same, was born in Boston in 1663. Died 1728. Among his works are *The Wonders of the Invisible World,* and *Magnalia Christi Americana.*

Mathew, Theobald (known as **Father Mathew**), a Catholic priest and temperance reformer; born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1790, d. 1856.

Mathews, Charles, an English comedian of celebrity. Born in London in 1776; died 1836.

Matilda, Empress of Germany, the daughter and recognized successor of King Henry I. of England, was born in 1102, and was married at a very early age to the Emperor Henry V., who died in 1125. Two years later she became the consort of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, to whom she bore a son, afterward renowned as Henry II. of England. At the death of Henry I. the English throne was usurped by Stephen, Earl of Blois. Matilda was crowned in London, and a long war ensued between her forces and those of the Earl of Blois. It was finally terminated by a treaty which settled the crown upon Henry II. at the death of Stephen. Died 1167.

Matthew Paris, an English chronicler under the reign of Henry III., by whom he was patronized. Died 1259.

Maupassant, Guy de, a French novelist; born at the chateau of Miromesnil in 1850. He became famous as a novelist after 1881, grew insane in 1892, and died 1893.

Maupertuis, de, Pierre Louis Moreau, a French mathematician; born at Saint-Malo in 1698; studied at Paris; was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1723, a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1727, and President of the Academy of Sciences in Berlin in 1740. Died 1759.

Maurice, Frederick Dennison, D. D., an English clergyman, and a leader of the Broad Church party, was born in 1805, and was educated at Cambridge, where, in 1866, he was appointed professor of moral philosophy. He was the author of numerous theological works. Died April, 1872.

Maurice, Elector of Saxony, a German general and Protestant leader; born in 1521; succeeded his father, Henry, Duke of Saxony, at the age of twenty, and was for some time a friend and ally of Charles V. When, however, in 1547, the power of the Protestants seemed annihilated after their defeat at Mühlberg, Maurice changed his policy, entered into a secret alliance with Henry II. of France and several German Princes, and took up arms against the German Emperor. The Council of Trent in 1552 dissolved in confusion. Charles V. retreated in haste from Innspruck, and was compelled to agree to the Treaty of Passau (August 22, 1552), by which religious liberty was secured to the Protestants of Germany. Maurice was killed in battle at Sievershausen in 1553.

Maurice of Nassau. See NASSAU, MAURICE OF.

Maxentius, Marcus Aure-

lius Valerius, a Roman Emperor, was the son of Maximian, and the son-in-law of Galerius. He was in 306 A. D. proclaimed Emperor by the prætorian guards. He defeated and killed Severus, a general sent against him by Galerius; but Maxentius himself was in 312 defeated by the armies of Constantine, and was drowned in the Tiber while endeavoring to escape from the field of battle.

Maximian, a Roman Emperor, the son of a peasant, was a native of Pannonia. Entering the army, he rapidly rose to distinction, and in 286 became the colleague of Diocletian. Maximian subsequently abdicated, but, resuming the purple, was defeated and put to death by Constantine in 310 A. D.

Maximilian I., Emperor of Germany, was the son of Frederick III., and was born in 1459. By his marriage in 1477 with Mary of Burgundy, daughter and heiress of Charles the Bold, he united the Netherlands and other possessions of the house of Burgundy to those of Austria. His son Philip married the Infanta of Spain, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella. Philip by this marriage had a son, afterward Charles V. of Germany, who inherited the united possessions of Spain, Austria, and Burgundy. Maximilian was crowned Emperor of Germany in 1494, and died in 1519.

Maximilian, Ferdinand Joseph, Emperor of Mexico and Archduke of Austria, a brother of the Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph, was born in 1832; married, in 1858, Carlotta, daughter of the King of Belgium, and was appointed in 1859 admiral and commander-in-chief of the Austrian navy. In 1863 he was induced by Napoleon III. to become Emperor of Mexico, and reached that country in 1864. He inaugurated a barbarous policy toward those who opposed his authority, and caused a number of Mexicans to be executed. The government at Washington required that the French troops should be withdrawn from Mexico, and they left that country in the latter part of 1866, leaving Maximilian without protection or support. He was captured by the Mexicans in May, 1867, and was shot on the 19th of the following month.

Maxwell, James Clerk-, a Scotch physicist; born at Edinburgh in 1831. In 1871 he became professor of experimental physics at Cambridge. His great work was *Electricity and Magnetism*, in which he convincingly maintained the identity of light and electricity. Died 1879.

Mazarin, Giulio, CARDINAL, a Prime Minister of France, was born in Italy in 1602; was educated at the Jesuits' college at Rome; studied law; in 1634 was sent on a special mission to France, and was created a Cardinal in 1641. He became the sole adviser of Anne of Austria, the Queen-Regent. He was very unpopular, and was compelled by the Fronde (a league that had been formed against him) to leave France for a short period. He was permitted to return in 1654, and to resume his former authority. He was the favorite Minister of Louis XIV. during the early part of his reign. Died 1661.

Mazeppa, Ivan Stepanovitch, a Polish nobleman; born in 1644. Detected as a page in an intrigue with a countess, he was bound on the back of a wild horse, which carried him to the Ukraine. Here eventually he became Hetman of the Cossacks. He allied himself to Charles XII. of Sweden, and after the battle of Pultowa retreated to Turkey, where he died in 1709.

Mazzini, Giuseppe, an Italian patriot; born at Genoa about 1807; studied law and devoted himself to the liberation of Italy, and in 1830 joined the society of Carbonari. He was proscribed in 1831, went to France, and settled in London in 1842. He was permitted to return to his country in 1848, but after the capture of Rome by the French, in 1849, returned to London, and formed,

with Kossuth and Ledru-Rollin, an international revolutionary committee. He attempted in 1857 to excite an insurrection in Northern Italy, which was unsuccessful, but aided Garibaldi in his Sicilian expedition of 1860. He is the author of numerous political and revolutionary works Died March 10, 1872.

Meade, George G., an American general; born at Cadiz, Spain, in 1816. His father was United States Consul at that place. Graduating at West Point in 1835, he served in the Mexican war, became a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, commanded a division at Antietam in 1862, and in the same year was made a major-general and a corps commander. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and June 28, 1863, was appointed commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac. In July following he won the great and decisive victory of Gettysburg, and was created a brigadier-general in the regular army. He held the second command in the operations against Richmond in 1864, and in August of that year was promoted to the rank of major-general of the regular army. Died 1872.

Medici, de', Alessandro, Duke of Florence; born in 1510; married Margaret of Austria, a natural daughter of Charles V., and was in 1530 put, as the head of the republic, in possession of Florence by the imperial troops. Succeeding by intrigue in 1532 in being declared Duke, he entered upon a career so cruel, treacherous, and tyrannical that he was in 1537 assassinated at the instigation of Lorenzino de' Medici, a distant relative.

Medici, de', Cosimo, surnamed THE ELDER, a distinguished Florentine statesman and patron of learning. Born in 1389; died 1464.

Medici, de', Cosimo, surnamed THE GREAT, Grand Duke of Tuscany; born in 1519; was in 1537 declared the successor of Alessandro de' Medici. He was victorious over the Florentines, who opposed him, punishing them with great cruelty. He was in 1569 created Grand Duke of Tuscany by Pope Pius V. Cosimo is accused of having put his wife and two sons to death by poison, and of having committed many other atrocities. Died 1574.

Medici, de', Lorenzo, Prince of Florence, surnamed THE MAGNIFICENT, a munificent patron of learning and the arts, was born in 1448. Escaping a conspiracy formed against him in 1478 by the Pope, the Pazzi family, and the Archbishop of Pisa, he caused the latter to be hanged and was excommunicated by the former. But Innocent VIII. soon succeeded to the pontificate, and removed the ban from Lorenzo, who died in 1492.

Mehemet-Alee, or **Ali,** Viceroy of Egypt, was born at Kavala in 1769; entered the army; was steadily promoted, and in 1799 aided the English in driving the French from Egypt. In 1804 he became Pasha of Cairo, and in 1806 Governor of Upper Egypt. He caused in 1811 the massacre of the Mamelukes, who for many years had tyrannized over Cairo and the adjacent country. He invaded and subdued Syria in 1830, defeating the Turks in several engagements, and was finally recognized by the Porte as Pasha of both Syria and Egypt. His power increased until 1841, when he was compelled to relinquish Syria. Died 1849.

Meissonier, Jean Louis Ernest, a French painter; born at Lyons in 1813. He was made a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in 1861, commander of the Legion of Honor in 1867 and Grand Cross in 1889. He is famous for his small and highly elaborate pictures, which are marvellous for their minutely careful execution. Died 1891.

Melanchthon, Philip, a German Reformer; born in the Palatinate in 1497; was educated at the universities of Heidelberg and Tübingen; became a follower of Luther, and one

of the most profound theologians of the Protestants. He was the recognized leader of the German Reformers after Luther's death in 1546. Died 1560.

Melville, George Wallace, an Arctic explorer; born at New York in 1841. He entered the navy in 1861; took part in the Jeannette Arctic expedition of 1879; escaped after the loss of the vessel, and succeeded in recovering the remains of De Long and his companions in the Lena delta. He was appointed in 1887 chief engineer of the United States Navy, and made a rear-admiral in 1899.

Mendeleëff, Dmitri Ivanovich, a Russian chemist; born at Tobolsk in 1834; became professor of chemistry in the University of St. Petersburg in 1866. He is especially distinguished as the discoverer of the periodic system of atomic weights, the most important recent addition to chemical science. Died 1907.

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix, a German composer; born at Hamburg in 1309, died 1847.

Mendoza, de, Diego Hurtado, a Spanish writer; born at Granada in 1503. Among his productions are *History of the Wars against the Moors* and a comic romance entitled *Lazorillo de Tonnes.* D. 1575.

Mendoza, de, Pedro Gonzalez, a Spanish prelate and statesman, surnamed THE GRAND CARDINAL, was born in 1428. He was for many years the chief and highly-trusted Minister of Queen Isabella, was a liberal patron of learning, founded the splendid college of Santa Cruz, at Valladolid, was created a Cardinal in 1473, and subsequently Archbishop of Toledo. Died 1495.

Menelik I., King of Abyssinia; succeeded John II. in 1889. He proved an able ruler, making his country independent; but in 1911 mental weakness led to his withdrawal.

Mentchikoff, Alexander Danielovitch, PRINCE, a Russian statesman and field-marshal; born in 1670; was the son of a pastry-cook. He entered the army, acquired the favor of Peter the Great, was raised to the highest military command, and was created a Prince. Becoming exceedingly arrogant, he was banished by Catherine I. to Siberia, where he died in 1729.

Meredith, George, a distinguished English novelist; born in Hampshire in 1828. His novels are numerous and of a high standard, he being esteemed by many critics the foremost novelist of the day. Their main fault is an involved and intricate style, often leading to obscurity of diction. He also published several volumes of verse. Died 1909.

Mérimée, Prosper, a French author of distinction; born at Paris in 1803. His works embrace novels, travels, historical disquisitions, etc., all displaying fine intellectual powers and an exquisite style. Some of his tales are masterpieces of the art of fiction. Died 1870.

Merritt, Wesley, an American general; born at New York in 1836. He served through the Civil War, becoming major-general of volunteers and afterward took part in several Indian campaigns. In May, 1898, he was for a time commander-in-chief in the Philippines. Died 1910.

Mesmer, Friedrich Anton, the discoverer of the power called "Mesmerism," was born in Suabia in 1733. Died 1815.

Messalina, a Roman Empress whose name has become a term of infamy, was the wife of Claudius, and the daughter of M. Valerius Messala Barbatus. She caused by poison and otherwise the death of many of the Roman patricians, and was in 48 A. D. executed by direction of her husband.

Metastasio, Pietro Bonaventura, an Italian poet. Born at Rome in 1698; died 1782.

Metternich, von, Clemens Wenzel, PRINCE, an Austrian statesman of great distinction, son of Count Metternich; born in 1773;

was for more than thirty years the chief Minister in the Cabinet of Austria. Died 1859.

Meyerbeer, Giacomo, a German composer of eminence. Born in Berlin in 1794; died 1863.

Michael, the name of eight rulers of the Empire of the East, who ascended the throne respectively in 811, 820, 842, 1034, 1041, 1056, 1071, and 1261. Michael VIII., the last of the series, after usurping the throne of Nicæa, defeated Baldwin II. and captured Constantinople, reigning as Emperor from 1261 to 1282.

Michelangelo Buonarotti, an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect; born, of a noble family, in Tuscany, March 6, 1474. He was the son of Lodovico Buonarotti Simone, Governor of Chiusi and Caprese. He studied in Florence, obtained the favor of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and was liberally patronized by him. He was subsequently invited to Rome and employed by Pope Julius II. While there he designed the magnificent church of St. Peter, although the plans of San Gallo were first adopted by the Pope, and worked in the Vatican with Raphael. He was illiberally treated by Pope Leo X., but was patronized by Clement VII. and Paul III. He became in 1546 the architect of St. Peter's Church, and devoted the rest of his life almost exclusively to the completion of that wonder of art. It was not, however, finished until long after his death, in Rome, in February, 1563. His productions include various famous statues and groups, and "The Last Judgment," the highly admired frescoes in the Sistine Chapel. He was also a poet of marked ability.

Michelet, Jules, a French historian and novelist; born in Paris in 1798. He succeeded Guizot in 1832 as professor of history at the Sorbonne. Died 1874.

Mignet, François Auguste Alexis, a French historian; born at Aix in 1796. He was elected to the Academy of Moral Sciences in 1832, succeeded Comte as its perpetual secretary in 1837, and became a member of the French Academy in 1836. His *French Revolution* (1824) was succeeded by various other historical works. Died 1884.

Milan I., King of Servia; born at Jassy in 1854; adopted as heir by his cousin, Michael III., Prince of Servia. He was crowned Prince in 1872, conducted an unfortunate war against Turkey in 1876, and was proclaimed King in the same year, but not generally acknowledged as such till 1882.

Mill, James, a Scottish historian and writer on politics; born at Montrose in 1773. The most important of his works is a *History of British India.* He also wrote *Law of Nations* and *Liberty of the Press.* Died 1836.

Mill, John Stuart, son of the preceding; born at London in 1806. He edited for a time the *Westminster Review,* and as a member of Parliament advocated the rights of women and other reforms. Of his works the famous *Principles of Political Economy* is the chief. Died 1873.

Millais, Sir John Everett, an English painter; born in 1829; studied at the Royal Academy, of which he was elected an associate in 1853. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1878. His works are highly esteemed. Died 1896.

Miller, Hugh, a Scottish geologist; born October 10, 1802. He commenced life as a stone-mason, worked in many parts of Scotland as a stone-cutter, and occupied his leisure-time with study. After publishing a volume of poems he became a bank-accountant in 1834, and in 1840 was the editor of the *Witness,* a Free-Church organ. His great mental exertion finally caused his brain to become diseased, and he killed himself with a pistol during a paroxysm of insanity in 1856. Among his works are *Footprints of the Creator, The Old Red Sandstone; or, New Walks in an Old Field,* and *Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland.*

Miller, Joaquin, an American poet; born in Indiana, November 10, 1841, and emigrated with his father to Oregon in boyhood. His real name is **Cincinnatus Heine Miller.** Among his productions are *Pacific Poems*, *Songs of the Sierras*, *The Ship in the Desert*, and *The One Fair Woman*, a novel.

Millet, Jean François, a distinguished French painter; born at Gruchy, near Gréville, in 1814. He became famous for his striking delineations of peasant life, including "The Sower," "The Man with the Hoe," the celebrated "Angelus," and others. Died 1875.

Mills, Clark, an American sculptor; born in the State of New York in 1815. Prominent among his works are the bronze equestrian statues of Jackson and Washington at the National capital. Died 1883.

Milne-Edwards, Henri, a zoologist; born at Bruges in 1800. His works on the crustacea and the corals, on physiology and anatomy, and his *Cours Elémentaire de Zoologie*, are of lasting value. Died 1885.

Miltiades, an Athenian commander, was the son of Cimon, and lived about 500 B. C. He became the Despot, or master, of the Chersonese in Thrace. He was chosen as one of the ten Athenian generals to oppose the Persian invasion, and in 490 B. C., at Marathon, with ten thousand Greeks, gained a brilliant and decisive victory over one hundred thousand Persians. He afterward made an unsuccessful attack on Paros. A heavy fine was imposed upon him, which he could not pay, and he was thrown into prison, where he died about 488, of a wound received at Paros.

Milton, John, one of the greatest poets of all time, was the son of John Milton, a scrivener, and was born in London, December 9, 1608. Entering Christ College, Cambridge, in 1624, he became early distinguished for the classic elegance of his Latin poems. He graduated in 1628, and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1632. His father had intended him for the Church, but he declined to be trammelled by the oaths and regulations which were then in force. He produced, about 1637, *Comus*, *L'Allegro*, *Il Penseroso*, and *Lycidas*. The following year he went to Italy, where he visited Galileo, who was then imprisoned by the Inquisition, and formed the friendship of many eminent men. Returning to England in 1639, he became attached to the popular party, and wrote against prelacy and the Established Church. Owing to domestic troubles he produced, in 1644, *The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, and other treatises on that subject. He also published the same year a *Plea for Unlicensed Printing*. He was in 1648 appointed Latin secretary to the Council of State, from which position he retired in 1657 with a pension of one hundred and fifty pounds. He had become entirely blind in 1654. About 1655 he completed the manuscript of *Paradise Lost*, which he sold to a publisher for five pounds to be paid immediately, and five pounds more to be paid after the sale of thirteen hundred copies. Of his writings in prose Lord Macaulay says: "They are a perfect field of cloth of gold. The style is stiff with gorgeous embroidery." Died 1674.

Mirabeau, de, Honoré Gabriel de Riquetti, COMTE, a French orator and statesman, the son of Marquess de Mirabeau, was born near Nemours, March 9, 1749. He entered the army in 1767, and served in Corsica against Paoli. Having offended his father by running into debt and committing other errors, he was about 1772 exiled to Manosque, near the Alps, where he composed an *Essay on Despotism*, and was afterward imprisoned in the castle of If, and still later in the castle of Joux.

Mirabeau had married in 1772 a daughter of the Marquess of Marignan. He finally separated from her two years later, and, having formed an attachment for Sophie Monnier, a young lady whose husband was four times

her own age, he in 1776 eloped with her to Amsterdam, where he was employed at literary work. He was indicted by the Parliament of Besançon for abduction and was condemned to death, and in 1777 was arrested in Holland and taken to the prison of Vincennes, where he was confined for nearly four years. Obtaining his liberty, he led a wandering life in Europe from 1783 to 1788, during which time he was engaged in numerous intrigues and produced several essays and treatises. He was sent in 1786 by Calonne on a secret mission to Berlin, and in 1789 was elected to the States-General of France, and subsequently to the National Assembly, of which he was soon recognized as the master-spirit. He developed remarkable powers of oratory, and was one of the chief promoters of the French Revolution, to which he gave a decisive direction. He was elected President of the National Assembly in January, 1791. Mirabeau died April 2, 1791.

Mistral, Frederick, a Provençal poet; born in 1830. He published several admired epics and lyrics and a Provençal lexicon.

Mitchel, Ormsby Macknight, an American general and astronomer; born in Kentucky in 1810; graduated at West Point in 1829; was appointed professor of astronomy and philosophy at Cincinnati College in 1834, and was successively director of the Cincinnati and Dudley observatories. He became a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, captured Huntsville in April, 1862, but died in the following year.

Mitchell, Donald G., an American author; born in Connecticut in 1822; graduated at Yale College 1841, and wrote under the pseudonym of IK MARVEL. Among his productions are *The Reveries of a Bachelor*, *History of the Venetian Republic*, and *Old Story-Tellers*. Died 1908.

Mitchell, Silas Weir, an American physician and author; born at Philadelphia in 1830. In his medical practice he became prominent as a neurologist, and as an author showed himself a poet of fine powers and an able novelist. Among his best-known works are *Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker* and *The Adventures of François.*

Mitford, William, an English historian; born in London in 1744; studied at the University of Oxford, and read law in the Middle Temple. His most important work is a *History of Greece.* Died 1827.

Mithridates VI., King of Pontus, surnamed THE GREAT, also EUPATOR, was born about 135 B. C. He succeeded his father, Mithridates V., in 120. He extended his kingdom by conquest and several times defeated the Roman armies. He was, however, defeated at Chæronea by Sulla in 86 B. C., and in Bithynia the year following; and his army was completely routed in 82 by the Romans, under Murena. He suffered other defeats, was obliged to withdraw into Armenia, but, returning to Pontus in 67, defeated the Romans in a great battle and regained possession of his kingdom. Finally subjugated by Pompey, he ended his life by poison in 63 B. C. Excepting Hannibal, Mithridates was regarded as the most formidable enemy that the Romans ever had to encounter.

Mivart, St. George, an English scientist; born in 1827. In 1890 he became professor of natural history in the Catholic College at Louvain. While an evolutionist, he ably combated the theory of natural selection. He wrote *Man and Apes, Types of Animal Life*, etc. Died 1900.

Modjeska, Helena, a Polish actress; born at Cracow in 1844; began to act in 1861. For years she was a favorite at Warsaw, and after 1877 gained world-wide fame as one of the greatest of modern actresses. She played in English in such roles as Rosalind, Juliet, Beatrice, and Camille. In 1895 she engaged in sheep raising in California. D. 1909.

Mohammed, or **Mahomet,** the founder of the Moslem religion,

was born, of the Arabian tribe of Koreish, at Mecca, about 569 A. D. At the age of twelve years he accompanied his uncle, Aboo-Tâlib, on a trading expedition to Syria, and at the age of twenty-five married Khadijah, an opulent widow of Mecca. He was an idolater until he arrived at the age of forty, when he began to promulgate his new doctrines respecting the unity of God and his glorious attributes. In three years Mohammed made but fourteen converts, but in the fourth year of his mission he commenced to preach with greater publicity, formally renounced idolatry, and caused a powerful opposition to be formed against him, his uncle, Aboo-Sofiân, being one of his bitterest enemies. He was, however, protected by the courage and firmness of Aboo-Tâlib Khadîjah died in 619 and Aboo-Tâlib soon after.

Mohammed had until this time been a strict monogamist, but subsequently married Ayeshah, daughter of Aboo-Bekr, and Sawdah, a widow, the daughter of Zamah. While the faith of Islam had been rejected in Mecca, it was warmly embraced in Medina, which sent a powerful deputation to him, urging him to take up his residence in that city. At the same time, a conspiracy had been formed in Mecca to destroy the Prophet. Learning of this, Mohammed fled to Medina, from which event—called the Hegira, or flight—the Mussulmans compute their time.

Though Mohammed had previously advocated liberty of conscience and opposed religious persecution, he now announced that the faith of Islam must be propagated by the sword. He subsequently gained numerous victories over his enemies, and spread his religion over a large portion of Western Asia. He died 632 A. D.

The Koran, which has been termed the Bible of the Moslems, was originally composed by Mohammed at different periods, as occasion required.

Mohammed. See **Mahomet.**

Molière, a French comic author and actor; born in Paris, January 15, 1622. His true name was **Jean Baptiste Poquelin.** He studied under Gassendi the philosopher, at the age of eighteen became *valet-de-chambre* to Louis XIII., and six years later adopted the profession of a comic actor. The comedies which he produced were numerous and met with remarkable success. Among the most important of them are *The Misanthrope* and *The Hypocrite* ("Tartuffe"). Died 1673.

Molinos, Miguel, founder of the Quietist sect, was born at Saragossa, Spain, in 1630. He published, among other works, a *Spiritual Guide*, which inculcated his peculiar doctrines, and which was condemned by the Inquisition. Molinos was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Died 1696.

Moltke, von, Helmuth, Count, Chief Marshal of the German empire, and chief of the general staff, was born October 26, 1800. While he was a boy his father settled in Holstein, and he was sent to Copenhagen to be educated as a soldier. He afterward studied at the Prussian Military Academy, entering the service of Prussia as a lieutenant in 1822. He subsequently passed several years in Turkey, served in one campaign, and upon his return in 1845 was appointed adjutant to Prince Henry of Prussia. After receiving other promotions he became, in 1858, chief of the grand general staff of the Prussian army, and in 1859 a lieutenant-general. He sketched the plan of the campaign against Denmark in 1864, and assisted in its execution, and also devised the campaign against Austria in 1866; and the Prussian victories of that year are largely attributable to him. He held the chief command at the battle of Königgratz and in other engagements against the Austrians. For these services he was decorated with the order of the Black Eagle. To his rare genius as a strategist are ascribed the brilliant victories gained by the Ger-

mans in the Franco-German war, in which he was virtually commander-in-chief. The entire campaign was designed by him. He was created a Count in 1870 and Chief Marshal of the German empire in 1871. He received in 1870 the order of St. George (the highest military decoration of Russia), and in March of the next year the grand cross of the order of the Iron Cross from the Emperor of Germany. Died 1891.

Mommsen, Theodor, a German historian; born at Garding, Sleswick, in 1817. He became professor of ancient history at Berlin in 1858. Of his works the greatest is his *History of Rome*. Died 1903.

Monboddo, James Burnet, LORD, a Scottish judge and writer distinguished for his learning and eccentricities. Born in 1714; died 1799. Among his works is *Ancient Metaphysics; or, The Science of Universals*, in which he advanced the theory that mankind is descended from a race of monkeys.

Monier-Williams, Sir Monier, a Sanskrit scholar; born at Bombay in 1819. He became professor of Sanskrit at Oxford in 1860, and was the author of important works on India and editions of Sanskrit texts. Died 1899.

Monk, George, Duke of Albemarle, an English general; born in 1608. Having served as a soldier, he was given a commission in the Parliamentary army, and contributed to Cromwell's victory at Dunbar in 1650. He was afterward given the chief command in Scotland. After the death of Cromwell he aided effectively in the restoration of Charles II., who rewarded him with the title of Duke of Albemarle. He gained a great naval battle against the Dutch in 1666, and died in 1670.

Monmouth, James Scott, DUKE OF, a natural son of Charles II. of England, was born about 1649. Through the influence of his uncle, the Duke of York, he was, after having been loaded with royal favors, banished from court. A story was circulated that he was the legitimate son of King Charles, and, returning to England with a company of exiles in June, 1685, he raised an insurrection, met with an enthusiastic reception, and won a victory over the royal forces at Axminster, but was routed at Sedgemoor (July 6), was captured soon after, and was executed during that month.

Monroe, James, fifth President of the United States; born in Virginia, April 28, 1758. He was educated at William and Mary College and served for some years in the American war, afterward studied law under Thomas Jefferson, was chosen a member of Congress in 1783, and became an Anti-Federalist, or Republican. He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1799, and was sent as Envoy Extraordinary to France in 1802. He was again elected Governor of Virginia in 1811, and in November of the same year was appointed Secretary of State by President Madison. He was in 1816 elected, on the Democratic ticket, President of the United States, by a large majority, and was re-elected to the same high office four years later. Died July 4, 1831.

Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley, was the daughter of the Duke of Kingston, and was born about 1690. In 1712 she married Edward Wortley Montagu, whom she accompanied in 1716 on his embassy to Constantinople. Through her efforts the practice of inoculation was introduced into England. Her *Letters* to Pope, Addison, etc., are highly esteemed. Died 1762.

Montaigne, de, Michel Eyquem, a French philosopher and essayist; born, of a noble family, in 1533. He read law, and became a judge of Bordeaux about 1554, and mayor of that city in 1581. Among the productions of this writer are his famous *Essays*, which became exceedingly popular, and which have been highly praised by Hallam and many other eminent critics. Died 1592.

Montalembert, de, Charles Forbes, COMTE, an author, orator, and statesman; born, of a French family, in London in 1810; removed to Paris; pursued his studies there; became one of the editors of *L'Avenir*, and entered the Chamber of Peers in 1831. He was recognized as the leader of the Liberal Catholic party, and was a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1848, and the next year of the Legislative Assembly. Among his productions are *The Political Future of England*, and *The Free Church in the Free State*. He was in 1852 chosen a member of the French Academy. Died March 13, 1870.

Montecuccoli, Raimondo, COUNT, an eminent military commander; born in Modena, Italy, in 1608. Entering the service of Austria, he won distinction in the war against the Swedes, and in 1664 gained a decisive victory over the Turks. He subsequently opposed Turenne with success. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and was created by the King of Spain a knight of the Golden Fleece. Died 1681.

Montespan, de, Françoise Athénais de Rochechouart, MARQUISE, a lady of remarkable beauty, was the daughter of the Duke of Montemart, and was born in 1641. She became the mistress of Louis XIV., to whom she bore eight children. Died 1707.

Montesquieu, de, Charles de Secondat, BARON, a French author; born near Bordeaux in 1689. He studied law, became a judge in his native city, was elected a member of the French Academy in 1728, and soon after a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He travelled extensively in Europe. Among his principal works are *Persian Letters*, *Considerations on the Causes of the Grandeur and Decadence of the Romans*, and *The Spirit of the Laws*, the last of which is regarded as the greatest of all his productions. Died 1755.

Montezuma II., Aztec Emperor of Mexico; born about 1470; was chosen sovereign at the age of thirty-two on account of his great abilities as a warrior and a priest. Cortez, when he entered the city of Mexico, in 1519, seized Montezuma and kept him as a hostage. He was afterward compelled by Cortez to address his subjects, who were attacking the Spaniards. While so doing he received mortal wounds from the Aztecs, of which he died in June, 1520.

Montfort, de, Simon, Earl of Leicester, son of Count Simon de Montfort, a French nobleman; became a favorite of Henry III. of England, who raised him to the peerage and gave him in marriage the Countess of Pembroke, sister of the King. A quarrel having arisen between Henry and his barons, De Montfort became a leader of the latter, defeated the royal forces in several engagements, and captured the King, whom he compelled to assent to what were termed the "Provisions of Oxford." De Montfort was defeated and killed by the royal forces under Edward, Prince of Wales (subsequently Edward I.), at the battle of Evesham, in 1265.

Montgolfier, Jacques Étienne and **Joseph Michel,** two brothers who, born in France, in 1745 and 1740 respectively, invented the hot-air balloon (which bears their name), and with which they successfully experimented in 1783 at Annonay and at Paris. They were both admitted to the Academy of Sciences. Jacques died in 1799, and Joseph in 1810.

Montgomery, James, a Scottish poet. Born in 1771; died 1854.

Montgomery, Richard, a general; born in Ireland in 1737; entered the American army; was made commander of the Northern Department; captured Fort Chambly and Montreal, and was killed in an assault on Quebec in December, 1775.

Montholon, de, Charles Tristan, MARQUESS, a French

general; born in Paris in 1782; became a favorite of Napoleon I., whom he accompanied during various campaigns and in his exile to St. Helena. He published two works relating to Napoleon's reign and captivity. Died 1853.

Monti, Vincenzo, an Italian poet. Born near Ferrara in 1753; died 1828.

Montmorenci, de, Anne, Duc, Constable of France; born in 1493; became a Field-Marshal in 1522; was created a Duke, and in 1538 was made Constable of France and chief Minister of Francis I. Montmorenci held the last-mentioned office until 1541, when he lost the favor of Francis, but was six years later restored to power by Henry II. He was defeated and taken prisoner at Saint-Quentin in 1557, subsequently served with the Catholics against the Prince of Condé, and received a mortal wound at Saint-Denis in 1567.

Montpensier, de, Anne Marie Louise d'Orleans, Duchesse, generally known as **Mademoiselle,** was a cousin of Louis XIV. of France and a daughter of the Duke of Orléans, and was born in Paris in 1627. Possessing rare ability and strength of character, she was during the wars of the Fronde an ardent supporter of the party of Condé, to which she rendered important services. She wrote an interesting work entitled *Mémoirs.* Died 1693.

Montrose, James Grahame, Marquess of, a Scottish general; born in 1612; was educated in France, and in 1644 was created a Marquess and appointed by Charles I. commander-in-chief of the armies in Scotland. Montrose defeated the Covenanters at Tippermuir during the same year, and in two other battles the year following, but soon after was routed by Leslie at Philiphaugh. Montrose afterward visited Germany, where he was created a Marshal of the empire. Having returned to Scotland, he was captured and executed at Edinburgh, in May, 1650.

Moore, Sir John, a British general; born at Glasgow in 1761; served with Paoli in Corsica, and under Abercrombie in the West Indies, in 1796, as general of brigade, and subsequently with distinction in Ireland, Egypt, Sicily, and Sweden. He was created a knight of the Bath about 1802, and a lieutenant-general in 1808. He was sent to Spain, where he was killed, at Corunna, January 16, 1809.

Moore, Thomas, an Irish poet; born in Dublin in 1779; studied at Trinity College in that city, and afterward read law at the Middle Temple, in London. He visited the United States in 1804. *Lalla Rookh* and *Irish Melodies* are among the most celebrated of his productions. Died February 25, 1852.

Moosa-Ibn-Noseyr, Aboo-Abd-er-Rahman, an Arab conqueror; born at Mecca, 660 A. D.; subdued the north-western portion of Africa, and, subsequently invading Spain, established the Moorish dominion in that country. Died 718.

Mordaunt, Charles. See Peterborough, Earl of.

More, Hannah, an English author. Born 1745; died 1833. Among her works may be mentioned *Cœlebs in Search of a Wife, The Shepherd of Salisbury Plains,* and *Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education.*

More, Sir Thomas, Lord High Chancellor of England, and a distinguished wit and philosopher, was the son of an English judge, and was born in London in 1480; studied at Christ Church, Oxford, and read law at Lincoln's Inn. He entered Parliament at an early age, was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1523, and became a great favorite of Henry VIII., who made him Lord Chancellor in 1530. An ardent Catholic, he refused to sanction the divorce of Queen Catherine and to approve the King's second marriage. He resigned the great seal in 1532, and in 1534, having declined to take

the oath which acknowledged the validity of Henry's marriage, was imprisoned in the Tower. He was afterward tried and convicted on a charge of denying the King's supremacy as head of the Church, and was beheaded July 6, 1535. He was the author of a *History of Richard III.* and of other works.

Moreau, Jean Victor, a French general; born in Brittany, August 11, 1763; studied law, and entered the republican army in 1792. He became a general of division in 1794, served with great distinction in Holland, gained several victories over the Austrians in 1796, afterward making a skilful retreat through the Black Forest. In 1800 he defeated the Austrians at Engen, Biberach, and Hochstadt, and in December won the great victory of Hohenlinden. Returning to Paris, he united with the party inimical to Napoleon, and in 1804 was arrested as an accomplice of Pichegru and was exiled. He subsequently entered the service of the allies, and received a fatal wound at Dresden, August 27, 1813.

Morley, Henry, an English author; born at London in 1822. He wrote numerous popular works on general subjects, and edited "Morley's Universal Library," and other extensive series of works. Died 1894.

Morley, John, an English author and editor; born at Blackburn, in Lancashire, in 1838; graduated at Oxford in 1859. He edited the *Fortnightly Review* from 1867 to 1882, and the *Pall-Mall Gazette* from 1880 to 1883. He was elected to Parliament in 1883 and became Gladstone's most ardent supporter. He wrote important biographical and other works.

Mornay, de, Philippe, Seigneur du Plessis-Marly, known as **Du Plessis-Mornay,** a distinguished French Protestant; born in 1549; was employed in the diplomatic service of Henry IV.; fought at the battle of Ivri under that sovereign in 1590, and soon afterward became a member of the Royal Council. Mornay was for many years the recognized leader of the Protestants in France, was called "the Pope of the Huguenots," and was the author of many religious works. Died 1623.

Morris, Gouverneur, an American statesman; born in Westchester County, New York, in 1752; studied law; was elected to the Continental Congress in 1777; removed to Philadelphia in 1780, and in 1787 was a member of the National Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. He was sent as Minister to France in 1792, and in 1800 was elected a United States Senator from New York. He was one of the earliest promoters of the Erie Canal, and was a Federalist in politics. Died 1816.

Morris, Sir Lewis, an English poet; born at Carmarthen in 1832. Among his best-known works is *The Epic of Hades.* Died 1907.

Morris, Robert, a statesman and financier; born in England in 1734; removed to Philadelphia at an early age; was elected to Congress in 1775; was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and became, in 1781, Superintendent of Finance, in which position he rendered inestimable service to the American cause. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, and was chosen a Senator of the United States in 1788. During the latter part of his life he was imprisoned for debt. Died 1806.

Morris, William, an English poet; born in London in 1834; was educated at Oxford, and afterward studied painting. Among his works are *The Earthly Paradise, The Life and Death of Jason,* and many other productions in prose and verse. He established a manufacture of artistic household decorations and became a prominent Socialist. Died 1896.

Morse, Samuel Finley Breese, an American inventor; born in Massachusetts in 1791; graduated at Yale College in 1810, and studied painting in London under Ben-

jamin West. Returning to America in 1815, he painted portraits in several places, and subsequently invented the magnetic telegraph, which he operated successfully for short distances in 1835; and in 1843 Congress was finally induced to grant him thirty thousand dollars to enable him to construct a line between Baltimore and Washington. This line was completed in 1844, after which Mr. Morse received gold medals and other marks of distinction from the different monarchs of Europe, besides four hundred thousand francs awarded him by the representatives of different powers at Paris about 1857. Died April 2, 1872.

Mortier, Edouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph, Duke of Treviso, a Marshal of France; born at Cateau-Cambresis in 1768. He became a general of division in 1799, and took possession of Hanover in 1803. He received the *bâton* of a Marshal and the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor in 1804. The year following he commanded an army corps in Germany, gained great distinction in fighting the Russians, and for his services at the battle of Friedland, in June, 1807, was created Duke of Treviso. He subsequently served in Spain and defeated the Spaniards at Ocaña and Gebora. He served in the Russian campaign, and in 1830 entered the service of Louis Philippe. He was killed in 1835 by an "infernal machine."

Morton, James Douglas, EARL OF, Regent of Scotland. was a nephew of the Earl of Angus, and was born in 1530. Joining the Protestant party, he was chosen one of the Lords of the Congregation about 1558. He was appointed in 1563, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, and Regent of that kingdom in 1572. He was rapacious and tyrannical, but was supported by Elizabeth of England. Accused, however, as an accessory to the murder of Darnley, he was condemned and executed in 1581.

Morton, Levi Parsons, an American banker and statesman; born at Shoreham, Vermont, in 1824. In 1863 he founded banking houses in New York and London. He was elected to Congress in 1878, was Minister to France 1881–85, and in 1888 was elected Vice-President of the United States. He became Governor of New York in 1895.

Morton, Samuel George, a distinguished American craniologist; born at Philadelphia in 1799. He made a large collection of human skulls and published the valuable *Crania Americana* and *Crania Egyptica.* Died 1851.

Morton, William Thomas George, an American dentist; born at Charlton, Massachusetts, in 1819. He won fame as the discoverer of anæsthesia by the use of sulphuric ether in dentistry. Died 1868.

Moscheles, Ignaz, a distinguished pianist, the son of a Jewish merchant, was born at Prague in 1794. Died 1870.

Moses, the organizer of the Hebrew nation; born probably in the first half of the 14th century B. C. He led the people of Israel away from the oppression of Egypt, by way of Sinai toward Palestine, dying in Moab before reaching the Holy Land. The Pentateuch, or first five books of the Bible, has long been regarded as written by him, but many modern critics consider that great part of it belongs to a much later date.

Motley, John Lothrop, an American historian; born in Massachusetts, April 15, 1814; graduated at Harvard in 1831, and subsequently studied at the University of Göttingen and passed several years in studying in Europe. Returning to America, he read law, but devoted considerable attention to literature. He was sent as secretary of legation to St. Petersburg in 1840, and, having decided to write a history of Holland, passed several years in Holland and in Germany collecting material for that work. The first of his great histories, entitled *The Rise of the Dutch Republic,* was published in three vol-

umes in London in 1856. It is a work of rare merit, has been very successful, and has been translated into the German, Dutch, and French languages. This was followed in 1860–67 by *The History of the United Netherlands from the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort.* He afterward produced *The Life of John of Olden-Barneveldt.* Mr. Motley was in 1861 sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Vienna, and in 1869 as Minister to London. Died May 30, 1877.

Moultrie, William, an American general; born in South Carolina in 1731; served through the Revolutionary war; gained great distinction by his defence of the fort on Sullivan's Island (for which he received the thanks of Congress); was in 1780 made a major-general, and was in 1785 elected Governor of South Carolina. Fort Moultrie was named after him. Died 1805.

Mozart, Johann Chrysostom Wolfgang Amadeus, a German composer; born at Saltzburg, January 27, 1756. At the age of six years he composed short pieces and performed with great applause before the court at Munich. He astonished the Parisians the year following by his skilful performances on the organ and by his powers of improvisation. He afterward travelled extensively through Europe, and was received with enthusiasm. He composed numerous operas, and in 1779 was appointed organist and chapelmaster to the Archbishop of Saltzburg, and subsequently entered the service of the Emperor of Austria. He excelled in all departments of composition, and was distinguished by the universality of his genius. His greatest work is the opera of *Don Giovanni.* Died 1791.

Mukhtar-Pasha, Ghazi Ahmed, a Turkish general and statesman; born in 1837; was educated at the Military Academy at Constantinople; served with great credit against the Montenegrins in 1860, and was subsequently appointed professor of astronomy, military architecture, and fortification in the academy at which he was educated. In 1864, as tutor to Prince Youssouf Issedin, eldest son of Abdul Aziz, Mukhtar travelled extensively in Europe, was treated at the different courts which he visited with great consideration, and was given numerous decorations. After commanding against the Arabs as general of brigade and of division, he was in 1871 made a full general and Governor of Yemen, and was awarded the order of the Osmanli of the first class. He gained high distinction in the last war against Russia, and in Bosnia, Montenegro, and Herzegovina, where it is said that he gained twenty battles, while he lost only one. He was in 1878 appointed grand master of artillery and commandant of Janina.

Müller, Friedrich Max, a German scholar and writer; born at Dessau in 1823; studied at the University of Leipsic, and became exceedingly well versed in Sanskrit. Going to England, he settled in 1848 at Oxford, where he was elected Taylorian professor in 1854. In 1868 he was chosen to the professorship of comparative philology. He was the author of numerous works and treatises, was elected a member of the French Institute, created a knight of the French Order of Merit, and received the degree of LL.D. from the Universities of Cambridge and Edinburgh. His *Science of Language, Comparative Mythology,* and some other works were very popular. He edited a large series of *Sacred Books of the East.* Died October 28, 1900.

Mulock, Dinah Maria, an English novelist; born at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, in 1826. In 1864 she obtained a literary pension of £60 a year, and in 1865 was married to George Lillie Craik. Among her best-known works are *Olive, John Halifax, Gentleman, A Life for a Life,* and *A Woman's Thoughts about Women.* Died 1887.

Mulready, William, a distin-

guished painter; born in Ireland in 1786, died 1863.

Mummius, Lucius, surnamed ACHAICUS, a Roman general; was chosen Consul in 146 B. C.; defeated the Achæan League; destroyed Corinth; made a Roman province of Greece, and was awarded a triumph.

Munkacsy, Michael, a distinguished Hungarian painter; born at Munkacs in 1846. He painted scenes from Hungarian life and Scriptural and historical pictures, such as "Milton dictating *Paradise Lost*," "The Last Hour of a Condemned," etc. He became insane in 1897 and died in 1900.

Münzer, Thomas, an Anabaptist fanatic; born in Germany; acquired a numerous following; committed great excesses, and was in 1526 defeated by the Landgrave of Hesse and put to death.

Murat, Joachim, a Marshal of France and King of Naples, was the son of an innkeeper, and was born near Cahors in 1771. He entered the army at an early age, served with distinction in Italy and Egypt, married Caroline, the sister of Bonaparte, was created a Marshal in 1804, and Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves in 1806. As commander of cavalry he contributed greatly to the victories of Austerlitz, Jena, and Eylau, and in 1808 was raised to the throne of Naples. After reigning peacefully for four years, he participated in the Russian campaign, but deserted the cause of Napoleon after the battle of Leipsic, and endeavored to secure his crown by a treaty with Austria. Finding that he would fail in this attempt, he espoused the cause of Napoleon in March, 1815, and began fighting the Austrians in Northern Italy, but was finally defeated, and in October was captured and shot.

Murfree, Mary Noailles, an American novelist; born at Grantlands, Tennessee, in 1850. Under the pen-name of Charles Egbert Craddock she published striking pictures of life in the Tennessee mountains, including *Where the Battle was Fought*, *The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountain*, and various other novels of much force and originality.

Murillo, Bartolomé Esteban, a Spanish painter; born at Seville in 1618; studied under his uncle, Juan del Castillo, and was patronized by the King of Spain. He especially excelled as a colorist, and is regarded as the greatest painter of the Spanish school. Died 1682.

Murray, James Stuart, EARL OF, Regent of Scotland, a natural son of James V., was born about 1533. He became one of the Lords of the Congregation at the age of twenty-five. Upon the return of his sister, Mary, Queen of Scots, he became her favorite Minister, and was created Earl of Murray. Having, however, opposed her marriage with Darnley, a breach was made between them, and after the Queen's deposition, in 1567, he became Regent of Scotland, and was recognized as the head of the Protestant party. He was assassinated in January, 1570, by James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh.

Murray, Lindley, an author and grammarian. Born in Pennsylvania in 1745; died in England in 1826. Among his works are *Grammar of the English Language* and *Power of Religion on the Mind*.

Musset, de, Louis Charles Alfred, a French poet; born in Paris in 1810; was educated at the Collége Henri IV., and at the age of twenty produced his *Tales of Spain and Italy*, which at once gave him a high literary reputation. He subsequently produced a large number of popular works. Died 1857.

Mutsuhito, Mikado (emperor) of Japan, was born November 3, 1852, and succeeded to the throne February 13, 1867. His reign has been marked by great steps of progress, and the institutions of Western civilization have been adopted. Wars have been successfully waged with China and Russia, the latter ending in 1905 in a great triumph for Japan.

N.

Nadir Shah, a Persian conqueror, of Turkish extraction; born at Khorassân in 1688; gained early distinction as a soldier, but, being ill-treated, became the leader of a band of robbers. The Shah of Persia called on him to assist in expelling the Afghans. Nadir Shah complied, drove the Afghans out of Persia, was made commander-in-chief in 1729, and in 1732 dethroned the Shah and assumed sovereign power. Six years later he conquered Candahar and Afghanistan, invaded India, entered Delhi in 1739, and gained possession of the imperial treasures. He was assassinated in 1747.

Nana-Sahib, a Hindoo chieftain; born near Poonah about 1820; was in 1857 a prominent leader in the insurrection against British rule, and became notorious for the cruelties which he perpetrated upon the English. Soon after the insurrection was quelled Nana-Sahib disappeared, and the date of his death is unknown.

Nansen, Fridtiof, a distinguished Polar explorer; born near Christiania, Norway, in 1861. He joined an Arctic expedition in 1882, in 1888 achieved the first crossing of Greenland, and in 1893 sailed in the ship "Fram," built to resist ice pressure, with the hope of being drifted by a favorable current past the Pole. Leaving the ship with one companion at a high latitude, he reached the highest point attained to that time, 86° 14′ N. On his return he wintered in Franz Josef Land, and in the spring of 1896 was rescued by Dr. Jackson, who had been several years on that island. Nansen's achievement was not surpassed until 1900, when the Duke of Abruzzi reached a few miles further north.

Napier, Sir Charles James, a British general; born in 1782; became a lieutenant-colonel in 1811; served against the United States in the war of 1812; became a major-general; was for several years Governor of Cephalonia, and in 1841 was appointed commander of the army in Bengal. Two years later he conquered Sinde, and gained an enviable reputation both as a general and as a civil ruler. Died 1853.

Napier, Sir Charles John, K. C. B., a British admiral; born in Stirling County, Scotland, in 1786; entered the navy at the age of thirteen; gained distinction in the war with America in 1812, and as commander of the Portuguese fleet, in 1833, gained a decisive victory over Don Miguel, for which service he was created a Portuguese grandee of the first class. For his conduct at the reduction of Acre, where he was second in command, in 1840, he was created a knight commander of the Bath. He became a rear-admiral in 1841, commanded the Channel fleet for several years, and that of the Baltic in 1854. He was promoted to the rank of admiral in the British navy in 1858. Died 1860.

Napier, John, Baron of Merchiston, a Scottish mathematician. Born near Edinburgh in 1550; died 1617. Napier immortalized himself by the discovery of logarithms, an account of which he published in 1614.

Napier, Sir William Francis, a British general and writer; born in Ireland in 1785; served in the Peninsular war from 1808 to 1814. He was made a lieutenant-colonel in 1813, a major-general in 1841, and a lieutenant-general in 1851. Died 1860. His fame principally rests upon his *History of the War in the Peninsula from 1807 to 1814*, which was published in six volumes in 1840.

Napier of Magdala, Robert Cornelis Napier, BARON, a British general; born in Ceylon in 1810; was educated at Addiscombe College; entered the Bengal Engineers in 1828; served with distinction in India and in the Chinese war of 1858. In 1867 he commanded the army that invaded Abyssinia, made a brilliant campaign, and captured Magdala, the capital, King Theodore committing suicide. For this service he was granted an annuity of £2000 and was made Baron Napier of Magdala. He became commander-in-chief in India in 1870, Governor of Gibraltar in 1876, and later Field-Marshal and Constable of the Tower. Died 1890.

Napoleon I., Napoleon Bonaparte, or **Buonaparte,** Emperor of the French, was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, August 15, 1769. He was the son of Carlo Buonaparte, a general under Paoli. When about ten years of age he was sent to the military school at Brienne, in France, where he remained about five years, and where for some time he received instruction from Pichegru. He was very fond of history, and gained great proficiency in mathematics. Napoleon became a sub-lieutenant in 1785, was soon after promoted to a first lieutenancy in a regiment of artillery, and in February, 1792, was given a commission as captain of artillery. He favored the French Revolution, but was bitterly opposed to the excesses of the Jacobins. On a visit to Corsica, in the year last mentioned, he found the people divided into two parties, one of which adhered to France and the other, which was much the larger, with Paoli, sought protection from England. A civil war ensued, in which the Buonapartes, though formerly devoted to Paoli, remained true to the French cause. Napoleon himself, with fifty men, was besieged in a tower, and compelled for three days to live on horse-flesh, but he effected his own escape, with that of his mother and family, to Marseilles. In the autumn of 1793 he was ordered to the siege of Toulon, which was then held by the Spanish and English. He found the French artillery inefficiently commanded and served and the troops badly provided for. He submitted a plan for the reduction of the place, which was adopted by a council of war, and Napoleon himself was designated to execute it. This he did with such brilliant success as to render his name distinguished in all France, and to procure for him the commission of a brigadier-general. He was placed under arrest for a short time on the fall of Robespierre, in 1794, but was soon busily employed again in military affairs. On the remodelling of the army, in 1795, he was purposely left without a command and placed upon half pay. His services, however, were required by the Convention on the 13th Vendémiaire (October 4), called "the Day of the Sections," when a formidable insurrection, led by the National Guards, broke out. The troops of the insurgents amounted to more than thirty thousand men. Napoleon opposed them with a force of only five thousand regular soldiers and fifteen hundred volunteers, but he was possessed of such indomitable courage, and caused his artillery to be served with such remarkable skill, as to gain a complete and brilliant victory after a short but very sanguinary engagement. Napoleon, although nominally second in command, then virtually became commander-in-chief of the Army of the Interior. He was appointed March 2, 1796, commander-in-chief of the Army of Italy, and just one week later married Josephine, widow of the Marquess de Beauharnais, who had perished during the Reign of Terror. Napoleon, after winning the decisive victories of Montenotte, Millesimo, and Lodi, and having almost annihilated three Austrian armies in succession, captured Mantua, terminated the war in Northern Italy, turned his arms against the Pope, and gained several victories over the forces of the

latter. The Pontiff purchased a peace by the payment of thirty millions of livres and the surrender of many valuable works of art. Another Austrian army having been sent to Italy under the Archduke Charles, Napoleon anticipated its movements, intercepted it, and compelled it to rapidly retreat toward Vienna. Closely following the Austrians, he caused the greatest consternation in their capital, and, though in a very critical situation himself, was enabled to conclude with them a treaty very advantageous to France.

The French government in 1798 decided to invade Great Britain, but soon concluded to strike at her power in a different part of the globe. A formidable expedition against Egypt was fitted out. The command of it was given to Napoleon, and the armament sailed from Toulon, May 19, 1798. Napoleon, after taking possession of Malta, arrived safely with his forces at Alexandria, and gained a great and decisive victory over the Mamelukes and Turkish auxiliaries at the battle of the Pyramids. Leaving Cairo in February, 1799, and proceeding across the desert through the Isthmus of Suez, he successively reduced El-Arish, Gaza, and Jaffa. At the latter place, which was carried by storm, some fourteen hundred Turkish and Arabian prisoners were by Napoleon's orders put to death on a charge of having violated a former parole. In May of the same year, Napoleon, abandoning the siege of Acre, which was defended by the English and Turks, retreated to Egypt, where, as the French fleet had been destroyed by Nelson at the naval battle of Aboukir, in August, 1798, he found himself unable to communicate with France. He gained July 25, after a sanguinary engagement, a decisive victory over the Turks at Aboukir, and soon after, leaving Kleber in command in Egypt, returned to France, where he overthrew the Directory and was himself elected First Consul. He again set out for Italy in the spring of 1800, and gained the great battle of Marengo (June 14). Meanwhile, Moreau having been very successful on the Rhine, the Austrians were forced to ask for peace, and the Treaty of Amiens was concluded, in March, 1802. Upon his return to France, Napoleon granted a general amnesty to political offenders, re-established the Catholic faith, and organized a new and efficient police system. He caused to be prepared the Civil Code (which in itself is one of the greatest monuments of his genius) and established the order known as the "Legion of Honor."

The French in 1802 made an unsuccessful attempt, under Gen. Le Clerc, to reduce Hayti. Napoleon took possession of the island of Elba and of Parma, and annexed Piedmont to France. England again declared war against France in 1803, and in 1804, a conspiracy of the Bourbons having been detected at Paris, the Duke d'Enghien was arrested by French troops on the neutral territory of Baden, was taken to Vincennes, near Paris, passed through the forms of a trial, and was immediately shot. Napoleon became "Emperor of the French" in May, 1804, and prepared to invade England, but soon, abandoning that enterprise, turned his attention to Austria, who, with Russia, England, and Sweden as allies, had renewed the war against France. The English gained (October, 1805) the great naval battle of Trafalgar, in which the French fleet was almost annihilated, but Napoleon gained over the Austrians and Russians the brilliant victories of Ulm and Austerlitz, was successful in other quarters, and concluded an armistice with Russia and the Treaty of Presburg with Austria. He made his brother Joseph King of Naples and Sicily, and his brother Louis King of Holland. Napoleon himself had been crowned King of Italy in May, 1805. Prussia declared war against France in 1806, but her power was annihi-

lated at the great battle of Jena, fought October 16, 1806. An indecisive but bloody battle was fought at Eylau between the French and the Russians, February 8, 1807. On June 13 of the same year a decisive victory was gained by Napoleon over the Russians at Friedland, and the Treaty of Tilsit was signed by the two Emperors in July following, and in the same month a treaty was concluded with Prussia. Napoleon next invaded Spain, and made his brother Joseph King of that country, but was recalled to France by the news that Austria had again declared war. He gained the victories of Eckmühl and Wagram, and signed another treaty of peace with Austria (October 14, 1809), by which she surrendered to France Trieste, Carniola, and portions of Croatia and Galicia.

Napoleon was divorced from Josephine in December, 1809, and was married to Maria Louisa, daughter of the Emperor of Austria, in March, 1810. His dominions now extended from Denmark to Naples, and from the Rhine to the Atlantic. The Pope, having excommunicated him, was seized at midnight by French soldiers and placed in confinement, while two French departments were formed out of the States of the Church, and all the powers of Europe, with the exception of England, seemed so far subjugated as to be unable to offer effectual resistance. On March 20, 1811, his Empress bore him a son, who was given the title of King of Rome and was afterward known as the Duke of Reichstadt.

Complications having arisen with Sweden and Russia in reference to commerce with England, the two former powers made an alliance against France in the early part of 1812. The celebrated campaign of that year followed. Napoleon invaded Russia at the head of an army of about four hundred and eighty thousand men, fought several bloody battles, gained a number of victories, and entered Moscow, but was compelled to retreat to France with a loss estimated at four hundred and fifty thousand men, of whom it was said one hundred and twenty-five thousand were killed in battle, one hundred and thirty-two thousand died from exposure and fatigue, and one hundred and ninety-three thousand were made prisoners of war. By great energy and industry Napoleon succeeded in raising another army of three hundred and fifty thousand men, which he assembled on the German frontier in the spring of 1813. He at first gained numerous battles, but the allies, continually increasing in strength, defeated him at the great battle of Leipsic, after which he made a disastrous retreat. He attempted to raise another army, but France, completely exhausted, could furnish but eighty thousand men. The allies, after severe fighting, entered Paris (March 31, 1814), compelled Napoleon to sign an act of abdication, and sent him to Elba, of which island they granted him the sovereignty, with a pension of six million francs per annum. After remaining there about ten months he returned to France, was received with enthusiasm by the French people, raised an army of about one hundred and twenty-five thousand men, and was totally defeated by the allies, under Wellington, at Waterloo (June 18, 1815). He signed his second abdication four days later, and prepared to embark for America; but, finding there was no hope of escaping the British cruisers, he voluntarily surrendered himself to Capt. Maitland of the Bellerophon, a British man-of-war, and was soon after carried to the island of St. Helena, where he arrived in October, 1815, and where, after a confinement of nearly six years, he died, May 5, 1821.

Napoleon II. See REICHSTADT, DUKE OF.

Napoleon III., Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of France, was the son of Louis Bonaparte and Hortense de Beauharnais, and was born in Paris,

April 20, 1808. After passing several years in Switzerland, he went to Italy and enlisted in a body of insurgents, and upon the death of the Duke of Reichstadt became a claimant to the throne of France. With a small force he attempted in 1836 to capture Strasburg, but was arrested and banished. In 1840, with another small party, he attempted to raise an insurrection at Boulogne, but was taken and confined in the castle of Ham, from which he escaped to England in May, 1846. After the revolution of 1848 he returned to France, was elected to the National Assembly, and on December 10, 1848, was elected President of France for four years. He sent an army to Rome in 1849 to protect and aid the Pope. This army took possession of Rome and continued to occupy it until 1866.

Napoleon, having gained the support of the army, effected a *coup d'état* (December 2, 1851) by which popular representation was abolished, and in 1852 became Emperor, under the title of Napoleon III. He married Eugénie, Countess de Teba, in 1853, and in 1854, as an ally of England, declared war against Russia and sent a French army to the Crimea. After the capture of Sevastopol by the allies this war was terminated by the Treaty of Paris, in 1856. Three years later he formed an alliance with the King of Sardinia against Austria, marched into Italy at the head of a large army, and, commanding in person, gained the decisive victory of Solferino over the Austrians (June 24, 1859), and the following month signed the Treaty of Villafranca, by which peace was restored and Nice and Savoy annexed to France. He fitted out an expedition against Mexico in 1861. The French army, under Gen. Forey, gained several victories over the Mexican liberals and took the City of Mexico in June, 1863, when Napoleon tendered the imperial crown of Mexico to Maximilian of Austria, who accepted it. The government at Washington, however, refused to recognize Maximilian, and notified the French Emperor that it would by force resist the establishment of monarchies in North America, and the French army was withdrawn from Mexico in the latter part of the year 1866. Napoleon declared war against Prussia (July 15, 1870), and took command of the French armies in person. His forces were defeated at the great battles of Woerth, Metz, and Sedan, at which last-named city he surrendered himself with about one hundred thousand men as prisoners of war. He was subsequently deposed, and, retiring to England, took up his residence at Chiselhurst, where he died, January 9, 1873.

Narses, an eminent military commander, was a native of Persia and a eunuch. Early in life he entered the service of the Emperor Justinian, rose by his merits to the highest dignities of the State, and gained great distinction as a general. He defeated the Goths under Totila and other leaders, and the Germans under Lothair, recovered Rome, and was in 553 appointed Exarch of Italy. Died 558.

Nassau, Maurice of, a general, second son of William the Silent, Prince of Orange, was born at the castle of Dillenburg in 1567. He was elected Governor and Captain-General of the Seven United Provinces at the age of twenty, and in 1591 captured Deventer and several other strong fortresses from the Spaniards, gained a decisive victory over them in 1597 at the great battle of Turnhout, and three years later defeated the Austrians with great loss at Nieuwport. By a series of brilliant and successful victories he compelled Spain in 1609 to recognize the independence of the Dutch. Maurice succeeded his brother as Prince of Orange in 1618. Died 1625.

Neander, Johann August Wilhelm, a German theologian and historian; born, of Jewish extraction, at Göttingen in 1789, and in 1812 was appointed professor of the-

ology at Berlin. His principal work is a *Universal History of the Christian Religion and Church.* Died 1850.

Nearchus, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, was born in the isle of Crete. When that sovereign left India, Nearchus with great skill and success conducted the Macedonian fleet from the mouth of the Indus to the Euphrates. Fragments of the journal which he then kept are still extant.

Necker, Jacques, a financier and Prime Minister of France. Born at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1732; died 1804. He was a firm Protestant, and was the father of Madame de Staël.

Nelson, Horatio, LORD, the greatest of British admirals; born September 29, 1758, at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, of which place his father, Edmund Nelson, was rector; entered the navy at the age of thirteen; served in America and India; became post-captain in 1779; contributed to the victory of St. Vincent, in 1797, and became a rear-admiral in that year. He lost his right arm in an unsuccessful attack on Teneriffe. In 1798 he gained a brilliant and decisive victory over the French fleet at the battle of the Nile, and was immediately afterward rewarded by being raised to the peerage as Baron Nelson of the Nile and by being granted a pension of three thousand pounds. While commanding on the coast of Naples he became infatuated with Lady Hamilton, the wife of the English Ambassador, a woman of questionable antecedents, whose influence over him caused a separation from his wife and continued until his death. Although second in command, to Nelson was ascribed the glory gained by the English at the battle of the Baltic, when he disobeyed the orders of his superior officer, who had directed a retreat. For his services on this occasion Lord Nelson was created a Viscount. He was killed October 21, 1805, at the naval battle of Trafalgar, where the English gained a decisive victory over the French and Spanish fleets.

Nepos, Cornelius, a Roman historian; born near Verona; flourished under Julius and Augustus Cæsar, with the latter of whom he was a favorite. His works consist chiefly of the *Lives* of celebrated Romans and Greeks.

Nero, Lucius Domitius, a Roman Emperor notorious for his crimes, was the son of Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus, and was born in 37 A. D. He succeeded the Emperor Claudius, who was poisoned by Nero's mother, in 54. Nero soon after caused Britannicus to be poisoned. His own mother, Agrippina, and his divorced wife, Octavia, soon shared the same fate. He committed numerous other atrocities, and in 64 was charged with having caused the fire which destroyed the greater part of Rome. To screen himself he accused the Christians of the crime, and caused a great number of them to be cruelly tortured and executed. In the following year he put to death many distinguished citizens of Rome on a charge of conspiracy. Hearing of the defection of the prætorian guards, and of the revolt of Vindex and Galba, he committed suicide in 68 A. D.

Nerva, Marcus Cocceius, born in Umbria in 32 A. D., was proclaimed Roman Emperor on the death of Domitian, in 96 A. D. During his brief reign he exhibited great moderation and wisdom. Dying in 98, he was succeeded by Trajan, whom he had previously adopted.

Nestorius, a native of Syria, and founder of the sect of Nestorians, was in 428 A. D. chosen Patriarch of Constantinople. He was, particularly at the instigation of Cyril of Alexandria, deposed at a council at Ephesus in 431, and was subsequently banished to an oasis in Egypt. His followers became very numerous in the East.

Newcomb, Simon, an American astronomer; born at Wallace, Nova Scotia, in 1835. He graduated at Harvard; was made professor of

mathematics in the U. S. Naval Academy; was afterward appointed to the Naval Observatory, and took charge of the *Nautical Almanac*. He observed the transit of Venus at the Cape of Good Hope in 1882; retired in 1897. In 1894 he became professor of mathematics and astronomy at Johns Hopkins University. His discoveries and astronomical papers were numerous and valuable. Died 1909.

Newman, John Henry, an English theologian; born in London in 1801; graduated at Oxford with distinction in 1820, and was elected a Fellow of Oriel College. Leaving Oxford in 1842, he founded at Littlemore an ascetic community, over which he presided for three years. He also held the incumbency of St. Mary's, Oxford, from 1828 till 1843. He was, with Dr. Pusey, a recognized leader of the High-Church party until 1845, when he united with the Roman Catholic Church. He was in 1854 appointed rector of the Catholic University at Dublin, and in 1879 was raised to the cardinalate by Pope Leo XIII. Died 1890.

Newton, Sir Isaac, one of the most illustrious philosophers of any age; born at Woolsthorpe, in Lincolnshire, England, December 25, 1642. His father was Isaac Newton, a farmer. Sir Isaac graduated at Cambridge in 1665. He gave great attention to mathematics, and invented the "method of fluxions." He discovered the attraction of gravitation about 1665. Returning to Cambridge in 1666, he was elected a Minor Fellow the following year, studied optics, constructed in 1668 a small reflecting telescope, and the year following was elected Lucasian professor of mathematics. In 1672 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was the author of the emission theory of light, made important discoveries in optics and other sciences, and wrote many scientific works, the greatest of which is his *Principia*. He was in 1689 elected to represent Cambridge in the Convention Parliament, and in 1695 was made warden of the mint by his friend the Earl of Halifax. He became master of the mint in 1699, and was granted a salary of about fifteen hundred pounds per annum. He was in 1703 elected President of the Royal Society, an office to which he was annually re-elected until his death, and was elected to Parliament as the representative of the University of Cambridge. He passed the last years of his life in London, and, dying at Kensington, March 20, 1727, was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Ney, Michel, Duke of Elchingen, Prince of the Moskwa, a French Marshal, was the son of a cooper, and was born at Sarre-Louis in 1769. Enlisting as a private in the army in 1787, he became adjutant-general in 1794 and general of brigade in 1796. He served with great distinction as a general of division under Massena in Germany and Switzerland in 1799, and contributed to the victory of Hohenlinden while serving under Moreau, in 1800. He was made a Marshal in 1804, and for a victory gained over the Austrians at Elchingen, in 1805, was created Duke of Elchingen. He rendered important services at the battle of Jena, in 1806, and served in Spain in 1809 and 1810 and in Russia in 1812, when he was designated by Napoleon as "the bravest of the brave." He received the title of Prince as a reward for his services at the great battle of Borodino, or the Moskwa, where he commanded the centre. During the retreat of the French army from Moscow, Ney was given the command of the rear-guard, in which position he displayed rare courage and presence of mind. After fighting at the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, and Dresden, he was defeated by Bernadotte in September, 1813, at Dennewitz. Upon the abdication of the Emperor, Marshal Ney submitted to Louis XVIII., and in March, 1815, was sent with an army against Napoleon, who was returning from Elba. Ney, however, united his army to that of his former com-

mander, fought with his accustomed valor at Waterloo, where five horses were shot under him, and was afterward captured, tried for treason, condemned by the court of peers, and executed December 7, 1815.

Nicephorus, a Byzantine historian; born about 758 A. D.; was in 806 made Patriarch of Constantinople, but was in 815 deposed by Leo V. Died 828. Among his works is a *History of the Eastern Empire from 602 until 770 A. D.*

Nicholas, the name of five Popes, who were elected to the pontificate respectively in 858, 1059, 1277, 1288, and 1447. Nicholas V. founded the Vatican Library and was a generous patron of men of letters.

Nicholas I., Emperor of Russia, was the third son of Paul I., and was born in 1796. He married in 1817 the daughter of Frederick William, King of Prussia, and in 1825 succeeded his brother, Alexander I. He carried on hostilities against Persia, and conquered the province of Erivan in 1827. War was declared against Turkey in 1828, and Adrianople was taken by a Russian army. By the treaty that was signed at that city, September, 1829, Russia acquired a large territory on the eastern coast of the Black Sea. A formidable Polish insurrection was quelled in 1831 and a war was afterward carried on against the Circassians. In 1853 a war with Turkey, who had France and England for her allies, was commenced. The Russians were defeated by the allies at Alma and Inkermann, Sevastopol was taken, and an English fleet was victorious in the Baltic. Nicholas died March 2, 1855, before the close of the war.

Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia, was born in 1868, the son of Alexander III., whom he succeeded on his death in 1894. He married the Princess Alix of Hesse. The leading incidents of his reign were the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway, the defeat of Russia in the war with Japan, and the establishment of parliamentary government in Russia.

Nicholas, King of Montenegro, was born in 1841, and became prince of Montenegro in 1860. In 1910, the fiftieth anniversary of his reign, Montenegro was made a kingdom, and he given the title of King.

Nicias, an Athenian general, was an opponent of the democratic leader Cleon, and gained victories over the Spartans and Corinthians, but was subsequently defeated by the Spartans before Syracuse, was captured, and was (414 B. C.) put to death.

Nicias, a Greek painter, was born in Athens about 325 B. C., and became very celebrated. His masterpiece ("Necromantia Homeri") was a picture of the infernal regions as described by Homer.

Niebuhr, Barthold Georg, a German historian and critic, the son of Carstens Niebuhr, a celebrated German traveller, was born at Copenhagen, August 27, 1776; was educated at the University of Kiel; entered the service of Prussia in 1806; was appointed a Privy Councillor in 1809, professor of history in the University of Berlin in 1810, and in 1816 Ambassador to Rome, where he remained until 1822. He was offered, but refused, several titles of nobility. Niebuhr published in 1827 the first volume of a revised edition of his great work, the *History of Rome*, the third and last volume of which appeared five years later. It is regarded as one of the most original and profound of histories, either ancient or modern. Died 1831.

Niemcewicz, Julian Ursin, a Polish poet and statesman. Born in Lithuania in 1757; died 1841.

Nightingale, Florence, an English philanthropist, was born, of wealthy parents, in May, 1820. She commenced in early life to ameliorate the condition of the poor around her, investigated the actual workings of reformatory institutions, schools, and hospitals in England and on the Continent, and in 1851 took up her abode

at an institution of Protestant Sisters of Mercy at Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine. At the request of Lord Herbert, Secretary of War, Miss Nightingale undertook the organization and direction of a band of lady-superintendents and nurses to serve in the hospital wards during the Crimean war. She performed her duties with rare devotion and ability, rendered inestimable services to the British soldiers, and saved a great number of lives. A sum of fifty thousand pounds having been raised by subscription as a testimonial for her services, it was devoted, at her especial request, to maintaining an institution for the training and employment of nurses. She wrote several valuable works, among which is *Notes on Hospitals*, of which about one hundred thousand copies have been sold. Died 1910.

Nilsson, Christine, an operatic singer; born at Wexiö, Sweden, in 1843. She made her début at Paris in 1864, and soon became a great favorite alike in Europe and the United States. She was married in 1887 to the Count de Miranda, at Paris.

Nobel, Alfred, a Swedish inventor; born at Stockholm in 1833. His father was a manufacturer of nitro-glycerine, and Alfred in 1867 discovered how to convert this dangerous explosive into the far safer dynamite. He also invented blasting jelly and several smokeless powders. He died in 1896, leaving a fortune of over $10,000,000, most of which was to be devoted to annual prizes for those making the most important discoveries in physics, chemistry, and physiology, the writers of the best literature, and those doing the most in the interest of peace and humanity.

Noor-ed-Deen, or **Noured-din,** a famous Sultan of Egypt and Syria; born at Damascus in 1116. He successfully opposed the arms of Louis VII. of France, and firmly established his own authority in Egypt. Noor-ed-Deen is one of the great heroes of Moslem history. He was not a mere conqueror, but zealously promoted the cultivation of the sciences, arts, and literature, and established a strict administration of justice throughout his extensive dominions. He was revered by his subjects, both Moslem and Christian, for his moderation and clemency, and even his most bitter enemies among the Christian Princes extolled his chivalrous heroism and good faith. Died 1174.

Nordau, Max Simon, an Hungarian author; born at Budapest, of Jewish parentage, in 1846. He became a physician, first at Budapest, and in 1886 at Paris. He wrote several books of travel, dramas, novels, and poems, but became widely known by his works entitled *Conventional Lies of Society*, *Paradoxes*, and *Degeneration*, in which he maintained that abundant proof of physical and psychical degeneration may be found in the art, life, and literature of our day.

Nordenskjöld, Nils Adolf Erik, Baron, a distinguished Arctic navigator; born at Helsingfors, Finland, in 1832. He became in 1858 head of the mineralogical department of the Royal Museum at Stockholm. He frequently visited Spitzbergen, measured an arc of the meridian there in 1864, made two voyages to the mouth of the Yenisei, and signalized himself in 1878–79 by traversing the north-east passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the north coast of Asia. He made also two voyages to Greenland. He was made a baron of Sweden in 1880, and wrote several works descriptive of his journeys. Died 1901.

North, Frederick, Earl of Guildford, generally called **Lord North,** an English statesman, son of Francis, Earl of Guildford, was born in 1733. He became leader of the House of Commons in 1769, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was Prime Minister of England during the Revolutionary war in America, having been appointed to that position in 1770, and having resigned it after the surrender of Corn-

wallis, in 1782. He succeeded his father in the earldom in 1790. Died 1792.

Northcote, Sir Stafford Henry. See IDDESLEIGH, EARL OF.

Norton, Caroline Elizabeth Sarah, an English writer of distinction, and granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, was born in 1808, and at the age of nineteen was married to the Hon. George Chappel Norton. This union proving an unhappy one, a divorce was granted the parties in 1836. Died June 15, 1877. Among her works are *The Undying One*, a poem, *Stuart of Dunleith*, a romance, and *The Lives of the Sheridans.*

Norton, Charles Eliot, an American educator; born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1827. He graduated at Harvard in 1846; became known as a Dante scholar and an authority on art; and edited the *North American Review* 1862–68. He was the author and editor of several works, translated Dante's *Vita Nuova* and *Divina Commedia*, and was professor of the history of art at Harvard from 1874 to 1898. Died 1908.

Nostradamus, Michel, an astrologer and empiric; born at Saint-Remi, in Provence, in 1503; was patronized by Charles IX. of France and by Catherine de Médicis. Died 1556.

Novalis, the pen-name of FRIEDRICH VON HARDENBERG; born at Wiederstedt, Germany, in 1772; died in 1801. He has been called the "Prophet of Romanticism," and wrote two philosophical romances, *Heinrich von Ofterdingen* and *Lehrlinge zu Sais*, which teach that the universe is full of mystical verities which can only be known by sympathetic intuition. His poems are finely finished productions.

Numerian, or **Numerianus, Marcus Aurelius,** a Roman Emperor, the son of Carus, succeeded to the purple in 284 A. D., and eight months later was put to death by his father-in-law, Arrius Aper. Numerian was distinguished for his eloquence as an orator and his abilities as a writer.

O.

Oates, Titus, the originator of the celebrated Popish Plot, was born near London, England, in 1620. He was ordained as a priest in the Church of England, but was dismissed for improper conduct, and subsequently joined the Church of Rome and passed a considerable time at the Jesuit College of Saint-Omer. He was expelled from there in 1677. The year following he became an informer, and testified that the Catholic party had formed a conspiracy to assassinate the leading Protestants of England, to assume control of public affairs, and to re-establish popery. His account—which was generally believed—created an intense excitement, and many innocent Catholics were tried and executed on the strength of his evidence, and he was granted a pension of twelve hundred pounds. He was, however, upon the accession of James II., convicted of perjury, terribly flogged at the cart's tail, and closely confined for about four years. Died 1705.

Oberlin, Jean Frédéric, a German reformer and philanthropist; born at Strasburg in 1740; studied theology, and at the age of twenty-six became the pastor of a Protestant church at Steinthal, in Alsace. The people of his congregation were exceedingly ignorant and poor, and from their situation had suffered severely in the French and German wars. They were also opposed to any innovations, but Oberlin, by his energy as well as his gentleness, caused great improvements to be made in agriculture and in the industrial arts, introduced new employments, founded schools, and effected many reforms, besides devoting a great deal of time to the religious instruction of his people. The character of Oberlin was held in such high esteem that during the French Revolution his parish was not disturbed. He received the cross of the Legion of Honor from Louis XVIII. in 1819. Died 1826.

O'Brien, William Smith, was born in Ireland in 1803. He entered Parliament for the borough of Ennis in 1826, and in 1835 was returned for the county of Limerick. He supported O'Connell in his measures for Repeal, and afterward became the leader of the "Young Ireland" party. He was arrested in Dublin in 1848, tried, and sentenced to death for treason. This sentence was commuted to banishment, and in the year following he was sent to Australia. He was pardoned before his death, which occurred in 1864.

O'Connell, Daniel, an Irish patriot and orator; born in the county of Kerry in August, 1775; studied at the college of Saint-Omer, in France, and was admitted to the bar in 1798. He soon gained the highest rank at the bar, and became an ardent champion of Catholic emancipation, but opposed a resort to arms. He founded the Catholic Association in 1823, and was elected to Parliament from Clare in 1828; but, refusing to subscribe to the oath which had been provided expressly to exclude Roman Catholics, he was not permitted to take his seat. He entered the House of Commons, however, in 1829, after the passage of a bill for Catholic emancipation. He afterward sat in Parliament for several years as the member from the city of Dublin. To indemnify him for the loss of his great practice in giving his entire attention to his official duties, his friends raised an annual subscription under the name of "rent." He began his efforts about 1840 for the repeal of the Union, and addressed many immense meetings in Ireland during the

years 1842 and 1843. In 1844 he was arrested and convicted on a charge of conspiracy, for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of two thousand pounds and to be imprisoned for one year; but this judgment was reversed by the House of Lords. Owing to the dissensions in his party, his influence afterward greatly declined in Ireland. Died at Genoa in May, 1847.

Odenatus, King of Palmyra, was the husband of the celebrated Zenobia. After Sapor, King of Persia, had defeated and captured the Roman Emperor Valerian (260 A.D.), Odenatus declared himself the ally of Rome, and attacked and defeated the Persian king. He then assumed the title of King of Palmyra, was placed in command of the Roman armies in the East, invaded Persia, defeated Sapor and besieged Ctesiphon. For this signal service the Emperor Gallienus gave him the imperial title of Augustus. He was assassinated by his nephew in 267 A. D.

Odoacer, first barbarian King of Italy, was the son of Edecon, a secretary of Attila, and one of his ambassadors to the court of Constantinople. Odoacer entered the imperial guards, in which he rose to an honorable rank; and when, in 476, the barbarian mercenaries demanded a third part of the lands of Italy as a reward for their services, which the patrician Orestes refused to grant, they placed him at their head and proclaimed him their King. He marched against Orestes, took him prisoner in Pavia, and put him to death. He then deposed Romulus Augustulus, the son of Orestes, and assumed the government of Italy with the title of King, though without using the royal ensigns. In 489 Italy was invaded by Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, and Odoacer besieged in Ravenna. After a siege of three years he yielded, on condition of sharing the kingdom with Theodoric; but shortly afterward, in 493, he was assassinated at a banquet.

O'Donnell, Leopold, Count of Lucena, Duke of Tetuan, a Spanish general, of Irish extraction, was born about 1809. He served against the Carlists, and defeated Cabrera at Lucena in 1839. Becoming hostile to Espartero, he drove him from power in 1843, and in 1854 promoted a revolt which caused a change in the Ministry and his own appointment as Minister of War. He became Prime Minister in 1856, and commanded a successful expedition against Morocco in 1859–60. Died 1867.

Oehlenschläger, or **Öhlenschläger, Adam Gottlob,** a Danish poet; born, of German parentage, at Copenhagen, November 14, 1779. After producing several plays at an early age, he turned his attention to the study of Scandinavian antiquities and historical legends, and published a collection of poems in 1805. While on a visit to Germany he produced several dramas, which he translated into German, and became intimate with Goethe and other German writers of eminence. He subsequently visited France and Italy. His numerous dramas and tragedies were very successful, as well as his epic *The Gods of the North.* He is regarded by the Danes as the greatest of their national poets. Died 1850.

Oersted, Hans Christian, a Danish natural philosopher, the founder of the science of electromagnetism, was born in the island of Langeland, August 14, 1777; studied at the University of Copenhagen, and was appointed professor of physics in that institution in 1806. Some years later he discovered the relation between magnetism and electricity, which he announced in a short treatise in 1820, and which led to the invention of the electric telegraph. Died in 1851.

Offenbach, Jacques, a musician and composer; born at Cologne, June 21, 1819; studied at the Paris Conservatory, and in 1847 became the leader of the orchestra at the Théâtre Français. He was in 1861 decorated with the Legion of Honor. Among

his productions are *La Belle Hélène*, *La Grande Duchesse*, etc. Died 1880.

Oglethorpe, James Edward, an English general distinguished for rare virtues and talents, and as the founder of the colony (now State) of Georgia, was born in London in 1698. He procured in 1732 a royal charter for establishing a colony, which he named Georgia, after George II. He led one of the armies sent against the Pretender in 1745. Died 1785.

Okuma, Count, a Japanese statesman; born about 1840. Minister of Finance 1873–81; Minister of Foreign Affairs 1888, 1896, and Premier 1898.

Olbers, Heinrich Wilhelm Mathias, a German astronomer and physician; born near Bremen in 1758. He discovered the asteroid Pallas in 1802 and Vesta in 1807, and originated a new method of calculating the orbits of comets. He was in 1804 chosen Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died 1840.

Oliphant, Laurence, an English author; born at Cape Town in 1829. He entered the diplomatic service, was severely wounded by an assassin in Japan in 1861, and in later life joined the community of Thomas L. Harris, a religious mystic, in the United States. His *Piccadilly* (1870) was full of fine wit and delicate irony. His other works included travels, novels, mystical disquisitions, etc. Died 1887.

Oliphant, Margaret, an English novelist; born, of a Scottish family, in Liverpool, in 1818. She wrote many novels, first becoming widely known by her *Chronicles of Carlingford*. In general literature she wrote *Makers of Florence* and similar works on Venice and Rome, various biographies and histories, etc. Died 1897.

Ollivier, Olivier Émile, a French statesman; born at Marseilles in 1825. He became a member of the Paris bar in 1847, and was for several years an active member of the Legislative Assembly. He became, in 1870, Prime Minister of France and Minister of Justice, but the declaration of war against Germany, and its disastrous results, caused the overthrow of his ministry on August 9 of the same year. He is the author of numerous works on law, and is a member of the French Academy.

Olney, Richard, an American statesman; born at Oxford, Massachusetts, in 1843. He became a prominent lawyer, and was appointed Attorney-General of the United States by President Cleveland in 1893 and Secretary of State in 1895.

Omar I., Aboo-Hafsah Ibn-ool-Khatab, the second Caliph of the Moslems, was a distant relative of Mohammed and was born in 581 A. D. After having attempted to kill the Prophet he was converted to his doctrines about 615 A. D., and succeeded Abou-Bekr in 634. His forces captured Damascus in 635, defeated the Greeks at Yarmook, and took Jerusalem about 638. He treated the Christians of that city with kindness, and constructed on the site of Solomon's temple a magnificent mosque, which still bears his name. After later conquests, he was assassinated at Medina in 644.

Omar, Khayyám, a Persian poet and mathematician; born at Nishapur about 1017; died about 1124. He reformed the Moslem calendar, published some mathematical works, and was the author of a long series of *Rubáiyát* or quatrains, agnostic in tone, yet warmly breathing the delights of the rose and the wine-cup. These were first made known to the Western world by Fitzgerald in 1859, who produced charming translations of a number of them, his versions adding much to the poetic merit of the originals.

Omar Pasha (Michael Lattas), a distinguished Turkish commander; born in Croatia in 1806; removed to Constantinople at an early age; embraced the faith of Moslem; changed his name; entered the army, and was rapidly pro-

moted, until he in 1845 attained the rank of Pasha. During the Crimean war, as commander-in-chief of the Turkish armies, he defeated the Russians in several battles, and co-operated with the forces of England and France. Died April 18, 1871.

O'Meara, Barry Edward, a physician; born in Ireland in 1780; accompanied Napoleon I. in his exile to St. Helena; became an especial favorite with the ex-Emperor, and in 1822 published a work which attracted great attention, and which was entitled *Napoleon in Exile; or, A Voice from St. Helena.* Died 1836.

Opie, Amelia, an English writer, wife of John Opie, and daughter of Dr. James Alderson, was born at Norwich in 1769. Among her numerous works, which were popular and successful, are tales, poems, and an account of the French revolution of 1830. Died 1853.

Opie, John, an English painter; born in Cornwall in 1761. He devoted his attention particularly to historical subjects, and became professor of painting in the Royal Academy in 1806. Died 1807.

Orange, William, PRINCE OF, surnamed THE SILENT, the founder of the Dutch republic, was the eldest son of William, Count of Nassau, and was born at Dillenburg in April, 1533. He was descended from an ancient sovereign family (one member of which, Adolph of Nassau, became Emperor of Germany), and inherited great estates in the Netherlands, besides the principality of Orange in France. He was brought up as a Protestant, and at the age of fifteen was selected as a page by Charles V., Emperor of Germany. He soon became a favorite and confidant of that sovereign, who early discovered the great genius and discretion of the young Prince. He was appointed general-in-chief of the army in 1554, and in 1555 was present at the abdication of Charles V., who on that occasion exhibited his especial favor for the Prince of Orange by leaning on his shoulder during the ceremony of abdication. Regarded as the greatest of the Flemish subjects of Spain, he was in 1559 sent as a hostage by Philip II. to Henry II. of France for the performance of the terms of the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis. The French sovereign, supposing him to be a Catholic, divulged to him the plan formed by the French and Spanish Kings to massacre all the Protestants in their respective dominions. "William earned the surname of 'the Silent,'" says Motley, "from the manner in which he received these communications from Henry without revealing to the monarch by word or look the enormous blunder which he had committed. His purpose was fixed from that hour." Resolving to defeat the designs of these sovereigns, he proceeded with great secrecy and discretion, and continued to act as Councillor of State and as Stadtholder of Holland and other provinces in the Low Countries. A feeling of mutual hostility arose between William and Philip II. An insurrection, caused by the attempt to establish the Spanish Inquisition, broke out in the Netherlands in 1566. The Prince of Orange refused to take the new oaths required, and in 1567 offered to resign all his offices. At the same time the Duke of Alva, as Governor and commander-in-chief, with an army entered the Netherlands to effect their subjugation. William, knowing that he was already condemned, retired to his principality in France. In the year following, the Inquisition condemned nearly all the inhabitants of the Netherlands to death as heretics. The Prince of Orange raised a large army, marched into Brabant, and offered battle to Alva, who refused to engage with him, and at the end of the season he was compelled to disband his troops for want of funds. Four years later his standard was raised by most of the cities of Holland, who through many years maintained a desperate conflict with the over-

whelming power of Spain, and under his guidance a republic was formed of the Protestant provinces of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Gröningen, Overyssel, and Guelderland in 1579, of which he was elected Stadtholder. He was assassinated in 1584 by Balthazar Gerard. William's second son afterward became very distinguished as Maurice of Nassau.

Origen, an early Christian writer and Father remarkable for his eloquence, was born in Egypt about 186 A. D. He studied rhetoric, philosophy, and mathematics under Clement of Alexandria, and at the age of eighteen was appointed to the office of catechist. He became very ascetic, performed his duties with great zeal, and was ordained a presbyter at Cæsarea about 230. He settled in that city, where he gained a great reputation as a commentator and as an eloquent preacher. He studied the Greek philosophy, and endeavored to harmonize the teachings of Plato with those of Christ. To escape persecution he in 235 fled to Cappadocia, where he compiled a valuable edition of the Old Testament which contained the Hebrew text with several Greek versions, and where he wrote an able defence of Christianity in reply to an attack of an Epicurean philosopher named Celsus. Under the persecution of the Emperor Decius, in 250 A. D., Origen was tortured and imprisoned, but was finally released. His doctrines were opposed to the theory of eternal punishment, and he is accused of having entertained many that were subsequently adopted by the Arians. His teachings, which had prevailed throughout Syria and Egypt, were condemned by the Council of Constantinople, in 553. Died in 253.

Orléans, d', Louis Philippe Joseph, Duc, great-grandson of the Duc d'Orléans, Regent of France, was born at Saint-Cloud in 1747, and had the title of Duc de Chartres during his father's life. He possessed good abilities, but early fell into the grossest debaucheries, in which he continued to the end of his career. He became estranged from the court, and on the assembly of the States-General took the popular side. He became a member of the National Assembly, renounced his titles, and took the name of Égalité. At the trial of his cousin, Louis XVI., he gave his vote for the death of the King, alleging his sense of duty and his belief that every one who did anything contrary to the sovereignty of the people deserved death. The vote was received with a cry of disgust, and by no means increased the safety of his own position. He was accused, and, though he escaped to Marseilles, he was seized and brought back to Paris, was condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal, and was executed November 6, 1793. In 1769 he married Louise Marie de Bourbon Penthièvre, by whom he had one son, Louis Philippe, afterward King of the French, and a daughter, Mademoiselle d'Orléans.

Oriéans, d', Philippe, Duc, Regent of France, son of Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, was born at Saint-Cloud in 1674; entered the army at the age of seventeen, and gained distinction for ability and courage at the battles of Steenkerke and Neerwinden. As commander of the army in Italy in 1706 he was defeated at Turin by Prince Eugene, but two years later he gained several victories in Spain. He became Regent of France at the death of Louis XIV., in 1715. The period of his regency was noted for its profligacy. Died in 1723.

Orloff, Alexis, Count, a Russian commander and diplomatist, the son of Gen. Feodor Orloff, was born in 1787. He served, with the rank of adjutant, against Bonaparte, and became colonel of a regiment of imperial guards at St. Petersburg in 1825, and the favorite of the Czar Nicholas. He was soon after created a Count, was promoted to a

high command in the army, represented Russia at the Congress of Paris, in 1856, and in the same year was appointed President of the Grand Council of the Empire and Ministry, the highest official position to which a subject could attain. Died 1861.

Ormond, James Butler, first DUKE OF, was born, of an ancient Irish family, in London in 1610, and succeeded his grandfather as Earl of Ormond in 1632. He went to Ireland the year following, became intimate with the Earl of Strafford, and in 1641 was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Ireland, defeated the Irish insurgents at Kilrush and Ross, adhered to the cause of Charles I. during the Civil War, and became, in 1644, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Parliamentary forces having taken Dublin in 1647, and the Duke of Ormond finding himself unable to further oppose them, he retired to France and became the intimate companion and counsellor of Charles II. At the Restoration he was created Duke of Ormond, and in 1662 was again appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Died in 1688.

Orsay, d', Alfred Guillaume Gabriel, COUNT, distinguished for his accomplishments, attractive manners, and as a leader of fashion, was born in France in 1801. He removed to London, where in 1827 he married a daughter of Lord Blessington. He was on terms of intimacy with Louis Napoleon (subsequently Napoleon III.), Lord Byron, Bulwer, and other distinguished men. Died 1852.

Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway; born January 21, 1829. Entering the army, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, in 1857 married the Princess Sophia of Nassau, and in 1872 succeeded his brother, Charles XV., on the throne of Sweden and Norway. He was crowned with his Queen at Drontheim, in Norway, 1873. Died 1907.

Osman I., or **Othman,** distinguished as the founder of the Ottoman dynasty, was the son of a Turkoman leader, and in 1280 became the chief of his tribe. Invading Greece in 1299, he subjugated that country, and also the province of Bithynia. He died in 1326, and left the reputation of a wise and humane prince.

Osman Pasha, a Turkish general; born at Tokat in 1832; entered the army in 1843. He distinguished himself for valor in the Crimean and Cretan wars, was a field-marshal in the Servian and Russian wars, and in the latter defeated the Russians in three battles and rescued Plevna. After a remarkably obstinate defence, he was obliged to surrender Plevna in December, 1877. In later life he was several times Minister of War and held other important posts. Died April 3, 1900.

Ossoli, Margaret Fuller, MARCHIONESS, an American author; born in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, May 23, 1810; was the daughter of Timothy Fuller, who conducted her early education. She made rapid progress in her studies, especially in that of modern languages, which after the death of her father, in 1835, she taught in Boston. In 1837 she became principal of a school in Providence. In 1840 she became editor of *The Dial*, a quarterly journal, conducting it for two years, aided by R. W. Emerson, George Ripley, and others, and about 1843 accepted charge of the literary department of the *New York Tribune*. She went to Europe in the spring of 1846, and in December, 1847, was married to a Roman nobleman, the Marquis Giovanni Angelo Ossoli. At the siege of Rome, in 1849, she exhibited great devotion and courage in caring for the sick and wounded. Her death, with that of her husband and child, was caused (July 16, 1850) by the wrecking, off Long Island, of the ship in which she was returning to America.

Ossuña, or **Osuña, Don Pedro Tellez y Giron,** DUKE OF, a Spanish statesman; born at Valladolid in 1579, and studied at Salamanca.

Having repaired to the court of Philip II., he gave offence by his sparkling but caustic wit, which caused him to be banished from court. He returned after the death of Philip II., but was again banished. Recalled to Spain in 1607, he was made a member of the Council and a knight of the Golden Fleece. He favored the treaty with Holland in 1609, opposed (but ineffectually) the expulsion of the Moors, and became, in 1616, Viceroy of Naples, where he protected the people against the exactions of the priests and nobles. After gaining a brilliant victory over the Venetians in 1617, he was removed by Philip III. for refusing to establish the Inquisition in Naples. He was taken to Spain and imprisoned there until his death, which occurred in 1624.

Otho, Marcus Salvius, the descendant of a patrician family; born about 32 A. D.; conspired with the guards against the Emperor Galba, whose life he took in 68 A. D., and immediately assumed the purple. Vitellius was proclaimed Emperor at about the same time by the legions in Germany. Otho marched against him, but, having been defeated, committed suicide in April, 69.

Otho I., surnamed THE GREAT, was born in 912 A. D., and was the son of Henry I., Emperor of Germany, whom he succeeded in 936. He reduced Boleslaw, Duke of Bohemia, to vassalage, restricted the power of his feudal barons, founded many bishoprics, and actively promoted the propagation of Christianity. He subjugated Harold, King of the Danes, compelled him to be baptized, gained a decisive victory in Italy in 961 over an usurper named Berengarius, married Adelaide, the widow of King Lotharius, and was crowned Emperor at Rome in 962 by Pope John XII. He soon after caused this Pope, who had conspired against him, to be deposed, and Leo VIII. to be elected in his stead. He died in 973, after conferring many benefits upon the nations subject to his rule, and was succeeded by his son, Otho II., who had married the Princess Theophania, daughter of Nicephorus Phocas, Emperor of the East.

Otho II., son of the preceding, was born in 955, and succeeded his father in 973. His elevation being opposed by his mother, Adelaide, he expelled her from the court and defeated her partisans, who had raised Henry, Duke of Bavaria, to the throne. He repulsed the Danes and the Bohemians, who wished to take advantage of the troubles of the empire, and afterward crossed the Alps to reduce the Calabrians to subjection, but was defeated by the Saracens, who supported the cause of his enemies. He assembled another army, attacked the Calabrians and Saracens, and obtained a complete victory. Died at Rome 983.

Otho III., son of the preceding, was only three years old when his father died. During his minority the empire was administered by his grandmother, Adelaide, and the Archbishop of Cologne. In 996 he entered Italy with a large army, and was crowned Emperor of Germany, at Rome, by Gregory V. In 997 he revisited Italy to repress the insurrection of Crescentius, whom he put to death. On his return to Germany he made Boleslaus King of Poland, and soon after again went to Italy to defend it against the Saracens. He died at the castle of Paterno, in the Campagna, 1002.

Otho IV., born in 1174, was the son of Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, and Matilda, sister of Richard Cœur de Lion. On the death, in 1197, of the Emperor Henry VI., who left the crown to his infant son, Frederick, Otho, supported by the Guelphs, claimed the imperial throne, but was opposed by Philip of Swabia, who was supported by the Ghibelines. After a civil war of eight years Otho fled to England, and Philip held the throne till 1208, when he was assassinated. Otho then returned, was recognized as Emperor, and was crowned at Rome

by Pope Innocent III. in 1209. He was excommunicated by the Pope for seizing lands which the Countess Matilda bequeathed to the Holy See, and was formally deposed by the German Princes, who elected the rightful heir, Frederick, in his place. After a protracted struggle, during which Otho was defeated at the battle of Bouvines by Philip Augustus, King of France, in 1214, he resigned the crown and retired to his hereditary estates in Brunswick. Died 1218.

Otho I., King of Greece, second son of Louis I., King of Bavaria, was born in Salzburg, June 1, 1815. In his seventeenth year he was invited by the Greeks, who had achieved their independence, to fill their throne; and entered Nauplia on February 6, 1833, accompanied by several officers of state who were to have the control of public affairs until he attained the age of twenty. In June, 1835, he assumed the government, and the next year was married to the Princess Amalie of Oldenburg. His reign was very unpopular and disturbed by insurrections. The people finally organized a provisional government and declared the throne vacant; and, in 1862, Otho returned to Bavaria. Died July 26, 1867.

Otis, Elwell Stephen, an American general; born at Frederick, Maryland, in 1838. He entered the Union army in 1862, became brigadier-general of volunteers in 1865, and, as major-general of volunteers, succeeded General Merritt in command in the Philippines in 1898, conducting the war against the insurgents in 1899. He withdrew in 1900 and was made major-general in the regular army. Died 1909.

Otis, James, an American orator and patriot, the son of Judge James Otis, was born at West Barnstable, in Massachusetts, February 5, 1725. In 1743 he graduated at Harvard College, where he acquired a profound knowledge of classical literature. He read law, was admitted to the bar, and removed to Boston about 1750. In 1760 he was engaged in the famous case of the "writs of assistance," and successfully defended the merchants against the British government. His speech on this occasion was widely circulated, and, in the words of John Adams, "American independence was then and there born." He was elected to the Legislature in 1762, was soon recognized as a leader of the popular party, and was sent as a delegate to the Congress which met in New York in 1765. He produced several treatises in which he ably defended the cause of the colonies against the tyrannical measures of the British Ministry. He was severely wounded in September, 1769, by a band of ruffians belonging to the royalist party, and became partially deranged. He died from the effects of lightning in 1783.

Otway, Thomas, an English dramatist. Born in Sussex in 1651; died in 1685. Among his works may be mentioned *Alcibiades*, a tragedy, *Don Carlos*, *The Orphan*, *Venice Preserved*, and *Caius Marius*.

Oudinot, Nicolas Charles, Duc de Reggio, a French general, born at Bar-sur-Ornain in 1767; became a colonel in 1793, and in the year following made a gallant resistance, with only one regiment, for eight hours, to a body of ten thousand Austrians. For this act he was made a general of brigade. He soon after captured Treves, was wounded five times in a battle near Mannheim, in October, 1795, and was appointed general of division and chief of staff under Massena in 1799. He contributed materially to the capture of Vienna and to the victory at Austerlitz, in 1805, and to the victory of Friedland, in 1807, and in the same year won the victory of Ostrolenka. He gained further distinction at Vienna, Wagram, and on other fields, in 1809, and was created a Marshal of France and Duc de Reggio during that year. He fought at Lutzen and Bautzen in 1813, but was afterward defeated by Bernadotte at Gross-Beeren. Having

adhered to the cause of Louis XVIII. upon the return of Napoleon from Elba, he was subsequently given a high command in the French army, and in 1823 participated in the capture of Madrid. Died 1847.

Overbeck, Friedrich, a German painter; born at Lubeck in 1789; studied at Vienna, and subsequently in Rome, where he became one of the founders of what is known in Germany as the romantic or symbolic school of painting, and produced various important works. Died 1869.

Ovid, or **Publius Ovidius Naso,** a Roman poet; born at Sulmo, near Rome, in 43 B. C. He studied at Rome and Athens, and subsequently filled several judicial positions in the former city. He was favored by the Emperor Augustus, and was on terms of intimacy with Horace and other poets. His poetical genius was exhibited at an early age. Among the best known of his productions are *The Art of Love* and *Metamorphoses*. He also wrote a tragedy, *Medea*, highly commended by Quintilian and by Tacitus, which is lost. At the age of fifty-one he was suddenly banished by the Emperor Augustus to Tomi, near the mouth of the Danube. The cause for this act has never been explained. Some writers have attributed it to the publication of *The Art of Love*, on account of its immodesty, but this theory is contradicted by other writers, and the matter still remains a mystery. Ovid died at Tomi in 18 A. D. Among the translators of his *Metamorphoses* into English were Addison, Dryden, Congreve, and other eminent men of letters.

Owen, Richard, an English zoologist and anatomist; born at Lancaster in 1804; entered the University of Edinburgh, and subsequently studied medicine under the celebrated Dr. Abernethy in London. He became Hunterian professor at the Royal College of Surgeons about 1836, was awarded the Royal medal in 1848 and the Copley medal of the Royal Society in 1851, and was appointed director of the departments of natural history in the British Museum in 1856. His papers on anatomy and palæontology are very numerous and of the utmost value, though he declined to accept the theory of evolution. Died 1892.

Owen, Robert, a socialist, philanthropist, and the founder of the organization known as "Owenites," was born at Newton, in Wales, in 1771. About 1824 he bought a large tract of land at New Harmony, Indiana, where he attempted, but unsuccessfully, to carry out his theories on socialism. Died in 1858.

Owen, Robert Dale, son of the preceding, was born in Glasgow in 1800. He settled in America in 1827, entered Congress in 1853, and was Minister to Naples 1853–58. He became an ardent Spiritualist and wrote several works on the subject. Died 1877.

Oxenstiern, Axel, COUNT, a Swedish statesman, was born at Fanö, Sweden, June 16, 1583. He was elected Senator in 1609, and appointed Prime Minister by Gustavus Adolphus in 1611. After the death in battle of Gustavus, in 1632, Oxenstiern was given the power of a Regent, was the head of the Protestant League in the Thirty Years' War, and gained great distinction for statesmanship. He retained the office of Chancellor under Queen Christina, and by his financial ability restored the finances of Sweden to good order. Died 1654.

Oyama, MARQUIS, a Japanese field marshal, was born in 1844. He was educated in the United States, entered the army, quelled a rebellion in 1876, and rose to be field marshal and Minister of War. With Yamagata he organized the Japanese army on European principles, and in 1894, at the head of a large army, he won the chief honors of the Chinese war. He was commander-in-chief in the war with Russia, 1904–05, and directed that remarkable series of victorious operations which led to the complete triumph of Japan.

P.

Pacheco, Francisco, a Spanish painter; born in Seville in 1571. In 1611 he opened an academy of art in his native city. Died 1654.

Packard, Alpheus Spring, an American zoologist; born at Brunswick, Maine, in 1839. He was State entomologist of Massachusetts 1871–73, professor of zoology and geology at Brown University after 1878, and for twenty years was an editor of the *American Naturalist*. He wrote several works on zoological subjects, and his classification of the insects is generally accepted. Died 1905.

Paderewski, Ignace Jan, a Polish pianist; born in 1860. He appeared with phenomenal success in Paris, London, and the United States 1889–91. He composed much piano music.

Padilla, de, Don Juan Lopez, a Spanish patriot and general; born of a noble family; became in 1520 the leader of an insurrection against the Emperor Charles V. He defeated the royal forces, captured Valladolid, then the capital of Spain, and deposed the regent. In the following year he was defeated, taken prisoner and immediately put to death.

Paez, José Antonio, a South American general; born near Acarigua, province of Barinas, June 13, 1790; gained renown under Bolivar in various battles against the Spaniards. He was elected, in 1830, President of Venezuela, was re-elected to that position in 1839, and was made Dictator in 1846, but was exiled in 1850. Died in New York in 1873.

Paganini, Niccolo, a performer of rare skill on the violin, was born at Genoa in 1784; studied under Rolla, Ghiretti, and Paer. By his performances in Vienna, London, Paris, and other cities, which were regarded as marvellous, he acquired immense sums of money. He led a profligate and dissolute life. Died 1840.

Paine, Thomas, a political writer and free-thinker; born at Thetford, Norfolk, England, in 1737. His father was a member of the Society of Friends, and was by trade a staymaker, in which trade Thomas himself was brought up. After being employed for a time as a school-teacher in London and in other callings, he emigrated to America in 1774. He soon after became the editor of the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, at Philadelphia, and in January, 1776, produced a treatise entitled *Common Sense*, in which he advocated, with great ability, the separation of the colonies from Great Britain, and American independence. It created a profound impression, promoted the republican cause, and rendered the author celebrated. He enlisted as a volunteer in the American army in the autumn of that year, and to dispel the gloom which pervaded the ranks of the patriots in the winter of 1776–77 he issued *The Crisis*, numbers of which continued to appear for several years at irregular periods and met with great success. He was in 1777 appointed secretary of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in Congress, which position he held for two years, and in 1781 accompanied Col. Laurens, who went to France to negotiate a loan for the United States. As a reward for his services to the American cause, Congress presented him with three thousand dollars in 1785, and the State of New York with three hundred acres of land. He subsequently again visited France, where he produced his very popular work entitled *Rights of Man*, which was written in reply to the *Reflections on the French Revolution*, by Edmund Burke. Elected to the French National Convention in Sep-

tember, 1792, by the voters of Pas-de-Calais, he acted with the Girondists, and voted for the banishment of the King. He was expelled from the Convention in 1793 as a foreigner by the Jacobins, and was placed in confinement under the decree which required that all Englishmen found in France should be imprisoned. During the Reign of Terror he came very near being put to death, but was released in 1794 through the influence of James Monroe, afterward President of the United States, and was restored to his seat in the Convention. In the following year he issued his deistical work entitled *The Age of Reason*. He returned to the United States in 1802, and died in New York City in 1809.

Paisiello, Giovanni, an Italian composer; born at Tarento in 1741. His operas entitled *La Pupilla* and *Il Mondo alla Rovescio*, which appeared about 1764, gained him great distinction. He was for a time chapel-master at Naples, and afterward at Paris, and subsequently produced numerous popular operas. Died 1816.

Palestrina, da, Giovanni Pierluigi, an Italian composer; born at Palestrina, near Rome, about 1524. His greatest production is the *Mass of Pope Marcellus*. Died 1594.

Paley, William, an English writer and divine, was born at Peterborough in 1743, and was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1763, and of which he was chosen a Fellow three years later. He was made rector of Musgrove in 1775, Archdeacon of Carlisle in 1782, a prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1794, and sub-dean of Lincoln Cathedral in the same year. Among his works are *The Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy, Horæ Paulinæ; or, The Truth of the Scripture History of St. Paul Evinced*, and *A View of the Evidences of Christianity*. Died 1805. FREDERICK APTHORP PALEY, his grandson (1815–88), was a distinguished classical scholar, and produced valuable editions of the leading Greek authors.

Palfrey, John Gorham, LL.D., an American historian; born in Boston, May 2, 1796; graduated at Harvard in 1815; studied theology; became pastor of a church in his native city, and was from 1831 until 1839 professor of sacred literature in the Harvard Divinity School, and was from 1835 to 1842 editor of *The North American Review*. Among his works is *A History of New England*. Died April 26, 1881.

Palgrave, Sir Francis, F. R. S., an English historian; born in London in 1788. His real name was **Cohen,** but he assumed that of "Palgrave." He read law, was admitted to the bar, and produced several works, chiefly relating to the history of England during the Anglo-Saxon period. Died 1861.

Palgrave, Francis Turner, son of the preceding; born in 1824; was a poet and critic of distinction, and professor of poetry at Oxford 1886–95. Died 1897. Of his various works the best known is *The Golden Treasury of English Lyrics*. His brother, WILLIAM GIFFORD PALGRAVE (1826–88), became a Jesuit, made a daring journey in disguise through Arabia for Napoleon III., and in 1865 treated for the release of the British captives in Abyssinia. He afterward held consulates at several ports, and was made Minister to Uruguay in 1884.

Palissy, Bernard, a French potter and enameller; born near Agen about 1506. After wonderful perseverance, great deprivations and suffering, and the expenditure of large sums of money, he succeeded about 1555 in discovering the important art of enamelling stoneware. He was afterward patronized by the King, and was lodged at the Tuileries. He was an ardent Protestant, and was only saved by the royal favor from the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572. He was afterward, for his religious opinions, thrown into the Bastille, where he died in 1589.

Palladio, Andrea, an Italian

architect; born at Vicenza in 1518. He studied at Rome, and constructed several handsome buildings at Venice and Vicenza. His *Treatise on Architecture* was much esteemed. Died 1580.

Pallas, Peter Simon, a German naturalist and traveller; born in Berlin in 1741; was educated as a physician at Göttingen and Leyden. He was appointed professor of natural history in the Academy of St. Petersburg in 1767, and afterward travelled to the boundaries of China, making researches in his favorite science. He was the author of a large number of scientific works, and was a foreign associate of the French Institute. Died in Berlin in 1811.

Palma, Jacopo, surnamed THE ELDER, a distinguished Venetian painter. Born about 1500; died about 1548.

Palma, Jacopo, surnamed THE YOUNGER, nephew of the preceding, an Italian painter of great ability. Born in Venice in 1544; died 1628.

Palmerston, Henry John Temple, VISCOUNT, an English statesman; born in Hampshire, October 20, 1784. His father, Henry Temple, second Viscount Palmerston in the peerage of Ireland, belonged to the same family as the celebrated Sir William Temple of the time of Charles II., James II., and William III. He studied at Harrow, Edinburgh, and the University of Cambridge, and succeeded his father to the title of Viscount at the age of eighteen. He entered Parliament as a Tory in 1807, was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in the same year, and soon became distinguished for his practical business ability and shrewdness in political affairs. He was in 1809 appointed Secretary of War in the Percival Ministry, and two years later was elected to Parliament by the University of Cambridge, which he continued to represent in that body for about twenty years. He remained Secretary at War for about eighteen years under different Ministries, but, refusing to serve under the Duke of Wellington, resigned in 1828. He became a debater of unusual ability, and favored in foreign affairs the policy of Canning. Although a Tory, he was Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Whig Ministry formed in 1830. He held the position until 1834, when he resigned with his colleagues. He was again reappointed to it in 1835, and retained in it until 1841. He took a prominent part in Eastern affairs, and effected a treaty with Russia, Austria, and Prussia to aid the Sultan of Turkey in suppressing Mehemet Ali, who was gaining important advantages in Syria. This Lord Palmerston accomplished to the exclusion of the French government, which was inclined to favor Mehemet Ali.

Lord Palmerston resigned his position as Minister of Foreign Affairs upon the accession to power of Sir Robert Peel, in 1841, but in 1846 was reappointed to it in the Cabinet formed by Lord John Russell. He pursued a neutral policy in reference to affairs in France, but was one of the first to recognize the French republic and to favor the course pursued by Louis Napoleon. After filling different Cabinet positions, he was Prime Minister from February, 1855, to February, 1858, and from June, 1859, until his death, which occurred October 18, 1865. He represented Tiverton in Parliament for the last thirty years of his life.

Palomino de Castro y Velasco, Don Acisclo Antonio, a Spanish painter of eminence; born in 1653 in Valencia; was a pupil of Valdes, and became painter to the King. He subsequently entered the priesthood. Among his principal works may be mentioned a "Confession of St. Peter," and five pictures in the choir of the cathedral at Cordova. He was also the author of a work in three volumes, entitled *The Pictorial Museum*. Died 1726.

Pamphilus, an eminent Greek painter; born at Amphipolis; flourished in the fourth century B. C. He especially excelled as a teacher of art,

and it is stated by Pliny that he was well versed in all the sciences.

Paoli, di, Pasquale, a Corsican general; born at Rostino in 1726. The Corsicans, having revolted against the Genoese, made Paoli commander-in-chief of their army in 1755. He defeated the Genoese in numerous engagements, obtained possession of the greater portion of Corsica, and organized a liberal government. The Genoese, finding their efforts to reduce Corsica were unavailing, ceded their claims to that island to France in 1768. Paoli gained two victories that year over the French forces, but was himself defeated with great loss at Ponte Nuovo in 1769. He went to England, and in 1789 was recalled by the National Assembly of France, and was appointed lieutenant-general and commander of Corsica by Louis XVI. He became hostile to leaders of the French Revolution, favored the interests of the British, and in 1794 transferred to them the sovereignty of the island. Died 1807.

Papin, Denis, a French experimental philosopher and physician; born at Blois, 22d August, 1647; practised medicine with success in Paris; visited England; was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was associated with Boyle in his pneumatic experiments. He was afterward professor of mathematics at Marburg. To Papin belongs the high honor of having first applied steam to produce motion by raising a piston. He is also the inventor of the safety-valve, and discovered the principle of action of the siphon. Died about 1714.

Papinian, or Papinianus, Æmilius Paulus, an eminent lawyer of Rome; born about 145 A. D.; was prætorian prefect under the Emperor Severus. He was of high reputation as a jurist, and a man of unflinching honesty and strong moral sentiment. It was probably his reputation for uprightness which induced the worthless Emperor Caracalla to put him to death in 212.

Papirius Cursor, Lucius, a Roman general who gained a large number of victories over the Samnites, was made Dictator in 332 B. C. and again in 308 B. C., and was five times elected Consul.

Pappenheim, von, Gottfried Heinrich, Count, an imperial Field-Marshal of Germany; born in 1594. After exhibiting distinguished ability and courage on numerous fields, he was killed at the battle of Lutzen (where he commanded a corps under Wallenstein), in 1632.

Paracelsus, Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim, a Swiss alchemist and empiric; born in 1493, in the canton of Schwitz. He led a wandering life and performed some remarkable cures. He was for a short time (about 1526) professor of medicine and surgery in the University of Bâle. While many of his theories are very absurd, the introduction of some valuable and powerful medicines is attributed to him. Died 1541.

Pardoe, Julia, an English author; born at Beverley in 1806. A visit to Constantinople in 1836 led to her *Romance of the Harem* and other works, and one to Hungary to *The City of the Magyars.* She afterward wrote several books dealing with French history, and various novels. Died 1862.

Parepa-Rosa, Euphrosyne, a distinguished operatic singer; born in Edinburgh in 1830; performed with brilliant success in most of the capitals of Europe, and in the principal cities of America. Died in London, January 21, 1874.

Paris, Louis Albert Philippe d'Orléans, Comte de, the head of the French house of Orléans, and grandson of Louis Philippe, late King of the French, was born in Paris, August 24, 1838, and was educated in England. In 1861, in company with his brother, the Duc de Chartres, and his uncle, the Prince de Joinville, he visited the United States, where he served for some time

as a volunteer officer on the staff of Gen. McClellan. The Comte de Paris was the author of numerous works, the most important of which is the *History of the Civil War in America.* Died 1894.

Park, Mungo, a traveller and explorer; born in Scotland in 1771; became a surgeon; gave much attention to the study of botany, and in 1795 went to Africa as the agent of the African Association to explore the source of the river Niger. He reached that river the year following, and ascended it from Sego to Bammakoo. He returned to England, published an account of his travels (which was quite successful) in 1799, and in 1804 was chosen to command another exploring expedition to Africa. At the head of forty-five men he started to descend the Niger, but died before accomplishing it. His death is believed to have occurred at Yaouri, from drowning, in 1805.

Parker, Matthew, an English prelate; born at Norwich in 1504; was educated at Cambridge, and became Dean of Lincoln and chaplain to Anne Boleyn. After narrowly escaping being burned to death as a heretic during the reign of Mary, he was made, by Queen Elizabeth, Archbishop of Canterbury. He assisted in reforming the Liturgy, and was the author of several theological works. Died 1575.

Parker, Theodore, an American theologian of the rationalistic school, was born at Lexington, Massachusetts, August 24, 1810. He studied in the theological school at Cambridge, commenced preaching as a Unitarian at Barnstable in 1836, and was settled at West Roxbury in 1837. He embraced soon after the views of the German rationalists, and in 1840 received the degree of A. M. from Harvard University. His theological views raised a great opposition and hostility to him among the Unitarians. He visited Europe in 1843-44, and on his return began preaching at the Melodeon, in Boston, and the year following became the editor of the *Massachusetts Quarterly.* He was a zealous opponent of slavery. He again visited Europe, on account of ill-health, in 1859, and died at Florence, May 10, 1860. He was the author of numerous works, which were published in London in 1865 in a complete set of twelve volumes.

Parkman, Francis, an American historian; born in Boston, September 16, 1823; graduated at Harvard. His historical works embrace the story of France in America, a series of volumes from *The Old Régime in Canada* (1864) to *A Half Century of Conflict* (1892). Died 1893.

Parma, Alessandro Farnese, DUKE OF. See FARNESE.

Parmenio, a Macedonian general, the son of Philotas, was born about 400 B. C. He was a confidant of Philip of Macedon and of Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied in his expedition against Persia, and to whose success he greatly contributed, especially at the battles of Granicus, Issus, and Arbela, in which he commanded the left wing. His son Philotas, charged (though probably without cause) of conspiring against the life of Alexander, was tortured and induced to implicate Parmenio, who was put to death in 330 B. C. This deed is regarded as one of the darkest and most unjustifiable of any that stain the name of the Macedonian conqueror.

Parnell, Charles Stewart, an Irish agitator; born at Avondale in 1846. He became sheriff of County Wicklow in 1874, and a Home Rule member of Parliament in 1875. In Parliament he was a persistent obstructionist; in 1880 proposed the system of boycotting, and in 1881 was ejected from Parliament and imprisoned for his opposition to the government policy. He was made president of the Irish Land League in 1878 and of the National League in 1886, and gained unbounded influence in Ireland. This was largely destroyed in 1890 as the result of a

divorce suit in London, in which Parnell was disgracefully involved. An anti-Parnellite party was formed, with Justin McCarthy at its head. Parnell died soon after, October 6, 1891.

Parnell, Thomas, a poet and divine; born in Dublin in 1679; was educated at Trinity College, and became a priest of the Episcopal Church. He was on intimate terms with Swift and Pope, and his poems were commended by Dr. Johnson. Died 1717.

Parr, Samuel, a profound classical scholar, was born at Harrow-on-the-Hill, in Middlesex, in 1747, and was educated at Cambridge. After a period as teacher, he became in 1780 rector of Asterby, and afterward held other livings. He wrote several works. Died 1825.

Parrhasius, a Greek painter; born at Ephesus; studied under his father, Evenor; lived at Athens about 400 B. C. Among his most celebrated works were an allegorical picture of the Athenian people, Meleager, Hercules and Perseus, and a high priest of Cybele.

Parry, Sir William Edward, an English navigator; born at Bath in 1790; entered the navy, and served against the United States in the war of 1812. He sailed with Capt. Ross on a voyage of exploration in 1818, and in the year following was given the command of an expedition sent out to search for the North-west Passage. He discovered a new strait, to which he gave the name of Barrows Strait, and penetrated beyond the meridian of 110° W., for which he received the five thousand pounds which had been voted by Parliament to the navigator who should accomplish that feat. He subsequently made two other voyages to the Arctic Ocean, and attempted to reach the North Pole by means of dogs and sledges and small boats, but at 82° 45′ N. was compelled to return. He was made a rear-admiral in 1852. He wrote several works relating to his voyages and explorations. Died 1855.

Parsons, Theophilus, an American jurist; born in Massachusetts, February 24, 1750; graduated at Harvard College in 1769; read law; was admitted to the bar in 1774, and settled in Newburyport. He was elected to the convention which framed the State Constitution of Massachusetts, and to that which ratified the Constitution of the United States. He made Boston his residence in 1800, and in 1806 was appointed Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He was the author of several valuable works upon law. Died 1813. His son, of the same name, born in 1797, became professor of law at Harvard, and the author of many very valuable law-books. Died 1882.

Parton, James, an author; born at Canterbury, England, in 1822; brought as a child to the United States. He became a journalist and the author of able and popular biographies of Franklin, Jefferson, Voltaire, and others. Died 1891. He married SARAH P. WILLIS, sister of the poet N. P. Willis, who wrote, under the pen-name of Fanny Fern, works of great popularity. Died 1872.

Pascal, Blaise, a French philosopher and mathematician, son of Étienne Pascal, President of the court of Aids, was born at Clermont-Ferrand, in Auvergne, June 19, 1623. He was very precocious, and is said to have acquired without books a knowledge of the elements of geometry before he had arrived at the age of twelve years. At the age of eighteen he invented an ingenious calculating-machine, and in 1648 exploded the ancient doctrine that nature abhors a vacuum by establishing the theory of atmospheric pressure by means of experiments with a barometer on Mont Saint-Dome, and published two valuable treatises upon the subject. About 1649 he became deeply impressed with religious sentiments, renounced many projects of ambition which he had cherished, and resolved to devote his life to the practice of the strictest asceticism and to scientific pursuits. It is stated that

as a self-imposed penance he subjected himself to severe tortures, and that he bestowed the greater part of an ample fortune in gifts upon the poor. About 1655 he entered the cloister of Port-Royal, the principal seat of the Jansenist theology. In his *Provincial Letters*, which appeared in 1656, he attacked the Jesuits with rare ability, spirit, and sarcasm. They were distinguished by wit and sublimity, and, according to Voltaire and D'Alembert, contributed greatly to form and polish the French language. He was the author of several other works, among which may be mentioned a *Treatise on the Cycloid*, *History of the Cycloid*, a treatise on conic sections, and a work on geometry. He began to prepare a volume on the evidences of Christianity, but did not live to complete it. Many of his short articles and fragments were published in 1844, under the title of *Thoughts of Pascal*. His death, which occurred August 19, 1662, was promoted by his severe asceticism.

"The *Thoughts of Pascal*," says Hallam, ". . . burn with an intense light. Condensed in expression, sublime, energetic, rapid, they hurry away the reader till he is scarcely able or willing to distinguish the sophisms from the truth they contain. For that many of them are incapable of bearing a calm scrutiny is very manifest to those who apply such a test. The notes of Voltaire, though always intended to detract, are sometimes unanswerable; but the splendor of Pascal's eloquence absolutely annihilates in effect on the general reader even this antagonist."

Pasteur, Louis, an eminent French bacteriologist; born at Dôle in 1822. He studied at Besançon and Paris; became professor of chemistry at the Sorbonne in 1867, and worked at the Pasteur Institute after 1886. His experiments on fermentation led to the discovery that this effect is due to the presence of microorganisms. In 1865 he began the study of the silkworm disease, and traced it to the presence of bacteria; subsequently discovering other species active in fowl-cholera, splenic fever, and hydrophobia. He demonstrated that by vaccination with attenuated virus the effect of these diseases might be overcome. His researches have led to the application of his methods to many epidemic diseases. Died 1895.

Pater, Walter, an English critical author; born at London in 1839. He was educated at Oxford, where he took a classical second-class in 1862. He became distinguished for critical insight and the exquisite finish of his style. In addition to essays, he wrote *Marius the Epicurean*, a spiritual romance. Died 1896.

Paterson, William, one of the most celebrated of the commercial schemers of the seventeenth century, was a Scotchman, and was born in the parish of Tinwald, Dumfriesshire, in 1658. He was the first projector of the Bank of England (incorporated in 1694), and was one of the original directors. He is best known, however, in connection with the Darien Scheme, of which he was the prime-mover, and which obtained the royal sanction in 1695. This project came to ruin in a few years. Paterson also had an important part in the union of Scotland with England, and was elected to the first united Parliament by the Dumfries burghs. Died 1719.

Patmore, Coventry Kearsey Deighton, an English poet; born in Essex in 1823. He was a librarian in the British Museum 1847–68, and the author of several volumes of poems. Died 1896.

Patrick, St., patron saint of the Irish, was born at Bannevan, in Scotland, in 372 A. D., and is said to have been the first person who preached Christianity in Ireland, where his labors were crowned with remarkable success. He died at an advanced age, probably about 460 A. D.

Patti, Adelina Maria Clorinda, a distinguished operatic sing-

er; born, of Italian descent, at Madrid in 1843. She made her first appearance on the operatic stage in New York in 1859, and achieved a great success. Her subsequent career was very brilliant, and she was placed in the highest rank of vocalists. In 1868 she married the Marquess de Caux, from whom she was afterward divorced and married M. Nicolay.

Pattison, Mark, an English scholar; born at Hornby, Yorkshire, in 1813. He was educated at Oxford, was elected a Fellow of Lincoln College in 1839, and won high influence as a tutor, becoming rector of his college in 1861. He became distinguished as a ripe scholar, and his contribution to *Essays and Reviews* and other writings were of a fine order of excellence. Died 1884.

Patton, Francis Landry, an American educator; born in the Bermudas in 1843. He graduated at Princeton Theological Seminary, in which he became a professor in 1881, and also professor of ethics in Princeton University in 1886. In 1888 he succeeded Dr. McCosh as president of the university.

Paul, ST., termed **The Apostle of the Gentiles,** was born, of a Hebrew family, at Tarsus, and was a Roman citizen by birthright. He was at first a bitter persecutor of the early Christians, but, becoming converted to their faith, propagated their doctrines with rare zeal and ability, especially among the Gentiles. He was the author of a large number of epistles, some of which appear in the New Testament, and founded many Christian churches. He is believed to have suffered martyrdom at Rome about the year 66 A. D.

Paul, the title of a number of Popes. Of Paul I., II., and V., it need only be said that they were elected respectively in 757, 1464, and 1605. The careers of the remaining two are given below.

Paul III. (ALESSANDRO FARNESE) was born in Canino about 1466, and was elected to succeed Clement VII. in 1534. In 1540 he approved the founding of the new order of Jesuits, excommunicated Henry VIII. of England, and, to oppose the teachings of Luther, convened the Council of Trent in 1545. He aided the Emperor Charles V. with twelve thousand soldiers to serve against the Protestant Princes of Germany. His grandson, Ottavio Farnese, married Margaret, the daughter of that Emperor. He was succeeded at his death, in 1549, by Julius III.

Paul IV. (GIAN PIETRO CARAFFA), born at Capriglio about 1476; became Pope in 1555; carried on a war with Philip II. of Spain, and was compelled to sue for peace by Philip's general, the Duke of Alva. He refused to recognize the title of Elizabeth, Queen of England. After his death, which occurred in 1559, two of his nephews were executed for their crimes by his successor, Pius IV.

Paul, Emperor of Russia, son of Peter III. and Catherine II., was born in 1754. Catherine, after becoming Empress, treated him with much severity. He succeeded her in 1796 and at once reversed her policy, showing leniency toward the Poles and hostility to the French. But he proved so weak and inefficient that a conspiracy was formed against him by Count Pahlen and other nobles, and he was assassinated in March, 1801. His son, ALEXANDER, succeeded him.

Paul Veronese. See CAGLIARI, PAOLO.

Paulus, Lucius Æmilius, a Roman general and patrician, was elected Consul in 219 B. C., and again in 216 B. C. He was killed while bravely fighting against Hannibal, at the battle of Cannæ, in that year. His daughter Æmilia married Scipio Africanus, surnamed "the Great."

Paulus, Lucius Æmilius, son of the preceding, was born about 230 B. C. He was chosen prætor in 191 B. C., and won a great and decisive victory over the Lusitani in Spain. He was elected Consul in 182 B. C., and again in 168 B. C. In the

same year he defeated and captured Perseus, was awarded the honor of a triumph, and was surnamed MACEDONICUS. One of his sons, who was adopted by Scipio Africanus, became distinguished as Scipio Africanus the Younger. Died 160 B. C.

Pausanias, a Spartan general, son of Cleombrotus, and nephew of Leonidas, was the commander of the Grecian army that gained the victory at Platæa over the Persians under Mardonius, in 479 B. C. With the naval forces of Greece he captured Byzantium, in 477 B. C. He was accused of arrogance and undue ambition, and was finally detected in a treasonable correspondence with the King of Persia. Escaping to a temple, he died in it of starvation about 468 B. C.

Pausanias became King of Sparta in 444 B. C. Died about 380.

Pausanias, a Greek traveller and author who lived about 175 A. D. His work *Itinerary, or Description of Greece,* has been translated into English.

Paxton, Sir Joseph, an English architect. Born in 1803; died in 1865. He designed and superintended the construction of the Crystal Palace in London in which the World's Fair was held in 1851, the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, and many other edifices.

Payn, James, an English novelist; born at Cheltenham in 1830. He became editor of *Chambers' Journal* in 1858, and of the *Cornhill Magazine* in 1882—resigning in 1896. He wrote in all about one hundred novels. Died 1898.

Payne, John Howard, an American actor and poet especially distinguished as the author of *Home, Sweet Home,* was born in New York in 1792. He produced several dramas, and was in 1851 sent as Consul to Tunis. Died 1852.

Peabody, George, a philanthropist and capitalist; born in Danvers, Massachusetts, in 1795, of poor parents. He removed to Baltimore, where he was very successful in business, and afterward settled in London, in which city, as a banker, he acquired great wealth. Previous to his death, which occurred in 1869, he expended more than five millions of dollars in benevolent enterprises, including the establishment of common schools in the Southern States, the erection of a museum at the University of Harvard, the construction, in London, of lodging-houses for the working classes, and the founding of a literary and scientific institute in Baltimore.

Peary, Robert Edwin, an American Arctic explorer; born at Cresson, Penna., in 1856. He became an engineer in the United States Navy in 1881, was engaged in the Nicaragua Canal survey, and in 1886 made a journey inland over the Greenland ice-cap. In 1891–92 he crossed Northern Greenland to Independence Bay, 81° 37′ N. lat. He repeated this exploit in 1893–95, and went north again in 1898 and in 1902, reached the latitude of 84° 17′. In 1906 he reached 87° 6′, and completed his task on April 6, 1909, when he reached 90° N., the site of the North Pole.

Pedro II., De Alcantara, Emperor of Brazil, son of Dom Pedro I. and Leopoldina, Archduchess of Austria, was born December 2, 1825. He was proclaimed Emperor of Brazil upon the abdication of his father in 1831, and was declared of age in 1840 by the Chambers. He married in 1843 the sister of Francis I., King of Naples. He pursued a wise and liberal policy, opposed negro slavery in Brazil, was a liberal patron of mechanical arts, and promoted inland commerce and navigation. In 1871 he issued a decree for the gradual abolition of slavery in Brazil. He was dethroned in 1889 by a republican revolution, and exiled to Europe, where he died in 1891.

Pedro III., surnamed THE GREAT, King of Aragon; born in 1236; was the son of James I., whom he succeeded in 1276. He carried

on in Italy a successful war against Charles of Anjou. Died 1285.

Pedro I., surnamed THE CRUEL, King of Castile and Leon; born in 1334; succeeded to the throne in 1350. His numerous cruel and tyrannical acts caused a revolt, and Pedro was driven from his throne by Du Guesclin, but was restored to it by Edward the Black Prince (of England) in 1367. Two years later Pedro was assassinated by his brother, Henry of Trastamare.

Peel, Sir Robert, an English statesman, and the son of Sir Robert Peel, was born near Bury, in Lancashire, February 5, 1788; was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he won unusual distinction; entered Parliament in 1808, and supported the Tory administration. He became Under-Secretary for the Colonies in 1811, and Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1812. He became a member of Parliament for Oxford University in 1818, and won there a high reputation as a financier. In 1822 he was made Secretary of the Home Department under Lord Liverpool and in 1828 under the Duke of Wellington, but by a speech in favor of Catholic emancipation he lost his seat as member for Oxford. He was afterward leader of the opposition to the Whig Ministry of Earl Grey, and in 1830 became, on the death of his father, a baronet and the possessor of a very large fortune. He opposed the Reform measures of 1831, and was elected to Parliament from Tamworth, which he continued to represent for seventeen years. He organized and became the leader of the Conservative party, and in December, 1834, with the Duke of Wellington, formed a new Ministry, of which Sir Robert Peel was First Lord of the Treasury and Premier. He resigned in the following year, as a Whig majority had been elected to the House of Commons. He again became Premier in 1841, and continued in that position for about five years, during which time he contributed greatly to the repeal of the Corn Laws, which was effected in 1846. He died July 2, 1850, from injuries received by having been thrown from his horse.

Peirce, Benjamin, an American mathematician and astronomer; born in 1809. He became a professor at Harvard in 1833, director of the *Nautical Almanac* in 1849, and superintendent of the Coast Survey in 1867. He published a series of mathematical text-books, and wrote valuable papers on the discovery of Neptune and on Saturn's rings. Died 1880.

Pelagius, the leader of the sect called "Pelagians," is supposed to have been born in Britain. He commenced preaching his doctrines in Rome about 400 A. D. He admired the teachings of Origen and opposed those of St. Augustine on predestination. He maintained that the sin of Adam did not affect the rest of the human family, but that the salvation of each person depended upon himself. His doctrines were condemned by several councils, and he was banished from Italy in 418. He was a subtle reasoner, and his life was eminently pure.

Pelham, Henry, an English statesman, brother of the Duke of Newcastle, was born in 1694. He became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1742, and was associated with his brother, a leading Cabinet Minister, from 1743 to 1754, in which year he died.

Pélissier, Amable Jean Jacques, Duc de Malakoff, a French general; born in 1794. He served in Algeria, of which he was made Governor-General in 1851. He took part in the Crimean War as corps-commander and afterward as commander-in-chief, and in reward for the reduction of the Malakoff was made a field-marshal and Duke of Malakoff. He was Ambassador to England in 1855 and Governor-General of Algeria in 1860. Died 1864.

Pellegrini, Pellegrino, also known as **Tibaldi,** an Italian painter and architect. He is said to have

improved upon the style even of Michelangelo. Born near Milan in 1527; died 1595.

Pellico, Silvio, an Italian poet; born in Saluzzo, Piedmont, in 1789. He was the intimate friend of Lord Byron, Lord Brougham, Madame de Staël, Ugo Foscolo, and Monti. He was for several years imprisoned on political charges. An account of his confinement and sufferings, written by himself, entitled *My Prisons*, attracted great attention and sympathy and was translated into all the European languages. Died 1854.

Pelopidas, a Theban general and statesman, and the intimate friend of Epaminondas. He became the leader of the popular party, and opposed the Spartans and the aristocratic faction, whom he surprised by night and drove out of Thebes, in 379 B. C. He was killed in battle 364 B. C.

Pemberton, John Clifford, an American general; born in Pennsylvania August 10, 1814; graduated at West Point in 1837; served during the Mexican war; resigned his commission soon after, and in 1861 entered the Confederate service, became lieutenant-general, and (July 4, 1863) surrendered Vicksburg and twenty-five thousand prisoners to Gen. Grant. Died July 13, 1881.

Penn, William, the founder of Pennsylvania, son of Sir William Penn, an English admiral, was born in London, October 14, 1644. About 1659 he was sent to Christ Church College, Oxford, where he became acquainted with John Locke, and where he listened to the preaching of Thomas Loe, a member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, which made a deep impression upon him. For refusing to wear a surplice, according to the rules of the university, and forcibly interfering with those who did, Penn and several others were expelled from Oxford. It is stated that upon his return home his father at first treated him with great severity, causing him to be beaten and afterward turned out of doors, but that, subsequently relenting, he sent his son to Paris, in the hope that life in that gay capital would allure him from more serious subjects of contemplation. This project for the time appeared to be successful.

Penn returned to London after making a tour of Europe, and commenced reading law at Lincoln's Inn Fields. He subsequently went to Ireland, visited the court of the Viceroy the Duke of Ormond, evinced courage and ability in suppressing a mutiny of soldiers at Carrickfergus, and was complimented by the Duke of Ormond. At the city of Cork, however, he again listened to the preaching of Thomas Loe, was deeply affected, and resolved to unite with the society of which Loe was a member. He was arrested, with several Friends, in Cork, in 1667, and was thrown into prison, but was released upon writing to the Earl of Orrery. Upon returning to England his father for a time again expelled him from his house. In the year following he produced several religious treatises and began to preach, and was afterward confined in the Tower for some time on account of his religious views, and subsequently in Newgate.

Admiral Penn, a short time before his death, in 1670, requested the Duke of York, with whom he was on exceedingly friendly terms, to watch over his son and to protect him as far as possible from the difficulties and dangers to which he must inevitably be exposed. He is also said to have expressed his approval of the course pursued by his son.

After publishing a large number of treatises in defence of his religious views, Penn married, in 1672, Gulielma Maria Springett, daughter of Sir William Springett, and in 1677 accompanied Robert Barclay on a journey to Holland and Germany. He favored and contributed by his pen to the election of Algernon Sidney to Parliament in 1679, and, becoming interested in a tract of land in America known as West Jersey, to which

some eight hundred Friends soon after emigrated, and having inherited from his father a claim against the crown for sixteen thousand pounds, he obtained in 1680 from the King, in payment of the same, an extensive tract of land bounded on the east by the Delaware River and on the south by Maryland, which, contrary to Penn's wishes, was named in the patent Pennsylvania. For this province he drew up an exceedingly wise and liberal plan of government. He sailed for America in 1682, anchored in Delaware Bay (October 27), and about the end of the following November formed the celebrated treaty with the Indians under an elm tree in that part of Philadelphia now known as Kensington. Voltaire says that this was "the only league between the aborigines and the Christians which was never sworn to and never broken." The white population of the colony increased in two years to seven thousand persons.

In 1684, Penn returned to England, was graciously received at court, and made strenuous efforts to protect the members of his sect from persecution. In this he was partially successful during the reign of Charles II. He acquired great influence at court upon the accession of James, and in 1686 was the person chiefly instrumental in procuring the liberation from jails and prisons of more than twelve hundred Quakers.

After William of Orange ascended the throne, Penn's former intimacy with James II. caused numerous accusations to be brought against him. He was charged with high treason, and was tried and acquitted before the Royal Council. His first wife having died in 1694, he married, in 1696, Hannah Callowhill, and in 1699 made a second voyage to Pennsylvania. He returned to England in 1701. The latter part of his life was clouded by financial embarrassments, caused by the incapacity and dishonesty of some of his agents. Died July 29, 1718.

Pepin le Bref, King of France, son of Charles Martel, and father of Charlemagne, was the first of the Carlovingian Kings. He was at first mayor of the palace under Childeric III., but in 752 he dethroned that monarch and confined him in a monastery. Having obtained the sanction of the Pope, Pepin caused himself to be elected King by the assembly of Estates at Soissons, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Mayence. He assisted the Pope against the Lombards, defeated the Saxons and other German nations, and united Aquitania to his crown. He died at Saint-Denis in 768.

Pepin le Gros, or **Pepin d'Héristal,** the father of Charles Martel, became Duke of Austrasia under Dagobert II., and as mayor of the palace assumed royal authority about 680 A. D. Died 714.

Pepper, William, an American physician, son of a distinguished physician of the same name, was born at Philadelphia in 1843. He graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1864. In 1876 he became professor of clinical medicine in that institution, and in 1880 was made Provost of the university. It prospered greatly under his administration, large sums being raised and important departments added. He was active in the interests of other Philadelphia institutions, including the Free Library and the Commercial Museum. Died 1898.

Pepys, Samuel, an English author and scholar; born at Brompton in 1632; became successively secretary to his relative, Montague (subsequently Earl of Sandwich), and of the admiralty. He is said to have introduced many important reforms into the British navy. He was for ten years President of the Royal Society. His principal works are his *Diary*, and *Memoirs of the Navy*. Died 1703.

Percival, James Gates, an American poet; born in Connecticut in 1795; graduated at Yale College

in 1815, and as M. D. in 1823. The next year he became professor of chemistry in the Military Academy at West Point. At the request of the author he revised the manuscript of Webster's dictionary, and in 1854 was appointed State geologist of Wisconsin. Died 1856. Among his poems are *Prometheus* and the *Dream of a Day*.

Percy, Thomas, an English prelate, and descendant of the Earls of Northumberland, was born at Bridgenorth in 1728. He was educated at Oxford, was appointed chaplain to the King, and in 1782 was raised to the See of Dromore. He was the author of the *Hermit of Warkworth*, *The Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, and other works. Died 1811.

Perdiccas, a Macedonian general, son of Orontes, commanded a division under Alexander the Great in the Persian invasion. Upon the death of that sovereign he became Regent. Antigonus, Antipater, and Ptolemy, King of Egypt, having formed a coalition against him, Perdiccas marched against the latter, and was defeated and slain by his mutinous soldiers in 321 B. C.

Pereda, de, Antonio, a Spanish painter. Born at Valladolid in 1599; died 1669.

Pericles, an Athenian statesman, orator, and general, was the son of Xanthippus, a distinguished commander, and was educated under Zeno of Elea, Anaxagoras, and Damon. He became the leader of the democratic party about 470 B. C., and gained popularity by obtaining the passage of several laws favorable to the people, but distasteful to the aristocracy. He distinguished himself at the battle of Tanagra, in 457, and after the death of Cimon and the ostracism of Thucydides obtained a power nearly supreme in the government. He conquered Samos in 440 B. C., founded colonies at Chalcis, Sinope, and other places, and erected temples and monuments remarkable for their taste and magnificence. Among the most celebrated of these edifices was the Parthenon. He introduced a wise policy in the management of foreign affairs and raised Athens to imperial power, but aroused the jealousy of Sparta, who formed with other Grecian States a league against Athens and ravaged Attica, which Pericles avenged on the coast of the Peloponnesus. One of his greatest orations was pronounced 431 B. C., on the Athenians who had fallen in battle. In the second year of the war the plague prevailed at Athens, and the people became demoralized. Pericles was removed from power and sentenced to pay a fine. He died in 429 B. C., having regained his influence a short time previous.

Perino del Vaga, an Italian painter, whose true name was **Pietro Buonaccorsi,** was born near Florence in 1500, and was a pupil of Raphael. Died 1547.

Perrault, Claude, a French architect; born in Paris in 1613. He designed the front of the Louvre, was the author of several books, and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. Died 1688.

Perry, Oliver Hazard, an American commodore; born in Rhode Island in 1785; entered the navy; was rapidly promoted, and (September 13, 1813), as commander of the squadron on Lake Erie, gained a brilliant and decisive victory over the British fleet, which was commanded by Com. Barclay. For this service Com. Perry was awarded a gold medal by Congress. Died 1819.

Persigny, de, Jean Gilbert Victor de Fialin, Duc, a French statesman; born in 1808; was an ardent supporter of the claims of Louis Napoleon; was imprisoned for several years; gained his freedom prior to 1848; was appointed, in 1852, Minister of the Interior, and in 1855 was sent as Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Died January 12, 1872.

Persius, or **Aulus Persius Flaccus,** a Roman satirical poet; born at Volaterræ, in Etruria, in 34

A. D. He was the pupil and intimate friend of Cornutus the Stoic, and was the associate of Lucan and Seneca. He died in 62 A. D., leaving six satires, which have been rendered into English by Dryden, Gifford, and others.

Pertinax, Publius Helvius, a Roman Emperor; born in Liguria in 126; gained distinction as a commander in the army; was elected Consul of Rome; was appointed Proconsul of Africa, and was raised to the purple on the death of Commodus, in 193 A. D. He began immediately to institute reforms, but was assassinated by the prætorian guards after he had reigned eighty-seven days.

Perugino, Pietro, an Italian painter, whose true name was **Vanucci,** was born at Citta del Pieve in 1446. Died 1524.

Peruzzi, Baldassare, an Italian architect and painter. Born at Sienna in 1481; died 1536.

Pescennius Niger, Caius, a Roman Emperor; was appointed Governor of Syria, and commander of the legions in Asia. On the death of Pertinax his troops proclaimed him emperor, 193 A. D. Opposed, however, by Severus, he was in 194 defeated at Issus, and was slain soon after.

Pestalozzi, Johann Heinrich, a Swiss educationist, and the founder of a new system of teaching, was born at Zurich in 1745; died February 27, 1827.

Peter I., surnamed THE GREAT, Czar of Russia, son of Alexis Mikhailovitch, was born in Moscow, June 10, 1672. Although recognized as the sole heir to the throne, his sister Sophia, at the death of their father, caused his brother Ivan, a youth of weak intellect, to be proclaimed, with Peter, and herself to be appointed Regent. She governed as such until 1689, when Peter confined her in a convent and assumed absolute authority. He studied the sciences under Le Fort, a Genevese, who afterward became one of his principal advisers. In the year last mentioned he married Eudoxia Feodorovna. Perceiving that Russia was far behind the rest of Europe in civilization, and possessed of ambition and indomitable energy, he resolved to place her in the position to which, by her power and extent, she was reasonably entitled. He organized an army on the European plan, and entered it himself as a private, studied practical seamanship while sailing in the White Sea, gave his attention to forming a navy, and persuaded numerous foreign artisans and engineers to enter his service, and by means of his new navy in 1696 took Azof from the Turks. He travelled *incognito* in Western Europe, and worked as a ship-carpenter in Holland for wages, under the name of Peter Timmerman. Returning to Moscow after an absence of about a year and a half, he severely punished, and finally disbanded, the Strelitzes, or household troops, who had revolted during his absence, founded naval and other schools, caused many valuable works to be translated into Russian, and, notwithstanding the stubborn prejudice of his people, effected a great number of reforms. He formed a coalition in 1700 with Poland and Denmark against Charles XII. of Sweden, was defeated the same year at Narva, founded St. Petersburg in 1703, and gained the decisive victory of Pultowa over Charles in 1709. In 1711 he married Catherine, a person of obscure parentage, who had been taken as a prisoner of war by the Russian army. During the same year he made an unfortunate invasion of Turkey, but reduced Finland and was victorious over the Swedes in Pomerania. He removed his court to St. Petersburg in 1713, travelled again in Western Europe three years later, and while at Copenhagen was appointed commander-in-chief of the combined fleets of Russia, Denmark, England, and Holland. His eldest son, Alexis, strenuously opposing all reforms and his father's policy, was forced in 1718 to renounce the succession, was tried for conspiracy by a court composed of

bishops and judges, and is believed to have been poisoned by the command of Peter. The year following he was deeply grieved by the death of his second son, Peter, the child of Catherine and heir-apparent to the throne. In 1721, by the Treaty of Neustadt with the King of Sweden, Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, Caria, and Viborg were annexed to the Russian empire, while Finland was restored to Sweden. He next devoted his attention to internal improvements, and in 1724 founded the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. He died February 8, 1725. Two of his grandsons, of the same name, reigned; Peter I., from 1727-1730; Peter II., acceded January, 1762, assassinated July, 1762.

Peter I., King of Servia; born 1844, succeeded Alexander I. in 1903.

Peter the Hermit, the chief promoter of the first crusade, was born in the diocese of Amiens near the middle of the eleventh century. About 1094 he made a pilgrimage to Palestine, where with grief and indignation he beheld the cruel treatment of Christian pilgrims by the Moslems. Returning to Europe, he was authorized by Pope Urban II. to preach a crusade against the Mohammedans. He travelled through France, and by his fervent appeals raised a host of crusaders, estimated at one hundred thousand men, whom he led as far as Constantinople. They were afterward defeated at Nice, and very few of the immense horde lived to return to Europe. Peter accompanied Godfrey of Bouillon to Jerusalem. Died 1115.

Peter Martyr, a Protestant theologian; born at Florence in 1500. He became professor of theology at Strasburg, and, subsequently visiting England at the invitation of Edward VI., was appointed professor of divinity at the University of Oxford. After the accession of Mary he retired to Zurich, where he filled the chair of theology. He was a man of profound learning, and was the author of numerous theological works. Died 1562.

Peterborough, Charles Mordaunt, Earl of, an exceedingly able but eccentric English general, son of Lord Mordaunt, was born in 1658. He gained renown in fighting the Moors at Tangier, contributed to the revolution, was created Earl of Monmouth, and in 1697 succeeded to the earldom of Peterborough. In 1705 he was made, by Queen Anne, commander-in-chief of the forces sent into Spain in support of the Archduke Charles of Austria, competitor for the crown. He reduced Barcelona, gained several brilliant victories over the French and their allies, was made generalissimo of the imperial army, and was created a knight of the Garter by George I. He was a man of varied talents, and was intimate with Pope, Swift, and other illustrious contemporaries. Died 1735.

Pétion, Alexandre, the first President of the republic of Hayti, was born at Port-au-Prince in 1770. His father, a rich colonist, sent him to France to be educated, and he became an officer in the French army. His mother was a mulatto, and on his return to Hayti he joined the negro insurrectionists as an artillery officer. Humane in disposition, he was forced to flee from the island on account of his attempt to defend the whites from proscription. He returned to Hayti with the French army, but, incensed by the treachery and cruelty of the French, he joined the insurgents, and on the death of Dessalines was made President of the southwestern portion of the island. Died 1818.

Petrarch, Francesco, an Italian poet; born at Arezzo, in Tuscany, July 20, 1304. His father, who was a friend of Dante, was banished from Florence on political grounds. He removed to Avignon, where Francesco, after studying at Montpellier, became a great favorite at the papal court and was patronized by Cardinal Colonna. In 1327 he became desperately enamored of Laura de Sade (daughter of Audebert de Noves, and the wife of Hugh de Sade), a lady of rank and rare beauty. While she did

not encourage his passion, she permitted him, according to the usage of that age, to address to her those sonnets and other poems which have rendered her name immortal. He afterward travelled extensively through Europe, founded the library of St. Mark at Venice, and greatly promoted the revival of classical literature in Italy. He next spent some years in retirement, vainly endeavoring to forget his unfortunate passion. In 1340 he was awarded the laurel crown of poetry by the Senate of Rome, and was crowned at the Capitol in that city in 1341. He was afterward sent, as a colleague of Rienzi, on an embassy to Pope Clement VI. He subsequently became Archdeacon of Parma and was offered a bishopric, which he declined. After the death of Laura, in 1348, he produced in her memory a number of exquisite sonnets. He also composed poems in Latin which were greatly admired, though they were inferior to his Italian poems. About 1350 he began to reside at the court of Visconti, Lord of Milan, who sent him on diplomatic missions to the Emperor of Germany, the King of France, and the republic of Venice. He composed in all to Laura de Sade over three hundred sonnets and fifty canzoni. Died July 19, 1374.

Petrie, William Matthew Flinders, an Egyptologist; born at Woolwich, England, in 1853. His first explorations were at Stonehenge, after which he turned his attention to the Pyramids of Gizeh, and subsequently excavated the mounds of Said, Naukritis, and other localities. His results were described in valuable works, *Ten Years' Diggings*, *Egyptian Decorative Art*, etc. In 1896 he described the notable discovery at Nagada of a new race, unlike the Egyptian in its arts and bodily characters.

Pettie, John, R. A., a Scottish artist; born in Edinburgh in 1839; was the pupil of Robert Scott Lander and John Ballantyne; contributed to the exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy and of the Royal Academy, London. He was elected a Royal Academician, December 22, 1873, in the place of Sir Edwin Landseer. His pictures were numerous and of much merit. Died 1893.

Pfeiffer, Ida, MADAME, a German traveller; born in Vienna in 1795. After travelling in Asia Minor, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland, she made two journeys around the world, commencing the first in 1846, the second in 1851. She published accounts of both journeys. Died 1858.

Phædrus, Julius, a Latin fabulist; born on the frontier of Thrace and Macedonia; became a slave of the Emperor Augustus, by whom he was manumitted. The date of his death is unknown.

Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart, an American writer, daughter of an authoress of the same name (1815–52), was born at Boston in 1844. Her works, *The Gates Ajar*, *The Story of Avis*, and others, were very popular. With her husband, Rev. Herbert D. Ward, she wrote *The Master of the Magicians*, etc. Died 1911.

Phidias, a Greek sculptor of great skill and genius, is supposed to have been born at Athens about 490 B. C. He was a pupil of Ageladas, a sculptor of Argos, and other masters, and acquired the friendship of Pericles, who about 444 B. C. commenced adorning the Acropolis, and who appointed him superintendent of all the public edifices. He excelled not only as a sculptor, but as an architect, and is placed by Ruskin at the head of the three greatest architects the world has produced, the other two being Michelangelo and Giotto. Died about 432 B. C. Among his works were a colossal bronze statue of Athena Promachos, which stood for several centuries on the Acropolis, an ivory statue of Athena at Pellene, a colossal statue of Minerva (nearly forty feet high), of which the naked parts were ivory and the drapery was of gold, which was enclosed within the Parthenon

and dedicated in 438 B. C., and a colossal ivory-and-gold statue of Jupiter at Olympia.

Philidor, the assumed name of a French family which has produced many distinguished musicians and one eminent composer. The real name of the family was **Danican,** and the additional appellation, Philidor, was assumed by Michel Danican, the hautboist to Louis XIII., on account of his having equalled a celebrated player on the same instrument, named "Filidori."—The most famous of the family was FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ DANICAN, born at Dreux in 1726. He produced a great many comic operas, now forgotten, and set to music the *Carmen Sæculare* of Horace; but his reputation rests on his skill at the game of chess, the principles of which he has laid down with great clearness. He died in London, August 31, 1795.

Philip II., King of Macedon, son of Amyntas, was born in 382 B. C. Detained at Thebes for several years as a hostage, he became intimate with Epaminondas. He succeeded his brother Perdiccas to the throne in 359, married Olympias, daughter of the King of Epirus, and afterward captured Amphipolis, Potidæa and Pydna from the Athenians and annexed them to Macedon, and still later allied himself with the Thebans against the Athenians and Phocians, and endeavored to overthrow the independence of the States of Greece. He reduced Olynthus in 347 B. C., and by the conquest of Phocis, a year later, obtained a vote in the Amphictyonic Council. The Athenians compelled him to retire from Byzantium and Perinthus, which he was besieging, and formed against him a league of the Grecian States, including Thebes; but he defeated the allies 338 B. C. at the decisive battle of Chæronea, where he commanded in person. This victory made him the master of Greece. He was preparing to carry on an aggressive war against Persia, when he was assassinated by Pausanias, one of his own body-guard, in 336 B. C. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander the Great.

Philip IV., surnamed THE FAIR, King of France, was the son of Philip III. and Isabella of Aragon, was born in 1268, and succeeded his father in 1285. He acquired Navarre by his marriage with Jeanne, the heiress of that kingdom. He was ambitious and unscrupulous. By treachery he obtained possession of Guienne, but was finally compelled to restore all of it to Edward I. of England. He invaded Flanders about 1300, but was defeated and driven out of the country by the Flemings. He was, however, successful in reducing the power of the feudal nobles and increasing that of the crown, and in a quarrel in which he engaged with Pope Boniface he humbled the Papal See and caused that Pontiff to transfer his court to Avignon. Toward the close of his reign he cruelly persecuted and suppressed the order of Knights Templar. He died in 1314. His son, Louis X., succeeded him.

Philip II., King of Spain, son of the Emperor Charles V. and Isabella of Portugal; born at Valladolid, May 21, 1527. He was in his character a thorough Spaniard and bigot. In 1543 he married Maria of Portugal. This Princess having died about 1546, he married Mary Tudor, Queen-Regnant of England, at London, in 1554, and, leaving her in that country, he went to meet his father in 1555 at Brussels. Charles V. abdicated the sovereignty of the Netherlands in his favor in October following, and of Spain and the Indies before the close of that year.

An ardent Catholic, Philip, at the commencement of his reign, found himself, contrary to his own wishes, in a hostile attitude toward the Papal See, Pope Paul IV. having in December, 1555, formed an alliance with France in order to expel the Spaniards from Italy. The Spanish forces in 1557 gained a decisive victory over the French at Saint-Quentin, and the Duke of Alva, at the head of a Span-

ish army, carried on the war successfully in Italy, and reduced the Pope to the verge of despair. The war was terminated by the Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis in 1559. Philip appointed Margaret of Parma Regent of the Netherlands and returned to Spain, which kingdom he never again quitted. Mary Tudor having died in 1558, he married Isabella of France, who had been betrothed to his son, Don Carlos, and about 1560 transferred his capital from Toledo to Madrid. He re-enacted all the atrocious edicts against the followers of Luther and Calvin, and by his attempts to establish the Spanish Inquisition in the Netherlands provoked an insurrection in that country, which only terminated, after many years, in the independence of a large portion of it. The Duke of Alva, whom Philip sent there as Governor-General and commander-in-chief, perpetrated the greatest atrocities, executing the Counts Egmont and Horn in June, 1568, massacring thousands of the unarmed citizens (including women and children), and causing the death by different means, as he himself estimated it, of more than eighty thousand persons.

Don Carlos, the eldest son of Philip, died in 1568, having, as many writers believe, been executed directly in accordance with his father's orders. Alva was recalled from his command in the Netherlands in 1573, and was succeeded by Don John of Austria and Alexander Farnese, neither of whom was successful in subduing the heroic and indomitable will of the people of the Netherlands. The protracted war cost Philip immense sums of money, caused him great financial embarrassments, and seriously delayed his projects against France and England. He succeeded his uncle Henrique as King of Portugal in 1580, promoted the rebellion of the Catholic league against Henry IV. of France, and equipped the powerful fleet, known as "the Invincible Armada," which sailed in May, 1588, for the conquest of England. It was attacked and defeated, after it had passed the Straits of Dover, by the British fleet, and a large number of Spanish ships were captured or destroyed. The Spanish admiral, attempting to escape northward by the Orkneys, was overtaken by a violent storm which dispersed his fleet. Many of his vessels were wrecked, and only a small portion of the Armada returned to Spain. Died 1598.

Philip III., King of Spain, son of the preceding, was born in 1578, and ascended the throne in 1598. While bigoted as his father, he was indolent and incapable, and after a few years was compelled to recognize the independence of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. The Moors were expelled from Spain in 1610, during his reign, and greatly to the injury of the country. Died 1621.

Philip IV. of Spain, son of the preceding, was born in 1605, and ascended the throne in 1621. Uniting in a league with Germany against the Protestants of Europe, he became involved in a long and disastrous war against England, Holland, France, and Sweden. Peace was concluded by the Treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, with all these powers except France, under which Spain was obliged to surrender several cities, colonies, and islands. He died in 1665.

Philip V. of Spain was a grandson of Louis XIV. of France, was born at Versailles in 1683, and was in his youth styled the Duke of Anjou. Charles II. of Spain, having no direct heir, appointed him heir-apparent prior to the death of that King, in November, 1700. His claims were opposed in the war of the Spanish Succession by Austria, England, and Holland, but were supported by France and nearly all of Spain. His forces won a decisive victory at Almanza in 1707, and he was recognized as King of Spain by the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. He abdicated in 1724 in favor of his son Louis, but upon the death of that prince, a few

months later, resumed authority, and was at his death, in 1746, succeeded by his son, Ferdinand VI.

Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, son of Jean Sans Peur and father of Charles the Bold, was born at Dijon in 1396. As an ally of Henry V. of England he fought against Charles VII. of France from 1422 to 1435. He afterward formed an alliance with the latter, added several provinces to his possessions, founded the order of the Golden Fleece, and at his death, in 1467, was succeeded by his son, Charles the Bold.

Philip Augustus, or **Philip II.,** King of France, was born in 1165, and succeeded his father, Louis VII., in 1180. He banished the Jews from France, confiscating their property, assisted the sons of Henry II. of England in their rebellion against their father, united in a crusade to Palestine with Richard Cœur de Lion, and, subsequently abandoning his ally, returned to France. A war with England ensued, and after the accession of John to the throne of that country Philip conquered Normandy and Anjou and annexed them to his own dominions. He afterward prepared to invade England at the instigation of Pope Innocent III., who had deposed King John, but, upon that King making an abject submission to the Papal See, was compelled by the Pontiff to renounce the enterprise. The French fleet was, however, defeated by the English and destroyed. Philip subsequently invaded Flanders, captured several towns, and gained a decisive victory over the Germans and Flemings at Bouvines. He was succeeded at his death, in 1223, by his son, Louis VIII.

Philip, John W., an American commodore; born at New York in 1840. He joined the navy, served in the Civil War, commanded in 1877 the Woodruff Scientific Expedition round the world, was made captain of the battleship Texas in 1897, and in 1898 took part in the engagement with the Spanish fleet at Santiago. Promoted commodore, he commanded the North Atlantic squadron. D. 1900.

Phillips, Wendell, an American orator and philanthropist; born in Boston, November 29, 1811; graduated at Harvard in 1831, at Cambridge Law School two years later, and commenced the practice of law. He became one of the leading champions of the anti-slavery movement and an advocate of temperance and other reforms, and during the civil war urged the emancipation of the slaves at the South. He vehemently opposed the Southern policy of President Hayes. He was one of the most polished, forcible, and eloquent speakers in America. Died 1884.

Philo-Judæus, a learned Jew; born in Alexandria about 20 B. C. He was attached to the philosophy of Plato, and was sometimes called **Philo the Platonist.** Fragments only of his works are extant.

Philopœmen, a Greek general and statesman; born in Megalopolis, in Arcadia, about 252 B. C.; contributed to the defeat of Cleomenes the Spartan at Sellasia about 221 B. C., and was made general of cavalry about 210. He was elected general-in-chief of the Achæan League in 208, and afterward gained three important victories over the Spartans. He was taken prisoner by the Messenians during a siege, and was compelled to drink poison in 182 B. C.

Phocion, an Athenian statesman and general, the pupil of Plato and of Xenocrates, was born about 402 B. C. In 340 he commanded an army with success against Philip of Macedon, and became the leader of the conservative or aristocratic party. He opposed Demosthenes and the war with Philip of Macedon. Plutarch states that he was elected general forty-five times. He was in 317 B. C. unjustly condemned on a charge of treason, and put to death by the popular party.

Photius, a Byzantine prelate and author; born in Constantinople, of a noble family; flourished during the middle of the ninth century, and was

about 858 made Patriarch of Constantinople. He became involved in a dispute with Ignatius, a former Patriarch, and with Pope Nicholas, and was exiled in 886 by the Emperor Leo VI., and died a few years subsequently.

Piazzi, Joseph, a distinguished Italian astronomer; born in 1746; obtained the establishment of an observatory at Palermo; made a new catalogue of the stars, and discovered the asteroid Ceres. Died July 22, 1826.

Piccolomini, Ottavio, a leader of the imperial armies; born in Italy in 1599; gained great distinction during the Thirty Years' war. He was subsequently appointed commander-in-chief in the Netherlands by the King of Spain, and still later the Emperor of Germany made Piccolomini a Field-Marshal and a Prince. Died 1656.

Pichegru, Charles, a French general; born at Arbois in 1761; entered the army in 1783; supported the Revolution in 1789; became a general of division in 1793 and commander of the Army of the Rhine, and before the close of that year general-in-chief of the united armies of the Rhine and the Moselle. He was at that time a favorite of the Jacobins. In 1794 he succeeded Jourdan as commander of the Army of the North, gained several advantages over the enemy, and conquered Holland during the following winter. He was given command of the Army of the Rhine in 1795, but, suspected of treason, was in 1796 superseded by Moreau. For his intrigues against the Directory he was transported to Cayenne in 1797, but, escaping the next year, subsequently conspired with Cadoudal against Bonaparte, and was arrested in February, 1804. He was found dead in prison in April of that year.

Pickering, Timothy, an American statesman; born in Salem, Massachusetts, July 17, 1745; graduated at Harvard; was admitted to the bar, and became a judge of Common Pleas in 1775. He served as colonel in the army under Washington in 1776, was appointed adjutant-general the next year, and quartermaster-general in 1780. He participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He was a member of the Federal party, was appointed Postmaster-General in 1791, Secretary of State in 1795, and was elected to the United States Senate from Massachusetts in 1803. He subsequently served in Congress as a member of the House of Representatives. Died 1829.

Pictet, Raoul, a Swiss chemist; born at Geneva in 1842. He shared with Cailletat, of Paris, the honor of being the first to reduce oxygen and nitrogen to the liquid state.

Pierce, Franklin, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father was Gen. Benjamin Pierce, Governor of that State. He graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1824, was admitted to the bar in 1827, and was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1833. He was re-elected two years later, and in 1837 was chosen a United States Senator. He resigned his seat in the Senate in 1838, removed to Concord, and devoted his attention to the practice of law. Favoring the annexation of Texas, he entered the army and served as a brigadier-general in the Mexican war. He was elected President of the United States on the Democratic ticket in 1852, and was inaugurated March 4, 1853. He used his official influence to promote the designs of the extreme pro-slavery party in Kansas and elsewhere. His Cabinet was composed of W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State; James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury; Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War; Robert McClelland, Secretary of the Interior; J. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy; and Caleb Cushing, Attorney-General. During his administration the Nebraska-Kansas bill was passed, the Missouri Compromise was repealed, Greytown in Central America was bombarded by Capt. Hollins of the

navy under instructions from the American government, and Buchanan, Mason, and Soulé, three American Ministers in Europe, met at Ostend, by direction of President Pierce, and issued the celebrated Ostend Manifesto, in reference to the possession of the island of Cuba. He opposed the coercion of the South in 1863. Died 1869.

Pierpont, John, an American poet and Unitarian minister. Born in Connecticut in 1785; died 1866.

Piloty, Karl Theodor, a German painter; born at Munich in 1826. He became head of the new Munich school of painting, and in 1856 was made professor and in 1874 director of painting in the Munich Academy. His paintings generally deal with melancholy subjects, such as *The Death of Cæsar*, *Mary Stuart receiving the Death Sentence*, etc. Died 1886.

Pilpay, Palpai, or Bidpai, a famous Oriental fabulist, of whom little is known. His works, written in Sanskrit, were probably produced several centuries before our era. The collection named *Hitopadêsa* was translated into English in 1787. Several European fabulists drew largely from Pilpay.

Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth, an American statesman; born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1746; was the son of Chief Justice Pinckney; was educated at Oxford, England, and admitted to the bar. He became aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington, fought in several battles of the Revolutionary War, and was taken prisoner at Charleston in 1780. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, declined the positions of Secretary of State and Secretary of War in Washington's Cabinet, and afterward became Minister to France. He was a Federal candidate for President in 1800. Died 1825.

Pindar, a Grecian lyric poet; born near Thebes about 520 B. C. It is said that he studied poetry and music at Athens and was a pupil of Corinna. He was a great favorite with the Athenians. His poems were remarkable for energy, fervor, and sublimity. Died about 440 B. C.

Pinkney, William, an American lawyer and orator; born at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1764; was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-two; was elected to Congress in 1788, and was sent as a commissioner, under Jay's treaty, to London, in 1796, and was appointed Minister to England in 1806. He became Attorney-General of the United States in 1811, Minister to Russia in 1816, and a United States Senator in 1819. Died 1822.

Piozzi, Hester Lynch, a British author; born in Carnarvonshire in 1739, married Mr. Thrale, an intimate friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson, and afterward married Signor Piozzi. Died 1821.

Pisistratus, an artful Athenian demagogue and ruler, flourished in the fifth century B. C., was three times raised to the sovereign authority in Athens, and was twice exiled from that city. Died about 527 B. C.

Pitman, Sir Isaac, inventor of phonography, was born at Trowbridge, England, in 1813. He was first a clerk, then a schoolmaster, and afterward devoted his life to developing his phonographic system of shorthand writing. He issued his *Stenographic Sound Hand* in 1837, and in 1842 began the publication of the *Phonetic Journal*. He was a strong advocate of spelling reform. Knighted in 1894, he died in 1897.

Pitt, William. See CHATHAM, EARL OF.

Pitt, William, an English statesman, and second son of the Earl of Chatham, was born at Hayes, in Kent, in May, 1759; graduated at Cambridge; read law in Lincoln's Inn; was admitted to the bar in 1780. Entering Parliament the next year, he immediately attained to a high rank as a debater. He acted with the Whig party, and in July, 1782, when Lord Shelbourne became Prime Min-

ister, Pitt was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Shelbourne Ministry having resigned in March, 1783, Pitt became the leader of the Opposition, but in December of the same year was made First Lord of the Treasury and Premier. The majority of the House of Commons was then opposed to him, and in debate he had to contend with Burke, Sheridan, and Fox; but, upon a dissolution of Parliament and the holding of an election, Pitt was triumphantly sustained by the nation. Having the favor of both sovereign and Parliament, he possessed, at the age of twenty-five, almost unlimited authority. By a speech of great power and ability he supported the motions of Wilberforce for the abolition of the slave-trade. The excesses of the French Revolution tended to confirm his ascendency, but he became less successful when in 1793 he led England into a war with the French republic—a war which Alison the historian states increased the public debt by three hundred millions of pounds. An act passed the Irish Parliament in 1800 for the union of Ireland with Great Britain. Pitt resigned the next year, but again became Prime Minister in 1804. Died January 23, 1806.

Pittacus, a Greek philosopher and poet, known as one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, was born at Mitylene, in Lesbos, in 650 B. C. He fought with great distinction against the Athenians, whose commander, Phrynon, Pittacus killed. Died 569.

Pius, the title of a number of Popes, of whom Pius I. was elected to the papal office in 142, Pius II. in 1458, Pius III. in 1503, and Pius IV., to whom was due the Council of Trent, in 1559. Pius V., who became Pope in 1566, instigated bitter persecutions against the Protestants, and made extreme claims for the papal supremacy. His troops took part in the great naval victory over the Turks in 1571. He died in 1572, Gregory XIII. succeeding.

Pius VI. (Angelo Braschi), Pope, born at Cesena in 1717, was chosen successor to Clement XIV. in 1775. He became involved in disputes relating to ecclesiastical powers with Joseph II. of Germany, and was subsequently deposed by the French in 1798 and taken to Valence, where he died in August of the next year.

Pius VII. (Gregorio Barnaba Chiaramonti), Pope, born at Cesena in 1742, was elected Pope at Venice in 1800, and soon after concluded a treaty (called the Concordat) with Bonaparte, by which the Catholic religion was re-established in France. It was signed July 15, 1801. He in 1804 went to Paris, where he crowned Bonaparte as Emperor, but afterward resisted him in several measures. In 1808 a French army occupied Rome. The next year Napoleon issued an edict by which the Papal States were annexed to the French empire. The Pope then issued a bull of excommunication against several of his enemies and opponents. He was seized and taken from Rome in July, 1809, and was detained near Genoa, and subsequently at Fontainebleau. He steadily resisted the measures of Napoleon in ecclesiastical matters, but, after signing another concordat, was in 1813 permitted to return to Rome, where he effected several important reforms. He was succeeded at his death, in 1823, by Leo XII.

Pius VIII. (Francesco Castiglioni), Pope, born at Cingoli in 1761, succeeded Leo XII. in 1829, and was succeeded at his death, in 1830, by Gregory XVI.

Pius IX. (Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti), Pope, was born at Sinigaglia, May 13, 1792. He was intended for the army, but, resolving to enter the Church, was appointed to several important positions by Leo XII., and in 1840 was created Cardinal Archbishop of Imola. He succeeded Gregory XVI. as the two hundred and fifty-seventh Roman Pontiff in June, 1846. In 1854 he issued a decree formally declaring as a doctrine of the Church the immacu-

late conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Vatican Council of December, 1868, proclaimed the decree of the infallibility of the Pope when on a subject of faith or morals he issues a decree *ex cathedrâ* to the universal Church. During his pontificate the temporal power of the Pope was overthrown, and the States of the Church were annexed to the kingdom of Italy. Died February 18, 1878.

Pius X. (GIUSEPPE SARTO), POPE, was born at Riese, near Venice, June 2, 1835, of humble origin. Studying for the priesthood, he was ordained in 1858, and by faithfulness and ability gained promotion, being appointed Bishop of Mantua in 1884 and Patriarch of Venice, with the rank of cardinal, in 1893. In this position he was active in attention to duty, simple in life, and devoted to the poor, and won the reputation of an able and earnest ecclesiastic. He was elected Pope on August 4, 1903, as successor to Leo XIII. The most important event of his pontificate has been the clerical dispute with France, in which he has strongly maintained the interests of the Church.

Pizarro, Francisco, the conqueror of Peru, was born at Truxillo, in Spain, about 1475. He emigrated to America, served in several adventurous expeditions, and in 1522 associated himself with Almagro (q. v.) for the exploration of the country south of Panama. His first expedition failed, but in 1526 he landed at Tumbez, on the coast of Peru, found the natives wearing rich ornaments of gold, explored the coast as far as Truxillo (about 9° south latitude), and, having lost a large number of men by disease, returned to Panama, and, with the approval of his associates, went to Spain to solicit aid from the King. He met with entire success, and obtained for himself the appointment as Governor and Captain-General of such provinces as he might conquer within six hundred miles south of Santiago, but aroused the indignation and enmity of Almagro, for whom he had failed to obtain any important position or command.

Pizarro again sailed from Panama in January, 1531, with one hundred and eighty men and thirty horses, and, reaching Peru at a favorable time when a civil war was raging between Atahualpa and Huascar, seized the former in November, 1532, by treachery, obtained from him an immense ransom in gold, and afterward caused him to be put to death. Having virtually effected the conquest of Peru, Pizarro entered Cuzco, the capital, in November, 1533. Four years later, a war having broken out between him and Almagro, the latter was defeated, captured, and put to death. Almagro the younger then formed a conspiracy, and Pizarro was assassinated at Lima in 1541.

"The name of Pizarro," says Prescott, "became a byword of perfidy."

Planché, James Robinson, a prolific English dramatic author; born at London in 1796. His first extravaganza, *Amoroso*, appeared in 1818, and he wrote an English libretto for *Der Freischütz* in 1824, and one for *Oberon* in 1826. His subsequent adaptations and original pieces were very numerous. He also wrote works on costume, heraldry, etc. Died 1880.

Plato, an illustrious Greek philosopher, was born, of one of the most noble families of Athens, about 430 B. C., and was by the ancients surnamed THE DIVINE. He received a thorough education, was a disciple of Socrates, and after some time spent in travelling opened a school of philosophy in Athens. He three times visited the court of Sicily on the invitation of Dionysius the Elder and Dionysius the Younger, the former of whom he so deeply displeased by the pure morality of his precepts that the tyrant caused him to be seized on his way home and sold for a slave. He was, however, soon liberated. Most of his works are extant. His learning was broad, deep, and universal. Died 347 B. C.

Platt, Thomas Collier, a New York politician; born at Owego, New York, in 1833. He was a member of Congress 1873–77, was elected U. S. Senator in 1881, and resigned the same year. He was again elected Senator in 1896. For many years he was the recognized leader in New York Republican politics. Died 1910.

Plautus, Marcus Attius, or **Accius,** a Roman comic poet; born at Sarsina, in Umbria, about 254 B. C. In early life he worked as a baker. His productions are distinguished for wit and elegance. He is supposed to have died in 184 B. C.

Playfair, John, a Scotch mathematician and astronomer; born at Benvie, Forfarshire, March 10, 1748; was educated at the University of St. Andrew's; was appointed minister of the parishes of Liff and Benvie in 1773, and professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh in 1785. Twenty years later he was chosen professor of natural philosophy in the same university. He was the author of numerous scientific works. Died 1819.

Pliny the Elder, or **Caius Plinius Secundus,** a Roman naturalist; born at Verona in 23 A. D. He served in the army, afterward studied law, and became a procurator in Spain and a friend and favorite officer of Vespasian. He was subsequently given command of the fleet stationed at Misenum.

A great eruption of Vesuvius having occurred in August, 79 A. D., Pliny, in order to observe it, left the fleet at Misenum, and in a boat went toward the mountain to make observations, and afterward landed at Stabiæ. He perished from suffocation by ashes or sulphurous exhalations while attempting to return to his boat. This eruption is supposed to have been the one which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum. He was the author of several historical and grammatical works which have not been preserved. His *Natural History* is still extant.

Pliny the Younger, or **Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus,** a Latin orator and author; born at Comum about 62 A. D.; was a nephew and adopted son of the preceding. He studied under Quintilian, practised law at Rome, and became Proconsul of Bithynia. He composed a Greek tragedy and a *Panegyric on Trajan.* He left a collection of letters in ten books, which have been translated into English. Died about 116.

Plotinus, a Greek philosopher of the Neo-Platonic school, was born at Lycopolis, in Egypt, in 204 A. D. He taught philosophy in Rome, had many disciples, and left fifty-four books on philosophy and metaphysics. Died about 270 A. D.

Plunkett, or **Plunket, William Conyngham,** first Lord Plunkett, an Irish jurist and orator; born at Enniskillen in July, 1764; as a member of the Irish Parliament he ably opposed the union with Great Britain. He afterward sat in the British Parliament, was created a peer, and was Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Died 1854.

Plutarch, a Greek philosopher and biographer, was born about 50 A. D., in Chæronea, in Bœotia; studied under Ammonius at Delphi, and lectured on philosophy in Rome during the reign of Vespasian. He was a voluminous writer. His most important work (of which there are several English translations) is his *Parallel Lives.* The date of his death is unknown.

Pocahontas, daughter of Powhatan (an Indian chieftain of Virginia), distinguished for having saved the life of the English explorer Capt. John Smith, was taken to England, converted to Christianity, and was married to an English gentleman named Rolfe. Several prominent Virginians, including Randolph of Roanoke, have claimed to be descended from her. Died in 1617.

Poe, Edgar Allan, an American author; born in Boston, January 19, 1809. In 1826 he entered the

University of Virginia, where he excelled in his studies, but he quitted it at the end of a year deeply involved in debt, chiefly incurred at the gaming-table. He was successively editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger* at Richmond, *Gentleman's Magazine* and *Graham's Magazine* in Philadelphia, and the *Broadway Journal* in New York. He was extremely dissipated, and died in Baltimore, October 7, 1849. Among his productions are the *Raven*, *Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque*, and *The Fall of the House of Usher*, the last two being in prose.

Poggio Bracciolini, Giovanni Francesco, an Italian author; born in Tuscany in 1380; was apostolical secretary to Pope Boniface IX., and subsequently was Chancellor of the republic of Florence. He contributed greatly to the revival of classical learning in Italy, and was the author of a *History of Florence* and other works. Died 1459.

Poisson, Siméon Denis, a French geometer, and the author of several valuable works on mathematics, was born at Pithiviers, June 21, 1781, was elected a member of the Institute in 1812, and counsellor of the University in 1820. Died 1840.

Pole, Reginald, an English Cardinal; born in 1500. His mother, Margaret, belonged to the royal line of Plantagenet and was cousin-german to Queen Elizabeth, mother of Henry VIII. He studied at Oxford, and afterward at Padua. He opposed the divorce of Henry VIII. from Catherine of Aragon, incurred the enmity of that sovereign by so doing, and retired for safety to the Continent. There he wrote a treatise entitled *For the Unity of the Church*, in which he controverted Henry's claim to be the head of the Church. His mother and brother were soon afterward executed by order of the King. On the accession of Queen Mary, in 1553, Pole was sent by the Pope as legate to England, and two years later succeeded Cranmer as Archbishop of Canterbury. Died 1558.

Polignac, de, Auguste Jules Armand Marie, PRINCE, a French statesman; born at Versailles in 1780; became chief Minister of France in 1829. Died 1847.

Polignac, de, Melchior, a French poet and diplomatist; born in 1661; was sent as Minister to Poland in 1695, and was made a Cardinal in 1713. Died 1742.

Politian, or **Angelo Poliziano,** an eminent Italian scholar; born in Tuscany in 1454; became professor of Greek and Latin at Florence, and preceptor to the children of Lorenzo the Magnificent. Died 1494. Politian was the author of several poems, *The History of the Conspiracy of the Pazzi*, the drama of *Orpheus*, and other works.

Polk, James Knox, eleventh President of the United States, was born in North Carolina, November 2, 1795; removed to Tennessee with his father at the age of nine years; graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1816; was admitted to the bar, and was elected to Congress from Tennessee for several successive terms. He was defeated for Governor of that State in 1841 by the Whig candidate, and in 1844 was elected, on the Democratic ticket, President of the United States, with George M. Dallas as Vice-President.

During the administration of Polk, Texas was formally annexed to the Union, and war with Mexico was commenced in May, 1846. The Mexicans were defeated in numerous battles, and Gen. Scott captured the City of Mexico in September, 1847. By a treaty of peace, which terminated the war, the United States acquired a large amount of territory, including California and New Mexico. Died 1849.

Pollio, Caius Asinius, a Roman orator and author; born at Rome, 76 B. C. He patronized Virgil, Horace, and other poets and literary men, and founded the first public library at Rome. He was elected

Consul in 40 B. C., and saved from confiscation the patrimony of Virgil. Died 4 A. D.

Pollok, Robert, a poet; born at Muirhouse, Renfrewshire, Scotland, about 1798; was educated at the University of Glasgow, and became a minister. His principal work is *The Course of Time*. Died 1827.

Polo, Marco, a Venetian traveller; born about 1252. His father was Niccolò Polo, a merchant of noble rank. He travelled through Tartary, China, and other portions of Asia, visited the court of the Great Mogul, and subsequently published an account of his travels, which created a great sensation in Europe and was translated into many languages. Many of his statements (which at the time were regarded by numerous readers as pure fiction) have since been proved to be perfectly true and correct. Died about 1324.

Polybius, a Greek historian; born at Megalopolis, in Arcadia, about 206 B. C. He was one of the Achæans taken in 167 as a hostage to Rome, where he was received in the house of Paulus Æmilius and became the preceptor of his son, who was afterward known as Scipio Africanus the Younger. A warm friendship grew up between the pupil and his teacher. Polybius accompanied Scipio on one of his African expeditions, was present at the destruction of Carthage (146 B. C.), and after travelling in Egypt, Spain, Gaul, and other countries commenced his great work entitled *Universal History*, consisting of forty books. Died about 124 B. C.

Polycarp, a martyr and Father of the Christian Church, was made Bishop of Smyrna by the apostles. He was burned at the stake in Smyrna in 166 A. D.

Polycletus, a Greek statuary, sculptor, and architect who flourished in the fifth century B. C., is supposed to have been a native of Argos. His works are highly commended by Cicero and Pliny. Among the most admired of them was a colossal ivory-and-gold statue of Juno placed in a temple near Argos.

Polygnotus, a Greek painter, was born on the island of Thasos; studied under his father, Aglaophon, and lived during the middle of the fifth century B. C. at Athens. Among his works were the *Capture of Troy* and decorations in the great temple of Delphi.

Pombal, Sebastiao Jozé de Carvalho, MARQUESS OF, an eminent Portuguese statesman; born in 1699. After serving successively as Ambassador to the courts of London and Vienna, he became, in 1756, Prime Minister of Portugal. Having made numerous and powerful enemies, as well by his efforts to introduce beneficial reforms as by his arbitrary course, he was deprived of office and exiled to his estates, where he died in 1782.

Pompadour, de (MADAME), **Jeanne Antoinette Poisson,** MARQUISE, a mistress of Louis XV. of France, over whom she exerted an unbounded and pernicious influence, was born in Paris in 1721, and was created Marquise de Pompadour in 1745. She had for many years the direction of public affairs, pursued her own foreign policy, and appointed generals and Ambassadors. Died 1764.

Pompey the Great (Cneius Pompeius Magnus), a Roman general and triumvir, was born September 30, 106 B. C. He served under his father in the Social war of 89 B. C., and subsequently became a partisan of Sulla against Marius, over whose adherents he gained several victories. As the commander of an army in Spain about 76 B. C., he was twice defeated by Sertorius; but after the assassination of that leader, in 72, Pompey succeeded in subjugating the country. Returning to Rome, he was in 71 B. C. elected Consul as the colleague of Crassus. He next commanded an expedition against the pirates who infested the Mediterranean in great numbers, captured twenty thousand of them, and ef-

fectually suppressed their depredations. He terminated the Mithridatic war in 66 B. C. by the defeat of Mithridates in Lesser Armenia, and in 64 reduced Syria to a Roman province, captured Jerusalem the next year, and upon his return to Italy, in 62, was awarded a brilliant triumph. Offended at the course of the Senate, he became the associate of Cæsar and Crassus, and formed with them the Triumvirate of 59 B. C. He obtained a divorce from his wife, Mucia, and married a daughter of Cæsar. He was again elected Consul in 55, but, having lost the favor of the Senate, required the influence of Cæsar to carry the election. Four years later he grew jealous of the great popularity of that leader, and, fearing from him opposition to his own projects of ambition, Pompey returned to the party of the aristocracy, became their leader, and obtained from the Senate a decree that Cæsar should disband his forces. That commander, instead of obeying, marched to Rome at the head of an army. Pompey retreated to Epirus, collected an army, was defeated at Pharsalia in August, 48 B. C., and was assassinated the month following in Egypt, where he had sought refuge with his wife, Cornelia.

Ponce de Leon, Juan, a Spanish explorer, was a companion of Columbus and the discoverer of Florida, and was born in Leon. He was fatally wounded in an encounter with the natives of Florida (nine years after its discovery) in 1521.

Ponce de Leon, Luis, a Spanish lyric poet; born in Granada in 1528; became professor of theology at Salamanca in 1562. His productions have been greatly praised by the *Edinburgh Review* and by several American writers. Died 1591.

Ponce de Leon, Rodrigo, Marquess of Cadiz, a celebrated Spanish commander under Ferdinand and Isabella in the conquest of Granada, was born in 1443. Died 1492.

Poniatowski, Joseph, PRINCE, a celebrated Polish general; born in Warsaw in 1762; fought in the Polish army in 1792–94, and afterward, serving with great distinction in the French armies under Napoleon I., was created a Field-Marshal. He was drowned while attempting to cross the Elster, October 19, 1813.

Pooshkin, or **Pushkin, Alexander Sergeivitch,** a Russian poet; born at St. Petersburg in 1799. He was mortally wounded in a duel in 1837.

Pope, Alexander, an English poet; born in London, May 22, 1688; was educated by his parents, who were Roman Catholics, in that faith. He was remarkably precocious, and in early childhood resolved to be a poet. Among the most celebrated of his productions are the *Messiah*, *Pastorals*, *Essay on Man*, the *Dunciad*, *Rape of the Lock*, and translations of Homer. "He was," says Macaulay, "a great master of invective and sarcasm. He could dissect a character in terse, sonorous couplets brilliant with antithesis." Died in May, 1744.

Pope, John, an American general; born at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1822. He graduated at West Point in 1842, served in Florida and Mexico, was brigadier-general of volunteers in Missouri in 1861, and in 1862 commanded the army in front of Washington, where he was attacked and severely defeated by General Lee at Bull Run in August, 1862. He was subsequently employed against the Indians in Minnesota. He retired in 1886 and died in 1892.

Porphyry, a philosopher whose original name was **Malchus,** was born in Tyra in 233 A. D. He wrote fifteen treatises against Christianity. Among his works which have been preserved are a *Life of Pythagoras*, *Questions on Homer*, and a *Treatise on Abstinence from Animal Food*.

Porson, Richard, a Greek scholar of great eminence, was born in Norfolk, England, December 25, 1759, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen a Fellow in 1782. He

became regius professor of Greek at that university about 1790. He published several translations of Greek works. Died 1808.

Porter, David, an American commodore; born in Boston in 1780; entered the navy; was commissioned captain of the frigate Essex in July, 1812; captured during that year the war-vessel Alert and several British merchantmen. After making a successful cruise in the Pacific he was compelled, after a protracted and desperate battle, to surrender his frigate to the British, off Valparaiso, in March, 1814. The enemy had two ships in this engagement, while Porter had the Essex only. He was appointed Minister-Resident at Constantinople in 1839, and died at Pera in 1843.

Porter, David D., an American admiral; born in Pennsylvania, June, 1813, the youngest son of the preceding. He entered the navy in 1829, commanded the mortar-fleet at the reduction of New Orleans in 1862, was the same year given the command of the Upper Mississippi squadron, and in 1863 contributed materially to the capture of Vicksburg. For this service he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. He reduced Fort Fisher after a severe bombardment in 1865, and was made a vice-admiral in 1866 and an admiral in 1870. D. 1891.

Porter, Fitz-John, an American general; born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1822. He graduated at West Point in 1845, served in the Mexican War and in the West, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861 and major-general in 1862. He was charged by General Pope with disobedience of orders at the second battle of Bull Run and thus causing the loss of the battle, was tried, found guilty, and dismissed from the army. His case was reconsidered under President Hayes, a verdict of "not guilty" rendered, and he was restored to his rank of colonel in the regular army, and retired at his own request. Died 1901.

Porter, Noah, a distinguished American educator; born at Farmington, Connecticut, in 1811. He was educated at Yale, was a Congregational minister 1836–46, and afterward professor of moral philosophy at Yale, and was president of that college from 1871 to 1886. His works, which are numerous and valuable, include *The Human Intellect*, *Books and Reading*, *Mental Science*, and others. Died 1892.

Porus, a sovereign of India who in 326 B. C., at the invasion of Alexander the Great, reigned from the Hydaspes to the Acesines. He was defeated and captured, but was subsequently treated with great generosity by the conqueror.

Potemkin, Gregory Alexandrovitch, a Russian Prince and Field-Marshal, and a favorite of Catherine II., was born, of a noble but impoverished family, near Smolensk, in 1736. Entering the army, he was given a command in the household troops, and soon acquired an unbounded influence over the Empress. In 1787 he was commander-in-chief of the Russian army in the war against the Turks. Died 1791.

Potter, Paul, a distinguished painter; born at Enkhuysen, in Holland, in 1625. His cattle-pieces are perhaps more highly prized than like pictures by any other master. Died 1654.

Pouchet, Félix Archimède, a French naturalist; born at Rouen in 1800. He was the author of numerous works on biological subjects, and made important experiments on spontaneous generation. Died 1872.

Poussin, Nicolas, a French historical and landscape-painter, sometimes called **the Raphael of France,** was born in Normandy in 1594. He removed to Rome in 1642, and died there in 1665. Among his productions are "The Rape of the Sabine Women," "The Passage of the Red Sea," and "The Last Supper," painted for the King of France.

Powell, John Wesley, an American geologist and anthropologist; born at Mount Morris, New York, in 1834. He took part in the Civil War, lost his right arm at Shiloh, and in 1869 explored the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, descending the dangerous current in boats. He became Director of the United States Bureau of Ethnology in 1879, and of the Geological Survey in 1880; resigning the latter in 1894, but retaining the former. His writings include *The Arid Region, Studies in Sociology,* and other works. Died 1902.

Powers, Hiram, an American sculptor of distinction; born in Vermont, July 29, 1805; removed to Italy in 1837. He resided in that country for a number of years. The most celebrated of his productions is "The Greek Slave." Among his other works are "The Fisher-Boy," "America," statues of Washington and Calhoun, and busts of Webster and Marshall. Died June 27, 1873.

Powhatan, an Indian chieftain or king, the father of Pocahontas, held sway in Virginia. Died in 1618.

Poynter, Sir Edward John, a British painter; born at Paris in 1836, son of the architect Ambrose Poynter (1796–1886). He studied art at Rome and Paris, became a leading water-color painter in London, and was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1868 and a member in 1876. He was appointed director for art at South Kensington in 1876, director of the National Gallery in 1894, and president of the Royal Academy in 1896. His paintings are numerous.

Praed, Winthrop Mackworth, an English poet and member of Parliament. Born in London in 1802; died 1839.

Praxiteles, one of the most distinguished of Grecian sculptors; flourished about 360 B. C. Nothing is known of the time and place of his birth. His productions were remarkable for their refinement and softness of contour and their grace of attitude. His chief work was a marble statue of Venus of Cnidos.

Preble, Edward, a distinguished American naval officer; born in Maine in 1761; entered the navy; became a captain in 1799, and for his services as commander of the squadron sent against Tripoli in 1804 was awarded a gold medal by Congress. Died 1807.

Prejevalski, Nicholas, a Russian traveller; born in 1839. In 1867, when stationed as an army officer in Siberia, he began a series of very important explorations in Mongolia, the desert of Gobi, and the upper basins of the great rivers of China, which he described in valuable works. Died 1888.

Prentice, George Denison, an American poet and journalist; born at Preston, Connecticut, in 1802. He became in 1831 editor of the *Louisville Journal,* one of the ablest and most brilliant journals of the country. His poems and witticisms were much admired. Died 1870.

Prescott, William Hickling, an American historian, the grandson of Col. Prescott who commanded at Bunker Hill, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, May 4, 1796, and graduated at the University of Harvard in 1814. He lost the entire use of his left eye from an injury received while at college. He sailed for Europe in 1815, and travelled there for two years. He was married in 1820 to Miss Susan Amory, and in 1826 decided to write the *History of Ferdinand and Isabella,* which was published simultaneously in Boston and London, in three octavo volumes, in 1837. This work was very successful, and its rare merit immediately caused Mr. Prescott to be recognized as one of the greatest of historians. His *Conquest of Mexico,* in three volumes, was published six years later, and in 1847 the *Conquest of Peru* appeared, in two volumes. He again visited Europe in 1850, and after his return commenced writing the *History of Philip II.* He died January

28, 1859, after three volumes of this work had been published, but before its completion.

Price, Sterling, an American general, a native of Virginia, emigrated to Missouri, was elected to Congress in 1844, became Governor of that State in 1853, and a major-general in the Confederate army in 1861. Died 1867.

Priessnitz, Vincenz, founder of the system of hydropathy. Born at Gräfenberg, Silesia, 1799; died 1851.

Priestley, Joseph, an English chemist and theologian. Born near Leeds, March 13, 1733. He was the discoverer of oxygen, and founder of the Unitarian sect. Died 1804.

Prim, Juan, Count de Reus, and Marquess de los Castillejos, a Spanish general; born in 1814; fought in 1843 against Espartero; commanded a division in the war against Morocco in 1860, and was rewarded for his services by being created a Marquess. He was one of the leaders who deposed Isabella in 1868. He soon after became Minister of War, commander-in-chief of the Spanish armies, and the actual Dictator of Spain. He was assassinated in 1870.

Pringle, Thomas, a Scottish poet. Born 1789; died 1834.

Prior, Matthew, an English poet and diplomatist; born in Dorsetshire, July 21, 1664; graduated at Cambridge in 1686. He entered Parliament as a Whig in 1701, but deserted to the Tories, who sent him on a private mission to France in 1711 to aid in concluding peace. He became Ambassador to France in 1713. After his return to England, the Whigs, who were then in power, accused him of treason and imprisoned him for two years. Died 1721.

Probus, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, a Roman Emperor; born in Pannonia; succeeded Tacitus in 276 A. D.; governed wisely, and gained numerous victories over the enemies of Rome, but was killed in 282 A. D. by his soldiers, who had mutinied.

Procida, John of, the chief of the conspiracy against Charles of Anjou which caused the massacre known as the Sicilian Vespers, was born, of a noble family, in Palermo, in 1225. He was for several years a leader of the Sicilians in their efforts (which were finally successful) to throw off the French yoke, during which time he displayed talents of a high order. Died 1303.

Procopius, a Byzantine historian; born at Cæsarea, in Palestine, about 495 A. D. He was secretary to Belisarius, the distinguished general, and the author, among other works, of a *History of his Own Times.* Died 565.

Procter, Adelaide Anne, an English poet. Born in London in 1825; died February 2, 1864.

Procter, Bryan Waller, an English poet distinguished under the pseudonym of **Barry Cornwall,** was born in 1790; died October 4, 1874.

Proctor, Richard Anthony, an English astronomer; born at Chelsea in 1837. He wrote important papers on astronomical subjects and a number of popular works on astronomy. His name is associated with the determination of the rotation of Mars, the theory of the solar corona, etc. In 1881 he founded the magazine *Knowledge,* and settled in the United States. Died 1888.

Propertius, Sextus Aurelius, a Latin elegiac poet; born in Umbria about 50 B. C. The date of his death is unknown.

Protogenes, a Greek painter; born at Caunus, in Caria; lived about 332 B. C.

Proudhon, Pierre Joseph, a French Socialist; born at Besançon in 1809. His views were extreme, leading to the statement that "Property is theft." His greatest work is his *Système des Contradictions Économiques.* He was imprisoned for his revolutionary opinions in 1849, and was sentenced to prison again in 1858, but retired to Belgium. Died in 1865. His complete works fill thirty-seven

volumes and his correspondence fourteen volumes.

Prudentius, a poet; born in Spain in 348 A. D.; wrote in Latin, and belonged to the Christian Church. The date of his death is unknown.

Prudhon, Pierre Paul, a French historical painter. Born in 1758; died 1823.

Prynne, William, an English lawyer and political writer; born in Somersetshire in 1600; graduated at Oxford, and studied law at Lincoln's Inn. He was an ardent champion of liberty, and for some of his writings was summoned before the Star-Chamber, was branded, deprived of his ears, set in the pillory, fined ten thousand pounds, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. Regaining his liberty, however, in 1640, he was elected to Parliament, and took a prominent part in the trial of his old enemy, Archbishop Laud. For his opposition to Cromwell, Prynne was again imprisoned. He favored the Restoration, was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower, and wrote a great number of works. Died 1669.

Ptolemy I., surnamed SOTER, was the founder of the dynasty of Greek Kings of Egypt, and is believed to have been the son of Philip II. of Macedon. He was an officer of high rank in the armies of Alexander the Great, and displayed in India great military ability. He obtained the government of Egypt in 323 B. C., carried on a successful war against Antigonus, promoted learning and commerce, and rendered Egypt prosperous and powerful. He was succeeded at his death, in 283 B. C., by his son, Ptolemy Philadelphus.

Ptolemy II., or **Ptolemy Philadelphus,** King of Egypt, son of Ptolemy I., was born at Cos in 309 B. C., was liberally educated, was a munificent patron of learning, and was the founder of a great library and museum at Alexandria. He died, after a prosperous reign, in 247 B. C.

Ptolemy, or **Claudius Ptolemæus,** a Greek astronomer and geographer; born in Egypt, and resided at Alexandria; is supposed to have lived from 100 A. D. to 160 A. D. He was the first to collect the scattered and detached observations made by the ancients, and to form them into a system. This system is founded on the hypothesis that the earth is at rest in the centre of the universe, and that the heavenly bodies all move around it. The Ptolemaic system held complete sway until the time of Copernicus, and Ptolemy's *Geography* was a standard text-book until the great maritime discoveries of the fifteenth century showed its deficiencies.

Puget, Pierre, a French sculptor, architect, and painter; born at Marseilles in 1622; studied at Rome under Pietro da Cortona. Died 1694.

Pugin, Augustus Northmore Welby, an English architect, and the author of numerous works on architecture. Born in London in 1811; died 1852.

Pulaski, Casimir, COUNT, a Polish officer; born in 1747; was the son of a distinguished patriot of the same name. After serving against the Russians with great distinction he went into exile in 1772, and joined the army of the United States in 1777. He received the command of the cavalry, with the rank of general of brigade. He was killed in 1779 at the siege of Savannah.

Pulteney, William, Earl of Bath, an English statesman, orator, and writer. Born in 1682; died 1764.

Pusey, Edward Bouverie, D. D., an English clergyman distinguished as one of the leaders of the extreme High-Church party, was born in 1800, was educated at Oxford, and in 1828 was appointed regius professor of Hebrew in the university of that place. Died September 16, 1882.

Putnam, Frederick Ward, an American archæologist; born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1839; graduated at Harvard in 1862. After occupying various learned positions, he

became professor of archæology and ethnology at the Peabody Museum and curator of anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History. His papers on zoology and anthropology are very numerous.

Putnam, Israel, an American Revolutionary general; born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1718; served in the French and Indian war with great courage and ability, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was commissioned a major-general in 1775, commanded an army on the Hudson, and constructed the fortifications at West Point. Died 1790.

Puyi (Hsuangtung), born in 1906, made Emperor of China 1908.

Pym, John, an English statesman and orator; born in Somersetshire in 1584; graduated at Oxford, and in 1614 entered Parliament, where he opposed the measures of James I., acquired distinction as a speaker, and became the leader of the country party. He was one of the managers of the impeachment against the Duke of Buckingham, and suffered imprisonment for a speech made while acting in that capacity. He appeared as accuser at the trial of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, and at that period was regarded by the Earl of Clarendon, the historian, as "the most popular, and the most able to do an injury," of any of the Parliamentary leaders. He was one of the five members whom Charles I. attempted, with an armed force, to arrest while they were occupying their seats in Parliament. Died in November, 1643.

Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, born about 318 B. C. While he was a boy his father was killed in battle, and he himself was expelled from his country. He served in the army of Demetrius, his brother-in-law, and displayed remarkable valor, at the battle of Ipsus, in 301 B. C. He ascended the throne of Epirus in 295 B. C., became very popular, quarrelled with Demetrius about the possession of Macedonia, invaded that country, and after defeating Demetrius reduced it to subjection. Involved by the Tarentines (who afterward deserted him) in a war with the Romans, he invaded Italy, and after a long and obstinate struggle gained a victory on the bank of the river Siris. He again defeated the Romans, at Asculum; but, not being in condition to improve his victory, he concluded a truce with them for two years. While aiding the Greeks in Sicily against the Carthaginians he won several victories, but, having renewed hostilities against the Romans, was defeated by them, under M. Curius Dentatus, near Beneventum. He retired to Epirus, again invaded Macedonia, gained successes there, but was defeated in a war against the Spartans, and was killed in battle at Argos in 272, having acquired the reputation of being the greatest general of that age.

Pythagoras, a philosopher; born in Samos about 600 B. C. But little is known of his history. He is said to have been the son of a Phœnician or Pelasgian merchant, and to have travelled extensively. He taught the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, kindness to animals, and abstinence from eating meat. After completing his travels he settled at Crotona, in Italy, where he established a secret brotherhood, which was joined by many of the most opulent and influential of the citizens of that region. But the great success which this order gained excited feelings of jealousy, and while the brotherhood was assembled in one of their general meetings an attack was made by the populace. Pythagoras, it is stated, was killed, and his followers were either slain or dispersed and expelled from Crotona. None of his works have been preserved.

Q.

Quarles, Francis, an English poet; born in 1592; was for some years secretary to Archbishop Usher, and was a royalist in the Civil War. Died 1644.

Quatrefages, Jean Louis Armand de, a French naturalist; born at Berthezème, department of Gard, in 1810. He became a student of zoology and ethnology, was elected professor in the Lycée Napoléon in 1850, and in the Museum of Natural History in 1855. Among his numerous works may be named *Souvenirs of a Naturalist, The Human Species, The Pygmies, Darwin and His French Precursors,* etc. Died 1892.

Quatremère, Étienne Marc, a French Orientalist; born at Paris in 1782. He entered the Imperial Library in 1807, the Academy of Inscriptions in 1815, and became professor of Greek at Rouen in 1809, of ancient Oriental languages at Paris in 1819, and of Persian in 1827. He was a man of vast information and great accuracy of erudition, and was the author of *Researches upon the Language and Literature of Egypt, Geographical and Historical Memoirs of Egypt,* and *History of the Mongols of Persia.* Died 1857.

Quay, Matthew Stanley, an American political leader; born at Dillsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1833. He became a lawyer, was in military service during the Civil War, and served as a member of the Legislature 1865–67, Secretary of the Commonwealth 1872–78 and 1879–82, Recorder of Philadelphia 1878–79, and State Treasurer 1885. He was a member of the Republican National Committee after 1885, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania 1887–99, was tried for misappropriation of public funds and acquitted in 1899, and was appointed U. S. Senator *ad interim* by Governor Stone, but was rejected by the Senate. He was re-elected and served till his death in 1904. He had remarkable skill and shrewdness as a political leader.

Quesnay, François, a French physician and political economist; born at Meri, near Montfort l'Amaury, in 1694. He advocated many reforms which have since been adopted. Died 1774.

Quesnel, Pasquier, a French Jansenist writer; born in Paris in 1634; was after the death of Arnauld regarded as the chief of the Jansenists. Died at Amsterdam in 1719.

Quételet, Lambert Adolphe Jacques, a statistician; born at Ghent in 1796. He became professor of mathematics at Brussels in 1819, of astronomy at the Military School in 1836, and perpetual Secretary of the Belgian Royal Academy in 1834. His chief works are *L'Anthropométrie* and *Sur L'Homme.* Died 1874.

Quevedo y Villegas, de, Francisco Gomez, a Spanish author and satirist distinguished for his originality, was born at Madrid in September, 1580. His powers of sarcasm and ridicule, his versatility, and his skilful arraignment of abuses have caused him to be compared with Voltaire. He was an expert swordsman, a successful gallant, and one of the principals in several duels. His works, in both prose and verse, were very popular. He was employed in important affairs of state by the Duke of Ossuña, Viceroy of Naples, but afterward suffered several years' imprisonment for his political opinions. Died 1645.

Quiller-Couch, Arthur Thomas, a British novelist; born at Bodmin in 1863, son of the naturalist and antiquary, Richard Quiller-Couch. Under the nom-de-plume

"Q" he published *Dead Man's Rock*, *The Splendid Spur*, *The Delectable Duchy*, and other novels.

Quin, James, an English actor; born in London in 1693; was the grandson of Mark Quin, a Lord Mayor of Dublin. He began his career at Drury Lane about 1716, being exceedingly successful in the *rôle* of Falstaff. Until excelled by Garrick, he was the most popular actor in England. He taught elocution to the Prince of Wales, afterward George III. Died 1766.

Quinault, Philippe, a French dramatic poet; born in Paris in 1635. He produced several tragedies and comedies which were very successful. Died 1688.

Quincy, Josiah, an American orator and patriot; born in Boston in 1744; was the son of a merchant of that city. He was admitted to the bar, practised law, about 1767 commenced to write political articles against the measures of the British Ministry, and further aided the cause of liberty as a speaker by his rare and fervid eloquence. While other lawyers, on account of the public sentiment, refused to accept retainers from Capt. Preston and several soldiers charged with killing citizens in the Boston massacre of March, 1770, Quincy prepared their cases and ably defended them. He visited England in 1774 to aid the cause of the patriots, and died at sea while returning to America in April of the year following, deeply lamented by his countrymen.

Quincy, Josiah, a statesman and scholar, son of the preceding; born in Boston, February 4, 1772. He graduated at Harvard College, read law, was admitted to the bar, practised law, became a member of the Federalist party, and was sent from the Boston district to Congress from 1804 to 1813. He opposed the war against England with great force and ability. He subsequently served in the Senate of Massachusetts from 1814 to 1820, was chosen judge of the Municipal Court of Boston in 1822, and was Mayor of that city from 1823 to 1829, in which year he was elected President of Harvard University. This position he resigned in 1845. Died in July, 1864.

Quinet, Edgar, a French author; born at Bourg in 1843. He became known through several brilliant productions in prose and verse, was appointed professor of foreign literature at Lyons in 1839, and produced his striking *Du Génie des Religions*. He afterward lectured at the College of France, was exiled for revolutionary reviews by Napoleon III., but returned to France after the fall of the Empire and became a member of the National Assembly and a stirring orator. Others of his works were *The Religious Revolution of the Nineteenth Century*, *History of My Ideas*, *The New Spirit*, etc. Died 1875.

Quintilian, or **Quintilianus, Marcus Fabius,** a Roman critic and teacher of rhetoric; said to have been born about 50 A. D. He obtained high reputation as an advocate, was the first public teacher paid out of the imperial treasury, and had several pupils who afterward gained distinction, among whom was the younger Pliny. He was appointed by Domitian instructor of the grand-nephews of that Emperor. His most important work is *Institutiones Oratoriæ*, the most complete treatise on rhetoric produced by any of the ancients. His style is lucid, elegant, and highly finished. Quintilian is said to have died about 118 A. D.

Quintus Curtius, a Roman historian, and the author, among other works, of a *History of Alexander the Great*, is supposed to have flourished soon after the Augustan age.

R.

Rabelais, François, a French satirist; born about 1495; entered the order of Franciscans, but afterward left his convent without leave; studied medicine, and became well versed in the classics. He subsequently visited Rome in company with the French Minister, was absolved by the Pope from his monastic vows, and was permitted soon after to graduate as a physician at Montpellier. His principal production is a humorous romance, *The Pleasant Story of the Giant Gargantua and his Son Pantagruel*, which is a general satire upon the different branches of society of that age, and especially upon the monastic orders. He was appointed curate of Meudon about 1545, and, though bitterly denounced by the clergy, was protected by Francis I. Died 1553.

"Beyond a doubt," says Coleridge, "he was among the deepest as well as boldest thinkers of his age. . . . I class Rabelais with the great creative minds—Shakspeare, Dante, Cervantes, etc."

Rachel (Elizabeth Rachel Félix), a tragic actress, the daughter of a Jewish peddler, was born in Switzerland in 1821, and made her *début* in Paris in 1838. She especially excelled in the characters of "Mary Stuart" and "Joan of Arc," and performed with great success in America in 1855. Died 1858.

Racine, Jean, a French dramatic poet; born at Ferté-Milon (Aisne), December 21, 1639; was educated at the College of Beauvais and at Port-Royal. He was granted a small pension for composing an ode on the marriage of Louis XIV. After studying theology for some time he removed to Paris, became intimate with Boileau and Molière, and commenced writing tragedies, but it was not until 1667, when his *Andromaque* appeared, that the power and peculiar character of his genius excited marked attention. For the next ten years his career as a dramatist was very brilliant, among his productions being *Britannicus*, *Berenice*, *Bajazet*, *Mithridate*, *Iphigénie*, and *Phèdre*. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1673. He became very devout at the age of thirty-eight, renounced romantic composition, married, and was appointed historiographer by the King. Henceforth his course of life was pursued with the utmost regularity, one third of the day being given to God, another to his family and friends, and the remainder to the King. His *Esther* and *Athalie* are the only dramas which he produced after his conversion, and they are profoundly imbued with religious feeling. *Athalie* is considered by some to be his finest effort, and certainly the only one that can be compared with it is *Phèdre*. Died April 21, 1699.

Radcliffe, Ann, a celebrated English novelist. Born in London in 1764; died February 7, 1823. Among the best known of her works are *The Mysteries of Udolpho*, *The Sicilian Romance*, *The Romance of the Forest*, and *Gaston de Blondeville*.

Radcliffe, John, an eminent English physician; born at Wakefield in 1650; graduated at Oxford, and, settling in London, acquired a handsome fortune from his practice. He was physician successively to three of the sovereigns of England —William, Mary, and Anne. Died 1714.

Radetsky, Joseph Wenzel, a Field-Marshal; born in Bohemia in 1766; entered the Austrian army; served with distinction against the Turks and French, and for his con-

duct at the battle of Wagram was made Lieutenant Field-Marshal. He was created a full Field-Marshal in 1836, and in 1849 he defeated the Sardinians at Novara. Died 1858.

Raglan, James Henry Fitzroy Somerset, BARON, an English general, a younger son of the Duke of Beaufort, was born in 1788; served as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington; lost an arm at the battle of Waterloo; was in 1852 appointed master-general of the ordnance, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Raglan. He was given command of the British army in the Crimean war in 1854. His death, which occurred in June, 1855, is supposed to have been hastened by the disasters suffered by his army in the protracted siege of Sevastopol.

Raimondi, Marcantonio, an Italian engraver; born at Bologna in 1475. He engraved some of the principal paintings of Raphael, and formed a friendship with that illustrious artist. Died about 1546.

Raleigh, Sir Walter, an English navigator and author; born at Hayes, in Devonshire, in 1552. After studying at Oxford he fought in France for the Huguenots, was present at several great battles, and in 1580 fought with distinction against the insurgents in Ireland. Gaining the favor of Queen Elizabeth, he acquired twelve thousand acres of forfeited land in Ireland. He was granted a royal patent in 1584, with full power to colonize unoccupied territories in North America. One of his expeditions discovered in the same year a region which he named Virginia, and which, but with little success, he attempted to colonize. After serving against the Spanish Armada in 1588 he organized another exploring expedition, with which he sailed from Plymouth in 1595 for South America, explored the Orinoco, and upon his return to England published *The Discovery of the Large, Rich, and Beautiful Empire of Guiana.* Promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, he contributed to the capture of Cadiz, in 1596. His opposition to the Earl of Essex rendered him very unpopular, and after the death of Elizabeth he was charged as an accomplice in the treason of Lord Cobham, was arrested, tried, and convicted, on insufficient evidence, in 1603. He prepared for immediate execution, but was reprieved and imprisoned for thirteen years, when he obtained his release by bribery. In 1617 he sailed with another expedition, consisting of thirteen vessels, for Guiana. At St. Thomas his men had a desperate fight with a company of Spaniards. The expedition was unsuccessful, and upon his return to England, Raleigh was, at the instigation of the Spanish Minister, arrested under the sentence previously passed upon him. He was beheaded October 29, 1618. During his imprisonment he wrote a valuable *History of the World.*

Rameau, Jean Philippe, a French musical composer; born in 1683. He composed a great number of operas, among which are *Samson, La Princesse de Navarre, Castor et Pollux, Les Fêtes de Polymnie,* and *Pygmalion,* and was the author of valuable works on the theory of music. Died 1764.

Ramsay, Allan, a Scottish poet; born at Leadhills in 1685; was by trade a wigmaker, but afterward became a bookseller. The most important of his poems is a pastoral comedy entitled *The Gentle Shepherd.* Died 1758.

Ramsay, David, an American historical writer; born in Pennsylvania in 1749; graduated at Princeton College in 1765; studied medicine in Philadelphia under Dr. Rush, and removed to South Carolina, where he was elected to the Continental Congress in 1782. Died 1815.

Randolph, John (OF ROANOKE), an American orator; born in Virginia in 1773; studied at Princeton and Columbia Colleges; was elected to Congress at the age of twenty-six, and became an ardent supporter

of the policy of Jefferson, with whom he quarrelled, however, in 1806. He endeavored to defeat the election of Madison in 1808, opposed the war of 1812, and was himself defeated for Congress, but was elected two years later. He advocated the extension of slavery, but was the first to apply the term "doughface" to the Northern members who voted with him. He was chosen to the United States Senate in 1824, fought a duel soon afterward with Henry Clay, whom he had insulted, supported Gen. Jackson for the Presidency in 1828, and was appointed Minister to Russia in 1830. Died 1833.

Ranke, von, Leopold, a German historian; born in Thuringia in 1795. Of his historical works, which were numerous and valuable, perhaps the greatest was his *History of the Popes in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.* Died 1886.

Raphael Sanzio, Raffaello, an illustrious Italian painter; born at Urbino, April 6, 1483. His father was a painter named Giovanni di Sanzio. After studying under his father, Raphael became a pupil of Perugino about 1495, and in 1504 studied at Florence. Four years later, upon the invitation of Pope Julius II., he went to Rome, where he painted several exquisite frescos and other works. Raphael was also a skilful architect, and in 1515 was appointed chief architect of St. Peter's Church. He died April 6, 1520, aged exactly thirty-seven years. Among his productions may be mentioned the "Adoration of the Magi," "The Marriage of the Virgin," "Disputa del Sacramento" (in fresco), "School of Athens," "Attila repelled from Rome," "St. Cecilia," the "Madonna di San Sisto," and the "Transfiguration."

Rapp, George, a religious Communist; born in Würtemberg in 1770. He taught the speedy coming of Christ, led his followers to America in 1803, and founded in Western Pennsylvania a communistic settlement named Harmony. In 1815 this was abandoned, New Harmony in Indiana succeeding it. In 1824 a return to Pennsylvania was made, and the town of Economy, in the vicinity of Pittsburg, was built. The community practised rigid self-denial, economy, and celibacy, and held all things in common. The founder died in 1847, but the community still exists, its possessions in lands and stocks being worth millions of dollars.

Rapp, Jean, Count, a French general; born in 1772; served as aide-de-camp to Desaix at Marengo, and subsequently as aide to Napoleon. For his conduct at Austerlitz he was made a general of division in 1805, and in 1815 was appointed commander of the Army of the Rhine. Died 1821.

Rassam, Hormuzd, an Assyriologist; born at Mosul, in Mesopotamia, in 1826. He assisted Layard in his excavations, and succeeded him in this labor until 1854. Sent to Abyssinia by the British Government in 1864, he was held prisoner there until released by the military expedition of 1868. He made explorations in Mesopotamia for the British Museum in 1876–82. Died 1910.

Rauch, Christian, a German sculptor; born at Arolsen in 1777. He studied at Cassel and at Rome, where he gained the friendship of Wilhelm von Humboldt and Thorwaldsen. Died 1857. Among his works are an equestrian statue at Berlin of Frederick the Great, two colossal bronze statues of Blücher, and "Mars and Venus wounded by Diomed."

Raumer, von, Friedrich Ludwig Georg, a German historian; born in 1781. Died in 1871.

Ravaillac, François, the assassin of Henry IV. of France, was born in Angoulême in 1578; became a religious fanatic; stabbed King Henry in 1610, and was executed with great tortures in May of that year.

Rawlinson, George, an Eng-

lish scholar and divine; born in 1812; graduated at Oxford, where he became in 1861 Camden professor of ancient history. He was the author of *The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World, The Sixth Great Monarchy of Parthia, The Seventh or Sassanian Empire*, etc. Died 1902.

Rawlinson, Sir Henry Creswicke, an English Orientalist, brother of the preceding, was born at Chadlington, in Oxfordshire, in 1810. He served in the army in India through several campaigns, became a member of the Council of India in 1856, and was subsequently made a major-general and sent as Minister to Persia. He wrote several works on the cuneiform inscriptions, etc. Died 1895.

Ray, or **Wray, John,** an English botanist and zoologist; born in 1628, died 1705.

Rayleigh, John William Strutt, LORD, an English physicist; born in 1842; succeeded his father as third Baron in 1873. He became professor of experimental botany at Cambridge in 1879, and in 1888 succeeded Tyndall at the Royal Institution. His signal achievement was the discovery (with Prof. W. Ramsay) in 1895 of a new constituent of the atmosphere, which they named argon, and for which they received the $10,000 Hodgkins' prize.

Raymond VI., Count of Toulouse, born in 1156, succeeded his father, Raymond V., in 1194. The Pope having instigated a crusade against the Albigenses, the dominions of Raymond were invaded by Simon de Montfort, and Raymond himself, after a gallant and protracted resistance, was defeated, in 1213. He was driven from his government, but was restored to it in 1217. Died 1222.

Raynal, Guillaume Thomas François, a French historian and philosopher; born in 1713; was educated by the Jesuits, and entered their order, but subsequently turned his attention to literature. His greatest work is entitled *The Philosophical History of the European Establishments and Commerce in the Two Indies.* Died 1796.

Read, Thomas Buchanan, an American poet and artist; born in Pennsylvania, March 12, 1822. After passing several years in Italy, he returned to America in 1858. Died May 11, 1872. Among his works are *The House by the Sea*, a poem, and a picture of "Longfellow's Children."

Reade, Charles, D. C. L., an English novelist; born in 1814; was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was subsequently elected a Fellow, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1843. Among his works are *Peg Woffington, White Lies, Hard Cash, Griffith Gaunt, A Terrible Temptation*, and several plays. Died 1884.

Réaumur, de, René Antoine Ferchault, a French naturalist; born at Rochelle in 1683. In 1731 he invented his well-known thermometer. He took the freezing- and boiling-points of water as two fixed points, and divided the interval into eighty degrees, the freezing-point being zero. Died 1757.

Récamier, Jeanne Françoise Julie Adélaide Bernard, a French lady distinguished for her beauty and accomplishments; born at Lyons in 1777. She married a wealthy banker named Récamier, and after Napoleon attained to power was exiled from Paris on account of her intimacy with Madame de Staël. After the Restoration she returned to Paris, where her *salon* became one of the most celebrated of that period, and where she formed an intimate friendship with Châteaubriand. Died 1849.

Reclus, Jean Jacques Élisée, a French geographer; born in the Gironde in 1830. An extreme democrat, he left France after the *coup d'état*, and was exiled in 1871 for joining the Commune. He returned in 1879, and became a professor at Brussels in 1893. His great work is

his *Nouvelle Géographie Universelle* (19 vols. 1876–94). He wrote several other physiographic works. D. 1905.

Redi, Francesco, an Italian naturalist and poet; born in 1626, died 1695.

Reed, Thomas Brackett, an American statesman; born at Portland, Maine, in 1839. He was for a number of years a member of the Maine Legislature and Attorney-General of the State, and was elected to Congress in 1877. He was made Speaker of the Fifty-first and again of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses, attracting great attention by his vigorous and radical rulings. He withdrew from Congress and entered upon legal business in New York in 1899. Died 1902.

Regiomontanus, a German astronomer; born in 1436. His proper name was **Johann Müller.** He studied at the University of Vienna, where he became professor of mathematics. He was the author of several valuable works. Died 1476.

Regnard, Jean François, a French comic poet. Born in 1655; died 1709.

Regnier, Mathurin, a French satirical poet. Born in 1573; died 1613.

Regulus, Marcus Atilius, a Roman general; served with distinction in the First Punic war; was twice chosen Consul, and defeated the Carthaginians in a naval battle in 256 B. C. He invaded Africa the year following, but was defeated, captured, and sent on a mission to Rome, where he advised the Senate to reject the terms of the Carthaginians. According to his promise, he returned to Carthage, where he was tortured and put to death.

Reichstadt, Napoléon François Charles Joseph, DUKE OF (**Napoleon II.**), King of Rome, was the only son of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa, and was born in Paris, March 20, 1811. His father abdicated in his favor in 1814, but Louis XVIII. was raised to the throne of France. He was created Duke of Reichstadt by the Emperor of Austria in 1818, and was made a lieutenant-colonel in 1831. Died 1832.

Reid, Thomas, a distinguished Scotch philosopher; born in Kincardineshire in 1710. He became professor of philosophy at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1752, and of moral philosophy at Glasgow in 1763; dying in 1796. His *Inquiry into the Human Mind* and *Philosophy of the Intellectual Powers* formed the foundation stones of the Scottish school of philosophy.

Reid, Whitelaw, an American educator and diplomatist; born at Xenia, Ohio, in 1837. He became a journalist, engaged on the New York *Tribune* in 1868, and succeeded Horace Greeley as editor-in-chief in 1872. He was United States Minister to France 1889–92, the Republican nominee for Vice-President in 1892, and succeeded Joseph H. Choate as Ambassador to Great Britain in 1905.

Rembrandt van Ryn, Paul, a Dutch historical and portrait-painter, the son of a miller, was born near Leyden, June 15, 1606. In 1630 he removed to Amsterdam, where he established a successful school of art, and where he became distinguished especially for the originality of his style and the brilliancy of his coloring. Among the greatest of his productions are "Tobit and the Angel Raphael," "The Woman taken in Adultery," and "The Syndics of the Merchant Drapers." Died 1669.

Rénan, Joseph Ernest, a distinguished French author; born February 27, 1823; studied at the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, and in 1848 gained the Volney prize for a memoir on the Semitic languages. He was a member of the French Institute and the French Academy, and in 1862 was appointed professor of Hebrew in Paris. The best known of his numerous works on religion, morals, Hebrew history, and other subjects, is his radical but able *Life of Christ*, which was bitterly assailed. Died 1892.

Rethel, Alfred, a German historical painter. Born at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1816; died 1859.

Retz, de, Jean François Paul de Gondi, CARDINAL, a French prelate; born, of a noble family, in 1614. He was very dissipated in early life, but, having been destined for the Church by his family, he was in 1643 appointed coadjutor to his uncle, the Archbishop of Paris. During the civil war which commenced in 1649 he became one of the leaders of the Frondeurs, and was subsequently created a Cardinal, but in 1652 was arrested and imprisoned for some years by Mazarin. Died 1679.

Retzsch, Moritz, a German painter and engraver. Born at Dresden in 1779; died 1857.

Reuter, Fritz, a German humorist; born at Stavenhagen in 1810. In 1833, while a student at Jena, he was arrested for revolutionary talk, condemned to death, but finally sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment. Released in 1840, with broken health and ruined prospects, he tried farming and teaching, and at length found his true vocation in rendering in Low German verse the jokes and merry tales of the common people. These works were followed by humorous tales in prose, in the same dialect, of which *Ut mine Stromtid*, his masterpiece, won him wide fame and the reputation of being the greatest German humorist after Jean Paul. Died 1874.

Reynolds, John Fulton, an American general; born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1820. He graduated at West Point and served throughout the Mexican war, winning the brevets of captain and major for gallant and meritorious conduct at Monterey and Buena Vista. On August 20, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and June 26, 1862, participated in the battle of Mechanicsville, and on the next day in the battle of Gaines' Mill. At Charles City Cross-Roads he was taken prisoner and sent to Richmond, but was soon released. In January, 1863, he was nominated major-general of volunteers, and on the 12th of June he was placed in command of the right wing of Hooker's army, having charge of three corps. He commanded the vanguard at Gettysburg, and, bringing his troops into action with a much larger Confederate force, he went forward to reconnoitre, when he was struck by a rifle-ball and died in a few minutes, July 1, 1863.

Reynolds, Sir Joshua, an English portrait-painter of great distinction, was the son of Rev. Samuel Reynolds, and was born in Devonshire, July 16, 1723. He studied under Hudson in London, worked as a portrait-painter at Plymouth for some years, removed to London in 1746, and in 1750–52 travelled in Italy. With Dr. Johnson, in 1764, he founded the Literary Club, consisting of twelve members, among whom were Burke and Goldsmith. He became President of the Royal Academy in 1768, and was knighted in that year. Died in 1792, after having amassed a fortune of eighty thousand pounds. Among his productions are a portrait of Commodore Keppel, "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse," and "The Infant Hercules strangling the Serpents."

Rhodes, Cecil John, a South African adventurer; born at Bishop-Stortford, England, in 1853. Sent to Natal for his health, he engaged in diamond-mining, and in time became the leading owner of the Kimberley mines. He was made Prime Minister of Cape Colony in 1890, and was the ruling spirit of the British South Africa Company, whose territory, north of Cape Colony, became known as Rhodesia. The Jameson raid into the Transvaal was believed to be due to him, and in 1896 he put down a formidable rising of the Matabele natives. A railway from Capetown to Cairo was projected by him and partly completed before his death, March 3, 1902.

Rhys, John, a Celtic scholar;

born in Wales in 1840. He was the author of several valuable works on ancient Celtic literature.

Ribault, or **Ribaut, Jean,** a French navigator and Protestant; born at Dieppe about 1520; was sent with an exploring-party by Coligny to North America, where at Port-Royal, South Carolina, he built a fort and founded a colony. While in command of a French fort and colony at St. John's River, Florida, in 1565, he was defeated by the Spaniards, and was massacred by them with all his men.

Ricardo, David, a political economist; born in London in 1772; entered upon a mercantile life; became very opulent, and in 1819 was elected to Parliament for Portarlington. Among his works are *Principles of Political Economy and Taxation,* an *Essay on Rent,* and *On the Depreciation of the Currency.* Died September 11, 1823.

Ricasoli, Bettino, BARON, an Italian statesman; born in Florence in 1809; opposed in early life the power of Austria; favored liberal measures, and upon the death of Count Cavour, in 1861, became Prime Minister of the new kingdom of Italy. He resigned the year following, but again became Premier in 1866. In 1874 he was re-elected to the Italian Parliament. Died 1880.

Ricci, Marco, an Italian artist especially skilful as a landscape-painter. Born at Belluno in 1676; died 1728.

Richard I., King of England, surnamed CŒUR DE LION, son of Henry II., was born at Oxford in 1157, and at the age of sixteen united with his elder brother, Henry, in a revolt against their father. Upon the death of that Prince, ten years later, he became heir-apparent to the English throne, to which he succeeded at the death of Henry II., in 1189. He exhibited great remorse for his treatment of his father, whose trusted Ministers he retained in power. Uniting with Philip of France, he led a great army into Palestine, where he exhibited great personal prowess, but accomplished little that resulted in permanent benefits. After defeating Saladin, the leader of the Saracens, in September, 1191, Richard, who had quarrelled with Philip, concluded a truce with Saladin and sailed for England, but, suffering shipwreck on the coast of Istria, was, while attempting to pass in disguise through Germany, arrested by Leopold of Austria, who delivered him up to the Emperor Henry VI., and he was not liberated until February, 1194, when he paid a large ransom. Richard was mortally wounded at the siege of a castle near Limoges in 1199, and, leaving no children, was succeeded by his brother John.

Richard II., son of Edward the Black Prince, was born at Bordeaux in 1366. At the age of eleven years he succeeded his grandfather, Edward III. A formidable insurrection was raised by Wat Tyler in 1381, which was effectually suppressed, and in 1385 he invaded Scotland and burned Edinburgh, Perth, and other cities. In July, 1399, his cousin Henry, Duke of Lancaster, whom he had previously banished from England, returned, raised a powerful army, became master of the kingdom, and caused Richard to be deposed by Parliament and himself to be proclaimed King. Richard died in prison in 1400, his death having been caused, as is supposed, by starvation.

Richard III., King of England, a brother of Edward IV., was the younger son of Richard, Duke of York, and was born October 2, 1452. He received the title of Duke of Gloucester, fought at the battle of Tewkesbury, in 1471, and in 1472 married Lady Anne Neville, daughter of the Earl of Warwick. He became Regent of the kingdom in April, 1483, upon the death of his brother, Edward IV., and upon the accession of his nephew, Edward V., who was a minor, and whom he soon afterward caused to be put to death in the Tower

with his younger brother. Richard was then proclaimed king, but his course, which was perfidious and excessively cruel, raised up a formidable opposition, which was headed by Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, who was regarded by the Lancastrian party as the legitimate heir to the English crown. Richard was defeated and slain at the battle of Bosworth, fought August 21, 1485. He was succeeded by the Earl of Richmond as Henry VII.

Richardson, Samuel, an English novelist, the son of a joiner, was born in Derbyshire in 1689, and became a master-printer in London. Among the best known of his works are *Pamela*, *History of Clarissa Harlowe*, and *Sir Charles Grandison*. Died July 4, 1761.

Richelieu, Armand Jean du Plessis, CARDINAL, a French statesman; born in Paris, September 5, 1585. He was educated at the colleges of Navarre and Lisieux, and in 1607 was made Bishop of Luçon. He became Secretary of State in 1616, was created a Cardinal in 1622, and a Royal Councillor in 1624. He soon afterward became Prime Minister, in which position he exhibited an imperious will and remarkable talents as a statesman. He curbed the power of the French nobility, subdued the Calvinists, restored the balance of power in Europe (which had been threatened by the house of Austria), granted religious toleration to the Protestants, and in 1630 caused the exile of the King's mother, Marie de Médicis, who was inimical to him. He treated many who opposed him with great severity, and to reduce the power of Austria subsidized the Protestants of Germany. He also formed a coalition with the Swedes. During his administration the French arms were generally successful, and Alsace, Artois, and Roussillon were added to the dominions of France. Cardinal Richelieu in 1635 founded and liberally endowed the celebrated French Academy. At his death, which occurred December 4, 1642, the people of France held public and great rejoicings.

Richter, Johann Paul Friedrich, popularly known as **Jean Paul,** a German author distinguished for his quaintness and originality, was born near Baireuth, in Bavaria, March 21, 1763. He studied at the University of Leipsic, and after the production of several of his works was granted two pensions by the government of Bavaria. Died 1825. Among his writings may be mentioned *Greenland Lawsuits*, *The Invisible Lodge*, *Hesperus*, *Parson in Jubilee*, and *Titan*.

Richthofen, Ferdinand von, BARON, a German geographer; born at Karlsruhe, Silesia, in 1833. He travelled extensively in Asia and America 1860–72, was president of the Berlin Geographical Society 1873–78, and was made professor of geology at Bonn in 1875, and of geography at Leipzig in 1883 and at Berlin in 1886. His work on *China* is of the greatest value. He also wrote *Aufgaben der heutigen Geographie*, etc. Died 1905.

Ridley, Nicholas, an English Reformer; born about 1500; was educated at Cambridge; was appointed chaplain to the King in 1540, Bishop of Rochester in 1547, and Bishop of London in 1550. He aided Cranmer in 1551 in preparing the articles of faith since known as the Thirty-nine Articles. After the accession of Queen Mary he was condemned as a heretic, and was burned to death, October 16, 1555.

Ridpath, John Clark, an American historian; born in Indiana in 1841. He was a professor in and subsequently vice-president of the De Pauw University, and editor of the *Arena* 1897–98. He wrote several works of biography and United States history, also *Cyclopædia of Universal History*, *The Great Races of Mankind*, etc. Died in 1900.

Rienzi, or **Rienzo, Nicola Gabrini,** a native of Rome, who in the fourteenth century made himself famous by an attempt to restore the

republic. He was of low origin, but had received a liberal education, and when Petrarch visited Rome, in 1340, Rienzi made his acquaintance, and accompanied him on a mission to Avignon to persuade the Pope to return to Rome. He was distinguished for his eloquence, and the study of the works of antiquity imbued him with the idea of restoring the republic. In 1347 he succeeded in overthrowing the tyranny of the nobles at Rome and in obtaining the supreme authority, with the title of tribune and liberator. He governed the city for some time with judgment and moderation; but the pomp of power spoiled him, and he became a tyrant. A confederacy was then formed against him, and he fled for refuge to Prague, where he was seized and sent to Pope Clement VI., who imprisoned him for three years. Innocent VI., however, the successor of Clement, not only gave him his liberty, but appointed him Governor of Rome, thinking he would be able to curb the disturbances in the ecclesiastical states. But Rienzi was now an altered man, and his cruelties raised him new enemies, by whom he was put to death in the capitol, October 8, 1354.

Riley, Charles Valentine, a distinguished entomologist; born in London in 1843. Emigrating to the United States, he was State entomologist of Missouri 1868–77, chief of the United States Entomological Commission 1877, and afterward entomologist to the United States Agricultural Department. His works, papers, and reports on entomology were numerous and of high value, and he made many important discoveries. Died 1895.

Ripley, George, an American editor; born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, in 1802. He was educated at Harvard, was a pastor in Boston until 1841, joined the Transcendental movement, and was the originator of the celebrated Brook Farm communistic experiment. This ended in 1847, and he engaged in editorial and literary work in New York and afterward became joint-editor of Appleton's *New American Cyclopædia.* He published *Specimens of Foreign Standard Literature* (14 vols.). Died 1880.

Ristori, Adelaide, a celebrated tragic actress; born in Friuli, Italy, in 1821. In 1847 she was married to the Marquis del Grillo, who died in 1861. She was warmly received in Europe and America. Died 1906.

Rittenhouse, David, an American astronomer and mathematician; born near Philadelphia, April 8, 1732. He learned the trade of a clockmaker. He became Treasurer of Pennsylvania in 1777, President of the American Philosophical Society in 1791, first director of the Mint at Philadelphia in 1792, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1795. He is assigned the place next to Franklin in the rank of American philosophers. Died 1796.

Riviere, Briton, an English artist distinguished for his skill in painting animals, was born in London, August 14, 1840; graduated at the University of Oxford; turned his attention to art, and in 1878 was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. Among his productions are "Rest from Labor," "War-Time," "A Stern Chase is always a Long Chase," "A Legend of St. Patrick," and "An Anxious Moment."

Rizzio, David, an Italian musician; born at Turin in 1540. He came in the retinue of the Piedmontese Ambassador to the court of Scotland, and, as his abilities were very great as a musician and a singer, he became a favorite with Queen Mary, who made him her secretary for foreign languages. His influence over her, as well as his religion, was highly offensive to many of the Scotch nobles, and especially to Darnley, the Queen's husband, who headed a conspiracy against him, and the unfortunate favorite was assassinated in the Queen's presence, in March, 1566.

Robert, Louis Léopold, a French painter; born in La Chaux-

de-Fonds, Switzerland, May 13, 1794; was the pupil of Gérard and of David; removed to Italy in 1818, and, having formed, as it is said, a hopeless passion for Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, he committed suicide in Venice, March 20, 1835. Among his works are the "Reapers," the "Neapolitan Improvisatore," and the "Fishermen of the Adriatic."

Roberts, David, a Scottish landscape-painter. Born near Edinburgh in 1796; died 1864.

Roberts, Frederick Sleigh, LORD, a distinguished English military officer; born at Cawnpore, India, in 1832, son of General Sir Abraham Roberts. He was educated in military schools; entered the Bengal Artillery in 1851, and was active at Delhi and Lucknow, winning the Victoria Cross for intrepid courage in 1858. He was in the Abyssinian campaign of 1868, took part as a major-general in the Afghan war of 1878, and was knighted for his services. After the murder of Cavagnari and his escort at Cabul he defeated the Afghans, occupied their capital, and assumed the government of the country, sending the Ameer a prisoner to India. Subsequently General Barrows met with a crushing defeat and the British garrison at Kandahar was besieged. General Roberts now performed his greatest exploit, making a memorable march with 10,000 men through the heart of a hostile country and completely routing the enemy. He was in consequence made a baronet in 1881, appointed to command the Madras army, and was commander-in-chief in India 1885–93. In 1892 he was created Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, in 1895 became field-marshal and commander-in-chief in Ireland, and in 1900 was sent to South Africa to retrieve the disasters in the Boer war. This he succeeded in doing, reducing the war to a guerilla contest, and he was subsequently appointed to succeed Lord Wolseley as commander-in-chief and was raised to the rank of earl.

Robertson, Frederick William, an eloquent minister of the Church of England, the son of Capt. Frederick Robertson of the royal artillery, was born in London, February 3, 1816. He was educated at Oxford, where he became the intimate friend of John Ruskin. He was for four years curate at Cheltenham, and in 1847 was appointed incumbent of Trinity Chapel, Brighton. He favored the views of what is called "the Broad Church" in England, and was distinguished for his originality of mind. Several series of his sermons have been published, and have passed through a large number of editions. Died August 15, 1853.

Robertson, Thomas William, an English dramatist; born at Newark-on-Trent in 1839. He became an actor and stage manager in London, and wrote the very successful comedies, *David Garrick*, *Society*, *Ours*, *Caste*, *Home*, *Dreams*, etc. Died 1871.

Robertson, William, a Scottish historian; born near Edinburgh, September 19, 1721. He became a minister at an early age, and was distinguished as an eloquent preacher. Among his works are *History of the Emperor Charles V.*, *History of Scotland during the Reigns of Mary and of James VI. till his Accession to the Crown of England*, and *History of America*. Died June 11, 1793.

Robespierre, Maximilien Marie Isidore, a French Jacobin; born at Arras, May 6, 1758; was educated at the Collége Louis-le-Grand; became an advocate in his native city, and in 1789 was elected to the States-General, and subsequently to the National Convention. He made numerous speeches in that body and in the Jacobin Club, of which he became the most influential member. Before entering upon his bloody career he advocated, in May, 1791, the abolition of the death-penalty, but in December, 1792, favored the death of the King. He became the implacable enemy of the Girondists and the leader

of the Mountain. He acquired almost unlimited power, and was responsible, to a great degree, for the atrocities perpetrated during the Reign of Terror. He was himself the direct cause of the execution of many of his former friends and of a large number of men, women, and children. A combination caused by his excessive cruelty was formed against him in 1794 by Tallien, Barras, Fouché, Carnot, and others, and he was guillotined on the 28th of July of that year.

Robin Hood, a famous legendary English archer and outlaw, of Sherwood Forest, in early Norman times. Of unrivalled skill with bow and quarter-staff, he waged war on the rich, but was the helper and protector of the poor. Scott, in *Ivanhoe*, places him in the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion. His exploits and those of Little John, Friar Tuck, and others of his band, are celebrated in many old ballads.

Rochambeau, de, Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, a distinguished French Marshal; born in 1725; served with great credit in Europe and America, and as commander of a French army in the United States rendered efficient assistance in 1781 to Gen. Washington in the capture of Yorktown. He was created a Marshal in 1791, and subsequently served against the Austrians. Died 1807.

Rochefort, Victor Henri, VICOMTE DE LUCAY, a French agitator, was born at Paris in 1830. He was connected with several newspapers, bitterly assailed the imperial government in the *Lanterne* and *Marseillaise*, and joined the communists in Paris in 1871. For this he was banished to New Caledonia, but escaped in 1874, and returned to France after the amnesty of 1880. Here he issued *L'Intransegeant*, in which the old spirit was shown. His support of Boulangerism led to a flight to London in 1889, from which he returned in 1896.

Rockefeller, John Davidson, an American capitalist, was born at Richford, New York, in 1839. Beginning as clerk in a small oil refinery, he gradually developed the Standard Oil Company, controlling nearly the whole vast petroleum business of the United States. He has now retired from this business, and is one of the wealthiest men in the world.

Rochefoucauld, François, Duc de la, Prince of Marsillac, a French writer distinguished for his wit and courage, was born in 1613. He was a prominent actor in the war of the Fronde, and was the author of the celebrated work entitled *Reflexions ou Sentences et Maximes Morales.* Died 1680.

Rochejaquelin, Henri de la, COMTE, a prominent French royalist and leader of the Vendeans, was the son of the Marquess de la Rochejaquelin, and was born in 1772. As a leader he displayed great ability and exalted heroism. He was killed in battle in March, 1794.

Roderic, or **Roderick,** the last King of the Visigoths who reigned in Spain, ascended the throne in 708 A. D., and was in 711 defeated and killed by the Arabs and Moors, who, under Tarik, had invaded the dominions of Roderic. He furnishes the theme of two poems by Shelley and Scott.

Rodney, George Brydges, LORD, a distinguished British admiral; born in 1718; became admiral of the blue in 1759; was created a baronet, and was in 1768 elected to Parliament. He gained a decisive victory over a Spanish fleet under Sangara in 1779, in 1782 defeated the French under Count de Grasse, and was soon after raised to the peerage. Died 1792.

Rogers, James Edwin Thorold, an English economist; born at West Meon, Hampshire, in 1823. He graduated at Oxford in 1846, was professor of political economy there 1862-67, and again in 1888.

Of his various works the most important is *History of Agriculture and Prices in England* (8 vols. 1866-93). Died 1890.

Rogers, John, an American sculptor; born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1829. He produced a large number of statuette groups, of homely subjects, original in conception and true to nature. Among them are "The Checker Players," "The Town Pump," "The Country Post-Office," many war scenes, etc. These, reproduced in terra-cotta, are widely distributed and very popular. Died 1904.

Rogers, Randolph, an American sculptor; born in New York State in 1825. Among his best-known works are a bronze door in the National Capitol, with scenes in relief from the life of Columbus, and a statue of Lincoln in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Died 1892.

Rogers, Samuel, an English poet; born near London, July 30, 1763. He was the son of a banker, became possessed of an ample fortune, and made his house the resort of literary men of distinction and of prominent statesmen. Among his friends were Byron, Scott, Wordsworth, and Coleridge. Died in December, 1855.

Roland, Marie Jeanne Phlipon, MADAME, a French Girondist and scholar; born in Paris, March 17, 1754. Her father was an engraver, gave her a liberal education, and brought her up as a strict Catholic. Early devoted to reading, she acquired an extensive knowledge of history and the arts, and became known for her wit and learning. At the age of twenty-five she married M. Roland, subsequently celebrated as a Girondist and Minister of State. She became an ardent republican and one of the leading spirits in the Girondist party. She was arrested by the Jacobins, June 1, 1793, and was executed in November following.

Rollin, Charles, a French historian, the author of a *History of Rome, Ancient History,* and other works, was born in Paris in 1661. Died 1741.

Rollo, a celebrated viking of the Northmen, became the first Duke of Normandy about 890 A. D. Having defeated the Franks in several battles, he compelled their King to cede him that province. He embraced Christianity soon after. Died 930.

Romanes, George John, a British naturalist; born at Kingston, Canada, in 1848. He graduated at Cambridge in 1870, became a friend of Darwin, and was a powerful supporter of his doctrines in his *Animal Intelligence, Mental Evolution in Animals, Mental Evolution in Man,* and other works. Died 1894.

Romanof, Michael Feodorovitch, son of the Metropolitan of Rostof, and founder of the present imperial dynasty of Russia, was chosen Czar in 1613. He introduced several beneficial and important reforms. Died 1645.

Romilly, Sir Samuel, an English statesman; born in London, March 1, 1757; studied law at Gray's Inn; was called to the bar in 1783; acquired an extensive practice; in 1806 was elected to Parliament as a Whig, and was appointed Solicitor-General. He was an able advocate of Roman Catholic emancipation, the abolition of the slave-trade, and the reform of the penal code. Died 1813.

Romney, George, an English historical painter. Born at Dalton in 1734; died 1802.

Ronsard, Pierre de, a voluminous French poet; born in 1524; was a page of the Duke of Orleans, and subsequently became a favorite of King Charles IX. Died 1585. Ronsard was one of the first to fix on French poetry that pseudo-classicism of style which was subsequently so developed in the works of Corneille and Racine.

Röntgen, Wilhelm Konrad von, a German physicist; born at Lennep, Prussia, in 1845. His great achievement was the discovery in 1895 of the X-ray or Röntgen-ray, one of the most signal and useful scientific discoveries of the nineteenth century.

Rooke, Sir George, an English admiral; born in 1650, died 1709. He gained several victories over the French, and in 1704, with Sir Cloudesley Shovel, captured Gibraltar.

Roosevelt, Theodore, President of the United States; born at New York, October 27, 1858. He graduated at Harvard in 1880, was a member of the New York Legislature 1882-84, National Civil Service Commissioner 1889-95, and president of the New York Police Board 1895-97. He served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy 1897-98, and resigned to take part in the Spanish war as lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently colonel, of the First U. S. Cavalry (popularly called Roosevelt's Rough Riders). He gained much credit for gallantry in the fighting near Santiago, and in November, 1898, was elected Governor of New York. In 1900 he was elected Vice-President of the United States, succeeded as President on the assassination of McKinley in 1901, and was elected President in 1904. His vigorous administration, his aggressive attitude against the corporations, and his success in bringing about peace between Russia and Japan in 1905, brought him great popularity at home and abroad. He declined a renomination, sought East Africa on a hunting expedition at the end of his term, in 1909, and was warmly received by the rulers and people of Europe on his return.

Rosa, Salvator, a distinguished Italian painter; born near Naples, June 20, 1615. Died 1673.

Root, Elihu, an American statesman, was born at Clinton, N. Y., in 1845. He studied law, was U. S. district attorney for the southern district of N. Y., 1883-85, Secretary of War 1899-1904, Sec'ry of State 1905-1909; became U. S. Senator in 1909.

Rosas, Juan Manuel de, an Argentine dictator; born in Buenos Ayres in 1793. He became commander-in-chief in 1826, governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, 1829-32, and was dictator from 1835 to 1852, his rule being one of terror and bloodshed. A rebellion in 1852 forced him to flee to England. Died 1877.

Roscius, Quintus, a celebrated Roman actor. He is said to have been born in Lanuvium, and to have given lessons in declamation to Cicero. Roscius died at an advanced age in 61 B. C.

Roscoe, Sir Henry Enfield, grandson of William Roscoe, was born at London in 1833. He was professor of chemistry in Owens College 1858-86, was elected F. R. S. in 1863, and knighted in 1884. Of his works, the most important is his notable *Treatise on Chemistry* (with Schorlemmer, 1878-89).

Roscoe, William, an English historian and poet; born in 1753; entered Parliament as a Whig in 1806, and became the principal founder of the Royal Institution of Liverpool. Died 1831.

Rosebery, Archibald Philip Primrose, EARL OF; born in London in 1847; educated at Eton and Christ Church; succeeded his father as Earl in 1868. After 1881 he occupied important Cabinet positions, was Secretary for Foreign Affairs 1892-94, and on Gladstone's retirement in 1894 he became Liberal Prime Minister. After the defeat of his government in 1895 he remained the leader of the Liberals, but resigned this position in October, 1896.

Rosecrans, William Stark, an American general; born in Ohio in 1819; graduated at West Point in 1842; was commissioned a brigadier-general in 1861, and was sent to Western Virginia, where in July of that year he won the battle of Rich Mountain, and was subsequently promoted to the rank of major-general. As commander of the Army of Mississippi in July of the following year he gained a decisive victory at Corinth over the Confederate generals Price and Van Dorn. He won the battle of Stone River in January, 1863, and in September following was defeated

by Gen. Bragg at Chickamauga. He was relieved from his command in October, 1863, was made commander of the District of Missouri in January, 1864, and in 1868 was for a short time Minister to Mexico. He was a member of Congress 1881–85, and became Registrar of the Treasury in 1885. Died 1898.

Ross, Sir James Clark, an eminent Antarctic navigator; born at London in 1800. He accompanied his uncle, Sir John Ross, in his Arctic voyages, and also made three voyages under Captain Parry. In 1839 he was given the command of an expedition to explore the Antarctic regions. He reached the latitude of 78° S., and discovered a seemingly ice-bound continent which he named Victoria Land and traced for seven hundred miles. He returned in 1843, was made rear-admiral in 1856, and died in 1862.

Ross, Sir John, a British admiral and Arctic navigator; born in Scotland in 1777; entered the navy, fought against the French and Spaniards, and in 1818 was given the command of the first expedition sent out to discover a north-west passage. He made another voyage to the polar regions in 1829, and in 1831 discovered a point which he believed was the magnetic pole. Died 1856.

Rossetti, Christina Georgina, an English poet; born in London in 1830. Among her productions are *Goblin Market, and Other Poems, The Prince's Progress, and Other Poems,* and *Speaking Likenesses.* Died 1894.

Rossetti, Dante Gabriel, a designer and poet; born, of an Italian family, in London in 1828. Among his productions are a volume of *Poems, The Early Italian Poets,* and a large number of designs. He was one of the leaders of what is known as the pre-Raphaelite movement. Died April 9, 1882.

Rossini, Gioacchimo, a distinguished musical composer; born at Pesaro, in the Papal States, February 29, 1792. Among his productions are *Tancrede, The Barber of Seville,* and *William Tell.* Died November 13, 1868.

Rothermel, Peter F., an American painter; born in Pennsylvania in 1817. He produced a number of striking historical works, the admired "Christian Martyrs," and the great "Battle of Gettysburg," painted on order for the State and now in the Capitol at Harrisburg. Died 1895.

Rothschild, the name of a celebrated family of Jewish bankers in Germany, England, and France.—MAYER ANSELM ROTHSCHILD, the founder of the house, was born at Frankfort in 1743, and commenced business as a banker in his native city. His integrity and ability brought him into relations with German governments, and particularly with that of Hesse-Cassel. The Elector William, on his flight in 1806 in consequence of the invasion of his states by the French, deposited about five million dollars for safekeeping with Rothschild for eight years without interest, and subsequently received from his heirs an annual interest of two per cent., the capital being repaid to the Elector's son and successor in 1823. The judicious investment of this capital was the source of the colossal fortune of the Rothschilds. Mayer Anselm died in 1812, leaving five sons, Anselm, Solomon, Nathan, Charles, and James, who became chiefs of houses at Frankfort, Vienna, London, Naples, and Paris, and who were all made barons by the Emperor Francis. The firm is continued by members of the family at all of the above-named places except Naples.

Rouget de Lisle, Claude Joseph, a French poet and musician, and the author of the celebrated war-song the *Marseillaise,* was born in 1760. Died 1836.

Rouher, Eugène, a French statesman; born at Riom, November 30, 1814; became an advocate; was

elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1849; in the same year was appointed Minister of Justice, and subsequently Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works. He became Minister of State in 1863, and, though opposed by such men as Thiers, Berryer, and Favre, gained distinction as both an orator and a statesman. He became President of the Senate in 1869, but retired from power upon the fall of Napoleon III. Rouher, under the empire, received various orders and decorations. Under the republic he was several times elected to the National Assembly, in which he was a prominent Bonapartist. Died 1884.

Rousseau, Jean Baptiste, an eminent lyric poet of France; born at Paris in 1670. He wrote four books of odes, of which the first consists of sacred topics, taken from the Psalms. In addition to these he wrote two books of epistles in verse, cantatas (in which he is regarded as original and unrivalled), allegories, epigrams, miscellaneous poems, four comedies in verse and three in prose, and a collection of letters. Died 1741.

Rousseau, Jean Jacques, a Swiss philosopher and writer; born at Geneva, June 28, 1712. His father was Isaac Rousseau, a watchmaker. His education was neglected, and romances formed the chief part of his early reading. After having been dismissed from an attorney's office, he was apprenticed to an engraver, from whom he received such ill-treatment that he ran away before he was sixteen. He found a friend in Madame de Warens, with whom he lived for some years at intervals; and when not with her he spent a wandering life in various characters, some of them of the humblest kind. It was not till 1750 that he manifested his wonderful literary talents. In that year he gained the prize, given by the Academy of Dijon, for his celebrated essay in answer to the question, "Whether the progress of the sciences and arts has contributed to corrupt or purify manners." Rousseau maintained that the effect had been injurious. From this period his pen became fertile and popular. He produced the words and music of *Le Devin du Village*, a piece of charming simplicity, which was represented at Paris with the greatest success. Among his other works are his *Discours sur les Causes de l'inégalité parmi les Hommes, et sur l'Origine de Sociétés, Du Contrat Social, ou Principes du Droit Politique, Émile ou de l'Éducation*, and his autobiography under the title of his confessions. *Émile*, which appeared in 1762, was condemned by the Parliament, and he was compelled to fly from France. Thenceforth his existence was passed in frequent changes of place to escape real or fancied persecution, and in suspecting all his friends of insulting and conspiring against him. To disease of body and mind must, no doubt, be attributed much of his strange conduct. He died July 2, 1778.

Rowe, Nicholas, an English poet and dramatist. Born in 1673; died 1718. Among his productions are the tragedies of *Tamerlane, Jane Shore*, and *The Fair Penitent*, and translations of Lucan.

Rowland, Henry Augustus, an American physicist; born at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, in 1848. He graduated at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, was assistant professor of physics there 1874–75, and professor of physics at Johns Hopkins University after 1876. He made important discoveries in the physical sciences, and invented a machine for ruling fine concave gratings on glass, which proved of great value in spectrum analysis. Died 1901.

Rubens, Peter Paul, a Flemish painter; born at Siegen in 1577; passed eight years in Italy, and, returning to Antwerp in 1608, was appointed court-painter to the Archduke Albert, and soon acquired great distinction as an artist, and an ample fortune. Orders of knighthood were conferred upon him by the sovereigns

of England and Spain. Died in 1640. Among the greatest of his productions are "Descent from the Cross," "War and Peace," "The Last Judgment," and "The Rape of the Sabines." Among his pupils were Van Dyck, Jordaens, and Quellyn.

Rubenstein, Anthony, a Russian pianist and composer; born at Wechwotynetz, on the frontier of Roumania, November 30, 1829; studied at Moscow; appeared on the stage at the age of eight years. He subsequently visited Paris, London, Berlin, and Vienna with brilliant success. Among his productions are the operas of *La Vengeance, Paradise Lost, The Maccabees,* and *Ivan Kalashorikoff.* Died 1894.

Ruckert, Friedrich, a German lyric poet and Orientalist; born at Schweinfurt in 1789; studied at Jena; was appointed professor of Oriental languages at Erlangen, and was subsequently professor in the University of Berlin. His works are numerous. Died 1860.

Rudolph I., Emperor of Germany, son of Albert IV., Count of Habsburg, was born in 1218, and was elected Emperor of Germany in 1273. He introduced many reforms and restrained the power of the German nobles, seventy of whose castles he is said to have destroyed. He laid the foundation of the subsequent power and aggrandizement of the house of Austria. Died 1291.

Rumford, Benjamin Thompson, COUNT, a natural philosopher; born in Massachusetts in 1753; became a schoolmaster, and is said to have fought at the battle of Lexington, but on which side still remains an unsettled question. He was regarded by his neighbors as a Tory, and, having been threatened by a mob, resorted to the British camp at Boston for protection. He subsequently went to England as a bearer of despatches, and was commissioned as a colonel in the British army. He in 1784 removed to Munich, where he became a major-general, Councillor of State, lieutenant-general, commander-in-chief, Minister of War, and a Count of the Holy Roman Empire. He introduced many important reforms, devoted considerable attention to scientific pursuits, and made valuable discoveries while experimenting on heat and light. Died 1814.

Rupert, PRINCE, distinguished as a cavalry-leader during the Civil War in England, was a nephew of Charles I., and the son of the Elector Palatine Frederick V. and Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, and was born at Prague in 1609. He fought with desperate courage at Worcester and Edgehill and captured Bristol, but was defeated at Marston Moor in 1644, and by his rashness caused, in the year following, the defeat of the royal forces at Naseby, where he commanded the left wing. After surrendering Bristol he was deprived of command, but in 1648 was made admiral of the fleet operating off the coast of Ireland. Nearly all of his vessels were destroyed by Blake in 1651. After the Restoration, in 1660, he was created an admiral, and fought against the Dutch. Died 1682.

Rush, Benjamin, an American physician; born near Philadelphia in 1745; graduated at Princeton College in 1760; studied medicine in London, Paris, and Edinburgh; became professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Philadelphia in 1769, and as a member of Congress signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The year following he was appointed surgeon-general of the army. Died 1813.

Rush, Richard, an American statesman, son of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia in 1780. He became Attorney-General of the United States in 1814, Minister to England in 1817, and Secretary of the Treasury in 1825. He was sent as Minister to France in 1847. Died 1859.

Ruskin, John, M. A., LL.D.,

an English art-critic, son of a London merchant, was born in 1819, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He was appointed Bede lecturer at Cambridge in 1867, received the same year the degree of LL.D. from that university, and in 1872 was elected Slade professor of fine art at Oxford. He founded a museum at Walkley (transferred in 1890 to Sheffield), in which he placed part of his precious library and art treasures. A great portion of his large fortune was devoted to founding St. George's Guild, a kind of primitive agricultural community, which proved a failure. In 1843 appeared the first volume of his *Modern Painters*, whose splendid style and trenchant criticisms gave it at once a high place in literature. It was followed by many other striking and ably written works on art and architecture, which gave Ruskin a leading position as an art-critic. His writings on other topics were much less happy. Died 1900.

Russell, John, Earl Russell, usually called **Lord John Russell,** a prominent Whig statesman, was a younger son of the Duke of Bedford, and was born in London, August 18, 1792. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, was elected to Parliament in 1813, and favored Parliamentary reform. He was appointed paymaster of the forces in 1830. Two years previous he had succeeded in procuring the repeal of the Test Acts, thereby relieving Protestant dissenters from numerous disabilities, and subsequently assisted in the repeal of the Corn Laws. After holding other positions in the Cabinet he became Prime Minister of England in 1846. He was raised to the peerage as Earl Russell of Kingston-Russell in 1861. Died May 28, 1878.

Russell, William Clark, an American novelist; born at New York in 1844, son of the vocalist and song-writer, Henry Russell. He went to sea at thirteen, served seven years, became a journalist and afterward a novelist, confining himself to nautical subjects. Of his numerous sea-tales, the most famous is *The Wreck of the Grosvenor* (1877).

Russell, Sir William Howard, a distinguished correspondent; born at Lilyvale, Ireland, in 1821. His letters from the Crimea made him famous. They were followed by others on the Indian mutiny, the American Civil War, the Franco-Prussian War, etc. He accompanied the Prince of Wales to India as private secretary in 1877, and was knighted in 1895. He published a novel, *The Adventures of Dr. Brady*, and other works. Died 1907.

Russell, William, Lord, a prominent leader of the English Whigs, was the third son of the Duke of Bedford, and was born in 1639. Entering Parliament, he became an ardent supporter of what was known as the Exclusion bill (being the bill for excluding the Duke of York from the throne). Charged as a participator in the Rye-House Plot, he was condemned, on perjured testimony, before a packed jury, and was beheaded July 22, 1683.

Rutledge, John, an American lawyer; born in South Carolina in 1739; was elected to Congress in 1774, and was an ardent champion of liberty and independence. He was elected Governor of his native State in 1779, became a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1789, and Chief-Justice of South Carolina in 1791. Died 1800.

Ruysdael, Jacob, a Dutch landscape-painter. Born at Haarlem in 1630; died 1681.

Ruyter, de, Michael Adrianzoon, a Dutch admiral; born in 1607; entered the navy at the age of eleven; was rapidly promoted; gained victories over the Swedes and English; sailed up the Thames in 1667, and destroyed a large amount of shipping. He was killed in 1675, in the Mediterranean, in a naval battle with the French.

S.

Saa de Miranda, a Portuguese poet of distinction. Born at Coimbra in 1495; died 1558.

Saadi, Muslih-ed-Deen, a Persian poet; born about 1184 at Shiraz; is said to have made numerous pilgrimages to Mecca, and visited also Bagdad, Damascus, Jerusalem, Morocco, Egypt, Abyssinia, and Hindustan, after which he settled in his native city and was highly respected on account of his religious character. The most popular of his works is *Gulistân* ("Rose-Garden"). His writings are more generally read than those of any other Persian author. Died 1291.

Saavedra, de, Angel, Duke of Rivas, a Spanish poet and statesman; born at Córdova in 1791. He became exceedingly well versed in English literature, was appointed in 1836 a member of the Spanish Ministry, and was subsequently sent as Ambassador to Naples. His works include *The Moorish Foundling*, a poem, and *Don Alvaro*, a tragedy. Died 1895.

Sabine, Sir Edward, K. C. B., F. R. S., an English general, mathematician, traveller, and writer on scientific subjects, was born in 1788. He was about 1818 elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, of which he was chosen the President in 1861. He was knighted in 1869. Died 1883.

Sacchi, Andrea, an Italian painter; born near Rome in 1598; was patronized by Pope Urban VIII., and was employed to paint one of the great altar-pieces of St. Peter's. Sacchi also executed several works in fresco which have been greatly admired. Died 1661.

Sacher-Masoch, von, Leopold, an Austrian novelist; born at Lemberg in 1836. He was the author of several novels and dramas, of considerable ability and power. D. 1895.

Sacheverell, Henry, an English divine; born about 1672 and was educated at Oxford. In 1705 he was made preacher at St. Saviour's, Southwark, and in 1709 delivered two political sermons which were so offensive to the Whigs that he was impeached for libel, and in 1710 was convicted and sentenced to be suspended from the ministry for three years. In 1713 he was by Queen Anne rewarded with the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. Died 1724.

Sachs. See HANS SACHS.

Sachs, von, Julius, a German botanist; born at Breslau in 1832. He was professor of botany at Würzburg after 1868, and made important experiments on the influence of light and heat on vegetation, etc. D. 1897.

Sackville. See DORSET.

Sackville, George, VISCOUNT, an English statesman, generally known as **Lord George Germain,** was a son of the Duke of Dorset, and was born in 1716. Entering the army, he served in the Seven Years' war, but was tried by court-martial and dismissed the service for cowardice and disobedience of orders at the battle of Minden, in 1759. In 1775, however, he was appointed by George III. Secretary of State for the Colonies, and was given the chief direction of military affairs during the war of the Revolution in America. Died 1785.

Sacy, de, Antoine Isaac Silvestre, BARON, a distinguished French Orientalist; born in Paris in 1758; became versed in Persian, Chaldee, Arabic, and several other languages, and produced, among other works, *Memoir on the History of the Arabs before Mohammed*, an *Arabic Grammar*, and *Pend-Nameh*. Sacy was professor of Arabic at Paris, and subsequently of Persian in the College

of France. With Abel Rémusat he founded the Asiatic Society in 1822, and became a peer of France in 1832. Died 1838.

Sadoc, or **Zadok,** founder of the sect of the Sadducees, was a Hebrew scholar who lived about 250 B. C.

Safvet Pasha, a Turkish statesman; born in 1815; entered the diplomatic service of Turkey at an early age. He was made Minister to France in 1865, and subsequently held the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction, and Justice. While he was Minister of Public Instruction he founded free schools throughout Turkey and established the university, the Museum of Antiquities, and other institutions at Constantinople. Died 1883.

Sagasta, Praxedes Mateo, a Spanish statesman; born at Tourecilla in 1827. He took part in the insurrections of 1856 and 1866, was forced twice to take refuge in France, but subsequently held office under Prim and Serrano, and was Prime Minister 1881–83 and 1885–90. D. 1903.

Sage, Balthasar Georges, an eminent natural philosopher and mineralogist; born at Paris in 1740; became professor of mineralogy and superintendent of the School of Mines in that city, and was elected a member of the French Institute. He was the author of several scientific works. Died 1824.

Saint Clair, Arthur, an American general; born in Scotland in 1735; removed to Pennsylvania; entered the American army; was made a brigadier-general; fought at Trenton, Princeton, and other important battles of the Revolution; became a major-general in 1777, a member of Congress in 1785, and two years later President of Congress. From 1789 until 1802 he was Governor of Ohio, and in 1791, while commanding an army in the North-west, he was defeated with great loss by the Miami Indians. Died 1818.

Sainte-Aulaire, de, Louis Clair de Beaupoil, Comte, a French diplomatist, and the author of a *History of the Fronde* and other works, was born in Perigord in 1778; became a peer of France in 1830, and Minister to England in 1841. Died 1854.

Sainte-Beuve, Charles Augustin, a French critic; born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, in 1804. In 1845 he became a member of the French Academy; in 1852, professor of Latin poetry in the College of France; and in 1865 became a Senator. His writings include history, poetry, and criticism. Died 1869.

Sainte-Claire-Deville, Henri Étienne, a French chemist; born in St. Thomas, West Indies, in 1818. He became professor of chemistry at the Sorbonne, Paris, and gained distinction as the first to produce aluminium in commercial quantities. Died 1881.

Saint-Evremond, Charles de Saint-Denis, Seigneur de, a French wit and author; born, of a noble family, in 1613; was educated at Paris; served with distinction in the army, and was for some years a great favorite at the French court. Having, however, offended Louis XIV., he was ordered to be confined in the Bastile. Making his escape to England, he was cordially received by Charles II. He wrote essays and poems. Died 1703

Saint Gaudens, Augustus, an American sculptor; born at Dublin, Ireland, in 1848, taken as an infant to New York. His works include statues of "Hiawatha," "The Puritan," and of Farragut, Lincoln, etc. Died 1907.

Saint John. See Bolingbroke.

Saint John, Oliver, a celebrated republican lawyer and judge; born in England in 1596; entered Parliament in 1628; was counsel of John Hampden in the great case of ship-money, and took a prominent part in the prosecution of the Earl of Strafford. He became Chief-Justice

of the Common Pleas and one of the House of Lords created by Cromwell. Died 1673.

Saint-Just, de, Antoine Louis Léon, a French revolutionist; born at Decize about 1767; was intimate with Robespierre and a member of the National Convention in 1792; as such became a violent Jacobin, and voted for the death of the King. In 1794 he became President of the Convention, contributed largely to the defeat of the Danton party, formed with Robespierre and Couthon the triumvirate of the Reign of Terror, and was executed July 28, 1794.

Saint-Lambert, de, Charles François, MARQUESS, a French poet and courtier. Born in Lorraine in 1717; died 1803.

Saint-Martin, Antoine Jean, a French Orientalist; born in 1791; was the author of several works. Died 1832.

Saint-Martin, de, Louis Claude, MARQUESS, a French mystic called **The Unknown Philosopher;** born in 1743; was the author of numerous works. Died 1803.

Saint-Pierre, de, Charles Irénée Castel, a French writer; born in Normandy in 1658; was in 1695 chosen a member of the French Academy. Died 1743.

Saint-Pierre, de, Jacques Henri Bernardin, a French writer; born at Havre in January, 1737; studied at the College of Rouen and entered the army, from which he was soon dismissed; went to Russia, where he was employed four years as an engineer. In 1768 he went in the same capacity to the Isle of France, where he lived for three years. After this he devoted his attention to literature. His *Paul and Virginia* is the best-known of his works, and has been translated into many languages. Died 1814.

Saint-Saëns, Charles Camille, a French composer; born at Paris in 1835. He was organist of the Madeleine 1858-70, a distinguished musical critic, and one of the ablest of piano and organ players. His instrumental works are numerous, including the successful operas, *Henry VIII., Proserpine, Ascanio,* and *Phryne,* and a sacred drama, *Samson et Dalila.*

Saintsbury, George Edward Bateman, an English author; born at Southampton in 1845. At first a schoolmaster, he became an able literary critic, and in 1895 professor of English literature at Edinburgh. His works on literary subjects are numerous and able, one of the later being *The Flourishing of Romance and Rise of Allegory.*

Saint-Simon, de, Claude Henri, COUNT, a French socialist; born at Paris in 1760; was a nephew of Charles François, Bishop of Agde, and a relative of the Duc de Saint-Simon. He entered the army and in 1779 went to America, where he distinguished himself at the siege of Yorktown, after which he passed some time in travel. In 1801 he married Mademoiselle de Champgrand, whom he divorced the next year with the intention of marrying Madame de Staël, who, however, refused him. Died in 1825. He published several works, of which the most remarkable is *New Christianity.* His doctrines exerted great influence in France and procured him many followers.

Saint-Simon, de, Louis de Rouvroy, DUC, a French writer and diplomatist; born in 1675; became a partisan of the Duke of Orleans and an ardent Jansenist. During his lifetime he prepared a work which after his death, in 1755, was published under the title of *Complete and Authentic Memoirs of the Duke of Saint-Simon on the Age of Louis XIV. and the Regency.*

Saint Vincent. EARL OF. See JERVIS, JOHN.

Sala, George Augustus Henry, an English journalist and author, the son of an Italian gentleman, was born in London in 1828 He was the founder and first editor of the *Temple Bar Magazine,* a maga-

zine contributor, war correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, and a writer of novels and books of travel. Died 1895.

Saladin, or **Salah-ed-Deen, or Salah-eddin, I., Malek-Nasir-Yoosuf,** or **Yousouf,** Sultan of Egypt; born at the castle of Tekrit, on the Tigris, in 1137; was the son of Aiyoob, a Koordish officer of high rank in the army of the Sultan of Syria and Egypt, who in 1168 made him Vizier of Egypt. Saladin soon revolted and became sovereign of Egypt, and shortly after, upon the death of Noor-ed-Deen, Sultan of Southern Syria. He became master of Jerusalem in 1187, and was engaged in numerous contests with the armies of the crusaders under Richard I. of England and Philip Augustus of France. With the former he in 1192 concluded a truce of three years. Saladin remained sovereign of Jerusalem, treated with great kindness the many Christians who fell into his hands, and was ever admired, even by his enemies, for his magnanimity and many chivalrous acts. Died in 1193 at Damascus.

Salai, Andrea, a skilful Italian painter. Born at Milan about 1475. The date of his death is unknown.

Sale, George, an English Oriental scholar; born in Kent in 1680. He wrote a part of the *Ancient Universal History* and translated the Koran. He was one of the founders of a Society for the Encouragement of Learning. Died in London in 1736.

Sale, Sir Robert Henry, an English general; born in 1782; displayed ability in the Indian and Afghan wars; became a major-general in 1840, and was subsequently knighted. He was killed in 1845 while fighting the Sikhs.

Sales, de, St. Francis. See FRANCIS DE SALES, ST.

Salieri, Antonio, an Italian composer; born near Venice in 1750, died 1825.

Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil, K. G., MARQUESS OF, an English statesman, son of the late Marquess of Salisbury, was born at Hatfield in 1830; was educated at Oxford, and was in 1853 elected to Parliament as a Conservative by the borough of Stamford, which he continued to represent until 1868 as Lord Robert Cecil, when, upon the death of his father, he became a Marquess and entered the House of Lords. At this time he was a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly Review*. He was in 1866 appointed Secretary of State for India, was in 1869 elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and in 1876 was sent as special Ambassador to Turkey. He and the Earl of Beaconsfield represented Great Britain at the Congress of Berlin, in 1878. The same year he was made Knight of the Garter and became Secretary of Foreign Affairs; he resigned office when the Liberals came into power in 1880. On the death of Beaconsfield in 1881, he succeeded to the Conservative leadership, and in 1885 was for a short time Prime Minister. He returned to this high office after the defeat of Gladstone in 1886, holding it till 1893, and regained it in 1895, on the fall of the Rosebery Liberal administration, remaining in power through the Turkish troubles and the Soudan and Transvaal conquests. Advancing age caused his resignation in 1902, and he died August 23, 1903.

Salisbury, Robert Cecil, EARL OF, an English statesman, son of the great Lord Burleigh, was born in 1550; was educated at Cambridge, and was elected to Parliament for Westminster. He became Secretary of State in 1596, was sent as Ambassador to France in 1597, was in 1605 created Earl of Salisbury by James I., and in 1608 was appointed Lord High Treasurer of England. Died 1612.

Sallust, or **Caius Sallustius Crispus,** a Roman historian; born, of a plebeian family, at Amiternum in 86 B. C.; elected tribune in 52 B. C.,

and was expelled from the Senate two years later on a charge of immorality. In 47 he became prætor, and went to Africa with Cæsar, by whom he was the next year made Governor of Numidia. After Cæsar's death he returned to Rome. His principal works are *Bellum Catilinarium* ("Catilinian War"), and *Bellum Jugurthinum* ("Jugurthan War"). Died 34 B. C.

Salmasius, Claudius, a French scholar whose real name was **Claude de Saumaise,** but which he Latinized according to the practice of that period, was born at Sémur in 1588. At an early age he embraced the Protestant faith, afterward studied at Heidelberg, and in 1632 was appointed professor at Leyden. Died 1653.

Salm-Salm, Felix, PRINCE, an officer; born, of an illustrious family, in Austria, December 28, 1828. Having offended his family in 1862 by his marriage with Mademoiselle Le Clerq of New York City, he was excluded from the court at Vienna. He entered the United States army and gained distinction in the civil war, and afterward became aide-de-camp to Maximilian in Mexico. He remained true to that unfortunate Prince until his execution. Prince Salm-Salm then returned to Europe, received a commission in the Prussian army, and was killed at the battle of Gravelotte, in 1870.

Salomon, Johann Peter, an eminent musician and composer; born at Bonn in 1745. He settled in London, died in 1815, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

Salvi, Giambattista, an Italian historical painter; known also as **Sassoferrato.** Born in 1605; died 1685.

Salviati, Francesco Rossi da, sometimes called **Cecco Rossi,** an Italian painter of distinction. Born at Florence, 1510; died in Rome, 1563. Among his productions is "The Battles and Triumph of Camillus."

Salvini, Tommaso, an eminent Italian tragedian; born at Milan, January 1, 1830. He went upon the stage while a mere child, and at the age of thirteen had gained distinction in juvenile characters. He was for some time placed under the tuition of Gustavo Modena. After fighting in 1849 for Italian freedom, and having gained several medals of honor in recognition of his bravery, he appeared as a tragedian at Florence and Paris with remarkable success, and in later years pursued a brilliant career in Europe and America, gaining great distinction as an actor. D. 1896.

Sampson, William Thomas, an American admiral; born at Palmyra, New York, in 1840. He graduated at the Naval Academy in 1860, served through the Civil War, and was executive officer of the ironclad "Patapsco" when that vessel was blown up in Charleston harbor. He became commander in 1874, captain in 1889, and was superintendent of the Naval Academy 1886–90. In 1898 he was made president of the Board of Inquiry on the destruction of the "Maine," and during the war with Spain was acting rear-admiral in command of the North Atlantic fleet. As such he attacked the forts of San Juan harbor, Porto Rico, and commanded the blockading fleet at Santiago de Cuba, though unfortunately absent on other duty during the fight with the Spanish fleet. He was promoted rear-admiral in September, and was a member of the Commission for the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish. D. 1902.

Sancho IV., surnamed THE BRAVE, King of Castile and Leon, was a son of Alfonso X., and was born in 1258. He succeeded to the throne in 1284, and died 1295, leaving the crown to his son, Fernando IV.

Sancho III., King of Navarre, surnamed THE GREAT; born 965; reigned from 1000 until his death, in 1035.

Sancho, Ignatius, a negro poet; born in 1729 on board a slave-ship; was taken to England, where he was educated and patronized by the Duke of Montague, and where he

acquired the friendship of Sterne, Garrick, and other men of distinction. Died 1780.

Sancroft, William, an English prelate; born in 1616; was educated at Cambridge, and after being Dean of York and of St. Paul's was in 1677 raised to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. He was one of the seven prelates tried for libel by order of James II., but, subsequently refusing to take the oaths to William III., was deprived of his see. He wrote several works, the most important of which, *Fur Predestinatus*, is a bitter attack on the Calvinists. Died 1693.

Sand, George, a distinguished French novelist whose true name was **Amantine Lucile Aurore Dupin,** was the daughter of Maurice Dupin, an officer in the army; was a great-granddaughter of the celebrated Marshal Maurice de Saxe, and was born in Paris, July 1, 1804. She was married at the age of eighteen to a retired officer named Dudevant, from whom she separated ten years later. Although at one time a zealous member of the Catholic Church, she afterward adopted the most advanced liberal views upon religion, politics, and social life. At the commencement of her literary life she assumed man's attire, denounced the marriage system, and during the revolution of 1848 edited a democratic paper. As a writer she was recognized as one of the greatest of her age. Among her novels are *Indiana*, *Valentine*, *Lélia*, *Metella*, *Leone Leoni*, *Consuelo*, *La Mare au Diable*, *La petite Fadette*, *François le Champi*, *Constance Verrier*, *Tamcris*, and *Laura*. Of her dramas may be mentioned *Molière* and *Lucie*. Died June 8, 1876.

Sandeau, Leonard Sylvain Jules, a French novelist; born at Aubusson, February 19, 1811. He was a member of the French Academy and an officer of the Legion of Honor. Among his numerous novels are *Madame de Somerville*, *Marianna*, *Vaillance et Richard*, *Un Heritage*, and *La Maison de Penarvan*. He also wrote several dramas. Died 1883.

Sandrart, von, Joachim, a German artist and art historian. Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1606; died 1688. His principal work on art is entitled *German Academy of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting*.

Sandys, Edwin, an English prelate, and one of the translators of what is known as "the Bishops' Bible," born in 1519; became Archbishop of York in 1576. Died 1588.

San Gallo, da, Giuliano, an Italian architect whose original name was **Giuliano Giamberti,** was born in Florence in 1443. He was patronized by Leo X., Julius II., and Lorenzo the Magnificent. Died 1517.

San Martin, José de, the Liberator of Chile, was born in 1778. He captured Santiago in 1817, and liberated Chile from Spanish rule in 1818. He afterward was made Protector of Peru, but resigned in favor of Bolivar. Died 1850.

San Micheli, Michele, an Italian architect and engineer. Born at Verona in 1484; died 1559.

Sannazaro, or **Sannazarius, Jacopo,** an Italian poet; born at Naples in 1458. He was liberally patronized by Frederick, King of Naples. Among his works are *Arcadia* and a Latin poem entitled *De Partu Virginis*. Died 1530.

Sanson, Nicolas, a French geographer; born in 1600. He published a map of ancient Gaul which procured for him the patronage of the king and Cardinal Richelieu. He was the author of other works. Died 1667.

Sansovino, Jacopo Tatti, an Italian architect and sculptor. Born in Florence in 1479; died 1570.

Sansovino, da, Andrea Contucci, an Italian sculptor. Born in 1460; died 1529.

Sant, James, R. A., an English painter; born at Croydon, April 23, 1820; studied under John Varley and at the Royal Academy. He was

in 1870 chosen a member of that Academy, in 1871 was appointed principal painter in ordinary to the Queen, and in 1877 was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Accademia Raffaello, of Urbino, Italy. Among his works may be named "Light of the Cross," "She never Told her Love," "Saxon Women," "The Walk to Emmaus," and "The Miller's Daughter." He has also painted numerous portraits of the most distinguished people in England.

Santa Anna, de, Antonio Lopez, a Mexican general and statesman; born in the City of Mexico in 1798. After being engaged in numerous insurrections, he became President in 1833 and Dictator in 1835. In the year following the Texans revolted, and he was defeated and captured by Gen. Houston at San Jacinto. He regained his liberty in 1837, lost his leg in battle against the French in 1838, was banished in 1845, but, returning in 1846, became commander-in-chief in the war against the United States. Gen. Taylor gained a decisive victory over Santa Anna at Buena Vista in February, 1847, and Gen. Scott defeated him with great loss at Cerro Gordo in April. The City of Mexico was captured in 1847. Santa Anna again went into exile, again returned, and was made Dictator for life. Two years later (1855) he was forced to abdicate, and was exiled for the third time. Santa Anna made an abortive attempt, after the death of Maximilian, in 1867, to regain power. Died June 20, 1876.

Santerre, Antoine Joseph, a French Jacobin; born in Paris in 1752; accumulated great wealth as a brewer; aided in storming the Bastille; participated in the insurrections which followed, and was made commander of the National Guard, in which position he presided at the execution of Louis XVI. Died 1808.

Saphir, Moritz, an author and editor; born, of a Hebrew family, at Pesth, Hungary, in 1794. His works, which are humorous and satirical, are written in German. Died 1858.

Sapor I., King of Persia, was the son of Artaxerxes, and ascended the throne in 238 A. D. He subdued Syria and Mesopotamia, and caused the Roman Emperor Valerian to be executed. Sapor was assassinated in 269 A. D.

Sapor II., King of Persia, was the successor of Hormisdas II. He carried on a protracted war with the Romans and bitterly persecuted the Christians. Died 380 A. D.

Sappho, a Greek lyric poetess, was born about 625 B. C. at Mitylene, on the island of Lesbos, and was a friend of the poet Alcæus. She wrote hymns, elegies, and erotic odes of great beauty, all of which are lost except a hymn to Venus and some short fragments.

Sarazin, Jacques, a French sculptor; born at Noyon in 1590. He studied in Rome, and was liberally patronized both in that city and in Paris. Died 1660.

Sarcey, Francisque, a French author; born at Dourdan, Seine-et-Oise, in 1828. He became a journalist in Paris, in 1859 dramatic critic on the *Opinion Nationale* and in 1867 on the *Temps*. He published a *History of the Siege of Paris*, *Le Nouveau Seigneur du Village*, a book of tales, *Souvenirs d'Âge Mûr*, etc. Died 1899.

Sardanapalus, a King of Assyria who has furnished the subject of one of Lord Byron's tragedies, is supposed to have lived about 880 B. C. Arbaces, one of his satraps, having formed with the Medes a conspiracy against him, Nineveh was besieged. Sardanapalus, after defending that city with remarkable determination and bravery for two years, and finding further resistance impossible, fired his palace and perished with his wives and treasures. It is stated that he was the last King of Assyria, and some writers regard him as a fabulous character.

Sardou, Victorien, a distin-

guished French dramatist; born in Paris, September 7, 1831. He studied medicine, but soon gave his attention to literary pursuits. He met with little success at first, but in a few years acquired a brilliant reputation throughout Europe and a handsome fortune. Among his productions are *Monsieur Garat*, *Piccolino*, *Nos Intimes*, *Les Diables noirs*, *L'Oncle Sam*, *Dora*, and *Les Bourgeois de Pontarsy*. M. Sardou was in 1863 decorated with the Legion of Honor, and in 1877 was elected a member of the French Academy. Died 1908.

Sargent, Epes, an American journalist; born in Massachusetts in 1812. He was the editor of the New York *Mirror* and the Boston *Evening Transcript*, and wrote *Velasco*, a tragedy, and numerous poems and educational works. Died Dec. 30, 1880.

Sargent, Lucius Manlius, the author of *Temperance Tales* and other works, was born in Boston in 1786. Died 1867.

Sarpi, Paolo, an Italian writer of distinction; born in Venice in 1552. He exhibited a precocious intellect, and was at a very early age distinguished for eloquence and learning. In 1605, Sarpi was appointed by the Venetian government as consulting theologian in its contest with the Papal See. He thereby incurred the enmity of Pope Paul V., and several attempts were made to assassinate Sarpi, who was generally known as "Fra Paolo." He was an ardent patriot, was inclined to such liberal views that he was threatened by the Inquisition, and was the author of several works, the most important of which is *A History of the Council of Trent*. Died 1623.

Sars, Michael, a celebrated Norwegian zoologist; born at Bergen, August 30, 1805; became pastor of Kinn in 1830, and professor of geology in the University of Christiania in 1854. Died October 22, 1869. Among his works are a treatise on crinoids or stone lilies, and *Fauna Littoralis Norvegiæ*.

Sarsfield, Patrick, a distinguished Irish leader and adherent of King James II., was regarded as the most able and accomplished commander in the service of that sovereign in Ireland. Sarsfield was greatly beloved by his countrymen. After the battle of the Boyne he entered the service of Louis XIV. of France, and fell at the battle of Landen, in 1693.

Sartain, John, an engraver and architect, was born in London in 1808. He removed to America in 1830, and in 1849 began to publish *Sartain's Union Magazine*. Died 1897.

Sarti, Giuseppe, an Italian composer; born in 1730; was patronized by the King of Denmark and by Catharine II. of Russia. Died 1802.

Sarto, del, Andrea Vanucchi, a painter. Born in Florence in 1488; died 1530.

Sartorius, Sir George Rose, K. C. B., admiral of the (British) fleet, is the eldest son of J. C. Sartorius, late colonel of engineers, and was born August 9, 1790. Entering the navy at an early age, he was present at the battle of Trafalgar, commanded a gunboat at the siege of Cadiz, and was present in 1815 when Napoleon I. surrendered to the captain of the Bellerophon. He subsequently entered the service of the Queen of Portugal, and served with distinction against the Spaniards. In 1842, as captain of the British ship Malabar, he rendered efficient services to the American frigate Missouri, and received the thanks of the President and Congress of the United States. He became admiral of the white in the British navy in 1862, vice-admiral in 1869, and admiral of the fleet a few months later. Died 1885.

Sassanidæ, the name of an illustrious dynasty which governed Persia from 226 to 651 A. D. It takes its name from Sâssân, the grandfather of Ardsheer Bâbegân, the founder of the line. Sapor and Chosroes I. were among the most distinguished members of this dynasty.

Saulcy, Louis Félicien Joseph Caignart de, a distinguished French antiquary; born at Lille, March 19, 1807; studied at the Polytechnic School, and in 1825 was commissioned as an officer of artillery. He was awarded a prize by the French Institute in 1836 for an essay on the classification of Byzantine coins. In 1850 he visited Palestine, explored the Dead Sea, discovered (as he believed) the ruins of Sodom, and, owing to his researches in the Holy Land, from a sceptic became a believer in revealed religion. He published an account of his discoveries in 1852. He was the author of numerous other works, among which are *The Expeditions of Cæsar to Great Britain, Voyage to the Holy Land, Last Days of Jerusalem, History of Herod, King of the Jews, Chronological Study of the Lives of Esdras and of Nehemiah,* and an *Abridged Topographical History of the Holy Land.* M. de Saulcy was made an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1847, a Senator of France in 1859, and commander of the Legion of Honor in 1862. Died 1880.

Saumarez, James, Lord, a British admiral; born in the island of Guernsey in 1757; entered the navy; served in America; fought with distinction against the Dutch and the French; contributed to the victory over the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent in 1797, and held the second command at the battle of the Nile. Becoming a rear-admiral in 1801, he gained a decisive victory over the combined fleets of the French and Spanish nations, was decorated with the order of the Bath, was given command of the fleet in the Baltic, and in 1821 was made vice-admiral of Great Britain. He was created a Baron ten years later. Died 1836.

Saurin, Jacques, a French Protestant, author, and divine; born at Nîmes in 1677; was for some years pastor of a Walloon church in London, and subsequently preached for twenty-five years at The Hague. Died 1730.

Saussure, de, Horace Bénédict, a distinguished Swiss naturalist; born at Geneva in 1740. After numerous excursions among the Alps, and having in 1788 ascended to the summit of Mont Blanc, he published his principal work, entitled *Voyages dans les Alpes,* invented two valuable instruments for ascertaining the transparency of the air at different heights, and made improvements in various other instruments. His works were highly commended by Cuvier. Died 1799.

Savage, Richard, an English poet, the illegitimate son of Earl Rivers and the Countess of Macclesfield, was born in London in 1698. He was abandoned by both of his parents, and was brought up in a low situation. Having by chance obtained a knowledge of his parentage, he made an ineffectual attempt to obtain assistance from his mother. He afterward killed a man in a drunken brawl, was condemned to death, and was pardoned, although his mother attempted to intercept the royal mercy. He was granted a small pension by Queen Caroline, and was befriended by Dr. Johnson and Sir Richard Steele. His works consist of several dramas, *The Wanderer,* and other poems. Died 1743.

Savary, Anne Jean Marie René, Duc de Rovigo, a French general; born at Marcq in 1774; entered the army, and served under Moreau in 1796 and with Desaix in Egypt in 1798–1800; was made aide-de-camp to Bonaparte in 1800, general of brigade in 1803, and general of division in 1805. He gained a victory over the Russians at Ostrolenka in 1807, and the next year was created Duc de Rovigo and sent on a mission to Madrid, and was made Minister of Police in 1810. On the fall of Bonaparte, Savary offered to accompany him to St. Helena, but was kept in prison at Malta for seven months. In 1831 he was made commander-in-chief of the Algerian army. Died 1833.

Savary, Nicolas, a French traveller; born in Brittany in 1750; passed several years in Egypt and the Grecian Archipelago. His writings, which became very popular, include *Letters on Egypt*, *Letters on Greece*, and a *Life of Mohammed*. Died 1788.

Savery, Thomas, CAPTAIN, an English engineer who, associated with Newcomen, assisted in the invention of the steam-engine. Died 1715.

Savigny, von, Friedrich Karl, a German jurist; born, of a French family, at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1779; was for twenty-one years professor of law in the University of Berlin, and was the author of several valuable works on Roman law. He became Minister of Justice of Prussia in 1842. Died 1861.

Savile, Sir Henry, an English classical scholar; born in Yorkshire in 1549. Graduating at Oxford in 1570, he travelled extensively on the Continent, and upon his return was appointed tutor in the Greek language and in mathematics to Queen Elizabeth. He was knighted by James I. He founded two professorships at Oxford, bequeathed a choice library to the University of that city, and is pronounced by Hallam to be "the most learned Englishman in profane literature of the reign of Elizabeth." Died 1622.

Savonarola, Girolamo, a celebrated Italian monk of the Dominican order, was born at Ferrara in 1452. He removed in 1488 to Florence, where he was elected prior of the convent of St. Mark, and where he acquired great popularity for his rare eloquence as a preacher and for his exertions in the cause of liberty and reform, and became the leader of the popular party. Having excited the enmity of Pope Alexander VI., he was in 1498 arrested, tortured, and condemned to the flames. He was the author of *The Triumph of the Cross* and of several other works, and was an able champion of republicanism and of civil liberty.

Saxe, Hermann Maurice, COUNT OF, a celebrated general and natural son of Augustus II., Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, was born at Dresden in 1696. His mother was the famous Countess von Königsmark. Entering the army when only twelve years of age, he served with distinction against the Swedes, and in 1720 entered the military service of France. Elected Duke of Courland in 1726, he was driven from that country by the Russians. He then became the favorite lover of Anna, who was crowned Empress of Russia in 1730. He subsequently fought against the Austrians, was rapidly promoted, captured Prague, was made a Marshal of France in 1744, gained the great victories of Fontenoy in 1745, of Raucoux in 1746, and of Laufeld in 1747. Died 1750. He was the author of a work on the art of war, entitled *My Reveries*.

Saxe, John Godfrey, an American poet and humorist; born in Vermont in 1816; became the editor of the *Burlington Sentinel* about 1839. His poems, which have appeared in several editions, became very popular. Died 1887.

Say, Jean Baptiste, a French political economist; born at Lyons in 1767. He was for several years the editor of *La Décade Philosophique*, a political journal, of which he was one of the founders. Among his works are a *Treatise on Political Economy*, and an essay *On England and the English*. He was a member of several learned institutions. Died 1832.

Say, Jean Baptiste Leon, a French statesman and financier; born in 1826; was elected to the National Assembly in 1871, and in the same year was appointed prefect of the Department of the Seine. He was Minister of Finance from March, 1875, to May, 1877, from Dec., 1877, to Dec., 1879, and from Jan., 1882, to Aug., 1882. He was elected President of the Senate in May, 1880, and a

member of the Institute in April of that year. Died 1896.

Sayce, Archibald Henry, an English divine and Orientalist, was born near Bristol in 1846, and graduated at the University of Oxford, where in 1876 he became sub-professor of philology. He was ordained a priest in 1871. Among his works are *An Assyrian Grammar for Comparative Purposes*, *The Principles of Comparative Philology*, *Babylonian Literature*, and *Acadian Phonology*.

Scaliger, Joseph Justus, an eminent philologist; born at Agen, in France, in 1540; was educated at Bordeaux. He was in 1593 appointed professor of belles-lettres in the University of Leyden, where Grotius was one of his pupils. The works of Scaliger, which are numerous, were highly commended by Niebuhr and other distinguished critics. Died 1609.

Scaliger, Julius Cæsar, an Italian critic, father of the preceding, was born near Verona, of a noble family, in 1484. After serving for many years in the army he settled in Agen, France, and devoted his time to the practice of medicine and to studying the classics. He wrote a large number of works. Died 1558.

Scamozzi, Vincenzio, an Italian architect; born at Vicenza in 1550; settled in Venice, where he was the rival of Palladio. His works are to be found in Venice, Florence, and Genoa. He was the author of a *Treatise on Architecture* and a *Treatise on the Antiquities of Rome*. Died 1616.

Scanderbeg, whose true name was **George Castriota,** was the son of a Prince of Albania, was born in 1404, and in early youth was sent as a hostage to the court of Amurath II. He received the name of Iscander Beg (Prince Alexander) from the Turks, on account of his heroism. He entered the Turkish service and gained distinction as a soldier, but, finally escaping, he embraced Christianity, recovered his hereditary dominions, and carried on a long and successful war against the Turks. He was also engaged in other wars, and became renowned for his skill and courage as a general. Died 1467.

Scarlatti, Alessandro, a famous Italian composer. Born at Naples in 1656; died 1725. He is said to have produced no fewer than two hundred masses, a hundred operas, and three thousand cantatas.

Scarpa, Antonio, an Italian surgeon and anatomist; born in Friuli in 1747; became professor of anatomy at Módena, and subsequently in the University of Pavia. Died 1832.

Scarron, Paul, a French poet and miscellaneous writer; born in Paris in 1610. He was destined for the Church, but his wild and dissipated course prevented him from becoming a member of the sacerdotal order. He married, in 1652, Mlle. d'Aubigné, who after his death became celebrated as Madame de Maintenon. Scarron was deformed and a paralytic. Died 1660.

Schadow, Johann Gottfried, a German sculptor. Born in Berlin in 1764; died 1850. Of his works may be mentioned statues of "Frederick the Great," "Blücher," "Ziethen," and "Queen Louise."

Schadow-Godenhaus, von, Friedrich Wilhelm, a distinguished German painter; born in Berlin in 1789. He especially excelled in historical pieces and as a painter of portraits. He was professor in the Academy of Fine Arts in Berlin, and subsequently director of the academy of Düsseldorf. Died 1862.

Schaff, Philip, D. D., a theologian and writer of ecclesiastical history; born at Chur, Switzerland, January 1, 1819; studied at Tübingen, Halle, and Berlin; travelled through Europe and removed to America, where in 1871 he became professor of Church history in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. He was the author of numerous works, among which may

be mentioned *History of the Apostolic Church*, *The Christ of the Gospels*, and *The Vatican Council*. Died 1893.

Scharf, George, an English artist, the son of a Bavarian painter, was born in London in 1820. Besides painting in oil, he made a large number of sketches, which are in the British Museum, and illustrated numerous works, including Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome*, Milman's *Horace*, Layard's works on Nineveh, and representations of Raphael's compositions known as the "Holy Family." He produced also many works on art. Died 1895.

Scheele, Carl Wilhelm, a Swedish chemist; born at Stralsund in 1742. He made several important discoveries, among which was that of the composition of prussic acid. Died 1786.

Scheffel, von, Joseph Viktor, a German poet and novelist; born at Carlsruhe in 1824. Of his works the best is the versified tale of *The Trumpeter of Säkkingen*. Died 1864.

Scheffer, Ary, a painter. Born, of French extraction, at Dort, Holland, in 1795; died 1858. His most characteristic works are devoted to religious subjects. Among these are his "Dead Christ," "Three Marys," and the "Temptation." Among his other works are several pictures of "Mignon," "Francesca da Rimini," "Dante and Beatrice," and illustrations of "Faust."

Schelling, von, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph, a German philosopher; born near Stuttgart, January 27, 1775. He studied at Tübingen, and in 1798 became professor in the University of Jena. Associated with Hegel and Fichte, he delivered a course of lectures in philosophy which attracted much attention and were greatly admired. He became in 1826 professor of philosophy in the University of Munich, President of the Academy of Sciences, and professor at Berlin in 1841. He was created a noble by the King of Bavaria. He was one of the four great metaphysical philosophers of Germany, and his system has been denominated as "idealistic pantheism." He wrote numerous works and was a poet of much ability. Died 1854.

Schiaparelli, Giovani Virginio, an Italian astronomer; born at Savigniano in 1835. His studies established the relation of cometary and meteoric matter and other important facts. Died 1910.

Schiller, Johann Christoph Friedrich, one of the most illustrious of German poets and authors, was born at Marbach, in Würtemberg, November 10, 1759. In early life he desired to enter the clerical profession, but finally studied medicine, and was appointed surgeon to a regiment. At the age of twenty-two he published his drama of *The Robbers*, which at once raised him to a high position as a man of letters. He then turned his attention to literature, and in a short time produced his tragedies of *Fiesco*, *Cabale and Love*, and, removing to Weimar, acquired the friendship of Goethe, Herder, and Wieland, became an Aulic Councillor, and was appointed professor of philosophy at Jena. Died 1805. Among his other productions are *The History of the Thirty Years' War*, and the tragedies of *Don Carlos*, *Wallenstein*, *Mary Stuart*, *Joan of Arc*, *The Bride of Messina*, *William Tell*, an epic entitled *Moses*, and numerous other poems.

Schlegel, von, August Wilhelm, an eminent German critic, poet, and Oriental scholar; born in Hanover, September 8, 1767; studied under Heyne at Göttingen; at the age of thirty was appointed professor of Greek and Latin at Jena, and was subsequently professor of history at Bonn. He wrote numerous works. Died 1875.

Schlegel, von, Karl Wilhelm Friedrich, a learned German author, brother of the preceding; born at Hanover March 10,

1772; married a daughter of Mendelssohn, the philosopher, in 1800, and eight years later, embracing the Catholic faith, removed to Vienna, where he delivered numerous courses of lectures and was appointed secretary to the Archduke Charles. Among the works of Schlegel are a *History of Ancient and Modern Literature*, and *Lectures on the Philosophy of History*. Died 1829.

Schleiermacher, Friedrich Ernest Daniel, a German critic, author, and divine; born at Breslau, November 21, 1768; studied at the University of Halle, where in 1804 he became professor of theology and philosophy. He subsequently filled the same chair at Berlin, and became greatly distinguished for his learning and eloquence. He wrote *A Critical Essay on the Writings of Luke* and other works. Died 1834.

Schley, Winfield Scott, an American admiral; born near Frederick, Maryland, in 1839. He graduated at the Naval Academy in 1860, served through the Civil War and subsequently in the Pacific, where in 1871 he took part in the attack on the Salu River forts in Corea. In 1874 he was promoted commander, and in 1884 commanded the expedition to Greenland that rescued Lieutenant Greely and his surviving companions. He was promoted captain in 1888, and in 1891 commanded the "Baltimore" at Valparaiso, Chili, when an attack on some of his sailors led to a critical state of affairs between the United States and Chili. In the same year he carried Captain Ericsson's body to Sweden, receiving a gold medal from the king of that country. He was made commodore in February, 1898, commanded the Flying Squadron in Cuban waters, and was in immediate command of the fleet off Santiago during the destruction of Cervera's fleet. He was promoted rear-admiral in August, 1898.

Schliemann, Heinrich, a German archæologist, the son of a Lutheran pastor, was born at Mecklenburg in 1822. Having acquired a handsome fortune, he began a series of investigations and excavations at Hissarlik, the site of ancient Troy, and at other places. He made numerous and valuable discoveries. He wrote a number of works, including *Troy and its Remains*, and *Mycenæ: A Narrative of Researches and Discoveries at Mycenæ and Tiryns*, with a preface by Hon. William E. Gladstone. Died 1890.

Schlosser, Friedrich Christoph, a German historian. Born at Jever in 1776; died 1861.

Schlözer, von, August Ludwig, a German historian; born in Hohenlohe-Kirchberg in 1735; studied at Wittenberg and Göttingen, and was in 1765 appointed professor of Russian history at St. Petersburg, and of political science at Göttingen in 1767. The Czar ennobled him in 1804. Died 1809.

Schnorr von Karolsfeld, Julius, a German painter, was the son of Veit Hans Schnorr von Karolsfeld (an artist and professor in the Academy of Leipsic), and was born in Leipsic in 1794. In 1846 he was appointed professor in the Academy of Fine Arts and director of the picture-gallery at Dresden. Among his works are a series of paintings representing events in the histories of the Emperors Charlemagne, Frederick Barbarossa, and Rudolph. Died 1872.

Schofield, John McAllister, an American general; born in Chautauqua County, New York, September 29, 1831; graduated at West Point in 1853; remained there several years as instructor in natural philosophy, and was subsequently professor of that science at St. Louis. He was at the commencement of the civil war commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers, served with distinction in Missouri and Kansas and afterward under Gen. Sherman, became a major-general of volunteers in 1863, captured Little Rock, Arkansas, contributed to the reduction of

Vicksburg, and in the early part of 1864 was made commander of the Army of the Ohio. He defeated Hood at the battle of Franklin (November 30), and was in February, 1865, appointed commander of the department composed of North Carolina, in which position he occupied Wilmington, captured Fort Anderson, and formed a junction with Gen. Sherman at Goldsborough. After the war he commanded in Virginia and subsequently in California, and was Secretary of War from May, 1868, until March, 1869, when he was promoted to the rank of major-general in the regular army. In 1888, on the death of General Sheridan, he became ranking officer in the army, and in 1895 was promoted lieutenant-general and retired. Died 1906.

Schomberg, von, Friedrich Armand Hermann, an able Protestant general; born at Heidelberg, Germany, in 1616; served with distinction in the Swedish army during the Thirty Years' war; added to his renown in the service of France, and in 1675 became a Marshal of that kingdom, but ten years later was driven from it by the religious persecutions of Louis XIV. He then entered the service of the Prince of Orange, and was killed in Ireland at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690.

Schoolcraft, Henry Rowe, LL.D., an American traveller and ethnologist; born near Albany, New York, in 1793; was appointed geologist to the expedition of Gen. Cass to the North-west in 1820, and afterward an Indian agent. Died 1864. Among his writings are *Notes on the Iroquois; or, Contributions to American History, Antiquities, and General Ethnology,* and *The Myth of Hiawatha and Other Oral Legends of the North American Indians.*

Schopenhauer, Arthur, a German philosopher of the pessimist school. Born at Dantzic, February 22, 1788; died September 21, 1860.

Schouler, James, an American author; born at Arlington, Massachusetts, in 1839. He became a professor of law, wrote several legal works, and a useful six-volume *History of the United States.*

Schreiner, Olive, a South African novelist; born at Cape Town about 1860. She attracted wide attention in 1883 by her striking *Story of an African Farm.* A later work was *Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland.*

Schubert, Franz, a composer of great distinction, was born at Lichtenthal, near Vienna, January 31, 1797, and studied under Ruziczka and Salieri. He possessed a versatile genius and exercised it in numerous fields of composition, but especially excelled with his songs and ballads. Died November 19, 1828.

Schulze-Delitzsche, Hermann, a German economist; born at Delitzsch, Saxony, in 1808. In the National Assembly of 1848 he was active in the interests of the working class, and soon after started a system of People's Banks which had a phenomenal success. At the time of his death in 1883 there were in Germany 3500 of these banks, with twelve million members, and $100,000,000 in deposits.

Schumann, Robert, a German composer; born in Zwickau in 1810. His musical education was to a great extent self-directed, and it was not until he went to the University of Leipsic in 1828 that he received intelligent instruction in music. Between 1840 and 1854 he produced those great works upon which his fame chiefly rests: his symphonies, his quintet opus 44 and quartet opus 47, "Paradise and the Peri," "The Pilgrimage of the Rose," and other works. Died 1856.

Schurman, Jacob Gould, an American educator; born at Freetown, Prince Edward Island, in 1854; educated at the Universities of London and Edinburgh and on the Continent. After holding professorships in several American institutions, he was made president of Cornell University in 1892. He was chairman of the Philippine Commission of 1899,

and is the author of several works on ethical subjects.

Schurz, Carl, a journalist and orator; born near Cologne, Germany, in 1829; was educated at the University of Bonn, and became involved with Gottfried Kinkel in some revolutionary movements. He escaped to Switzerland, but, Kinkel having been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the fortress of Spandau, Schurz returned secretly and effected the escape of his associate, both fleeing to Scotland. Carl Schurz afterward came to the United States, settled in Wisconsin, gained distinction as an orator in the German language, and early in 1861 was sent as Minister to Spain. Resigning that position in December of the same year, he returned to America, was made a brigadier-general, and served in several battles. In 1866 he established and edited at Detroit, Michigan, the *Detroit Post*, removed two years later to St. Louis, became connected with a journal there, was elected a United States Senator in 1869, and in 1872 favored the election of Horace Greeley. He was in 1877 appointed Secretary of the Interior by Mr. Hayes, was an editor of the New York *Evening Post* 1881–84, and a contributor to *Harper's Weekly* 1892–98. He published lives of Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln. Died 1901.

Schuyler, Philip, an American general and patriot; born at Albany in 1733; served at the age of twenty-one in what was called the "Old French war;" was in 1775 commissioned a major-general and given the command of the American forces in New York. Though superseded in 1777 by Gen. Gates, Gen. Schuyler, by his efforts, plans, and previous organization, contributed greatly to the decisive victory of Saratoga. He was twice elected a United States Senator. One of his daughters married Alexander Hamilton. Died 1804.

Schwanthaler, Ludwig Michael, a German sculptor; born at Munich in 1802; was appointed professor of sculpture at the academy in his native city in 1835. Among his works are statues of Shakspeare, Goethe, and Mozart, a colossal bronze statue of "Bavaria," and fifteen statues of the "Battle of Arminius." Died 1848.

Schwarzenberg, von, Karl Philipp, PRINCE, an Austrian commander; born at Vienna in 1771; served against the French in numerous campaigns, and distinguished himself by saving his own corps at the battle of Hohenlinden. In 1808 he was sent as Ambassador to Russia, two years later was general of the Austrian cavalry, and was created a Field-Marshal in 1812. The following year, as commander-in-chief of the armies of the allies, he gained the great and decisive victory of Leipsic over the armies of Napoleon, and marched on Paris. Died 1820.

Schwatka, Frederick, an American explorer; born at Galena, Illinois, in 1849. He graduated at West Point in 1871, served in the army against the Indians, and in 1878 led an expedition in search of the Sir John Franklin Arctic explorers, finding and burying many skeletons of the party. He afterward explored the Yukon River. Resigned from the army in 1884, and died in 1892.

Schweinfurth, Georg, an African traveller; born at Riga in 1836. He travelled through Egypt to Abyssinia in 1864, and in 1869 through the Niam-Niam country, discovering the Welle River. In later years he made botanical excursions in Egypt and Arabia, and during 1891–94 in Eritrea.

Scipio, or **Scipio Africanus Major, Publius Cornelius,** one of the greatest of Roman generals; born in 235 B. C.; served with distinction at the battles of Ticino and Cannæ, and was chosen ædile in 212. Two years later, as commander-in-chief of the armies in Spain, he captured New Carthage, and the year following gained a brilliant victory

over Hasdrubal. He subsequently gained several other important victories, and in four years completed the conquest of that country. Returning to Rome, he was given the command of Sicily. He was desirous of continuing the war against Carthage, but the Roman Senate refused to render him any assistance. He soon, however, raised an army of volunteers, invaded Africa in 204, defeated Hasdrubal and other Carthaginian generals in several battles, and in 202 gained a great and decisive victory at Zama over Hannibal. This battle decided the fate of Carthage, and Scipio was awarded the surname of AFRICANUS and was offered the office of Dictator for life, which, however, he declined. He became censor in 199 and Consul in 194 B. C., and gained additional renown in the war against Antiochus, King of Syria. He died in 183 B. C., leaving a high reputation for magnanimity, learning, and genius.

Scipio Æmilianus Africanus Minor, Publius Cornelius, son of Æmilius Paulus, was born about 185 B. C., and was adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus Major. After gaining great distinction as a commander in Spain he was assigned to the province of Africa, where he displayed military genius of a high order, and where he brought the Third Punic war to a successful termination. He took and destroyed the city of Carthage in 146, was awarded a brilliant triumph at Rome, was chosen censor in 142 and Consul in 134 B. C. He subsequently commanded with success in Spain. Died 129 B. C.

Scipio Asiaticus, Lucius Cornelius, a Roman general, and brother of Scipio Africanus, became prætor in 193 B. C. and Consul in 190. He was given command of the province of Greece, and in 190 gained a victory over the Syrians at Mount Sipylus. He was subsequently fined for receiving a bribe from the King of Syria.

Scopas, a celebrated Greek sculptor and architect, was born on the island of Paros about 400 B. C. Among his works were the temple of Minerva Alea at Tegea, and statues of Venus, Apollo, and Neptune.

Scoresby, William, an English navigator. Born in 1760; died 1829.

Scoresby, William, D. D., F. R. S., an English author and Arctic explorer, was a son of the preceding, and was born in 1790. After accompanying his father to the Arctic regions as chief mate he studied at the University of Cambridge, where he graduated in 1834, and became a priest of the Church of England. Died 1857. Among his works are *Memorials of the Sea*, and *Account of the Arctic Regions, with a History of the Northern Whale-Fishery.*

Scott, David, a Scottish painter; born in Edinburgh in 1806; studied in Rome, where he remained several years. Died 1849. Among his paintings are "Discord; or, The Household Gods destroyed," "Sarpedon carried by Sleep and Death," and "Vasco da Gama encountering the Spirit of the Cape." Died March 5, 1849.

Scott, Sir George Gilbert, R. A., a distinguished English architect; born near Buckingham in 1810; was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1855; was subsequently chosen a member of that institution, and was knighted. He died March 27, 1878.

Scott, Sir Michael, a celebrated Scottish philosopher; born, in the thirteenth century, at Balwirie, in Fife. He travelled extensively in Europe, was patronized and treated with distinction by several monarchs, and was employed and knighted by Alexander III. of Scotland. For his profound knowledge of the sciences he was regarded as a great magician during the period in which he lived. He is mentioned in Dante's *Inferno* and Sir Walter Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel.* Died at an advanced age in 1291.

Scott, Sir Walter, one of the most illustrious of British authors, especially distinguished as a novelist and a poet, was a son of Walter Scott, a writer to the signet, and was born in Edinburgh, August 15, 1771. He studied at the university in that city, and was in 1786 indentured as an apprentice to his father. He was subsequently admitted to the bar, and was appointed to some important offices; but he never found the profession of law congenial, and finally renounced it. He studied the Italian and German languages with success, and in 1796 published several poetical translations. The year following he married Charlotte Margaret, daughter of Jean Charpentier, a staunch royalist and Protestant of Lyons, France. He subsequently published a translation of one of Goethe's works and edited several volumes of the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*. He was also a frequent contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*.

The Lay of the Last Minstrel, which appeared in 1805, at once placed its author in the highest rank of poets. It was immensely popular and successful, the demand for it being unprecedented. The poem of *Marmion* speedily followed. The author was offered a thousand guineas for it before it was completed. *The Lady of the Lake* appeared in 1810, and proved to be another great success; and Scott was enabled to purchase the beautiful country-seat of Abbottsford, situated near the Tweed and about thirty miles from Edinburgh.

Among the poetical works of Sir Walter Scott, besides those abovementioned, are *Rokeby*, the *Vision of Don Roderick*, *Bridal of Triermain*, and *Lord of the Isles*. In 1813 he declined the position of poet-laureate, which was offered him by the Prince Regent.

Waverley, the first of that wonderful series of novels which have rendered the name of their author immortal, was brought out in 1814, and created an intense excitement in the literary world. It was published anonymously, and its author was for some time termed "The Great Unknown." Five large editions of it were disposed of in less than seven months. *Guy Mannering*, *The Antiquary*, *The Black Dwarf*, and *Old Mortality* appeared prior to 1818. In 1820 the King of England, without any solicitation, created Walter Scott a baronet.

Sir Walter Scott afterward became deeply involved in the financial disasters of the publishers Constable & Co. and of Ballantyne & Co., of which firms he had been a silent partner. Although they could have compromised with their creditors on easy conditions, he would not assent to such an arrangement, and, obtaining further time, resolved to devote his life to the payment of his entire indebtedness. By his subsequent works he realized an enormous sum of money, with which he paid off his creditors in full; but the effort cost him his life, and after having two severe paralytic attacks, and having visited Italy, he died at Abbottsford, September 21, 1832.

Among Scott's other works are the novels *The Heart of Midlothian*, *The Bride of Lammermoor*, *Legend of Montrose*, *Ivanhoe*, *The Monastery*, *The Abbot*, *Kenilworth*, *The Pirate*, *The Fortunes of Nigel*, *Peveril of the Peak*, *Quentin Durward*, *St. Ronan's Well*, *The Red Gauntlet*, *The Talisman*, *The Betrothed*, *Woodstock*, *Fair Maid of Perth*, *Anne of Geierstein*, *Count Robert of Paris*, and *Castle Dangerous*. He also wrote *The Life of Bonaparte*, *History of France*, *Tales of a Grandfather*, *Life of Dryden*, and numerous other works.

Scott, Winfield, an eminent American general; born, of Scottish extraction, near Petersburg, Virginia, June 13, 1786. He studied at William and Mary College, was admitted to the bar in 1806, entered a cavalry company as a volunteer in 1807, and in 1808 was commissioned a captain of artillery in the United States army. He served as a lieutenant-

colonel in 1812 against the British on the Canada frontier, was captured, and was for some time held as a prisoner, but was afterward exchanged, and in the battles which followed evinced great courage and military skill.

Promoted in 1814 to the rank of brigadier-general, Scott commanded (July 3) at the battle of Chippewa, where he gained a decisive victory over the British, who were commanded by Gen. Riall. Gen. Scott again defeated the enemy on the 25th of the same month at Lundy's Lane, where he had two horses killed under him, and where he was dangerously wounded. For the great services which he had rendered his country Congress passed him a vote of thanks and awarded him a gold medal, and he was promoted to the grade of major-general. In the early part of 1815 he declined the position of Secretary of War, which was offered to him by the President of the United States. He was married in 1816 to Miss Mayo of Richmond, Virginia. In 1832 he was sent against the Sac Indians, who, under their celebrated chief Black Hawk, were ravaging the North-western frontier. Black Hawk was captured, and the war terminated.

In 1841, Gen. Scott succeeded to the position of commander-in-chief of the United States army, and in 1847 assumed command in Mexico, where he captured Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo and gained the battles of Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec. He entered the Mexican capital on the morning of September 14, 1847, and caused an American flag to be immediately hoisted over the national palace.

Gen. Scott in 1852 received from the Whig party the nomination for President of the United States, but in the ensuing election was defeated by Franklin Pierce. Three years later he received the honorary rank of lieutenant-general.

Gen. Scott retired from active duty in 1861, but during the war which ensued was a staunch supporter of the Union cause. Died 1866.

Scribe, Augustin Eugène, a French dramatist. Born in Paris, December 24, 1791; died February 20, 1861. It is estimated that he is the author of more than three hundred and fifty plays, many of which are still considered masterpieces of their kind.

Scudder, Horace Elisha, an American author; born at Boston in 1838; graduated at Williams College in 1858. He engaged in literary pursuits, edited the *Atlantic Monthly* 1890–98, and published many juvenile and other works. Died 1902.

Scudder, Samuel Hubbard, an American entomologist, brother of the preceding; born at Boston in 1837; graduated at Williams College in 1857. He became an assistant to Agassiz at Harvard, was secretary and afterward president of the Boston Society of Natural History, assistant librarian at Harvard, and palæontologist of the United States Geological Survey. He wrote many works on butterflies and other North American insects, and on the fossil insects of the continent.

Scudéri, de, Georges, a French dramatist; born in 1601, died 1667.

Scudéri, de, Madeleine, sister of the preceding, was born in 1607, and became distinguished as the author of numerous romances, which enjoyed great popularity from their delineations of contemporary characters. She was called "another Sappho" and the "tenth Muse." Died 1701.

Sebastian, Dom, King of Portugal, grandson of the Emperor Charles V., was born at Lisbon in 1554, and succeeded to the crown in 1557. In 1578, eager for military glory, he took part in a war in Morocco between Muley-Malik and his nephew, Muley-Mohammed, who had been deprived of the throne by his uncle. Sebastian joined the nephew with twenty thousand men. Muley-Malik, who had

collected a very large army, gave battle August 4, and after a desperate engagement the Portuguese were routed and almost all killed or taken prisoners. Sebastian, after having displayed great heroism, disappeared, and his dead body is said to have been recognized by a page; but the Portuguese could not believe that their king had been killed, and many adventurers afterward arose claiming to be the true Sebastian.

Sebastian, ST., a Christian martyr; born at Narbonne, in Gaul, in the third century A. D.; was an officer in the prætorian guard of Diocletian, and for refusing to abjure his faith was in 288 A. D., by order of that sovereign, shot to death with arrows. He became one of the most popular saints of the Middle Ages, and the acts of his martyrdom were a favorite theme for artists. He is generally represented as tied to a tree and pierced with arrows.

Secchi, Angelo, an Italian astronomer; born at Reggio in 1818. He became a Jesuit in 1833, was for a short time professor of physics at Washington, U. S., and in 1850 became director of the observatory at Rome, where he won high distinction. His observations in spectrum analysis and solar physics were of much value. He wrote several works on astronomy and physics. Died 1878.

Seckendorf, von, Friedrich Heinrich, COUNT, a German general and diplomatist; born at Königsberg in 1673; served under Prince Eugene. He was created a Count, and was after the death of that Prince appointed commander-in-chief of the Austrian army which was sent against the Turks. Died 1763.

Sedgwick, Adam, LL.D., an English geologist; born in Yorkshire in 1786; studied at Cambridge, where in 1818 he became professor of geology. Died January 27, 1873.

Sedgwick, Catherine Maria, an American author. Born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1789; died July 31, 1867. Among her works are *Redwood, Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, Married or Single, Live and Let Live,* and *Letters from Abroad to Kindred at Home.*

Sedgwick, John, an American general; born in Connecticut in 1815; graduated at West Point at the age of twenty-two; participated in the Mexican war, and at the commencement of the civil war was given command of a brigade. He evinced great bravery and skill as a commander in the battles which ensued, especially at those of Fair Oaks and Antietam; and in December, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of major-general. He was soon after given the command of an army corps, with which he fought at the battle of Gettysburg. He was killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 9, 1864.

Sedgwick, Theodore, an American jurist; born in Connecticut in 1746; fought in the Revolutionary war; was in 1785 elected to Congress, where he continued to serve for nine years, when he became a United States Senator. He was an active Federalist, and was at one time judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. To his efforts is attributed the abolition of slavery in that State. Died at Boston in 1813.

Sedgwick, Theodore, an American law-writer, grandson of the preceding, was born at Albany in 1811. Died 1859. Among his works are a *Treatise on the Measure of Damages.*

Sedley, Sir Charles, an English poet and dramatist noted for his wit, impudence, and licentiousness; born in 1639, died 1701.

Seeley, Sir John Robert, an English author; born at London in 1834. He graduated at Cambridge, became professor of Latin in University College, London, in 1863, and of modern history at Cambridge in 1869. His *Ecce Homo,* published anonymously in 1865, excited an immense commotion in religious circles. It was followed by *Natural Religion* and

a number of biographical and other works. Died 1895.

Seelye, Julius Hawley, D. D., LL.D., an American scholar; born in Connecticut, April 14, 1824; graduated at Amherst College in 1849; became a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, and was for some time professor of mental and moral philosophy at Amherst College. He visited India in 1872, was elected to Congress in 1874, and was chosen President of Amherst College in 1876. Died 1895.

Séguier, Pierre, a French statesman distinguished as a patron of learning, was born in 1588; became Chancellor of France in 1635, and was a friend of Richelieu, with whom he founded the French Academy. Died 1672.

Ségur, de, Louis Philippe, COMTE, a French diplomatist and author, was a son of the Marquess de Ségur, and was born in Paris in 1753. After serving under Rochambeau in the American war he was sent as Ambassador to Russia, and afterward to Prussia. He became a member of the French Academy in 1803. Died 1830. Among his works are *Universal History, Ancient and Modern,* and *Memoirs, Souvenirs, and Anecdotes.*

Sejanus, Lucius Ælius, a favorite courtier of the Emperor Tiberius, was born in Etruria. He became commander-in-chief of the prætorian guard. As his popularity with the guard increased, he aspired to imperial power. He caused Drusus, who was a son of the Emperor, to be poisoned, and procured the banishment of Nero and Drusus, the sons of Germanicus, and of their mother, Agrippina. Tiberius commanded Sejanus to be arrested and executed in 31 A. D.

Selborne, Roundell Palmer, Baron Selborne of, Lord Chancellor of England, second son of Rev. William Palmer of Oxfordshire, and grandson of Rev. William Roundell of Gledstanes, in Yorkshire, was born November 22, 1812. He graduated at Oxford, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1837. He was several times elected to Parliament from Plymouth as a Liberal Conservative, and in 1861 was appointed Solicitor-General in the administration of Lord Palmerston. He became Attorney-General in 1863, acted as counsel for the British government before the arbitration court at Geneva in 1871, became Lord Chancellor of England in 1872, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Selborne of Selborne. The University of Oxford conferred upon Lord Selborne the degree of D. C. L., and he was in 1877 elected Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews. Died 1895.

Selden, John, an English statesman; born in 1584; studied at Oxford; was called to the bar, and was one of the managers of the prosecution of the Duke of Buckingham. As a member of Parliament, Selden became prominent in his opposition to the measures of the court, and in 1629 was committed to the Tower, where he remained for five years. He afterward sat in the Long Parliament for the University of Oxford. He was the author of numerous works. Died 1654.

Seleucus I., surnamed NICATOR, was a commander of high rank under Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great. He was appointed Satrap of Babylonia in 321 B. C. He subsequently founded the dynasty of the Seleucidæ. He was a generous patron of learning, and was the founder of Antioch and other cities. He was assassinated in 280 B. C.

Selim I., Sultan of Turkey; born in 1467; ascended the throne in 1512, and carried on successful wars in Persia, Syria, and Egypt. Died 1520.

Selim II., son of Solyman the Magnificent; born in 1524; became Sultan of Turkey at the age of forty-two. He conquered Cyprus, but his forces met with a terrible defeat at the naval battle of Lepanto, in 1571. Died 1574.

Selim III., born in 1761, was a son of Mustafa III., and ascended the Turkish throne in 1789. He introduced important reforms in the civil service and in the army, and carried on wars against Russia, Austria, France, and England, but was in 1806 deposed by the janissaries, and was strangled in prison two years later.

Seljookides, or **Seljukides,** the name of a dynasty founded in Bokhara in the latter part of the eleventh century by Togrul Beg, grandson of Seljook, a chieftain of Turkestan who had been driven from that country. The Princes of this house subdued a large portion of Central Asia, captured Bagdad, and imprisoned the Caliph. The celebrated Alp-Arslân was a Prince of this dynasty, which terminated with the reign of Togrul III.

Selkirk, Alexander, a Scotch sailor whose adventures furnished Defoe with the material for his famous work *Robinson Crusoe,* was born in 1676, and was in 1704 left by his captain on the desolate island of Juan Fernandez, where he remained for five years. He subsequently became a lieutenant in the British navy. Died 1723.

Selwyn, George, an Englishman distinguished for his wit, was a member of Parliament, and was born in 1719. Died 1791.

Semiramis, a legendary Queen of Assyria, wife of the equally questionable King Ninus, whom she succeeded on the throne. She was credited with extensive conquests.

Semmes, Raphael, an American officer; born in Maryland; entered the navy in 1826; became a commander in 1855, and, entering the Confederate service in 1861, became captain of the Sumter, and afterward of the Alabama, with which he inflicted great damage on American shipping. The Alabama was destroyed in 1864 off Cherbourg, France, by Capt. Winslow of the Kearsarge, but Semmes escaped in a British yacht. Died 1877.

Semper, Karl, a German zoologist; born at Altona in 1832. He graduated at Würzburg, travelled in the Pacific islands, and in 1868 became professor of zoology at Würzburg. He wrote *The Natural Conditions of Existence as they affect Animal Life.* D. 1893.

Seneca, Lucius Annæus, a celebrated Roman statesman, moralist, and Stoic philosopher, the son of Marcus Annæus, an orator of distinction, was born in Spain about 2 B. C. He received a liberal and thorough education at Rome, and subsequently, having been charged by Messalina with being improperly intimate with Julia, daughter of Germanicus, he was banished to Corsica, where he remained eight years. He was then recalled and appointed instructor to Nero, who upon ascending the throne at first loaded him with many favors. Subsequently accused of being concerned in the conspiracy of Piso, Nero ordered Seneca to terminate his life, which he did in 65 A. D. by opening his veins in a warm bath. He was the author of several works, including ten tragedies in verse and various treatises and epistles, and was uncle to the poet Lucan.

Senefelder, Alois, the inventor of lithography; born at Prague, in Bohemia, in 1771; was in early life an actor and the author of numerous dramas. He afterward gave his attention to etching, in which he used diluted nitric acid, and in 1798 invented the process of lithography, now universally employed. He was the author of a *History of Lithography.* Died 1834.

Sepulveda, de, Juan Ginez, a Spanish historian; born near Cordova in 1490. He wrote a *History of the Spanish Conquests in Mexico* and other works. Died 1574.

Sergeant, John, an American lawyer; born in Philadelphia in 1779; graduated at Princeton College; acquired an extensive practice; was elected to Congress for three terms, and in 1832 was nominated by the Whig party for the office of Vice-

President of the United States, Henry Clay being the candidate for President. Died 1852.

Sergius I., POPE, a Syrian by birth, was chosen as the successor of Conon in 687 A. D. One of his first acts was to baptize Cedwalla, King of the West Saxons, who had come to Rome for that purpose. He also contributed to the diffusion of Christianity in Saxony and other countries by means of missionaries. He was succeeded at his death, in 701, by John VI.

Sergius II. was Pope of Rome from 844 until his death, in 847. In his pontificate the Saracens from Africa came up the Tiber and ravaged the country, plundering the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul, which were outside the walls, but they could not enter Rome.

Sergius III. was in 904 elected Pope by the Tuscan party, headed by Adelbert, Marquess of Tuscany, and of which two Roman ladies of licentious character, Marozia and her mother, Theodora, were the most influential leaders. Sergius, whom Baronius calls "the most wicked of men," had a son by Marozia who subsequently became Pope John X. Sergius died in 913, and was succeeded by Anastasius IV.

Sergius IV. was Pope from 1009 A. D. until his death, in 1012, when Benedict VIII. succeeded him. It was in his time that the Normans began to muster in South Italy.

Serrano y Dominguez, Francisco, Duke de la Torre, a Marshal of Spain; born near Cadiz in 1810; contributed to the fall of Espartero, in 1843; obtained great influence over the mind of Queen Isabella; afterward became a Liberal and was appointed Captain-General of Granada, and in 1854 was for a short time exiled for complicity in the insurrection at Saragossa. He afterward served as Captain-General of New Castile, Ambassador to Paris, general of artillery, commander of Madrid, and President of the Senate. He was with Gen. Prim and Topete a principal actor in the revolution of September, 1868, and was made commander-in-chief of the Spanish army. He was chosen Regent of Spain in 1869, suppressed the Carlist insurrection in Navarre in 1872, was appointed, in 1874, President of the executive power in Spain, and again defeated the Carlists. Under the reign of King Alfonso he became a member of the new Spanish Senate. Died 1885.

Sertorius, Quintus, a Roman general of remarkable ability, was born at Nursia, in the Sabine territory; served under Marius, about 101 B. C., in the Cimbrian war; was proscribed by Sulla; sought an asylum in Spain, where for some years he displayed remarkable genius in defending himself against the power of Rome, gaining numerous victories over different Roman generals. He brought the greater portion of Spain under his sway, and in 76 B. C. (at Sucro and near Saguntum) twice defeated Pompey the Great. He was assassinated in 72 B. C. by conspirators at a banquet to which he had been invited by Perpenna, one of his own generals.

Sertorius was one of the noblest characters that appear in the pages of Roman history during the last century of the republic.

Server Pasha, a Turkish statesman who, after holding numerous other offices, was about 1860 appointed imperial commissioner in Egypt in reference to the Suez Canal. He became Mayor of Constantinople in 1868, Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1870, and Minister of Justice in 1878.

Servetus, Michael, a Spanish theologian and physician; born at Villanuova, in Aragon, in 1509; was educated at Toulouse, and graduated as a doctor of medicine in Paris. Publishing numerous treatises against the doctrine of the Trinity, he incurred the bitter hostility of both Protestants and Catholics. Calvin having prefer-

red charges against Servetus, the latter was imprisoned by the Inquisition in France. He, however, effected his escape to Geneva, where, through the instrumentality of Calvin, who was his principal prosecutor, he was arrested and burned to death in October, 1553.

Servius Tullius, sixth King of Rome, commenced in 578 B. C. a wise and liberal reign which continued for forty-four years. He was killed by Tarquinius Superbus.

Sesostris, also known as **Rameses,** a powerful and warlike sovereign of Egypt, who, reigning about 1400 B. C., is said to have subjugated Thrace, Ethiopia, and a large portion of Southern Asia. He also constructed canals and temples.

Sestini, Domenico, an Italian antiquary and traveller. Born in Florence in 1750; died 1832.

Severinus, POPE, born in Rome; succeeded Honorius I. in 640 A. D., and died a few months later.

Severus, Alexander, a Roman Emperor, was born in Phœnicia in 205 A. D., and was the cousin of Elagabalus, by whom he was adopted and created Cæsar, and whose successor he became in 222 A. D. Severus reigned in peace for several years. He then marched across the Euphrates, and in 232 gained a signal victory over the King of Persia, who had commenced hostilities. Severus was distinguished as a wise and magnanimous Prince. He was assassinated by his troops in 235 A. D.

Severus II., Flavius Valerius, a Roman Emperor; born, of an obscure family, in Illyricum; was created Cæsar by Diocletian. Galerius made him his colleague. Severus was defeated by Maxentius, and was put to death in 307 A. D.

Severus, Lucius Septimius, a Roman Emperor; born at Leptis, in Africa, in 146 A. D.; entered the army, and succeeded to the purple in 193 A. D. He defeated his rival, Pescennius Niger, at Issus in 194, gained several victories over the Parthians, and in 197 subdued Albinus, another claimant to the throne. Continuing the war against the Parthians, he captured Ctesiphon, their capital, in 198, and ten years later went to Britain, fought against the Caledonians, and built the great wall (which bears his name) across the island. He was the father of Caracalla and Geta. Died at York, 211 A. D.

Sévigné, de, Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, MARQUISE, a French lady celebrated for her beauty and mental accomplishments, was the daughter of the Baron de Chantal, and was born in Burgundy in 1627. At the age of eighteen she was married to the Marquess de Sévigné, who, seven years later, was killed in a duel. Devoting herself exclusively to the education of her children, she refused several offers of marriage, although made by some of the most noble and distinguished men of France. She especially excelled as an epistolary writer, and her *Lettres* have been published in numerous editions, one of which comprises eleven volumes. Died 1696.

Seward, Anna, an English writer and poet. Born in 1747; died in 1809.

Seward, William Henry, one of the greatest of American statesmen, was the son of Dr. Samuel S. Seward, and was born at Florida, Orange County, New York, May 16, 1801. He graduated at Union College, taught school in one of the Southern States, returned North, read law, was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one, and settled at Auburn, New York. He early became prominent as a political leader, was in 1830 chosen to the New York State Senate by the Anti-Masonic party, travelled in Europe in 1833, and was the year following nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor of the State. He was, however, defeated at the ensuing election. He was in 1838 elected

Governor of the State of New York by a very large majority, and soon after became distinguished as a calm but very determined opponent of slavery. He was re-elected Governor in 1840, declined to be a candidate in 1842, resumed the practice of law, and in 1845 created a great sensation by his voluntary, gratuitous, and courageous defence of William Freeman, a negro, who was indicted for murder, but who was, as Mr. Seward fully believed, totally insane. He advocated the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency in 1844, and of Gen. Taylor in 1848. He opposed the annexation of Texas, and in 1849 was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of New York, in which body he received one hundred and twenty-one votes, while all his opponents together received but thirty. In the Senate of the United States Mr. Seward took an advanced position on the question of slavery, promulgated his views of "the higher law," opposed the Compromise Bill of 1850, and became the recipient of much personal abuse, to which, however, he paid no attention. He supported Gen. Scott for the Presidency in 1852, steadily opposed the Know-Nothing party, and in 1858 declared that there was an "irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery.

Mr. Seward again visited Europe in 1859, and at the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in 1860 received one hundred and seventy-three votes as a candidate for the Presidency; but two hundred and thirty-three votes were necessary for a choice, and Abraham Lincoln at length received the nomination. Mr. Seward in March, 1861, entered the Cabinet as Secretary of State, and held that position during the administrations of Lincoln and Johnson. In the years of the civil war he displayed admirable skill, judgment, and patriotism in the management of our foreign affairs, especially in the cases of the British steamer Trent (on which Mason and Slidell were arrested) and the invasion of Mexico by the French, in 1862.

Early in the spring of 1865, Mr. Seward was dangerously injured by being thrown from his carriage. While confined to his bed from this cause he was on April 14, 1865, stabbed severely several times by Louis Payne, an accomplice of J. Wilkes Booth. Mr. Seward recovered, however, from this complication of injuries. He subsequently alienated many of his friends by his support of the policy of President Johnson, but other of his friends, though differing with him in their political views, believed that he pursued the course which at that time he deemed to be for the best interests of his country. After making a journey around the world by way of Chicago, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Japan, India, and Europe, he died at his home, in Auburn, New York, October 10, 1872.

Sewel, William, a scholar and historian, was a member of the Society of Friends, and was born, of an English family, in Amsterdam in 1654. Among his works are *History of the Origin and Progress of the Society called Quakers*, and a Dutch-and-English dictionary. Died 1725.

Sextus Empiricus, a Greek skeptical philosopher, who flourished about 200 A. D. He belonged to the medical sect of Empirici. Two of his works survive him, *Against the Mathematicians*, and *Pyrrhonistic Sketches*. They are esteemed as documents for the history of philosophy.

Seymour, Edward, an English politician, of the family of the Dukes of Somerset. He was one of the Tories who espoused the cause of William III. He became a member of the English Cabinet in 1692. Died 1707.

Seymour, Horatio, LL.D., an American statesman; born near Syracuse, New York, May 31, 1810; was educated at Geneva College and admitted to the bar. After serving in

the State Legislature, he was elected Governor of New York in 1852, and again in 1862, when he opposed the war policy of the national administration. He was in 1868 the nominee of the Democratic party for the Presidency of the United States. D. 1886.

Seymour, Jane, a sister of Edward, Duke of Somerset, became the third wife of Henry VIII. in 1536, and died the year following in giving birth to the Prince who afterward became Edward VI.

Sforza, Francesco, Duke of Milan, an able Italian general; born in 1401; served in the Florentine army against the Duke of Milan, whose daughter Bianca he afterward married. He was himself, in 1450, proclaimed Duke of Milan, where he governed with wisdom and moderation. Died 1465.

Sforza, Giacomuzzo Attendolo, an Italian soldier of fortune, father of the preceding; born in 1370; entered the military service; became distinguished for his energy, bravery, and great strength, and was one of the leaders of the party which endeavored to expel foreign mercenaries from Italy. He subsequently became commander-in-chief of the Neapolitan army, and was drowned in the river Pescara in 1424.

Sforza, Ludovico, surnamed IL MORO, was born in 1451. In 1480 he imprisoned his nephew, the lawful Duke, and usurped the throne of Milan. Being opposed by the King of Naples, he induced Charles VIII. of France to attempt the conquest of that country, and thus opened the way for those foreign invasions of that century which caused such great distress in Italy. He subsequently united with the Venetians and the Pope, and drove the French, who had captured Naples, out of the country. Louis XII., however, invaded Italy in 1499, captured Ludovico, and carried him to France, where he died in 1510.

Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, first EARL OF, an English statesman; born at Wimborne, in Dorsetshire, July 22, 1621; studied at Oxford, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In his nineteenth year he was chosen representative for Tewkesbury. At first he leaned to the King's party, but ultimately espoused that of the people. He was hostile, however, to Cromwell's government, and took an active part in restoring Charles II. He was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, a Lord of the Treasury, and created Baron Ashley. He was a member of the famous Cabal Ministry, and, from his superior parts and eloquence, took a leading share in it. In 1672 he was made Earl of Shaftesbury and appointed Lord Chancellor. At the end of a year, however, he resigned the seals. In 1679, when President of the new permanent Council, he framed and caused to be passed the Habeas Corpus act. Distinguished for his talents, adroitness, and intrigues, his conduct began to excite the suspicion and hostility of the court, and he was imprisoned in the Tower for a year. On regaining his liberty he presented the Duke of York (afterward James II.) as a popish recusant to the grand jury. Shaftesbury was afterward charged with conspiring with the Duke of Monmouth, and was again imprisoned; but the grand jury refused to indict him. He retired in 1682 to Amsterdam, where he died January 22, 1683.

Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, third EARL OF, grandson of the preceding, was born in London, February 26, 1671. He entered Parliament in 1693, and made a famous speech in support of the measure to allow counsel to persons charged with high treason. Subsequently his delicate health deterred him from taking an active part in public affairs, and he devoted his leisure to literature. His works were collected in three volumes, under the title of *Characteristics of Men, Manners,*

Opinions, and Times. Died in Naples, February 15, 1713.

Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, K. G., seventh EARL OF, an English philanthropist; born in London, April 28, 1801. He entered Parliament in 1826, where he was earnest in efforts to improve the condition of the working classes. Died 1885.

Shairp, John Campbell, a British critic; born in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, in 1819. He was educated at Glasgow and Oxford, became a master at Rugby in 1846, professor of Latin at St. Andrews in 1861 and principal in 1868. Died 1885. His writings, largely studies of poetry, are keen but kindly in their critical estimates.

Shakespeare, William, the greatest of English dramatists, was born in 1564 at Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire. He was baptized on April 26 of that year, and, as it was common at that period to baptize children on the third day after their birth, the 23d of April has with much probability been assumed as the day of his birth. Very little is known of Shakespeare's early life. His father was John Shakespeare, who has been variously described as a glover, a yeoman, a butcher, and a dealer in wool. He was certainly a man of importance, as he became successively one of the ale-tasters, a burgess, constable, one of the aldermen, and in 1571 chief alderman. He married, in 1557, Mary Arden, the youngest daughter of Robert Arden of Wilmecote, a hamlet partly in the parish of Stratford. William Shakespeare was the third child of this marriage. What amount of learning he received before entering upon active life has been a matter of dispute, but it is probable that he attended the public school of his native place, and that any further instruction resulted from his private reading. In his eighteenth year he married Anne Hathaway, a yeoman's daughter, who was much older than himself. It is stated that he was afterward compelled to leave Warwickshire for stealing deer from Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, near Stratford, upon whom he is said to have revenged himself by a lampooning ballad which he stuck on the gates of his park. He went to London, probably in 1585, and became connected with a company of players. Whatever may have been his position at first, his rise was rapid; though not as an actor, in which profession he never attained a very high rank. He probably began his career as a dramatist by writing in company with Robert Greene and Christopher Marlowe, two authors of established reputation. The dramatic works of Shakespeare generally acknowledged to be genuine consist of thirty-five pieces. In 1593 appeared *Venus and Adonis*, his first published poem, and in 1594 *Lucrece*. Both these poems are dedicated to the Earl of Southampton, who was a powerful and munificent patron of the poet. In addition to the poems and plays, Shakespeare wrote a number of Sonnets, which were published in 1609 and are of exceeding beauty. To whom they were written, and in whose person, is not known. Many ingenious suggestions as to their meaning have been made by prominent critics, but no satisfactory explanation of them has yet been given.

We find that, as early as 1597, Shakespeare had bought a fine mansion in his native town, built originally by Sir Hugh Clopton in the reign of Henry VII. and known as "the great house," and afterward as "New Place." He is supposed to have abandoned the stage about 1604, and to have returned to Stratford to live at some time between 1610 and 1613, passing the time, as Rowe says, "in ease, retirement, and the conversation of his friends." He died April 23, 1616.

Shaler, Nathaniel Southgate, an American geologist; born at Newport, Kentucky, in 1841. He served in the Civil War, was professor

of palæontology at Harvard 1868–87, and subsequently professor of geology and dean of the Lawrence Scientific School. He published a number of works of popular science. Died 1906.

Shamyl, or **Schamyl,** a Circassian chieftain; born at Himry in 1797; was in faith a Mussulman, and was in 1834 elected Imâm of Circassia, in which position he displayed great heroism and ability in defending his country against the Russians. After a protracted contest he was compelled to surrender in 1859, and was taken to Russia, where he was assigned a residence and a pension. Died 1871.

Sharp, Granville, an English philanthropist; born in 1734. He was especially active in his opposition to negro slavery, assisted in founding the colony of Sierra Leone, and wrote several works on the subject of emancipation. Died 1813.

Shee, Sir Martin Archer, a portrait-painter and writer. Born in Dublin in 1770; died 1850.

Sheil, Richard Lalor, an Irish orator, and the author of *Sketches of the Irish Bar* and of several dramas, was born in Dublin in 1793; was educated at Trinity College in that city; was elected to Parliament, and early became distinguished for eloquence. He was sent in 1850 as British Minister to Florence, where he died in 1851.

Shelburne, William Petty, Earl of, and Marquess of Lansdowne, a British statesman; born in 1737; succeeded his father to the earldom in 1761, and became President of the Board of Trade in 1763. This office he soon resigned, however, on account of his sympathy with the American colonists. He was a warm friend of William Pitt, became Secretary of State in 1766, and Prime Minister of England in 1782. Two years later he was created Marquess of Lansdowne. Died 1805.

Shelley, Percy Bysshe, an English poet, the son of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart., was born at Field Place, in Sussex, August 4, 1792, and was educated at Eton and Oxford. At the age of sixteen he produced two romances, and soon after wrote a small treatise on the necessity of atheism. For this he was expelled from the university. His father at first forbade his appearance at Field Place. He then went to London, where he became acquainted with Harriet Westbrook, the daughter of a retired hotelkeeper. After his reconciliation with his father, who settled on him an allowance of two hundred pounds a year, he suddenly eloped with Miss Westbrook, and married her at Gretna Green. After going to Edinburgh and York they settled at Keswick, where Shelley became intimate with Southey and De Quincey. In 1813, *Queen Mab*, which he had commenced at the age of eighteen and completed in 1812, was printed privately. In the same year Shelley and his wife separated by mutual consent, and he went to the Continent with Mary Godwin, whom he married upon hearing, in 1816, that his first wife had drowned herself. Having two children by his first marriage, he demanded the custody of them, but their maternal grandfather commenced a suit in chancery in order to obtain the guardianship of them, which was finally awarded to him by Lord Eldon, on the ground that their father was an atheist; and Shelley, fearing that a son by his second marriage would also be taken from him, went to reside permanently in Italy, where he was accidentally drowned in 1822. He was the intimate friend of Lord Byron and Leigh Hunt, and in memory of the poet Keats he wrote the beautiful dirge of *Adonais*. Among his productions, besides those which have been mentioned, are the *Revolt of Islam*, *Prometheus Unbound*, *Witch of Atlas*, and *The Cenci*, a tragedy. Of his shorter poems the most exquisite are *The Cloud*, *Ode to the Skylark*, and *The Sensitive Plant*.

During his life Shelley's genius met with no wide appreciation, owing to the sincerity and fearlessness with which he expressed his opin-

ions on religious, social, and political subjects, but, as the prejudices of his contemporaries have passed away, his reputation as a poet and the earnestness of his motives have been more justly appreciated.

Shenstone, William, an English pastoral poet. Born in Shropshire in 1714; died 1763. Among his works are *The Schoolmistress* and a number of songs and elegies.

Sherbrooke, Robert Lowe, VISCOUNT, was born at Bingham rectory, Notts, in 1811. He was for some years in law practice at Sydney, Australia, but returned to England in 1850, entered Parliament, and held Cabinet offices. In 1868 he aided in the disestablishment of the Irish church, and was made Chancellor of the Exchequer by Gladstone, a charge which he administered with much success. He was made Home Secretary in 1873, and was created Viscount Sherbrooke in 1880. Died 1892.

Shere Ali Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, a son of Dost Mohammed, ascended the throne in 1863. His title being disputed by two of his brothers, war resulted, in which at first he was defeated; but the insurrection was finally quelled by his son, Yakoob Khan. In 1878 the British Government, suspecting him of favoring Russia, declared war against him. British troops at once entered the Afghan territory, captured Ali Masjid, and advanced toward Candahar. A revolution having taken place in December, 1878, at Cabool, Shere Ali fled, and his son, Yakoob Khan, was proclaimed Ameer. Shere Ali fled to Russia, hoping that he might obtain assistance from that quarter, but that government declined to interfere. He died February 21, 1879.

Sheridan, Philip Henry, an American general; born in Ohio, March 6, 1831; graduated at West Point at the age of twenty-two; served in Texas and Oregon; was appointed colonel of a Michigan volunteer regiment of cavalry; was soon after commissioned a brigadier-general; was given the command of a division, and for his efficient services at the battle of Stone River (December 31, 1862) was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers. He served with great distinction under Gen. Thomas in Tennessee in 1863, in 1864 was placed in command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac by Gen. Grant, and in August of the same year was transferred to the command of the Army of the Shenandoah. After defeating Gen. Early in several engagements, he gained a brilliant and decisive victory over him at Winchester, nearly annihilating Early's command. Gen. Sheridan was successively promoted to the grades of brigadier-general and major-general of the regular army. He afterward served under Gen. Grant before Richmond and Petersburg, contributed greatly to their reduction by the victories which he gained at Dinwiddie Court-House and Five Forks, and hastened the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court-House by constantly attacking and harassing the Confederate army as it fled from Richmond. He was in 1869 promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. Died 1888.

Sheridan, Richard Brinsley Butler, an Irish orator and dramatist of great distinction, was born in Dublin, October 31, 1751. He studied at Harrow and read law at Lincoln's Inn. In 1776 he became one of the proprietors of Drury Lane theatre, and in 1780 was elected to the House of Commons, where for over thirty years he pursued a brilliant Parliamentary career. He was associated with Burke in the management of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. The loss of Drury Lane theatre by fire, added to his extravagant habits, caused him great financial embarrassment in the latter part of his life. He died July 7, 1816. Sheridan was at one time Under-Secretary of State, and in 1806 was appointed treasurer of the navy and a

Privy Councillor. Among the greatest of his works are *School for Scandal*, *The Duenna*, and *The Rivals*.

Sherlock, William, D. D., an English divine; born in London in 1641; studied at Cambridge, and became Dean of St. Paul's in 1691. Upon the accession of William III. he was a non-juror, but in 1690 caused a great sensation by taking the oaths to that sovereign and by publishing, in defence of his act, a work entitled *The Case of Allegiance to Sovereign Powers Stated*. Died 1707.

Sherman, John, an American Senator; born in Ohio, May 10, 1823; was admitted to the bar in 1844; was elected to Congress in 1858 and 1860, and to the United States Senate in 1861. He was Secretary of the Treasury during the administration of Mr. Hayes, was returned to the Senate in 1881 and for a time served as its president. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency in 1880, 1884, and 1888, was made Secretary of State by President McKinley in 1897, but resigned on the breaking out of the Spanish war in 1898. He was a brother of General William T. Sherman. Died October 22, 1900.

Sherman, Roger, an American patriot and statesman; born in Massachusetts, April 19, 1721; was admitted to the bar in 1754; settled in New Haven in 1761, and four years later was appointed a judge of the Superior Court. Elected to Congress in 1774, he became an efficient and distinguished member of that body, was in 1776 a signer of the Declaration of Independence and in 1787 a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was in 1791 elected to the Senate of the United States. Died 1793.

Sherman, William Tecumseh, an American general; born in Ohio, February 8, 1820; graduated at West Point in 1840; served in the Florida and Mexican wars; resigned his commission in 1853; was a banker in San Francisco, and afterward practised law at Leavenworth, Kansas. He was in 1859 appointed superintendent of the Louisiana Military Academy, but resigned in 1861, when that State seceded, was commissioned as the colonel of a regiment of regular infantry, commanded a brigade at Bull Run, served with distinction in Kentucky, became a brigadier- and major-general of volunteers, and a brigadier-general in the regular army. In 1863 he succeeded Gen. Grant in command of the Department of the Tennessee, and a few months later in that of the Mississippi. Gen. Sherman then organized an army of one hundred thousand men and (opposed by Gen. J. E. Johnston) made his memorable "March to the Sea," during which he gained several victories over the Confederate forces, capturing Atlanta (September 2, 1864), Fort McAllister (December 13), and Savannah (December 21). Returning northward by another route, he swept through South Carolina, gained two victories in North Carolina in March, 1865, occupied Goldsborough, captured Raleigh, and negotiated with Gen. J. E. Johnston terms of capitulation. He became a major-general in the regular army (August 12, 1864), lieutenant-general (July 25, 1866), and general of the army in March, 1869, soon after Gen. Grant became President. He afterward travelled in Europe and the East, and published an account of his military services. Died 1891.

Shirley, James, an English dramatist. Born in London in 1594; died 1666. An edition of his works was edited by William Gifford.

Shovel, Sir Cloudesley, a celebrated British admiral; born in Norfolk in 1650; rendered efficient services to William III. at Bantry Bay; was knighted; contributed greatly to the victory of La Hogue, and became vice-admiral of the red. He was given the command of the fleet sent against Spain in 1705, participated in the siege of Toulon, in 1707, and perished at sea the next year.

Sickingen, von, Franz, a

German soldier and Protestant leader; born in Baden in 1481. He gave protection to Reuchlin and Ulrich von Hutten, and was one of the last of the German nobles who maintained the right of private warfare. He was killed in 1523.

Sickles, Daniel Edgar, an American general; born at New York in 1822. He became a Democratic member of Congress in 1856, and in 1859 killed Philip Barton Key for the seduction of his wife, for which he was tried and acquitted. He returned to Congress in 1861, became a brigadier-general in the war in 1862, and a corps-commander in 1863, losing a leg at Gettysburg. He retired from the army in 1869, was Minister to Spain 1869–73, in Congress again 1892–94, and for several years was president of the New York State Board of Civil Service Commissioners.

Siddons, Sarah, the most eminent of British tragic actresses, was the daughter of Roger Kemble, and was born in South Wales in 1755. At the age of eighteen she married Mr. Siddons, and made an unsuccessful appearance in London in 1775. After becoming a great favorite at Bath she returned to London in 1782, appeared with great applause at Drury Lane theatre, and established her fame as an actress. She particularly excelled as "Lady Macbeth." Died 1831.

Sidney, Algernon, an English republican, the second son of the Earl of Leicester, was born about 1620. He served with distinction in Ireland, subsequently became lieutenant-general of cavalry in the Parliamentary army, and declined to sit as one of the judges at the trial of King Charles I. At the Restoration he retired to the Continent, but was afterward pardoned. Returning to England, he became implicated in the Rye-House Plot, and through the efforts of infamous judges and false testimony was convicted of treason, and was executed December 7, 1683. The sentence against him was reversed by Parliament in 1690. He was a grand-nephew of Sir Philip Sidney.

Sidney, Sir Philip, an English author and soldier distinguished for his accomplishments, was the son of Sir Henry Sidney, and a nephew of the celebrated Earl of Leicester, and was born at Penshurst, in Kent, in 1554. He studied at Oxford, became a favorite of Queen Elizabeth, was sent as an envoy to the German Emperor in 1576, and was knighted in 1583. He was in 1585 named as one of the candidates for the crown of Poland, and was mortally wounded at Zutphen in the year following. He was pronounced by William the Silent, Prince of Orange, to be "one of the ripest and greatest councillors of state in that day in Europe." Sir Philip Sidney was the author of *Arcadia*, a pastoral romance, and *The Defence of Poesie.*

Siemens, Sir Charles William, a distinguished inventor and mechanician, was born in Hanover, April 4, 1823; studied at Lübeck, Magdeburg, and the University of Göttingen, and as a pupil entered the engineer works of Count Stolberg. He removed to England in 1844. With his brother, Ernst Werner von Siemens (1816–92), he made a number of important inventions and constructed several important telegraph lines, including the North China cable and the direct United States cable. His own inventions included an important improvement in the caloric engine and a very successful new method of manufacturing steel. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and a member of many other scientific bodies. He was knighted in 1883 and died the same year.

Sienkiewicz, Henrik, a Polish novelist; born in 1846. His novels deal largely with Polish history and have given him a widespread reputation. They include *The Deluge*, *With Fire and Sword*, etc. *Quo Vadis*, a story of Rome in the reign of Nero, became especially popular and was dramatized into a successful play.

Sieyès, Emmanuel Joseph, COMTE, a French revolutionary leader and writer; born at Frejus in 1748; was generally known as **Abbé Sieyès.** He was educated in Paris, entered the Church, and was appointed a canon and vicar-general, but became a supporter of the popular cause and created a great sensation by his very able treatise entitled *What is the Third Estate?* He was successively a member of the States-General, of the Constituent Assembly, and of the Convention. He voted for the death of the King, was sent as Minister to Berlin in 1795, was a member of the French Directory, and was one of the three Consuls who were chosen in 1799. Died 1836.

Sigismund, Emperor of Germany, was the son of Charles IV., and was born in 1368. He became Emperor in 1410. He treacherously promoted the martyrdom of John Huss, to whom he had granted a safe-conduct, and was thereby involved in a war with the Bohemians, who, under their distinguished leader, Ziska, defeated Sigismund in several battles. Died 1437.

Sigismund I., King of Poland; born in 1466; ascended the throne in 1507. He carried on a successful war against the Moldavians, Wallachians, and Russians. Died 1548.

Sigismund II., born in 1518, a son of the preceding; was crowned in 1548. He was a wise and liberal ruler. Died 1572.

Sigismund III., King of Poland and Sweden, was born in 1566. He was the son of John III. of Sweden, and the nephew of Sigismund II. of Poland, was chosen King of the latter country in 1587, and inherited the crown of Sweden in 1594. As an ardent and bigoted Catholic he became very unpopular in Sweden, where his uncle usurped the throne as Charles IX., and caused a long war between Sweden and Poland. Sigismund carried on war with varied success against the Russians, Turks, Cossacks, and Tartars, and was finally forced to succumb to the genius of Gustavus Adolphus and to surrender to him a large portion of Livonia and Prussia. Died 1632.

Sigourney, Lydia Huntley, an American poet. Born in Connecticut in 1791; died 1865.

Silliman, Benjamin, an American naturalist; born in Connecticut, August 8, 1779. He graduated at Yale College, where in 1804 he became professor of chemistry, and afterward made a geological survey of a portion of Connecticut. He gained great distinction as a lecturer on science, established in 1818 the *American Journal of Science and Arts,* made several important discoveries, and wrote numerous treatises on scientific subjects. Died 1864.

Simart, Pierre Charles, a French sculptor; born in 1806; gained the grand prize of Rome in 1833, and was subsequently employed by the French government. Died 1857.

Simeon Stylites, a noted fanatic; born on the frontier of Syria about 390 A. D. At the age of thirteen he entered a monastery. After some time he took up his abode on the tops of mountains or in rocky caverns, fasting and working himself up to extravagant enthusiasm. He then, as it is said, to avoid the concourse of devotees, adopted the strange fancy of living on the tops of pillars, where he passed forty-seven years exposed to all the inclemency of the seasons. He died in his sixty-ninth year. His body was taken down from his last pillar by the hands of bishops, and conveyed to Antioch with an escort of six thousand imperial soldiers, and his obsequies rivalled those of powerful monarchs.

Simmons, William Henry, an English engraver; born in London in 1811. Among his works are "The Proscribed Royalist," "Broken Vows," "Noah's Sacrifice," "The Last of the Clan," and "Sabbath Day." Died 1882.

Simms, William Gilmore, an American novelist and author.

Born in South Carolina in 1806; died 1870. Among his productions are the poem *Atlantis: A Story of the Sea*, and the romances of *Guy Rivers*, *The Yemassee*, *Pelayo*, and *The Wigwam and the Cabin*, a *History of South Carolina*, and a *Life of Marion*.

Simon, Jules, a French statesman; born at Lorient, December 31, 1814; became professor of philosophy at Caen, and subsequently at Versailles, where he acquired a brilliant reputation as a lecturer. He acquired still greater distinction as a professor of philosophy at Paris, to which city he removed, at the request of M. Cousin, in 1839. He established in 1847 at Paris a political and philosophical review entitled *La Liberté de Penser*. He was in 1848 elected to the Constituent Assembly and in 1863 to the Corps Legislatif, acquired a high reputation as an orator, and was recognized as a leader of the republican party. He became Minister of Public Instruction, Public Worship, and Fine Arts in 1870. He was in 1875 elected a Senator for life, was appointed Premier of France in 1876, but resigned in 1877, when President MacMahon resented his liberal attitude toward the press. He was made a knight of the Legion of Honor in 1845, and after 1882 was permanent secretary of the Academy of Political and Moral Sciences. He was the author of numerous works. Died 1896.

Simon de Montfort. See MONTFORT, DE.

Simon Maccabæus, a Jewish leader, the brother of Judas Maccabæus, became High Priest and ruler of his nation in 143. He defeated an invading army under Antiochus Sidetes in 139, and was assassinated by his son-in-law in 135 B. C.

Simonides of Ceos, a Greek lyric poet; born about 556 B. C. on the island of Ceos. Removing to Athens, he produced a poem in honor of the great victory of Marathon, in 489 B. C. He wrote numerous epitaphs for those Grecians who had fallen in the Persian war. He was the friend of Themistocles and the rival of Æschylus and of Pindar. Died 467 B. C.

Simplicius, POPE, an Italian prelate, was chosen Pope, or Bishop of Rome, in 467. Died 483. During his pontificate the Western empire terminated in the person of Romulus Augustulus, who was dethroned by Odoacer, King of the Heruli.

Simpson, Sir James Young, a distinguished physician; born in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, in 1811; studied at the University of Edinburgh, where he became a professor in 1840. He was the first physician who employed anæsthetics in obstetric practice, and was the author of several valuable works. He was elected a member of various scientific societies, both in England and on the Continent. Died 1870.

Simpson, Thomas, a distinguished mathematician and writer; born in England in 1710. Beginning life as a weaver, he practised fortune-telling and astrology. He removed to London, where about 1736 he became a teacher of mathematics, where he published several works on that science, and where in 1743 he was appointed professor in the Military Academy at Woolwich. Died 1761.

Singleton, Henry, an English painter. Born in London in 1766; died 1839. Among his productions are "Coriolanus and his Mother" and "The Storming of Seringapatam."

Siricius, POPE, born about 324 A. D.; was elected to the See of Rome in 384. Died 398. Among several of his extant letters is one to Himerius, Bishop of Tarracona, on matters of jurisdiction, which is one of the oldest instances of a Bishop of Rome sending mandates to other churches to be received as ecclesiastical laws.

Sismondi, de, Jean Charles Leonard Simonde, a publicist and historian; born, of Italian extrac-

tion, at Geneva, May 9, 1773, and was educated at the college of that city. He was a Protestant and a republican. Died 1842. Among his works are *History of the French* and *The History of the Italian Republics.*

Siun-King, a celebrated Chinese philosopher and disciple of Confucius; flourished about 250 B. C.

Sixtus I., POPE, became the successor of Alexander I., and died about 128 A. D.

Sixtus II. was Pope from 257 A. D. to 258 A. D., when he suffered martyrdom.

Sixtus III., chosen as the successor of Celestine I. in 431 A. D.; died in 440. The munificence of this Pontiff was displayed in various repairs and rich decorations of churches in Rome.

Sixtus IV., born in 1414, became the successor of Paul II. in 1471. Died 1484. Sixtus was a munificent encourager of literature, and may almost be regarded as the founder of the Vatican library. But he is justly accused of nepotism, and was one of the most turbulent and unscrupulous in the long list of Pontiffs.

Sixtus V. (FELICE PERETTI) was born December 13, 1521, near Montalto, of parents so poor that his boyhood was spent in the occupation of a swineherd. While thus engaged he attracted the attention of a Franciscan Father, who procured his admission into the order. He was ordained priest in 1545, and became professor of theology at Siena. His reputation as a preacher led to his being transferred to Rome, and on the elevation of Pius V. to the pontificate, in 1570, he was named Cardinal. He was elected Pope on the death of Gregory XIII., in 1585. His pontificate was marked by vigorous measures of improvement in every department of administration. He repressed the prevailing license and disorder of the city of Rome, and of the Papal States generally, by breaking up the lawless bands of marauders by which they were infested, and reformed the administration of the law and the disposal of public patronage. He published a new edition of the Septuagint in 1587, and one of the Vulgate in 1590, and also edited the works of St. Ambrose. He was a munificent patron of the arts, and there was not a quarter in Rome which he did not beautify. It is asserted that no one Pontiff left so many monuments of grandeur after a long reign as Sixtus after occupying the papal chair a little more than five years. On these objects he must have expended vast sums; yet at his death he left five millions of crowns, with an injunction to his successors to use them only for the service of the Church against the Turks and heretics, or to relieve the people in time of famine or pestilence. Sixtus fixed the number of Cardinals at seventy, and decreed that four at least of the number should be doctors of divinity, chosen from the religious orders. He did not love the Jesuits, and proposed to change their name to that of "Ignatians." He died August 17, 1590, and was succeeded by Urban VII.

Sjöberg, Erik, a Swedish poet. Born in 1794; died 1828. Among his productions are a volume of lyrics of great beauty, published under the *nom de plume* of "Vitalis," and translations from the works of Washington Irving.

Skeat, Walter William, an English philologist; born at London in 1835. He became professor of Anglo-Saxon at Cambridge in 1878, and was the first director of the Dialectical Society. He edited various old English texts, published a valuable edition of Chaucer, and produced an admirable *Etymological English Dictionary.*

Skobeloff, Michael, a celebrated Russian general; born near Moscow in 1843; graduated at the Military Academy of St. Petersburg; served with distinction under Gen. Kauffman in the campaigns of Khiva and the Khokand in 1873–76. He was made a lieutenant-general in 1877,

turned the Turkish left flank at the passage of the Balkans, gained a decisive victory over Vessel Pasha, and captured several strongholds and a great number of prisoners (January 10, 1878). He took possession of Adrianople (January 18) and led the advance on Constantinople. A short time prior to his death he caused a great sensation throughout Europe by declarations which he made in favor of the Pan-Slavic movement. Died July 7, 1882.

Sloane, Sir Hans, a skilful physician and naturalist; born, of a Scottish family, in Ireland, in 1660; practised his profession in London, where in 1685 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, of which he became the President, as the successor of Newton, in 1727. He was in 1716 appointed physician-general to the army. At his death, which occurred in 1753, he left an immense botanical collection.

Slocum, Henry Wadsworth, an American general; born in Syracuse, New York, 1827; graduated at West Point in 1852; was commissioned a brigadier-general in 1861; served with distinction through the civil war; commanded a division in several engagements and a corps at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and was in charge of a wing of Sherman's army in his march from Atlanta to the sea. Gen. Slocum was subsequently elected to Congress for several terms from the city of New York. He became a major-general in 1862. Died 1894.

Smiles, Samuel, LL.D., an editor and author; born in Scotland in 1816; studied medicine; removed to England, and became the editor of the *Leeds Times*. He has written a large number of works, among which are *Self Help* (which had an extraordinary success), *Character*, *Thrift*, *Life and Labor*, etc., also biographies of inventors, the Huguenots in England and France, etc. Died 1904.

Smith, Adam, a political economist of great distinction; born at Kirkcaldy, in Fifeshire, Scotland, June 5, 1723; studied at the universities of Glasgow and Oxford, and was successively professor of logic and moral philosophy in the University of Glasgow. His principal work is entitled *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. Died 1790.

Smith, Alexander, a Scottish poet. Born in Ayrshire in 1830; died 1867.

Smith, Andrew J., an American general; born in Pennsylvania in 1814; graduated at West Point in 1838; during the civil war was appointed a major-general and a corps commander, and in 1866 was commissioned a colonel in the regular army. Died 1897.

Smith, Charles Ferguson, an American general; born in 1806; graduated at West Point in 1835; was three times brevetted for gallant services in Mexico, and was made a brigadier-general in 1861. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1862 for efficient services rendered at the capture of Fort Donelson, and died at Savannah during the same year.

Smith, Charlotte, an English novelist. Born in 1749; died 1806. Sir Walter Scott wrote her biography. Among her works are *The Old Manor-House*, *Desmond*, and *The Romance of Real Life*.

Smith, Edmund Kirby, an American general; born in Florida in 1825; graduated at West Point in 1845, and, entering the Confederate service, became a lieutenant-general in 1863. Died 1893.

Smith, Elizabeth Oakes, an American poet; born in Portland, Maine, about 1820. She is a prominent advocate of women's rights, and has written *The Sinless Child and Other Poems*, *Woman and Her Needs*, and several other works. Died 1893.

Smith, Francis Hopkinson, an American author; born at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1838. He became an engineer and artist and wrote the popular stories, *Col. Carter*

of Cartersville and *Tom Grogan*, with works of art and travel.

Smith, Gerrit, an American philanthropist and member of Congress; born at Utica, New York, in 1797; was educated at Hamilton College; inherited an immense estate, and became very prominent as an anti-slavery leader. Died 1874.

Smith, Goldwin, LL.D., M. A., an English scholar and author; born at Reading, Berkshire, August 13, 1823; graduated with distinction at Oxford, where he gained two scholarships and numerous prizes. He was in 1847 elected a Fellow of University College, and was in 1858 appointed regius professor of modern history in the University of Oxford. He was early distinguished for his advanced liberal views in politics, and subsequently as a champion of the United States government during the civil war. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Brown University of Providence in 1864, and in 1868 he accepted the professorship of English and constitutional history at Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York. He removed to Toronto, Canada, in 1871. He is the author of a large number of works. Died 1910.

Smith, Horace and **James,** two brothers distinguished as humorous writers; born respectively in 1780 and 1775. After contributing to several of the London periodicals they produced in 1812, in verse, *Rejected Addresses*, which are imitations of Scott, Byron, Coleridge, and other eminent writers. James wrote *Trips to Paris*, and Horace, among numerous other works, wrote the novels of *Love and Mesmerism* and *The Moneyed Man*. James died in 1839; Horace, in 1849.

Smith, John, CAPTAIN, an English explorer; born in 1579; visited America in 1609; was captured by the Indians in Virginia, and was ordered to be put to death by Powhatan. Capt. Smith's life was, however, saved by Pocahontas. He subsequently explored Chesapeake Bay and the shores of New England, and wrote several works on his travels and adventures. Died 1631.

Smith, Joseph, the founder of the Mormon Church; born in Vermont in 1805; removed at an early age to Palmyra, New York, where, at the age of twenty-two, he claimed there had certain golden plates been revealed to him, from which he prepared the *Book of Mormon*. Preaching his new doctrine with considerable success, he removed to Ohio, and afterward to Missouri. Driven with his followers from the latter State about 1838, he established himself at Nauvoo, in Illinois, where he laid the foundation of a magnificent temple. Having been arrested for his criminal practices, he was in 1844 imprisoned in a jail in Carthage, where he was soon after killed by a mob. The *Book of Mormon* was actually written during a protracted illness, and for his own amusement, by Solomon Spaulding, a Presbyterian minister.

Smith, Seba, a humorous and political writer, was born in Maine. He wrote under the pseudonym **Major Jack Downing.** Died 1868.

Smith, Sydney, an English author and divine; born in 1771; graduated at Oxford; became the first editor of the *Edinburgh Review;* was an able advocate of Catholic emancipation and the writer of several works. He received various preferments in the Church, and was especially distinguished for his wit and colloquial powers. Died 1845.

Smith, William, LL.D., D. C. L., an English scholar and author; born in London in 1813; studied in the university of that city, and read law at Gray's Inn. The degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon him in 1870 by the University of Oxford. Among his works are a series of *Students' Manuals* (including a *History of Greece*, etc.), *A Latin-English Dictionary Based on the Works of Forcellini and Freund, Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography*

and Mythology, and *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*. Died 1893.

Smith, William Robertson, a Scottish theologian; born at Keig, Aberdeenshire, in 1846. He became learned in theology and in 1870 was made professor of Old Testament exegesis in the Free Church College, Aberdeen. The heterodox character of his articles on Scriptural subjects in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* led to a trial for heresy and in 1881 to his removal from his chair. He then became sub-editor and in 1887 editor of the above-named work, and in 1889 professor of Hebrew at Cambridge. Died 1894.

Smith, Sir William Sidney, an English admiral; born near London in 1764; served with great distinction against the French, especially in his defence of St. Jean d'Acre, and commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean. He was a member of Parliament, was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral in 1810, and to that of admiral in 1821. Died 1841.

Smithson, James, an English scientist, the founder of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, D. C., was born in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He was an intimate friend of Sir Humphry Davy, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and the author of several scientific works. Dying in 1829, he left his entire estate to found, at Washington, the institution mentioned.

Smollett, Tobias George, a Scottish novelist, historian, and humorist; born in 1721; settled in London in 1744; was the editor of *The Briton*, and died in 1771. Among his productions are *Roderick Random*, *Peregrine Pickle*, *The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*, and a *History of England*.

Sniadecki, John, a distinguished Polish astronomer; born in 1756; visited France and England; became professor at Cracow, and subsequently rector of the University of Wilna, and was the author of several valuable scientific works. Died 1830.

Snorri-Sturleson, an eminent poet of Iceland; born in 1178. He was a profound scholar, but was avaricious and quarrelsome, and was finally murdered in 1241 by two of his sons-in-law.

Soane, Sir John, an English architect. Born in 1753; died 1837.

Sobieski, John, King of Poland, distinguished for rare military ability, was born in 1629, of a noble family. He became a commander at a very early age, gained numerous victories over the Cossacks, Tartars, Russians, and Turks, was made Grand Marshal and Hetman of Poland in 1665, and was elected King of that country in 1674. In 1683 he relieved Vienna, which was besieged by a formidable army of Turks, over whom he gained a brilliant and decisive victory. Died 1696. He is regarded as one of the purest patriots and greatest heroes that Poland has produced.

Socinus, Lælius, an Italian theologian, the first to promulgate the anti-trinitarian doctrines known as "Socinian," was born at Sienna in 1525. He was a profound scholar, and to avoid persecution travelled extensively throughout Europe. He died in Switzerland in 1562.

Socrates, one of the greatest of Grecian philosophers, was born at Athens about 470 B. C. He studied the art of his father, who was a sculptor, and subsequently received a thorough education through the assistance of Crito, an opulent Athenian. He served with distinction during the Peloponnesian war, saving the life of Alcibiades, who was his pupil, and displaying on several occasions an intrepid spirit. He added to his renown while a Senator by his firm opposition to the Thirty Tyrants. But it is as a teacher of philosophy that the name of Socrates has been rendered immortal. He reduced nothing to writing, but taught his disciples orally, and instilled into their minds by various means the love of wisdom and of virtue.

Socrates was in 400 B. C. charged

by the orator Lycon and others as being an unbeliever in the Athenian divinities and as being a corrupter of youth. He was found guilty by prejudiced judges, who were still further incensed against him by his calm and heroic demeanor, and he was sentenced to die by drinking hemlock. The order of the judges was carried out in 399 B. C.

The philosophy of Socrates was of an essentially practical character, and directed the attention of men to the relations and duties of life. Cicero says: "Socrates called philosophy down from the heavens to earth, and introduced it into the cities and houses of men, compelling men to inquire concerning life and morals and things good and evil."

Solis y Ribadeneira, de, Antonio, a distinguished dramatist and historian; born in Spain in 1610; studied law at Salamanca, and became secretary to King Philip IV. Died 1686. Among his productions are *Love and Duty, One Fool will Make a Hundred,* and *History of the Conquest of Mexico.*

Solomon, a King of Israel celebrated for his wisdom, was a son of David, and was born about 1033 B. C. He succeeded to the throne in 1015. His reign was exceedingly peaceful and prosperous. He built a great temple in Jerusalem, and is regarded as the author of three of the books of the Old Testament—viz., Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon. Died about 975 B. C.

Solomon, Abraham, an English artist, the painter of "Waiting for the Verdict" and other pictures, was born in 1823. Died 1862.

Solon, an Athenian legislator and poet, was a descendant of Codrus, and was born 638 B. C. Elected archon in 594 B. C., he repealed the Draconian Laws (which were said to have been written in blood), caused many wise and beneficial laws to be enacted, by which he greatly ameliorated the condition of the common people, and refused to become King of Athens, although urged to do so by all parties. Died about 558 B. C.

Solyman II., surnamed THE MAGNIFICENT, was born in 1496, and succeeded his father, Selim I., as Sultan of Turkey in 1520. He captured Rhodes and carried on successful wars against Hungary and Austria, but was defeated at Malta with great loss in 1565. He died the next year. Solyman was a wise statesman, an accomplished scholar, and a munificent patron of learning and the arts.

Somers, John, BARON, an English jurist and Whig statesman; born in 1650; graduated at Oxford; was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1676; wrote several treatises on law; was a brilliant and powerful advocate, and soon acquired an extensive practice. He was appointed Attorney-General in 1692, Lord Keeper the next year, and Lord Chancellor in 1697, at which time he was raised to the peerage as Baron Somers of Evesham. He was subsequently impeached by the Tories in the House of Commons, but was acquitted by the Lords. He died April 26, 1716. In the midst of political corruption and court intrigues Lord Somers is represented as a benevolent magistrate, uncorrupted as a statesman and lawyer, as an orator eloquent, and possessed of a most refined taste.

Somerset, Edward Seymour, DUKE OF, an English statesman, brother of Jane Seymour, one of the Queens of Henry VIII., was born in the early part of the sixteenth century. He was the uncle of Edward VI. After commanding an army in Scotland and gaining several victories there, he was in 1547, upon the death of King Henry, created Duke of Somerset and Protector of England. Two years later he was accused of treason and felony by the Earl of Warwick, was condemned, and was executed in 1552.

Somerville, Mary, a Scottish astronomer and author, the daughter of Sir William Fairfax, was born at

Jedburgh in 1780. She was a member of the Royal Astronomical Society, and as an acknowledgment for her services to the cause of science was awarded a pension of three hundred pounds per annum. Died November 29, 1872. Among her works are *Mechanism of the Heavens* (which was written especially at the request of Lord Brougham) and *Physical Geography*.

Sontag, Henriette, a famous German vocalist; born at Coblentz in 1805; was educated at the Conservatory of Music at Prague, and performed with great success in the various capitals of Europe and in the United States. She was married in 1830 to Count Rossi, the Sardinian Ambassador at The Hague. Died 1854.

Sophocles, one of the greatest of the Greek tragic poets, was born near Athens in 495 B. C., and was liberally educated. He was in 468 awarded the first prize for a drama, his competitor being Æschylus. He was elected one of the ten generals of Athens, Pericles being one of his colleagues. Sophocles was the author of more than a hundred tragedies, seven of them being yet extant. They are *Œdipus Tyrannus*, *Œdipus at Colonus*, *Ajax*, *Antigone*, *Electra*, *Philoctetes*, and *Trachiniæ*. Died 405 B. C.

Sorbon, de, Robert, a French priest, and confessor to Louis IX. (St. Louis); born in 1201; founded the celebrated College of the Sorbonne, in Paris, about 1250. Died 1274.

Sorel, Agnes, a beautiful and talented mistress of Charles VII. of France, was a native of Touraine. She employed her great influence over that monarch to incite him to drive the English out of France. Died 1450.

Soufflot, Jacques Germain, a French architect; born near Auxerre in 1713, died 1781.

Soulouque, Faustin, Emperor of Hayti, was born, a slave, about 1785. Entering the army, he rapidly rose to the rank of general, and in 1847 became President. Two years later he usurped the title of Emperor. His cruel and tyrannical course caused him to be deposed in 1859. Died 1867.

Soult, Nicolas Jean de Dieu, Duke of Dalmatia, a French Marshal; born in 1769; became a general in 1794; gained numerous victories in Germany and Italy; became a Marshal of France in 1804, and contributed to the victories of Austerlitz and Jena. He was in 1809–10 commander-in-chief in Spain, where he gained a number of victories, but was himself repulsed by Sir John Moore, and subsequently by Gen. Beresford. After serving in Germany, Soult again commanded (1813) in Spain, where he displayed rare military genius in opposing the Duke of Wellington, but was defeated at Orthez in 1814. He fought at Waterloo, became Minister of War in 1830, and Prime Minister of France in 1832. Died 1851.

South, Robert, D. D., a distinguished clergyman of the Church of England and a polemical writer. Born in Middlesex in 1633; died 1716.

Southcott, or **Southcote, Joanna,** a self-styled prophetess; born about 1750; was in early life a servant. She published *The Book of Wonders, in Five Parts*, and other ridiculous pamphlets. Died 1814.

Southey, Caroline Anne Bowles, an English author, and wife of Robert Southey the poet, was born in Hampshire in 1787. Died 1854. Among her works may be mentioned *Ellen Fitz-Arthur* and *Solitary Hours*.

Southey, Robert, an English author and poet, the son of a linen-draper; born August 12, 1774; in 1793 entered Baliol College, Oxford, with the design of taking holy orders, but, becoming unsettled in his political views, left Oxford after two years and entered on a literary career, and subsequently travelled in Spain and Por-

tugal. He married Edith Fricker in 1795, and, settling in the beautiful lake-region of England, became known, the others being Wordsworth and Coleridge, as one of the "Lake Poets." In 1839 he married Caroline Ann Bowles, his first wife having died in 1837. Died March 21, 1843. Among his numerous poems are *Thalaba the Destroyer*, *Metrical Tales and Other Poems*, *The Curse of Kehama*, and *Roderick the Last of the Goths*. Among his prose works are *History of the Peninsular War*, and *Life of Lord Nelson*.

Southworth, Emma D. E. Nevitt, a novelist; born in Washington, D. C., in 1818. Among her numerous productions may be named *Retribution*, *The Curse of Clifford*, and *The Pearl of Pearl River*. Died 1899.

Souvestre, Émile, a distinguished French author and journalist; born in Brittany in 1806. He was successively one of the editors of the *Revue de Paris* and the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and was the author of *Les Confessions d'un Ouvrier*, *Pierre et Jean*, *Le Mât de Cocagne*, and *Le Philosophe Sous les Toits*. Died 1854.

Sowerby, James, an English naturalist; born at Lambeth in 1757. He became an artist, and afterward an author of illustrated works on plants, shells, and minerals, of which the best known is his finely illustrated *English Botany*. Died 1822. His three sons followed the same pursuits, and his grandson, GEORGE BRETTINGHAM SOWERBY, born in 1812, was the author of many illustrated works on natural history, especially on conchology, including his *Illustrated Index of British Shells*. Died 1884.

Spagnoletto, a Spanish painter of distinction, whose real name was **José Ribera,** was born in 1588. He studied under Michael Angelo de Caravaggio, and worked principally in Italy and Spain. He excelled in tragic scenes. Died 1656.

Spangenberg, August Gottlieb, founder of the Moravian Church in America, was born in Germany in 1704. He came to this country, was made a bishop, and established churches in Georgia, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina. D. 1792.

Spanheim, Ezekiel, a Swiss numismatist and diplomatist; born at Geneva in 1629; studied at Leyden, and was sent by the Elector-Palatine as Minister to Italy, and by the Elector of Brandenburg as Minister to France. He published *The Roman World* and a book on ancient coins, besides other works. Died 1710.

Sparks, Jared, an American historian; born in Connecticut in 1789; graduated at Harvard College, and became a Unitarian Minister. He was from 1823 until 1830 editor of the *North American Review*, and was in 1839 appointed professor of ancient and modern history in Harvard University. Died 1866. Among his works are *The Life and Writings of George Washington*, and biographies of Ledyard, Pulaski, Ribault, Marquette, Lee, and Arnold.

Spartacus, a Thracian soldier who, having been made a prisoner, slave, and gladiator by the Romans, finally escaped and inaugurated a great servile war. Promising to liberate all slaves who should join him, he raised an army of a hundred thousand men, gained a decisive victory over Claudius Pulcher (73 B. C.) and several other Roman generals who were sent against him, and pursued a successful career until his followers were divided by dissensions. He fell in battle in 71 B. C. while fighting M. Licinius Crassus at Rhegium. Spartacus possessed great skill, courage, prudence, and many noble qualities.

Speke, John Hanning, an English explorer; born in Somersetshire, May 4, 1827; served in the army in Hindostan with the rank of captain. In 1855 he accompanied Capt. Burton in an expedition to Africa, where Capt. Speke in 1858 discovered Lake Victoria Nyanza, and subsequently made other important discoveries. He was killed in 1864 by the accidental discharge of

his gun. His principal work is his *Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile.*

Spencer, Herbert, an eminent English philosopher; born at Derby, April 27, 1820; became a civil engineer at the age of seventeen, but, abandoning that profession eight years later, devoted his attention to literature and philosophical studies. His first important work, *Social Statics,* attracted much attention. It was followed by *The Development Hypothesis, The Genesis of Science,* and *Principles of Psychology,* a work preliminary to an ambitious enterprise, which was announced in 1860 as *A System of Synthetic Philosophy,* in which the law of evolution was to be applied to the development of all nature. This great scheme was gradually realized in a series of works entitled *First Principles, Principles of Biology, Principles of Psychology, Principles of Sociology,* and *Principles of Ethics,* the writing of which extended from 1862 to 1896. This great production placed Spencer in the first rank of modern thinkers and has profoundly influenced recent thought. Of his other works, *Education* has attracted most attention. Died 1903.

Spenser, Edmund, one of the greatest of English poets, was born in London in 1553. Nothing is known concerning his parents or his early education. In 1569 he went to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in the humble capacity of sizar, and took his degree of Master of Arts in 1576. *The Shepheарde's Calendar* was published in 1579. His dedication of this poem to Sir Philip Sidney procured him the warm friendship and generous patronage of that nobleman, through whose influence with his uncle, the Earl of Leicester, Spenser in 1580 procured the appointment of secretary to Lord Grey of Wilton, the Queen's deputy in Ireland. About this time it was that he began his great work, *The Faerie Queene.* In 1586 he received from the Crown a grant of Kilcolman, in the county of Cork, an estate of upward of three thousand acres, on which he went to reside. Sir Walter Raleigh visited Spenser in 1590, took him with him to England, and introduced him to the notice of Queen Elizabeth; but his experience as a suitor for court favor does not seem to have been of a very pleasant character. Not much more is known of his life. In 1594 he married, in Ireland, a woman whose name is unknown; in 1598 he was made sheriff of Cork by the Queen; in the same year, Tyrone's rebellion breaking out, his house was sacked and burned by the rebels, and he and his wife escaped with difficulty, their youngest child, it is said, perishing in the flames. He died in London, January 15, 1599, in a state of great destitution. He was buried, at his own request, near Chaucer in Westminster Abbey, at the expense of the Earl of Essex.

The Faerie Queene is justly regarded as one of the great compositions in the English language. If its plan is singularly involved, its allegories often obscure, and its adventures extravagant, it is, on the other hand, unrivalled for fertility of invention, vividness of painting, and richness of imagination. Among Spenser's other works are *Astrophel,* an elegy on the death of Sir Philip Sidney; *Colin Clout's Come Home Again,* dedicated to Sir Walter Raleigh; and a prose work entitled *A View of the State of Ireland* (which lay in manuscript till 1633, although written in 1596)—a treatise full of sagacious remark and observation.

Spielhagen, Frederick, a German author; born at Magdeburg in 1829. His works include many popular novels; also plays, poems, travels, etc. Died 1911.

Spiers, van, Albert, an historical painter; born in Amsterdam in 1666, died 1718.

Spinola, Ambrosio, Marquess of, a distinguished general; born at Genoa in 1569; entered the Spanish service; fought with distinc-

tion against the Dutch, and in 1603 became commander-in-chief in the Netherlands. He captured Ostend the next year, but was defeated by the Dutch in 1607. He subsequently gained several important victories over Maurice, Prince of Orange, and commanded the armies sent against the French in Italy. Died 1630.

Spinoza, or **Spinosa, Benedict,** a distinguished philosopher and pantheist; born, of a Jewish family, in Amsterdam, November 24, 1632. At the age of twenty-six he was regarded as the best Talmudist and Hebrew scholar of that time, but, as his views were considered heretical by his own people, he was excommunicated by the Hebrew Church, and in 1656 an attempt was made to assassinate him. He then went to Leyden, where he supported himself by making lenses, and where he lived with the strictest economy. Twelve years later he removed to The Hague, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1677. Spinoza was offered in 1673 by the Elector Palatine the professorship of philosophy at Heidelberg, but he declined the position. *Ethics Demonstrated by Geometrical Method* is regarded as his greatest work.

Spofford, Harriet Prescott, an American author; born at Calais, Maine, in 1835. Her works are numerous, including novels, poems, works on domestic economy, etc.

Spohr, Lewis, an eminent composer and musician; born at Brunswick in 1784, died 1859.

Sprague, Charles, an American poet, the author of *The Winged Worshippers*, *Curiosity*, *The Family Meeting*, and other poems, was born in Boston, October 26, 1791. Died January 14, 1875.

Sprat, Thomas, an English writer and prelate; born in 1636; studied at Oxford; became chaplain to Charles II., and in 1684 Bishop of Rochester. Died 1713. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society Among his works are a *History of the Royal Society*, a *Life of Cowley*, and a poem *On the Death of Oliver Cromwell*.

Spurgeon, Charles Haddon, an English pulpit-orator; born June 19, 1834; began preaching at a very early age; was designated as the "Boy Preacher," and afterward was chosen pastor of a small Baptist church at Waterbeach. He commenced preaching with great success in London in 1853, officiated at Exeter Hall, and subsequently at Surrey Music Hall. An immense church called the "Tabernacle" was erected for him in 1856. Died 1892.

Spurzheim, Johann Kaspar, a German phrenologist and physician; born near Treves, December 31, 1776; became a disciple and partner of Dr. Gall, with whom he lectured in many of the cities of Europe. He died at Boston, Massachusetts, November 10, 1832.

Squarcione, Francesco, an Italian painter. Born at Padua in 1394; died 1444.

Squier, Ephraim George, an American archæologist; born near Albany, New York, June 17, 1821; edited the *Hartford Daily Journal*, and afterward the *Scioto Gazette* in Ohio, and was about 1850 appointed *chargé d'affaires* to Guatemala, where he subsequently formed the plan and surveyed the route of the interoceanic railway through Honduras. He has written several works on Central America, and has contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, to *Appletons' American Cyclopædia*, and to *Harper's Magazine*. He is also the author of *Peru: Incidents and Explorations in the Land of the Incas* and *Waikna*, a story of adventure, and has received the medal of the French Geographical Society. Died 1888.

Staël-Holstein, de, Anne Louise Germain Necker, BARONNE, generally known as **Madame de Staël,** a lady of remarkable genius, and the daughter of Necker, the great financier, was born in Paris, April 22, 1766, and soon exhibited great precocity. At the age

of twenty she was married, against her own wishes, to Baron de Staël, the Swedish Minister at Paris. She published, two years later, her first literary work, entitled, *Letters on the Writings and Character of J. J. Rousseau.* She went to England in 1793, and remained there for two years in the company of M. Talleyrand and other French exiles. Returning to France, she favored constitutional liberty, and exerted so great an influence as to excite the jealousy of Bonaparte. A bitter enmity soon arose between them, and in 1802 she was banished from Paris. Visiting Germany, she became intimate with Goethe, Schiller, and other men eminent in literature and philosophy, and was especially distinguished for the brilliancy of her conversation. After travelling through Italy she settled at Coppet, in Switzerland, where she remained until the restoration of the Bourbons. Her husband having died in 1802, she was privately married, about 1810, to a young Italian officer named Rocca. She died at Paris, July 14, 1817, leaving a daughter, who became the Duchess de Broglie, and two sons, the elder of whom, Baron Auguste Louis de Staël-Holstein, born at Paris in 1790, became distinguished as a philanthropist. He died in 1827. Among the works of Madame de Staël are a treatise *On Literature considered in its Relations with Social Institutions*, the novels of *Delphine* and *Corinne, Ten Years of Exile, Considerations on the French Revolution*, and a work on Germany entitled *De l' Allemagne.*

Stafford, William Howard, VISCOUNT OF, a Roman Catholic nobleman, son of the Earl of Arundel, was born in England, November 30, 1612. He was one of the victims of Titus Oates, and was executed December 29, 1680, on a false charge of treason.

Stagnelius, Erik Johan, a distinguished poet of Sweden. Born at Colmar in 1793; died 1823.

Stahremberg, Guido Baldi, COUNT, an Austrian Field-Marshal, was born in 1657; distinguished himself at the sieges of Vienna, Buda, and Belgrade, and at the battles of Carpi, Chiari, and Luzzara, under Prince Eugene; commanded the imperial army in Italy from 1702 to 1704, and subsequently in Hungary, whence he was removed to be placed at the head of the army in Spain. In the latter country he obtained several important successes, but lost the battle of Villa Viciosa. He died in 1737, President of the Aulic Council of War.

Standish, Miles, an English officer and Puritan; born in 1584; emigrated to America in the Mayflower in 1620, and became military commander of the Pilgrims. He is the hero of one of the poems of Longfellow. Died 1656.

Stanfield, Clarkson, an English marine-painter; born in 1798; was for several years a sailor, and, afterward turning his attention to scene-painting in the theatres of London, excelled all his contemporaries in that branch of art. He was elected to the Royal Academy in 1835, and painted for that institution numerous marine views, which were remarkable for their truthfulness and beauty. He also painted other works, including "St. Sebastian during the Siege under the Duke of Wellington." Died May 18, 1867.

Stanhope, Lady Hester Lucy, was a niece of William Pitt, and a daughter of the Earl of Stanhope, and was born in London, March 12, 1776. She became distinguished for her eccentricities, and, leaving England in 1812, went to the East, adopted Oriental customs, and settled near Mount Lebanon, where she acquired a great reputation as a magician. Died June 23, 1839.

Stanhope, Philip Henry, fifth EARL OF, an English historian; born January 31, 1805; was elected to Parliament in 1832 as Lord Mahon, and afterward became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign

Affairs, and drew up and carried through Parliament the copyright law which bears his name. He wrote a *History of the War of the Succession in Spain, Life of Louis, Prince of Condé*, and several other works. Died December 24, 1875.

Stanislas (or **Stanislaus**) **Augustus,** King of Poland, was the son of Count Stanislas Poniatowski, and was born at Lithuania in 1732. Elected King in 1764, he vainly opposed the partition of his country which followed six years later, and devoted his attention to improving the condition of his subjects. He abdicated in 1795, after the second partition of Poland, and died at St. Petersburg in 1798.

Stanislas Leszczynski, King of Poland, was the son of the Grand Treasurer of Poland, and was born in 1677. He was elected to the throne of Poland through the influence of Charles XII. of Sweden in 1705, was compelled to abdicate after the battle of Poltava, in 1709, was recalled in 1733, but was at last compelled by Austria and Russia to resign his crown, after which he was invested with the duchies of Bar and Lorraine. Died 1766. His daughter married Louis XV. of France.

Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn, a celebrated English divine generally known as **Dean Stanley,** was the son of the late Bishop of Norwich, and was born in 1815. He graduated with distinction at Oxford, gaining two scholarships and several prizes, and was in 1840 chosen a Fellow of University College. He was in 1858 appointed professor of ecclesiastical history at Oxford, and Dean of Westminster in 1863. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrews in 1871, of which University he was elected Rector in 1875. He contributed extensively to different reviews and periodicals, and was the author of a *Life of Dr. Arnold, Stories and Essays on the Apostolical Age, Lectures on the History of the Eastern Church, Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church, Essays on Church and State, The Three Irish Churches,* and *Sermons and Essays on the Apostolical Age.* His last and most important work is *Christian Institutions.* Died 1880.

Stanley, Edward Henry Smith, Earl of Derby, eldest son of the fourteenth Earl, was born July 21, 1826, and was educated at Rugby and the University of Cambridge, was in 1848 elected to Parliament, and was in 1852 appointed Under-Secretary of State in the administration of his father. He was in 1858 made Secretary of State for India, with a seat in the Cabinet, and in 1866 became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was in 1869 chosen Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, and during the same year succeeded his father in the House of Peers. He was in 1874 elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh. He resigned as Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1878, and joined the Liberal party. In 1882 he was appointed Secretary of State for the colonies. Died 1893.

Stanley, Henry M., an explorer; born in Wales in 1840; sailed at the age of fifteen, as a cabin-boy, to New Orleans; served in the Confederate army, and, being taken prisoner, afterward entered the Federal service. He was the war-correspondent of the *New York Herald* in Abyssinia during the invasion of that country by the British in 1867. As the commander of the expedition sent by the *Herald* to discover Dr. Livingstone, Stanley reached Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, at the beginning of the year 1871. With a party of about two hundred men he penetrated the interior, and on October 28 found Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika. Stanley remained with Dr. Livingstone over three months, and supplied him with necessaries. In 1874 he set out on a second expedition, in which he crossed the continent, following the great Congo River to the sea. A third important journey was made in 1886–89,

in which he traversed the vast Central African forest to the rescue of Emin Pasha, whom he conducted to Zanzibar. On his return to Europe he was received with the highest honors, wrote several popular works on his travels, and was elected to Parliament in 1895. Died 1904.

Stanton, Edwin McMasters, an American statesman; born in Ohio in 1815; was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one; removed to Pittsburg in 1848; rose to the first rank in his profession, and in 1857 settled in Washington. He was for a few months, at the close of Buchanan's administration, Attorney-General of the United States, and in January, 1862, was appointed Secretary of War by President Lincoln. He continued in that position after Mr. Lincoln's death, but differed greatly with President Johnson in his policy of reconstruction. To prevent the removal of Mr. Stanton and other officers, Congress passed the celebrated Tenure-of-Office act. In August, 1867, the President invited Mr. Stanton to resign, but he declined to do so. He was then suspended, but was reinstated by the Senate in the month of January following. He became a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in December, 1869, and died during the same month. As Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton displayed remarkable administrative ability, and to his patriotic and untiring labors in that position is in no small degree to be attributed the final success of the Federal arms.

Stanton, Elizabeth Cady, an able advocate of "Woman's Rights," a daughter of the late Judge Daniel Cady of Fulton County, New York, was born at Johnstown, in that county, in 1815, and was in 1839 married to Henry B. Stanton, a prominent lecturer on the principles of anti-slavery. She became a leading advocate of woman suffrage, the legal rights of women, and other reforms, and was an editor on *The Revolution*. D. 1902.

Stark, John, an American general; born in New Hampshire in 1728; distinguished himself in the French war of 1754, and afterward at the battles of Bunker Hill, Trenton, and Princeton, in the Revolutionary war. He gained over the British, at Bennington, in 1777, a decided victory, which contributed not a little to the subsequent success of Gen. Gates at Saratoga. For his services he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and was voted the thanks of Congress. Died 1822.

Statius, Publius Papinius, a Latin poet; born at Naples in 60 A. D. Among his works are *Thebais*, a heroic poem in twelve books, *Sylvæ*, and *Achilleis*, an epic poem. He died at the age of forty.

Stedman, Edmund Clarence, an American poet; born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1833. He became a banker in New York, published *Poems*, and edited *Victorian Poets*, *American Poets*, and *Anthologies* of English and American verse. He was an editor of *The Library of American Literature*. Died 1908.

Steele, Sir Richard, a celebrated British dramatist; born in Dublin in 1671; was educated at Merton College; formed an intimacy with Addison, and entered the army as an ensign in the life-guards. He was in politics an ardent Whig, and was in 1713 elected to Parliament, but was expelled a year later for composing *The Crisis*, which was an attack on the government, but was subsequently appointed to two lucrative positions. He became in 1711, with Addison, a co-editor of *The Spectator*. He had previously published *The Tattler*. Among his productions are the comedies of *The Funeral; or, Grief à la Mode*, *The Tender Husband*, and *The Conscious Lovers*. Died 1729.

Steenwyk, Hendrik, the name of two distinguished Flemish painters, father and son, born respectively in 1550 and 1588. The former died in 1604; the latter in 1642.

Stein, von, Heinrich Friedrich Karl, BARON, a Prussian

statesman; born in 1757; became Prime Minister of Prussia in 1807; inaugurated many useful and extensive reforms, and abolished serfdom and the feudal privileges. After about two years he was removed from office on account of the enmity of Napoleon. Died 1831.

Steinmetz, von, Karl Friedrich, a Prussian general; born in 1796. He served against the French in 1814, the Austrians in 1866, and commanded the Prussian right wing in 1870, but was removed as incompetent to the task. Died 1887.

Stella, Jacques, a French painter. Born at Lyons in 1596; died 1657. At the age of twenty he went to Italy, and at Florence he attracted the notice of Cosimo II., who engaged him in his service for several years. On his return to Paris he was employed by Richelieu, who caused him to be appointed painter to the King, with a pension and apartments in the Louvre. His principal works are in the churches at Rome, Paris, Lyons, and Abbeville.

Stenbock, Magnus, a distinguished general under Charles XII. of Sweden, was born at Stockholm in 1664. After serving with great distinction against the Russians, Saxons, and Danes, and having defeated the latter at Helsingborg in 1710, he was made prisoner by the King of Denmark, and was kept in confinement until his death, which occurred in 1717.

Stephen I., Pope, became Bishop of Rome in 253 A. D., and died four years later. His pontificate is made memorable by his dispute with Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, concerning the baptism of heretics.

Stephen II. died three days after his election to the pontificate, in 752.

Stephen III., successor to the preceding. During his pontificate Astolphus, King of the Lombards, having made himself master of the exarchate of Ravenna, threatened Rome and sent a summons to the city requiring its submission and the payment of tribute. Stephen, having failed in his appeals to the Greek Emperor Constantine V. for help sought the assistance of Pepin, King of the Franks. Pepin marched into Italy, defeated Astolphus, and compelled him by treaty to make over the exarchate to the Pope. This treaty, which was signed by Pepin, his sons, and the chief Frankish barons and prelates, assigned the reconquered provinces as a gift "to the blessed Peter, the Holy Church of God, and the Roman republic," and inaugurated the temporalities of the Roman See. Stephen died 757.

Stephen IV. to IX., six Popes, who were elected to the pontificate respectively in 768, 816, 885, 896, 928, and 939. There is nothing of special interest to be said of them, other than that Stephen VII. revoked the decrees of Formosus, a preceding Pope and his political enemy, and caused his remains to be dishonored. As a result, he was imprisoned and assassinated in 897 by the friends of Formosus.

Stephen X., a brother of Godfrey of Lorraine, Duke of Tuscany, was chosen Pope in 1057, and died the year following. During his pontificate the question of the celibacy of the clergy attracted great attention and the schism between the Greek and Latin Churches occurred.

Stephen I., St., King of Hungary, the son of a chieftain named Geysa, was born in 979; was educated as a Christian; was in 995 married to the sister of Otho III. of Germany, and was in 1000 crowned first King of Hungary. He established Christianity throughout his dominions. Died 1038.

Stephen II. became King of Hungary in 1114, and reigned until 1131, when, a short time after abdicating, he died in a monastery.

Stephen III., son of the preceding, ascended the throne in 1161;

was compelled by the Emperor of the East to abdicate in favor of Ladislaus, the uncle of Stephen. The latter was subsequently restored to the throne, and died in 1173.

Stephen IV. succeeded his brother Ladislaus in 1162, but was in a few months deposed by his subjects, who restored Stephen III. Died 1163.

Stephen V. was King of Hungary from 1270 until his death, in 1272.

Stephen, King of England, grandson of William the Conqueror, and son of the Count of Blois, was born in France in 1105; gained distinction for skill and bravery as a soldier; became a favorite with the English people, and in 1135 succeeded his uncle Henry I., notwithstanding the latter had left the crown to his daughter Matilda. A civil war followed, during which Stephen was supported by a majority of the English people; and England was invaded by an army under Henry, the son of Matilda. A treaty was finally made, which provided that Stephen should continue to reign during his lifetime, and should then be succeeded by Henry. Died 1154.

Stephen, Leslie, an English author; born at Kensington in 1832. He was the son of Sir James Stephen, an historical writer, and brother of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen (1829–94), author of important works on criminal law and other subjects. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, was editor of the *Cornhill Magazine* 1871–82, and edited the first 26 volumes of *The Dictionary of National Biography.* He wrote various works of literary history, etc. Died 1904.

Stephens, Alexander Hamilton, an American statesman; born in Georgia, February 11, 1812; graduated at Franklin College, in his native State; was admitted to the bar in 1835; was elected as a Whig to the Legislature in 1836, State Senator in 1842, and member of Congress in 1843. He at first opposed secession in 1860, but, afterward regarding it as inevitable, gave it his support, and was elected Vice-President of the Confederate States. He was for a short time imprisoned at Fort Warren, near Boston, in 1865, and was afterward elected a United States Senator from Georgia, but was not permitted to take his seat, as that State had not complied with the necessary conditions for its readmission to the Union. He has, however, sat as a Representative in Congress from one of the districts in Georgia from 1874 until the present time. His speeches and letters were published in 1867. He is the author of *A History of the War between the States,* and *A Constitutional View of the Late War between the States.* Died March 4, 1883.

Stephenson, George, an English engineer of great skill and ability, and the inventor of the locomotive engine, was born in Northumberland, June 9, 1781. His father was a fireman in a colliery, and he himself obtained no education except that which he received at a night-school and from reading by himself. He became chief engineer of Killingworth colliery in 1812, and two years later completed his first locomotive engine, which drew several loaded cars at the rate of four miles an hour. In this engine he made many improvements, and in 1822 was engaged to superintend the construction of a railroad between Darlington and Stockton. This, the first public railway ever constructed, was finished in 1825. Mr. Stephenson afterward became chief-engineer of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, and of several other roads. Died 1848.

Stephenson, Robert, a British engineer, son of the preceding; born in 1803; studied at the University of Edinburgh, and became very successful as a railway engineer, in which capacity he was employed by several foreign countries. He subsequently constructed the Britannia tubular bridge over Menai Straits, the Victoria tubular bridge at Mon-

treal, and other great works, and was also employed to build a railroad in Egypt from Alexandria to Cairo. He entered Parliament in 1847, and died in 1859.

Sterling, John, an English poet. Born in 1806; died in 1844. Among his works are *Strafford* (a tragedy), *Arthur Coningsby* (a novel), and *The Election, a Poem in Seven Books.*

Sterne, Laurence, a humorous writer of distinction; born in Ireland in 1713; graduated at Cambridge, and became a priest in the Established Church. Died 1768. He was the author of *Tristram Shandy* and the *Sentimental Journey,* both of which were very popular.

Stesichorus, a Greek poet whose works have been highly eulogized by Cicero and other men of distinction, was born in Sicily about 635 B. C. Fragments only of his works are extant. Died about 555 B. C.

Steuben, Frederick William Augustus, BARON, a distinguished general of the American Revolution; born in Prussia in 1730; acquired renown during the Seven Years' war; was promoted to be adjutant-general of the King's staff, and in 1777 tendered his services to Gen. Washington. He became a major-general in the American service in 1778, and actively participated in the war until its close. He received from Congress a pension of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, and was also awarded sixteen thousand acres of land in Oneida County, New York. Died 1794.

Stevens, Thaddeus, an American abolitionist and member of Congress; born in Vermont, April 4, 1793; graduated at Dartmouth College; was admitted to the bar, and, removing to Pennsylvania, was in 1833 elected to the Legislature of that State. Through his efforts the free-school system was established in Pennsylvania, although the Legislature had previously been bitterly opposed to it. He subsequently represented, first as a Whig and afterward as a Republican, the Lancaster district in Congress from 1848 for nearly every term until his death, which occurred August 24, 1868. He was recognized as one of the leaders of his party in the House of Representatives, and was for several years chairman of the committee of Ways and Means. He was an able champion of emancipation, and, with Senator Sherman, drafted the law which was passed by Congress providing for the reconstruction of the Southern States.

Stevenson, Adlai Ewing, Vice-President of the United States 1893–97, was born in Christian County, Kentucky, in 1835. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, was a member of Congress 1875–77, First Assistant Postmaster-General 1885–89, and was nominated and elected Vice-President with Grover Cleveland in 1892. In 1897 he became a member of the International Bimetallic Commission, and in 1900 was again nominated by the Democratic and Populist parties for the Vice-Presidency, but failed to be elected.

Stevenson, Robert Louis Balfour, a British author; born at Edinburgh in 1850. He gained great popularity as an author, especially for his novels, some of the best known of which are *Treasure Island, Kidnapped, The Master of Ballantyne,* and *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.* He settled in Samoa for his health in 1889, and died there in 1894.

Stewart, Balfour, LL.D., F. R. S., a natural philosopher; born in Edinburgh, November 1, 1828; studied at the universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh; was appointed director of the Kew Observatory in 1859, secretary to the Meteorological Committee in 1867, and professor of natural philosophy in Owens College, Manchester, in 1870. For the discovery of the law of equality between the absorptive and radiative powers of bodies, Dr. Stewart was awarded the Rumford medal by the Royal Society in 1868. Besides hav-

ing written, with others, several scientific works, he is the author of a series of papers on *Meteorology and Magnetism*, *Elementary Treatise on Heat*, and *The Conservation of Energy*. Died 1887.

Stewart, Charles, a naval commander of distinction; born in Philadelphia in 1778; served against Tripoli in 1804, and became a captain in 1806. As commander of the frigate Constitution in 1815 he captured the British ship Cyane and the sloop Levant, and was awarded a gold medal by Congress. He was during the late war raised to the rank of rear-admiral. Died 1869.

Stewart, Dugald, a distinguished Scottish philosopher; born in Edinburgh, November 22, 1753; became professor of mathematics in the university of his native city in 1775, and ten years later professor of moral philosophy. His lectures in this position attracted great attention and were attended by students from England and from the Continent. Among those who received instruction from him were Lords Brougham, John Russell, and Jeffrey. Among his numerous works may be mentioned *Essay on Dreaming*, *Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind*, and *General View of the Progress of Metaphysical, Ethical, and Political Science since the Revival of Letters*. Died 1828.

Stilicho, Flavius, a celebrated general, the son of a Vandal officer, entered the army of the Roman Emperor Theodosius (whose niece Serena he subsequently married), was rapidly promoted, and was sent as Ambassador to Persia in 384 A. D. He was afterward appointed commander-in-chief of the army and guardian of Honorius, the son of the Emperor. Stilicho fought against the Goths, and defeated Alaric and other Gothic leaders in numerous battles. The jealousy of Honorius was finally aroused, and he caused Stilicho to be assassinated at Ravenna in 408.

Stockton, Francis Richard, an American novelist; born at Philadelphia in 1834. His humorous and fantastic tales brought him great popularity, two of the best known of them being *Rudder Grange* and *The Lady or the Tiger?* Died 1902.

Stockton, Richard, an American patriot, lawyer, and signer of the Declaration of Independence; born in New Jersey in 1730; became a judge of the Supreme Court of that colony in 1774, and was in 1776 elected to the General Congress. Died 1781.

Stockton, Robert Field, an American naval officer and Senator; born at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1796; served against England in the war of 1812–14; became a post-captain in 1839. As commander of the squadron on the Pacific coast he took possession of California in 1846. He was elected to the United States Senate from New Jersey in 1851. Died 1866.

Stoddard, Charles Warren, poet and descriptive writer; born at Rochester, New York, in 1848. He removed to California in 1855, was professor of English Literature in western universities, and spent much of his time in Hawaii. He wrote *South Sea Idyls*, *Poems*, etc. Died 1909.

Stoddard, Richard Henry, an American poet and miscellaneous writer; born in Massachusetts in 1825. He is the author of *Footprints*, *Adventures in Fairy-Land*, *Songs of Summer*, *Life of Alexander von Humboldt*, *Loves and Heroines of the Poets*, *Under Green Leaves*, and a *Memoir of Edgar Allan Poe*. Died 1903.

Stolberg, Friedrich Leopold, COUNT, a German writer and dramatist. Born in 1750; died 1819.

Stone, Frank, an English artist. Born in 1800; died 1859.

Stone, Lucy, a prominent advocate of the rights of women, was born in Massachusetts in 1818. She was in 1855 married to Henry B. Blackwell, but by an express stipulation retained her maiden-name. Died 1893.

Stone, Marcus, an English historical painter; born in London in 1840; was in 1877 elected an associate of the Royal Academy. Among his works are "From Waterloo to Paris" (a picture of Napoleon I. in a peasant's cottage), "The Princess Elizabeth Forced to Attend Mass," "Edward II. and Piers Gaveston," "The Post-Bag," and "The Time of Roses."

Storey, George Adolphus, an English artist; born in London in 1834; was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1876. Among his paintings are "The Widowed Bride," "Royal Challenge," "Caught," "The Judgment of Paris," and "Christmas Eve."

Story, Joseph, an eminent American lawyer and commentator; born in Massachusetts in 1779; graduated at Harvard, and was admitted to the bar in 1801. He practised law at Salem, was elected, as a Democrat, to the Legislature in 1805, to Congress in 1808, and was in 1811 appointed by President Madison a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which position he continued to occupy for thirty-four years. He was also in 1829 appointed Dane professor of law in the University of Harvard. He was the author of numerous works on law which gained for him a European as well as a national reputation, and his own decisions as a judge are regarded as of the highest authority. He was by far the youngest person ever appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. Among his productions are *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws, Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence,* and a *Treatise on the Law of Agency.* Died September 10, 1845.

Story, William Wetmore, son of the preceding, a sculptor and lawyer, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1819. He was admitted to the bar, and afterward, at Rome, studied sculpture. He is the author of a *Treatise on the Law of Contracts, Life of Joseph Story, Poems, Roba di Roma, Nature and Art, Tragedy of Nero,* and *Stephanie.* Died 1895.

Stothard, Charles Alfred, an English painter; born in London in 1786; was killed by an accident in 1821. He published a work on the *Monumental Effigies of Great Britain.*

Stothard, Thomas, an English artist. Born in London, August 17, 1755; died April 27, 1834. He is known by his *Canterbury Pilgrims, The Flitch of Bacon,* and his contributions to *Boydell's Shakespeare.*

Stowe, Harriet Beecher, a distinguished American novelist, daughter of the Rev. Lyman Beecher, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 15, 1812, and was married in 1836 to Professor Calvin E. Stowe of Andover Theological Seminary. Among her productions are *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (which met with an immense success, and which has been translated into more than twenty different languages), *Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands, Dred: A Tale of the Dismal Swamp, Our Charley, and What to Do with Him, The Minister's Wooing, The Pearl of Orr's Island, Little Foxes, Queer Little People, My Wife and I,* and *Lady Byron Vindicated.* Died 1896.

Strabo, a celebrated Greek geographer; born in Pontus about 60 B. C.; received an excellent education, and travelled extensively. He produced a work on geography, to which were added many anecdotes and traditions and a description of the customs of ancient times, which is very highly prized. Died 24 A. D.

Strada, Jan, a Flemish painter. Born at Bruges in 1536; died 1605. While very young he went to Italy, and after visiting several cities he fixed his residence at Florence, in which city there are still some fine pictures by him.

Stradella, Alessandro, an Italian composer; born in Naples in 1645; was assassinated in 1678. His principal works are an oratorio (*San Giovanni Battista*) and one opera.

Stradivarius, Antonio, dis-

tinguished as a maker of stringed instruments, was born at Cremona, Italy, in 1670. He died at the age of sixty-five.

Strafford, Thomas Wentworth, EARL OF, an English statesman; born in 1593; was the son of Sir William Wentworth; was educated at Cambridge, and was married in 1611 to a daughter of the Earl of Cumberland. His first wife having died in 1621, he subsequently married a daughter of the Earl of Clare. Entering Parliament in 1614, he acted with the popular party, but soon changed his course, became a courtier and the intimate friend of Archbishop Laud, was created a baron by Charles I., and in 1628 was appointed a Privy Councillor. He was in 1632 appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, where he caused great indignation by his arbitrary and tyrannical course. He was about 1640 created Earl of Strafford. He was a man of determined purpose and great ability, and was resolved by every means in his power to increase the authority of the King of England and to diminish the influence of the people. To effect this object he endeavored to raise a large standing army, but was in 1640, for his numerous arbitrary and unlawful acts, impeached of high treason by the Long Parliament. This impeachment was abandoned, a bill of attainder was passed against him, and he was executed in May, 1641.

Strange, Sir Robert, a skilful Scottish engraver. Born in the Orkney Islands in 1721; died 1792.

Stratford de Redcliffe, Stratford Canning, K. G., first VISCOUNT, also known as **Sir Stratford Canning,** a British diplomatist and cousin of the great George Canning, was born in London in 1788, and was educated at Cambridge. After serving in other positions he was in 1814 advanced to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, and was sent to the Congress of Vienna in 1815. After serving as a special envoy at Washington and St. Petersburg, he was sent as Ambassador to Constantinople. The duties of this position (which he occupied for a number of years) he performed with great skill and ability, and came to be regarded as one of the most able diplomatists of his time. He succeeded, while at Constantinople, in securing great benefits for the Christians of Turkey, and in obtaining from the Turkish government the abolition of torture. He was created a knight of the Bath about 1827 and knight of the Garter in 1869, having been in 1852 raised to the peerage as Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe. Died in 1880.

Strauss, David Friedrich, a German rationalist, the author of what is known as the "mythical theory" of interpreting the Gospels, was born in Würtemberg in 1808; studied at Tübingen, and was appointed professor of divinity at Zurich in 1839. This position, on account of the opposition to his doctrines, he was soon after compelled to resign. He endeavored to prove in his writings that the New-Testament history was almost entirely false, and that the Deity is not a conscious being. *The Life of Jesus,* which is his most important work, caused a great sensation. Died February 8, 1874.

Strauss, Johann, a German musical composer. Born in Vienna, March 14, 1804; died September 24, 1849.

Strauss, Johann, son of the preceding, was born in Vienna in 1825. In 1872 he visited the United States and conducted the orchestra of one thousand performers in his own compositions at the World's Peace Jubilee at Boston. He has composed several operettas, besides nearly four hundred pieces of dance-music. His brother Joseph (born in Vienna in 1827, and died there in 1870) left nearly three hundred pieces of dance-music. Died 1899.

Street, Alfred Billings, an American poet; born at Poughkeep-

sie, New York, in 1811; commenced the practice of law at Albany in 1839. Died 1881.

Strickland, Agnes, a popular English author; born in 1806. Of her many works may be mentioned *Lives of the Queens of England from the Norman Conquest, The Pilgrims of Walsingham; or, Tales of the Middle Ages,* and *Tales and Stories from History.* Died July 13, 1874.

Strickland, William, an American architect. Born in Philadelphia in 1787; died April 7, 1854. He designed the United States Bank, the United States Mint, and many other public buildings in his native city, and the Capitol at Nashville, Tennessee. The last is regarded as his greatest work.

Strozzi, Bernardo, surnamed IL CAPUCCINO, an Italian painter. Born at Genoa in 1581; died 1644.

Struensee, von, Johann Friedrich, COUNT, a German physician; born at Halle in 1737; became the chief favorite of Christian VII. of Denmark about 1768, and exerted for some years a great influence over the public affairs of that kingdom. Through the agency, however, of Prince Frederick and others, he was in 1772 arrested, tried, and executed.

Strutt, Joseph, an English engraver and antiquary. Born in 1742; died 1802.

Stuart, Arabella, an English lady, daughter of the Duke of Lennox and cousin-german of James I., was born about 1575. For having, in 1609, married William Seymour contrary to the King's wishes, she was imprisoned in the Tower, and was so harshly treated that she became insane and died there in 1615. Her husband subsequently became the Marquess of Hertford.

Stuart, Gilbert, LL.D., an editor and author. Born at Edinburgh in 1746; died 1786.

Stuart, Gilbert Charles, an American portrait-painter of distinction; born in Rhode Island in 1756; studied in London under Benjamin West. Died 1828.

Stuart, James E. B., an American general distinguished as a cavalry commander in the Confederate service during the civil war, was born in Virginia in 1833; graduated at West Point in 1854, and was commissioned a brigadier-general in 1861. He was mortally wounded in battle in 1864.

Stubbs, George, an English painter of animals. Born at Liverpool in 1724; died 1806.

Stubbs, William, an English historian and ecclesiastic; born at Knaresborough in 1825. He graduated at Oxford in 1848, became professor of modern history there in 1866, rector of Cholderton, Wilts, in 1875, Canon of St. Paul's in 1879, Bishop of Chester in 1884 and of Oxford in 1889. He wrote several historical works, chief among which is his invaluable *Constitutional History of England.* He edited a number of ancient chronicles. Died 1901.

Sturge, Joseph, an English philanthropist and member of the Society of Friends, was born in 1793. Died 1859.

Sturm, Jacques Charles François, a Swiss mathematician, and the author of what is known as "Sturm's theorem" for resolving numerical equations, was born at Geneva in 1803; removed to Paris, and became professor of mathematics at the Collége Rollin in 1830, a member of the Institute in 1836, and professor at the Polytechnic School in 1840. Died 1855.

Stuyvesant, Peter, born in 1602, was the last Dutch Governor of New York. After conquering a Swedish colony on the Delaware River in 1655, he was compelled to surrender his command to the British in 1664. Died 1682.

Suchet, Louis Gabriel, Duke of Albufera, a French Marshal; born at Lyons in 1770; served in Italy in 1796, and gained great distinction for courage. He afterward served as a

general of brigade and general of division under Massena, contributed to the victory of Marengo, was made Governor of Genoa, gained four decisive victories in succession over the Austrians, and held a high command at the battle of Austerlitz, in 1805. He was created a count by Napoleon and sent to serve in Spain, where by a brilliant series of victories he acquired an exceedingly high reputation as a military commander. He became a Marshal of France in 1811, and Duke of Albufera soon after. Napoleon regarded him as one of the ablest of all his Marshals. Died 1826.

Suckling, Sir John, an English lyric poet. Born in 1608; died 1642.

Sucre, de, Antonio José, a South American general; born at Cumana in 1793; served under Bolivar, whom he succeeded as commander-in-chief in 1824; gained several victories over the Spaniards; became President of Bolivia in 1825, and was assassinated in 1830.

Sue, Eugène, a celebrated French novelist. Born in Paris in 1804; died 1857. Among his productions are *La Salamandre*, *Cécile*, *Mathilde*, *Les Mystères de Paris*, and *Le Juif errant*.

Suetonius, Caius Tranquillus, a Latin historian of distinction, the son of a military tribune, was born in 70 A. D. He was the author of several works, the most important of which, *The Lives of the Twelve Cæsars*, is still extant, and is very highly prized.

Suidas, a Greek grammarian and lexicographer, flourished about the tenth century A. D.

Sulla, or **Sylla, Lucius Cornelius,** a Roman general and dictator, surnamed FELIX, or THE FORTUNATE, was born, of a patrician family, in 138 B. C.; was made quæstor in 107; fought under Marius in Africa, and displayed remarkable military ability; became prætor in 93 B. C., and gained great renown during the Social war. Becoming leader of the patrician party, he was chosen Consul in 88 B. C., and a bitter rivalry arose between him and Marius. Both were eager to obtain the command of the army sent against Mithridates. Their quarrels led to a civil war. Sulla marched to Rome and Marius escaped to Africa, and the former proceeded on his Eastern expedition. Sulla captured Athens and gained two decisive victories over the forces of Mithridates, but was in 83 B. C. recalled to Rome, where many of his adherents had been massacred by the followers of Marius, who had gained the ascendency. In the civil war which followed Sulla was victorious, became master of Rome, massacred thousands of the party of Marius, and was chosen dictator. He resigned the office of dictator in 79, and died in 78.

Sullivan, Arthur, a musical composer; born in England in 1842; studied music in Germany, and was in 1878, at Paris, created a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Among his productions are the music for Shakespeare's *Tempest*, and that for the operas of *Pinafore*, *Pirates of Penzance*, and *Patience*. Died 1900.

Sullivan, Barry, a British tragedian; born in Birmingham in 1824. After gaining distinction in Ireland and Scotland he appeared with decided success at the Haymarket theatre (London) in 1851 as "Hamlet." He has since visited the United States, Canada, and Australia, and in 1866 made a complete tour around the world. Died 1894.

Sullivan, John, an American Revolutionary general; born in Maine in 1740; served in numerous battles, and before the close of the war was given command of the expedition sent against the Iroquois, whom he effectually subdued. Died 1795.

Sully, Maximilien de Béthune, DUC DE, Baron de Rosny, a celebrated French statesman, the son of Baron de Rosny, a Protestant, was born at Rosny in 1560. Enter-

ing the service of Henry IV., he acquired the confidence, friendship, and esteem of that sovereign, was rapidly promoted until he became virtually the Prime Minister of France, and in 1606 was created Duc de Sully. He was a wise and liberal Minister, restored the financial condition of France, promoted commerce, agriculture, and internal improvements, and contributed greatly to the prosperity of his country. Notwithstanding the change of Henry to the Catholic religion, Sully was an unwavering adherent of the Protestant faith. He was in 1634 created a Marshal of France. Died 1641.

Sully, Thomas, a skilful painter. Born in England in 1783; died at Philadelphia, November 5, 1872. Among his works are "Washington Crossing the Delaware" and portraits of Jefferson, Decatur, and other distinguished men.

Sully-Prudhomme, René François Armand, a French poet; born at Paris in 1839. He published numerous volumes of poetry, which brought him wide fame. His didactic poems, *La Justice* and *Le Bonheur*, are masterpieces of subtlety. He was elected to the Academy in 1881.

Sumner, Charles, an American Senator and accomplished scholar, especially distinguished for his opposition to slavery, was born in Boston, January 6, 1811; graduated at Harvard College, and was admitted to the bar in 1834, soon after which he received the appointment of reporter for the Circuit Court of the United States. He acquired a high reputation as an orator, joined the Free-Soil party, supported Van Buren for the Presidency in 1848, and in 1850 was chosen as the successor of Daniel Webster to the United States Senate, Mr. Webster having become Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Mr. Fillmore. Mr. Sumner was an able opponent of the Fugitive-Slave law, and of the aggressions of the slave-power in Kansas. Having in one of his speeches given offence to Preston S. Brooks, a member of Congress, the latter brutally assaulted Mr. Sumner (May 22, 1856), and inflicted injuries from which he never fully recovered. Resuming his seat in the Senate in 1859, Sumner continued to be an able champion of the oppressed. He advocated Lincoln's election in 1860, and subsequently became one of the confidential advisers of that President. Died March 11, 1874.

Sumner, Edwin V., an American general; born in Boston in 1796; served as a major during the Mexican war; became a colonel in 1855, a brigadier-general of the regular army in 1861, and afterward commanded a corps. Died in 1863.

Sumter, Thomas, a Revolutionary general; born in South Carolina in 1734. After serving in the House of Representatives, he was sent as Minister to Brazil in 1809, and was chosen a United States Senator in 1811. Died 1832.

Sunderland, Charles Spencer, third EARL OF, an English statesman; born in 1674; Prime Minister of England in 1718. Died 1722.

Sunderland, Robert Spencer, second EARL OF, an unscrupulous English statesman; born in 1642; became Secretary of State in 1679, and a great favorite with the Duke of York, who, when he ascended the throne as James II., retained Sunderland in office. Sunderland, to please the King, embraced the Catholic religion, but afterward revealed the royal secrets to the Prince of Orange, and, suspected of treason, was removed from his offices in 1688. Died 1702.

Surena, a Parthian general under the reign of King Orodes, defeated the Romans under Crassus at Carrhæ in 53 B. C., and was executed the year following by the orders of his royal master.

Surrey. See HENRY HOWARD, EARL OF.

Sustermans, Justus, a Flem-

ish painter. Born at Antwerp in 1597; died 1681.

Sutton, Thomas, an English merchant, and the founder of the hospital known as the "Charter-House," was born in 1532. Died 1611.

Suwarow, Alexander Vasilievitch, a distinguished general; born, of Swedish extraction, in Finland in 1729. He entered the Russian army, was rapidly promoted to the rank of general, and as commander-in-chief gained great distinction in the Turkish wars. For subjugating the Poles, whom he treated with great cruelty, he was created a Field-Marshal. In the war against France, Suwarow was given the chief command of the Austrian and Russian forces, with which he gained a decisive victory on the Trebia, in June, 1799, over the French, who were commanded by Macdonald, and another victory over Joubert at Novi in August of the same year. Died 1800.

Swain, Charles, "the Manchester poet," an English engraver, and the author of *Metrical Essays, English Melodies,* and other works, was born in Manchester in 1803. Died September 22, 1874.

Swedenborg, Emanuel, a Swedish theosophist, the son of the Bishop of Skara, was born, of a noble family, at Stockholm, January 29, 1688. He graduated at the University of Upsal, travelled in Europe, and paid great attention to mathematics. He constructed several important military works for Charles XII., and devised the apparatus by which several large vessels were taken overland a distance of fourteen miles. He published the first of his theological works (*Secrets or Mysteries of Heaven*) in 1749, after which he produced *An Account of the Last Judgment and Destruction of Babylon; showing that all the Predictions in the Apocalypse are at this day fulfilled, being a Relation of Things Heard and Seen, On the White Horse Mentioned in the Apocalypse, On the New Jerusalem and its Heavenly Doctrine as Revealed from Heaven, Angelic Wisdom Concerning the Divine Love and Divine Wisdom, On the Planets in our Solar System, and on those in the Starry Heavens, with an Account of their Inhabitants and of their Spirits and Angels, The True Christian Religion,* and several other works of a similar nature. He was also the author of several mathematical works. His peculiar religious views have been embraced by a large number of intellectual people both in Europe and in America. Died in London in 1772.

Sweyn ascended the throne of Denmark in 986 A. D. After ravaging the coasts of England for several years he reduced the greater part of that country to subjection. Died 1014. Canute the Great was his son and successor.

Swift, Jonathan, one of the greatest of British wits and satirical writers, generally known as **Dean Swift,** was the son of an English attorney, and was born in Dublin, November 30, 1667. Graduating at Trinity College, in that city, he removed to England, became secretary to Sir William Temple, received the degree of M. A. from Oxford, and was ordained a priest of the Church of England. He was exceedingly ambitious of being made a Bishop, but was prevented from obtaining a See by having offended the court with some of his writings. Died 1745. Among his productions are the *Travels of Lemuel Gulliver, Tale of a Tub, The Battle of the Books, Project for the Advancement of Religion,* and numerous political pamphlets which were very powerful and very caustic. He was in 1713 appointed Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. Swift was an intimate friend of Pope, St. John (Bolingbroke), and Harley (Oxford).

Swift, Lewis, an American astronomer; born at Clarkson, New York, in 1820. He became director of Warner Observatory, Rochester, in 1882, and subsequently of Lowe Observatory, California. He was very

successful in the discovery of comets and nebulæ.

Swinburne, Algernon Charles, an English author, son of Admiral Swinburne, and grandson of the Earl of Ashburnham, was born in London in 1837 and studied at the University of Oxford. Among his productions are *The Queen-Mother, Atalanta in Calydon: A Tragedy, Poems and Ballads, A Song of Italy, Bothwell: A Tragedy,* and *Songs Before Sunrise,* a glorification of republicanism, and *Pantheism.* Died 1909.

Swithin, St., Chaplain to King Egbert of England, and preceptor of the Princes Alfred and Ethelwolf, became Bishop of Winchester in 852. Died 862.

Sybel, von, Heinrich, a German historian; born at Düsseldorf in 1817. He studied at Berlin, became professor of history at Bonn in 1844, at Marburg in 1845, at Munich in 1856, and again at Bonn in 1861. He was made director of the State Archives at Berlin in 1875. Of his several histories, the most important was his *Geschichte der Revolutionszeit, 1789–95,* a history of the French Revolution based upon official documents. Another valuable work was on the founding of the German Empire by William I. Died 1895.

Sylla. See Sulla.

Sylvester, St., was Pope of Rome from 314 A. D. until his death, in 335.

Sylvester II. (Gerbert), elected to the pontificate in 999 A. D. as successor of Gregory V., died in 1003. Sylvester was one of the most meritorious personages of that age, as a promoter of learning, and was a proficient in various branches of science.

Sylvester III. (Anti-Pope) was in 1013 chosen Pope as the rival of Benedict IX., but was soon after deposed.

Symmachus, Quintus Aurelius, a Roman orator, was an ardent supporter of paganism, was the author of several works, and was chosen Consul in 391 A. D. Died 410.

Symonds, John Addington, an English author; born at Bristol in 1840. He was educated at Harrow and Balliol and was elected a Fellow of Magdalen College in 1862. He wrote on the study of Dante, the Greek poets, the predecessors of Shakespeare, etc., his greatest work being *The Renaissance in Italy* (6 vols. 1875–86). His latest work was *Life of Michelangelo* (1892). Died 1893.

Synesius, a Neo-Platonic philosopher; born at Cyrene, in Africa, in 378 A. D.; studied under Hypatia at Alexandria, and, subsequently embracing Christianity, was made Bishop of Ptolemais. His writings have been much admired for grace and beauty of style. Died 430.

T.

Tacitus, Caius Cornelius, an eminent Roman historian, was born about 55 A. D. He became distinguished as an orator, and is regarded as the ablest of the historians of Rome. His principal work is the *Annals*, a history of the empire from the reign of Augustus to the death of Nero. The date of his death is unknown.

Tacitus, Marcus Claudius, Emperor of Rome, succeeded Aurelian in 275 A. D., at the age of seventy-five, after having twice been Consul. He reigned only six months, during which short period he displayed both wisdom and vigor. The cause of his death is uncertain.

Taft, William H., an American jurist and official, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 15, 1857. Educated at Yale, he became a lawyer in Cincinnati in 1880, and rose to be judge of the Superior Court. In 1900 he was appointed president of the commission to organize civil government in the Philippines. In 1903 he became Secretary of War in Roosevelt's Cabinet, and in 1908 was elected President of the United States.

Taglioni, Maria, a celebrated dancer; born, in Stockholm, in March, 1804. Died 1884.

Taine, Hippolyte Adolphe, a French author, philosopher, and critic; born at Vouziers, April 21, 1828; studied at the Collége Bourbon and at the normal school; was in 1864 appointed professor of the history of art and æsthetics at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and in 1878 was elected a member of the French Academy. Among his works are *Essai sur Tite Live, Philosophes Français du XIX^e^ siècle, Essais de Critique et d'Histoire, Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise*, and *Idéalisme Anglais*. His greatest work is *Les Origines de la France Contemporaine*. Died 1893.

Tait, Archibald Campbell, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England, the son of an attorney, was born in Edinburgh, December 22, 1811. After studying at the University of Glasgow he graduated with distinction at Oxford, and in 1842 succeeded Dr. Arnold as headmaster of Rugby school. He is the author of many religious and theological works. He became Bishop of London in 1856, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1868. Died Dec. 3, 1882.

Tait, Peter Guthrie, a British physicist; born at Dalkeith, near Edinburgh, in 1831. He was educated at Edinburgh and Cambridge, and became professor of mathematics at Belfast in 1854, and of natural philosophy at Edinburgh in 1860. His work in experimental and mathematical physics was of great value and importance, and he was the author of numerous works on physical science. Among these, in collaboration with Balfour Stewart, was the popular *Unseen Universe*. Died 1901.

Talbot, John, Earl of Shrewsbury, a famous English commander; born in 1373; subjugated the Irish insurgents in 1414; served with distinction under Henry V. in France, and after the death of that King gained several brilliant victories over the French, but was compelled by Joan of Arc to retire from the siege of Orleans in 1429. After later successes, he was three times made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and was created Earl of Shrewsbury in England and Earl of Waterford and Wexford in Ireland. He was killed in battle in France in 1453.

Talbot, Richard. See TYRCONNEL.

Talfourd, Thomas Noon, known as **Sergeant Talfourd,** an English dramatist and lawyer;

born in 1795; studied law under the celebrated Chitty; was called to the bar in 1821; entered Parliament in 1835 as a liberal, and became a judge in 1849. Died 1854. One of the most important of his works is *Ion*, a tragedy.

Tallard, de, Camille d'Hostun, Duc, a French Marshal; born in 1652; served under Condé and Turenne; gained a great victory over the imperialists at Spire in 1703, but was himself defeated and made prisoner at Blenheim by the Duke of Marlborough. He was subsequently a Minister of State. Died 1728.

Talleyrand-Périgord, de, Charles Maurice, Prince of Benevento, a French diplomatist of great distinction, the son of Count de Talleyrand, was born in Paris, February 13, 1754. Having entered the Church, he was known in his youth as Abbé de Périgord, and after having held other preferments was made Bishop of Autun in 1788. Elected to the States-General in 1789, he united with the Third Estate, and resigned his bishopric in 1790. Sent as a special envoy to London in 1792, he was treated with great rudeness by the British Ministry, and was ordered by Pitt to quit England within twenty-four hours. Having incurred the enmity of Robespierre, Talleyrand then retired to the United States. Returning to France in 1795, he became Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1797, and co-operated with Napoleon, by whom he was reappointed to that position in 1799, and under whom he was Grand Chamberlain from 1804 until 1809. Talleyrand was created Prince of Benevento in 1806, and the year following, having offended the Emperor, he resigned the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs. Talleyrand contributed to the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty, was sent as Ambassador to several courts by Louis XVIII., and was again made Minister of Foreign Affairs. Died 1838.

Tallien, Jean Lambert, a French Jacobin; born in 1769; became a member of the National Convention; voted for the death of the King; persecuted the Girondists, and as one of the committee sent to Bordeaux in 1793 inaugurated there a reign of terror by the atrocities which he perpetrated. Induced by his wife to pursue a milder policy, he returned to Paris, formed a conspiracy against Robespierre, evinced great boldness and determination, and contributed largely to the overthrow of that tyrant. Died 1820.

Tallis, Thomas, an English composer, and the father of English cathedral music, was a gentleman of the chapel to Edward VI., and afterward to Mary; and under Elizabeth the place of organist was added to his other office. Died 1585.

Talma, François Joseph, a French tragedian; born in Paris in 1763; made his first appearance on the stage in 1787 as "Seide" in *Mahomet*. He was especially patronized by Bonaparte. Among his favorite characters were those of "Charles IX.," "Orestes," "Hamlet," and "Othello." Died 1826.

Talmash, Thomas, an English general, was second in command to the Duke of Marlborough in Flanders in 1689; afterward served in Ireland, and was killed in France in 1694 in an attack on Brest.

Tambroni, Clotilda, an Italian author and scholar, was born at Bologna, 1758; gained distinction by her knowledge of the classics and as the author of numerous Italian poems, and was made in 1794 professor of Greek in the university of her native city. Died 1817.

Tamerlane, a famous conqueror, and descendant of Jengis Khan, was born, of Mongol extraction, at Kesh, in Independent Tartary, in 1336. Having gained distinction in arms, he caused himself to be proclaimed Khan of Jagatai. He subsequently reduced Khorassân, large portions of Persia, Armenia, and Western Tartary, marched into Russia as far as

Moscow, captured Damascus and Bagdad, overran Georgia, and, invading India, gained a great victory in 1398 over Mahmood, Emperor of Delhi. Four years later, after a terrible battle, he defeated and captured Bayazeed, Sultan of Turkey. Tamerlane died in 1405 while preparing to invade China.

Tancred, one of the most famous leaders of the first crusade, was born in Normandy in 1078, and was the cousin of Bohemond, Prince of Tarentum. Tancred, after displaying great valor in numerous battles in Palestine, reduced Tiberias, on the Sea of Galilee, and was given the title of Prince of Tiberias. He died in 1112, after having gained another signal victory over the Moslems. He is one of the principal characters of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered.*

Taney, Roger Brooke, an American jurist; born in Maryland, March 17, 1777. He graduated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1795, was admitted to the bar in 1799, and in 1816 was elected to the Senate of Maryland. In 1831 he was appointed Attorney-General of the United States, and in 1836 Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The most noted of his decisions was that in the Dred Scott case. Scott, who was held as a slave in Missouri, brought suit to recover his freedom, on the ground that he had been taken by his master into territory made free by the act of Congress known as the "Missouri Compromise." After deciding that Scott was not entitled to bring suit in the Federal court because he was not a citizen, the Chief-Justice declared that for more than a century previous to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, negroes, whether slave or free, had been regarded "as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect." Judge Taney died in Washington, D. C., October 12, 1864.

Tannahill, Robert, a Scottish lyric poet; born at Paisley in 1774. His writings are distinguished for their grace and exquisite beauty. Died 1810.

Tareef Aboo-Zarah, a Moslem general regarded as the first who effected a conquest in Spain, took possession of an island of that country in 710.

Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad, the commander of the Arab forces who invaded Spain in 711 and defeated Roderick, the Gothic King. He subdued the southern portion of Spain and gave his name to Gibraltar, a corruption of *Gibel-Târik.*

Tarleton, Bannastre, an English colonel; born in Liverpool in 1754; served under Lord Cornwallis during the Revolutionary war; became notorious for his energy, audacity, and cruelty, and was subsequently created a baronet and knight of the Bath. Died 1833.

Tarleton, Richard, an English actor and dramatist, was patronized by Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him groom of the chamber. Died 1588. He was the author of a dramatic performance called *The Seven Deadly Sins.*

Tarquin, or Lucius Tarquinius Priscus, fifth King of Rome, was the son of a Corinthian merchant; became the favorite of Ancus Martius, at whose death Tarquin caused himself to be chosen King, to the exclusion of the legitimate Prince. He greatly improved Rome, and carried on successful wars against the surrounding nations. The sons of Ancus Martius caused Tarquin to be assassinated in 578 B. C.

Tarquin the Proud, or Lucius Tarquinius Superbus, seventh and last King of Rome, was a son of the preceding. Having married Tullia, a daughter of Servius Tullius, he assassinated that king in 534 B. C. and became his successor. He was victorious in foreign wars,

but the atrocities which he perpetrated, followed by the ravishing of Lucretia by his son Sextus, caused him to be deposed by Junius Brutus and others. He made several desperate attempts to regain his throne, and, with the assistance of Lars Porsena of Clusium, fought, in 496 B. C., the great battle of Lake Regillus, where the Romans were victorious. Tarquin, escaping to Cumæ, died there the year following.

Tasso, Bernardo, an Italian poet; born at Bergamo in 1493. His principal poem is the *Amadigi*, the subject being taken from the romance of *Amadis de Gaul*. He was the father of Torquato Tasso. Died 1569.

Tasso, Torquato, one of the greatest of Italian poets, was born at Sorrento, March 11, 1544, and was educated at Bergamo, Rome, Padua, and Venice. He became a favorite with Cardinal Luigi d'Este, and with his brother, Alfonso II., Duke of Ferrara, whose court was at that time one of the most brilliant in Europe, and who allowed Tasso a pension of sixteen hundred golden crowns a month and received the poet at his own table. He was subsequently confined in a convent by Alfonso, whom it is supposed he had offended in becoming a too devoted admirer of Leonora, the Duke's sister. Tasso was never restored to the favor of Alfonso.

Tasso was subsequently invited by the Pope to visit Rome, there to be crowned with laurel. Accepting the invitation, he visited that city, and was lodged in the pontifical palace. He died, however, in April, 1595, prior to the day fixed for the coronation ceremonies. His great epic poem (*Gerusalemme Liberata*) is the most important of his productions, and has been translated into many languages. He was also the author of *Rinaldo*, a romantic poem, *Aminta*, a pastoral drama, *Torrismondo*, a tragedy, *Gerusalemme Conquistata*, an epic, and other works.

Tate, Nahum, a poet and dramatist; born at Dublin in 1652; became poet-laureate in 1690. Died 1715. His reputation rests chiefly on his version of the Psalms, made in conjunction with Nicholas Brady.

Tauchnitz, Bernhard Christian, BARON, a German publisher celebrated for his editions of Greek and Latin classics, was born in 1816, of an old family of booksellers and printers. He established himself in Leipsic, and for his efforts in behalf of the cause of literature was created a baron by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. Died 1895.

Tauler, Johann, a German theologian and Dominican monk; born at Strasburg in 1290. He applied himself principally to mystical divinity, and, as it was believed that he was favored with revelations from Heaven, he was styled "the Illuminated Divine." He was distinguished as a preacher, and by the excellence of his style as a prose-writer improved the German language to a great extent. Died 1361.

Tautphœus, Baroness, a novelist; born at Salthill, Ireland; married an Hungarian nobleman. She wrote in English the popular novels, *Quits*, *The Initials*, etc. Died 1893.

Tavernier, Jean Baptiste, Baron d'Aubonne, a French traveller; born in Paris in 1605. He made to Persia and India six journeys, of which he published an account which met with an extensive sale and was translated into various languages. He acquired great wealth as a merchant, and was ennobled by Louis XIV. of France. Died 1688.

Tayler, Frederick, an English painter in water-colors; born April 30, 1804. Among his pictures are "Hawking-Parties," "Troopers of Two Centuries Since," and "Wayside Travellers." He was in 1855 decorated at Paris with the cross of the Legion of Honor. Died 1889.

Taylor, Bayard, an American traveller, author, and diplomatist; born in Pennsylvania, January 11, 1825; made a pedestrian tour when

about twenty years of age through Europe; afterward travelled extensively in Asia, Africa, and Europe; in 1849 became one of the editors of the New York *Tribune*, and in 1878 was appointed Minister to Berlin, where he died on the 19th of December of that year. Among his productions are *Views Afoot; or, Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff, Travels in Greece and Russia, with an Excursion to Crete, Poems of the Orient, Book of Romances, Lyrics, and Songs*, and several novels.

Taylor, Sir Henry, K. C. M. G., D. C. L., an English dramatist; born in 1800; was knighted in 1873 and given the degree of D. C. L. by the University of Oxford. Among his productions are *Isaac Comnenus, A Sicilian Summer, St. Clement's Eve*, and *Philip Van Artevelde*. Died 1886.

Taylor, Isaac, the author of *The Natural History of Enthusiasm, Ancient Christianity, Ultimate Civilization*, and other works, was born in England in 1787. Died 1865.

Taylor, Isaac, son of the preceding, was born at Ongar in 1829, entered the ministry, and became Canon of York in 1885. His *Words and Places* and *The Alphabet* brought him reputation. Later works were *The Origin of the Aryans*, etc.

Taylor, Jeremy, a celebrated English prelate and author; born in 1613; was the son of a barber and surgeon; was educated at Cambridge; was ordained as a priest, and acquired the friendship of Archbishop Laud. He was a chaplain and firm adherent of Charles I. He was in 1660 made Bishop of Down and Connor, in Ireland, and was twice married. Among his works are *Holy Living and Dying, The Liberty of Prophesying*, and *The Golden Grove*. Died 1667.

Taylor, John, surnamed THE WATER POET, from having been a waterman on the Thames, was the author of various poems which illustrate life and manners in his own age. Born 1580; died 1654.

Taylor, Richard, an American general and son of Zachary Taylor, President of the United States; entered the Confederate service in 1861; commanded in Louisiana in 1863; repulsed Gen. Banks in 1864, and surrendered to Gen. Canby the year following. Died April 12, 1879.

Taylor, Tom, an English dramatist; born in 1817; studied at the Universities of Glasgow and Cambridge; was called to the bar, and was some two years professor of English literature at University College, London. His dramas alone exceed one hundred in number. Among his productions are *Still Waters Run Deep, 'Twixt Axe and Crown, Joan of Arc, Our American Cousin*, and *The Ticket-of-Leave Man*. Died 1880.

Taylor, Zachary, an American general, and twelfth President of the United States, was born in Virginia in 1784; removed while a child with his father to Kentucky; entered the army in 1808; was a captain in 1812, and a colonel in 1832; served in the Black Hawk war, and was appointed commander-in-chief in Florida after gaining, in 1837, a decisive victory over the Seminoles. He was sent with a small army to Mexico in 1845. He gained the victories of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, and Resaca de la Palma on the day following, and was made a major-general. For his peculiar method of conducting a campaign he received from his soldiers the sobriquet of "Rough-and-Ready." He gained over the Mexicans commanded by Santa Anna (February 22, 1847) the decisive victory of Buena Vista, and in 1848, having been nominated by the Whig party, he was elected President of the United States. In this high position he pursued a wise, impartial, and patriotic course. He died July 9, 1850.

Tchernaieff, Michael Gregorovitch, a Russian general; born October 24, 1828; gained great distinction during the Crimean war, and was promoted to the rank of general of infantry. He added to his renown and gained several victories

while extending the Russian sway in Asia, and was presented by the Emperor with an elegant sabre. He fomented the troubles in the Balkan peninsula in 1874–76, commanded the Servian forces in the war that followed, and was so badly beaten by the Turks that he was compelled to leave the service in disgrace. Died 1898.

Tecumseh, a celebrated Shawnee chieftain; born near the Scioto River, Ohio, about 1770; organized a formidable alliance against the whites, and was in 1811 defeated at Tippecanoe by Gen. Harrison. Becoming an ally of the English, he was made a brigadier-general, and in 1813 fell at the battle of the Thames, in which he commanded the right wing.

Tegethoff, von, Wilhelm, an Austrian vice-admiral; born in 1827; gained a signal victory over the Italians at Lissa in 1866. Died April 7, 1871.

Tegnér, Esaias, regarded as the greatest of Swedish poets; born in Wermland in 1782; became a graduate, and afterward professor of Greek, of the University of Lund. After his death, which occurred in 1846, a colossal statue was erected to his memory in that city. Several of his poems have been rendered into English verse by Longfellow. Among his writings are *Frithiofssaga* (esteemed the greatest of his works), *Svea*, *Axel*, and *Schulreden*.

Telford, Thomas, a Scotch engineer. Born August 9, 1757; died September 2, 1834. Among his works are the St. Katharine docks of London, many canals in England, Scotland, and Sweden, and the Menai suspension-bridge.

Tell, Wilhelm, a famous Swiss hero; born in the canton of Uri in the latter part of the thirteenth century; formed a league against the Austrian authority, and killed the governor, Hermann Gessler, about 1307. He is said to have been drowned about 1350. The adventures of Tell have furnished the subject for one of the greatest dramas of Schiller and of a lyric of Uhland, but he is now generally regarded by historical critics as a mythical character.

Tellez, Gabriel, a distinguished Spanish dramatist who wrote under the pseudonym of **Tirso de Molina,** was born at Madrid in 1585, and, becoming a priest, was at the age of sixty made prior of the convent of Soria. He is said to have produced more than three hundred comedies. Died 1648.

Tempesta, Antonio, an Italian painter and engraver. Born at Florence in 1555; died 1630. His favorite subjects were battles, cavalcades, huntings, and processions, which he painted with unusual energy and spirit.

Tempesta, Cavaliere, a Dutch painter whose true name was **Peter Molyn,** was born at Haarlem in 1637, and was given the name of "Tempesta" on account of his skill in delineating storms in his marine-pictures. Died 1701.

Temple, Frederick, an English primate; was born, the son of an English officer, in the Ionian Islands in 1821. He graduated at Oxford, was head-master of Rugby 1858–69, and wrote the first of the famous *Essays and Reviews.* He was made Bishop of Exeter in 1869 and of London in 1885, and in 1896 became Archbishop of Canterbury. Died 1902.

Temple, Sir William, a celebrated English diplomatist, eldest son of Sir John Temple, was born in London in 1628; studied at Cambridge, and was chosen a member of the first Irish Parliament that met after the Restoration. He was created a baronet in 1666, and was sent as envoy to Brussels, where, in 1668, he negotiated, with the Swedes and Dutch, the triple alliance against France, and raised his own reputation as a diplomat to a high degree. He was afterward recalled by the Cabal, declined the office of Secretary of State, but in 1674 accepted the position of Ambassador to The Hague. Although he did not contribute to the revolu-

tion of 1688, he was urged by William III. to become a Minister of State, but he again declined. His efforts to avoid responsibility and his neutrality in politics have been censured by Lord Macaulay. Sir William Temple was the author of *Memoirs of Events from 1672 to 1679*, and of other works. Died January 27, 1699.

Tenerani, Pietro, an Italian sculptor; born near Carrara, November 11, 1789; was a pupil of Canova and of Thorwaldsen; was chosen a member of the French Institute and of other societies, and was appointed professor of sculpture in the Academy of St. Luke at Rome. Died December 14, 1869. His best-known works include "Christ on the Cross," in silver, in St. Stephen's at Pisa; "Angel of the Last Judgment," in St. Mary's, Rome; "Flora," in possession of Queen Victoria, and many statues.

Teniers, David, the Elder, a skilful Flemish painter; born at Antwerp in 1582; was a pupil of Rubens. Died 1649.

Teniers, David, the Younger, one of the greatest artists of the Flemish school, a son of the preceding, was born at Antwerp in 1610. He studied for some time under Adrian Brouwer, and is said to have had the advantage of receiving the lessons of Rubens in the principles of coloring. He became director of the academy at Antwerp in 1644, but spent most of his life in the country near Mechlin in order to familiarize himself with the life of the peasantry. His wonderful delineations of the homes and amusements of the laboring classes made him the most popular of the Flemish painters. He painted very rapidly, and produced more than one thousand pictures, among the best known of which are "The Village Wedding," "The Prodigal Son," "Heron-Shooting," and "The Music-Party." Died 1690.

Tenniel, John, an English artist; born in London in 1820; became one of the staff of *Punch* in 1851, and has illustrated *The Ingoldsby Legends* and numerous other works.

Tennyson, Alfred, Lord, late poet-laureate of England, was born in Lincolnshire in 1809, the son of a clergyman. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a prize for one of his poems, written while an undergraduate. His first book, entitled *Poems chiefly Lyrical*, appeared in 1830. This was followed by *Morte d' Arthur*, *Locksley Hall*, *May Queen*, *The Princess*, etc. *In Memoriam* appeared in 1850, and in the year following Tennyson succeeded Wordsworth as poet-laureate. *Maud* was issued in 1855, and in 1859 appeared the first four of the *Idylls of the King*, completed in later years. This is by many considered his greatest work. His historical plays, *Queen Mary*, *Harold*, and *Becket*, and his minor dramas, *The Cup*, *The Falcon*, *The Promise of May*, and *The Foresters*, were more excellent as works of literature than of dramatic art. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Tennyson in 1884. Died 1892, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Terburg, Geraart, a Dutch painter of distinction. Born in 1608; died 1681. He attended the congress assembled at Munster, in 1648, for the negotiation of the treaty of peace, and there painted his celebrated picture representing the portraits of the plenipotentiaries and principal persons assembled on that occasion. He excelled in the finishing of his draperies and other accessories, particularly white satin, which he painted inimitably.

Terence (Publius Terentius Afer), a Latin comic poet; born at Carthage in 195 B. C.; was sold as a slave to Terentius Lucanus, who gave him his liberty and an excellent education. He translated from the Greek over one hundred of Menander's comedies, and himself produced *Phormio*, *Adelphi*, and

Eunuchus, which are still extant, and a number of other dramas. Died 160 B. C. The style of Terence is distinguished by elegance and purity.

Terhune, Mary Virginia, an American author; born in Virginia in 1831. Under the pen-name of Marion Harland she wrote numerous novels, also several cookery and other household books.

Terry, Alfred H., an American general; born in Connecticut in 1827; was admitted to the bar; entered the army as a colonel in 1861, and fought through the Civil War, commanding the land forces in the capture of Fort Fisher. Died 1890.

Terry, Ellen, a distinguished English actress, was born at Coventry in 1848. Among her best parts are "Portia," "Pauline," "Ophelia," the latter played to Irving's "Hamlet."

Tertullian (Quintus Septimius Florens Tertullianus), one of the Latin Fathers of the Church, was the author of a large number of religious works, and was born at Carthage in 160 A. D. The date of his death is unknown. The most noted of his writings is his *Apologeticus*, or "Apology for the Christian Religion." He was the author of many other works which are still extant.

Tesla, Nikola, electrician; born at Smiljau, Servia, in 1857. He became a skilled electrician, entered the Edison works at Menlo Park in 1885, and subsequently established works of his own in New York. His brilliant experiments with currents of high potentiality brought him into notice, and he made important inventions in electric lighting, carriage, etc. Among the most valuable of these is his oscillator, combining the principle of the steam engine and the dynamo.

Testa, Pietro, called **Il Lucchesino,** painter and engraver, was born at Lucca in 1611. He studied at Rome, and was a pupil of Domenichino. He was drowned in the Tiber in 1650.

Tetzel, Johann, a Dominican monk and native of Leipsic. Having been designated in 1502 by the Pope to sell indulgences, he carried on his traffic in the most scandalous manner. He sold indulgences for all crimes, murder, perjury, adultery; and not only for crimes already committed, but also for those which a person might thereafter commit. At last, in 1517, Luther openly opposed him in the celebrated theses which he fixed on the church-door of Wittemburg. Died 1519.

Tewfik Pasha Mohammed, Khedive of Egypt; born in 1852; succeeded his father, ISMAEL PASHA, in 1879. The principal events of his reign were the Arabi insurrection, the war with the Mahdi, and the growth of English influence in Egypt. He died in 1892 and was succeeded by his son, ABBAS PASHA.

Thackeray, Anne Isabella, daughter of the succeeding, has published several novels, among which are *The Story of Elizabeth*, *The Village on the Cliff*, *Old Kensington*, and *Miss Angel*, a novel founded on the life of Angelica Kauffman. She is also the author of numerous short tales and sketches.

Thackeray, William Makepeace, an English novelist and humorous writer; born in Calcutta in 1811; studied at Cambridge, and, having inherited quite a fortune, resolved to become an artist, but he lost the greater part of his money by speculation, and about the age of thirty adopted literature as a profession. He wrote for the *Times*, and other newspapers. He also contributed to *Fraser's Magazine* under the pseudonym of "Michael Angelo Titmarsh." He lectured in the United States in 1852 on the *English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century*, and in 1856 on *The Four Georges*. He became in 1860 editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*. Died December 24, 1863. Among his works are the novels of *The History of Henry Esmond, Esq.*, *The Newcomes*, and *Vanity Fair: A Novel without a Hero.*

Thais, a courtesan of Athens and mistress of Alexander the Great, accompanied him on his expedition to Asia, and is accused of having instigated him to set fire to the palace of the Persian kings of Persepolis. After the death of Alexander, Thais attached herself to Ptolemy Lagi, by whom she had two sons and a daughter.

Thales, one of the seven sages of Greece; born at Miletus in 640 B. C.; is regarded as the originator of philosophy, and is said to have predicted an eclipse of the sun which occurred during a great battle about 609 B. C. He died at the age of ninety.

Thatcher, Henry Knox, an American rear-admiral; born in Maine; became a commodore in 1862; contributed to the capture of Fort Fisher; commanded the fleet at the reduction of Mobile in 1865, and was made a rear-admiral. Died 1880.

Thaxter, Celia, an American poet; born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1835. Died 1894.

Theed, William, an English sculptor; born in Staffordshire in 1804. Among his works are a bronze statue of the Prince Consort, at Coburg, twelve bronze reliefs, subjects from English history, in the House of Lords, statues in marble of Burke, Hallam, Mackintosh, and Peel, and a marble group of Hagar and Ishmael being driven out into the wilderness by Abraham. Died 1891.

Themistius, a philosopher and orator; born in Paphlagonia in 315 A. D. Died about 390. His commentaries on Aristotle and many of his orations are extant.

Themistocles, an eminent general, orator, and statesman; born at Athens about 514 B. C.; became the leader in his native city after his rival Aristides had been ostracized in 483. He became archon in 481, upon the invasion by Xerxes was elected commander-in-chief, and in 480 gained the decisive naval victory of Salamis—a success which Plutarch attributes chiefly to the genius of Themistocles. He was, however, ostracized in 471, and, retiring to the court of Persia, where he was cordially received, died (as some authorities state, by his own hand) about 449 B. C.

Thenard, Louis Jacques, BARON, an eminent French chemist; born in Nogent-sur-Seine in 1777. He discovered peroxide of hydrogen and investigated the compound ethers, and with his friend, Gay-Lussac, made other discoveries of high importance. He was created a peer of France in 1833. Died 1857.

Theocritus, a distinguished pastoral poet; born in Syracuse; flourished about 270 B. C. His *Bucolics*, which were written in the Doric dialect, have been greatly admired, and were imitated by the poet Virgil in his *Eclogues*.

Theodora, Empress of the East, was in early life an actress and courtesan, and in 525 A. D. was married by the Emperor Justinian, who made her his colleague in the empire. Died 548 A. D.

Theodore I. was Pope of Rome from 641 A. D. until his death, in 649. The heresy of the Monothelites was then disturbing the Church, and was supported by the Emperor Constans and by Paulus, Patriarch of Constantinople. Theodore held a council at Rome in 648, at which Paulus was excommunicated.

Theodore II. became Pope in 897, and died three weeks after his election.

Theodore, King of Abyssinia, was born, of humble parentage, about 1820; gained distinction in the army; commenced his reign about 1855, and in 1868 was defeated and killed in battle by the British under Gen. Napier.

Theodoric I., son of Alaric, became King of the Visigoths in 419 A. D.; gained a victory over the Romans at Toulouse in 439; subjugated a large portion of Gaul, and, having formed a treaty with the Romans, co-

operated with them against Attila the Hun. Theodoric was killed at the great battle of Châlons, in 451.

Theodoric II., son of the preceding, reigned at Toulouse, or Tolosa, from the death of his father until 466, when he was murdered by his brother Euric.

Theodoric the Great, son of Theodemir, King of the Ostrogoths; born in 455; was educated at Constantinople, where he was held as a hostage, and succeeded his father in 475. He carried on a war against the Emperor of the East, and in several battles defeated Odoacer, who had become master of Italy. Theodoric was then recognized as King of Italy, and proved to be a generous and wise Prince. He defeated the Gepidæ and the Franks, and acquired possession of Provence. Died 526.

Theodorus of Samos, a Greek statuary and architect, and one of the first to cast statues in bronze, flourished about 600 B. C.

Theodosius I., Flavius, surnamed THE GREAT, a Roman Emperor, the son of a Roman general, was born in Spain in 346 A. D. He received from the Emperor Gratian in 379 command of the Eastern provinces, with the title of Augustus. He zealously opposed the Arians, carried on a victorious war against the Goths, and defeated his rival Maximus in 388. Theodosius reigned at Constantinople, while Valentinian II. held his court in Rome, and upon the death of the latter, in 392, became sole Emperor. Died 395.

Theodosius II., surnamed THE YOUNGER, grandson of the preceding, and son of Arcadius, was born in 401 A. D., and commenced his reign in 408. Died 450.

Theodosius III. became Emperor of the East in 715 A. D., and, retiring to a convent a year later, was succeeded by Leo III.

Theophilus, Emperor of the East, succeeded his father, Michael II., in 829 A. D. Died 842.

Theophrastus, a Greek philosopher; born about 374 B. C. in Lesbos; studied under Plato, and subsequently under Aristotle. He gained distinction for eloquence, and was the author of numerous works. Died about 286.

Theopompus, a Greek orator and historian; born in Chios, or Scio, about 378 B. C. He was the author of a *History of Greece from 411 to 394 B. C.*, and a *History of Philip of Macedon.* The date of his death is unknown

Theresa, ST., a Spanish nun of the order of Carmelites, was born at Avila in 1515; was the founder of a reformed society of Barefooted Carmelites, and was the author of numerous religious works which were highly esteemed and translated into most of the languages of Europe. Died 1582.

Theuriet, André, a French author; born at Marly-le-Roi in 1833. He published poems, but is best known for his popular novels. Died 1907.

Thibaud, or **Thibaut,** Count of Champagne, succeeded his uncle Sancho as King of Navarre in 1234, and became famous as a troubadour. Born 1201; died 1253.

Thibaudeau, Antoine Claire, COUNT, a French revolutionist and writer; born in 1765; entered the National Convention in 1792; voted for the death of the King without appeal; became President of the Council of Five Hundred in 1796, a Count of the empire in 1808, and a Senator in 1852. Died 1854. Among his works is *Memoirs of the Consulate and the Empire.*

Thierry, Jacques Nicolas Augustin, a French historian. Born in 1795; died 1856. Among his works are *History of the Conquest of England by the Normans,* and *Narratives of the Merovingian Times, preceded by Considerations on the History of France.*

Thiers, Louis Adolphe, President of the French republic, and a distinguished historian and statesman; born at Marseilles, April 16, 1797; read law; became an advocate, and in 1821 settled in Paris, where he

was one of the editors of a liberal journal named the *Constitutionel*. He brought out in 1823, with decided success, the first volume of his *History of the French Revolution*, which was completed four years later in ten volumes. He subsequently was one of the editors of the *National*, assisted in placing Louis Philippe on the throne, became Councillor of State in 1830, entered the Chamber of Deputies the same year, was recognized as a powerful debater, and was in 1832 appointed Minister of the Interior. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1834, and was made chief Minister of France in 1836; this last position he resigned in 1840. He favored the election of Louis Napoleon as President, but was subsequently one of his most powerful opponents, and inveighed against the foreign policy of the government. Thiers was chosen first President of the French republic in February, 1871, and resigned May 24, 1873. Died September 3, 1877.

Thirlwall, Connop, an English historian: born in 1797; studied at Cambridge, and in 1840 became Bishop of St. David's. He was the author of a highly-esteemed *History of Greece*, and, with Mr. Hare, translated two volumes of Niebuhr's *History of Rome*. Died July 27, 1875.

Tholuck, Friedrich August Gottreu, a German theologian; born at Breslau, March 30, 1799; studied at the University of Berlin, where he became professor of theology in 1824. Two years later he filled the same chair in the University of Halle. He gained distinction as a pulpit-orator, and was the author of numerous religious works, most of which have been translated into the English language. Died in June, 1877.

Thomas, Antoine Léonard, a French writer; born in 1732; was awarded a prize by the French Academy for his *Eulogy on Marshal Saxe*. He became professor in the College of Beauvais in 1754; elected to the French Academy in 1767. Died 1785.

Thomas, Charles Louis Ambroise, a French musical composer; born at Metz, August 5, 1811; gained numerous prizes before he reached the age of twenty; was chosen a member of the Académie des Beaux Arts in 1851, and was created a commander of the Legion of Honor in 1868. Among his works are the operas of *Mignon*, *Le Carnaval de Venise*, and *Hamlet*. Died 1896.

Thomas, Cyrus, an American entomologist; born at Kingsport, Tennessee, in 1825. He served as entomologist in the Hayden survey of 1869–73, and as State entomologist for Illinois 1875–82. In 1882 he became archæologist for the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology. His works include publications on entomology and archæology.

Thomas, George H., an American general of great ability; born July 31, 1816, in Virginia; graduated at West Point in 1840; participated in the Mexican war, during which he attained the rank of captain, and in 1861, notwithstanding the defection of his native State, remained true to the Union. He was in May of that year commissioned a colonel in the regular army, and in the year following was made brigadier-general of volunteers and given command of the right wing of the army under Halleck. He subsequently fought in the battle of Stone River, contributed to the capture of Chattanooga, gained especial distinction for his conduct at the battle of Chickamauga, and in October, 1863, succeeded Rosecrans as commander-in-chief of the Army of the Cumberland; he was about the same time made a brigadier-general in the regular army. Gen. Thomas achieved further renown under Gens. Grant and Sherman, and December 15, 1864, after a hard-fought battle of two days, gained a complete and brilliant victory over Gen. Hood at Nashville, Tennessee. He was soon after promoted to the rank of major-general in the regular army. He died March 28, 1870.

Thomas, John, an American major-general; born in Massachusetts; fought in the French war of 1756, and in 1776 succeeded to the command of the American army in Canada, upon the death of Gen. Montgomery. He died there during the same year.

Thomas, Joseph, LL.D., a distinguished philologist and writer; born in 1811, near Auburn, New York. He visited India (1856–58) for the purpose of studying the Oriental languages. He was for a time professor of Latin and Greek in Haverford College, and later of history and English literature in Swarthmore College. His works include a *Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology*, and a *Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World;* also a *Comprehensive Medical Dictionary.* Died 1891.

Thompson, Denman, actor and dramatist; born at Girard, Pennsylvania, in 1833. He wrote the popular play of "The Old Homestead," in which he long took the leading part. Died 1911.

Thompson, Launt, a sculptor; born in Ireland in 1833. He resided in New York and Italy, and was very successful in portrait-sculpture. Died 1894.

Thomson, Charles, an American patriot; born in Ireland, November 29, 1729. He came to America at the age of eleven, was educated in Maryland, and taught school in Philadelphia, where he afterward went into business. He was an intimate friend of Franklin, and was secretary of the Continental Congress throughout its existence, from 1774 to 1788, and of the first United States House of Representatives till his resignation, in July, 1789. He was the author of a translation of the Bible and *A Synopsis of the Four Evangelists.* Died 1824.

Thomson, Sir Charles Wyville, a zoologist; born at Bonside, Scotland, in 1830. He became professor of natural history at Edinburgh in 1870, and was the scientific leader of the celebrated Challenger deep-sea exploring expedition. Died 1882.

Thomson, James, a poet; born in Scotland, September 11, 1700; studied at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1730 was appointed surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands. Died August 27, 1748. Among his poems are *Spring, Summer, Autumn,* and *Winter,* published under the title of *The Seasons,* and several tragedies.

Thomson, Joseph John, an English physicist, was born near Manchester in 1856. He was appointed professor of experimental physics at Cambridge in 1884. His researches have been varied and brilliant, and have led to the discovery of the electron and the formation of new theories of the atom and of electricity.

Thomson, Sir William. See KELVIN, LORD.

Thorburn, Robert, a miniature-painter; born at Dumfries, Scotland, in 1818; studied at Edinburgh and in the Royal Academy of London, of which he was elected an associate in 1848. He was exceedingly successful as an artist. Died 1885.

Thoreau, Henry David, an American author and scientist; born at Concord, Massachusetts, July 12, 1817; graduated at Harvard College, becoming an excellent classical and Oriental scholar. He was a friend of Emerson and Hawthorne, and was exceedingly eccentric. Died 1862.

Thornycroft, Mary, an English sculptor, the daughter of the sculptor John Francis, was born in Norfolk in 1814, and in 1840 married Mr. Thornycroft, a pupil of her father. She was liberally patronized by Queen Victoria. Among her productions are the "Flower-Girl," "Sleeping Child," "Girl Skipping," and statues of the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales. Died 1895.

Thorwaldsen, Bertel, one of the greatest sculptors of modern times, the son of a Danish wood-

carver, was born on shipboard between Iceland and Denmark, November 19, 1770. He studied in Copenhagen and in Rome, and rapidly rose to the highest rank in his profession. After residing for many years in Italy he returned in 1838 to Copenhagen, where he died March 24, 1844. Among his works are a statue of Jason, "Triumphal Entry of Alexander into Babylon," executed for Napoleon I., and "Night" and "Day," two bas-reliefs. His largest single work is the colossal lion near Lucerne, Switzerland, commemorative of the Swiss guards who fell in defending the Tuileries, August 10, 1792.

Thou, de, Jacques Auguste, a French historian and statesman under Henry IV.; born in Paris in 1553. His father was Christophe de Thou, first President of the Parliament. Among his works is *History of His Own Time*, a work which has been highly commended, and which comprised one hundred and thirty-eight books. It was for its liberal tendencies condemned by the Catholic Church. Died 1617.

Thrasybulus, a Grecian general and patriot; born about 435 B. C.; belonged to the democratic party; fought at the battle of Cyzicus, in 410; contributed to the naval victory of Arginusæ, in 406, and was subsequently banished by the Thirty Tyrants. After their deposition he returned to Athens, and was placed in command of the fleet sent in 390 to support the democrats of Rhodes. He was killed in 389.

Thrasybulus succeeded his brother, Hiero I., as Tyrant of Syracuse in 467 B. C. He was deposed and exiled a few months later on account of his rapacity and cruelty. He withdrew to Locri, in Italy, and there ended his days.

Thucydides, a general and historian of ancient Greece; born in Attica, of a noble family, in 471 B. C., and in 424 was given command of a squadron sent against the Spartans. This expedition proving unsuccessful, he was banished for twenty years. He rendered his name immortal by his admirable *History of the Peloponnesian War*, a work in eight books, which, however, he did not live to finish. In it he displays the genius of a statesman and a philosopher, as well as profound political wisdom. As a writer he was also very accurate and impartial. Died about 400 B. C.

Thulden, van, Theodor, a Flemish artist and pupil of Rubens. Born in 1607; died 1676.

Thurlow, Edward, Lord, an English jurist; born in 1732; studied at the University of Cambridge, from which he was expelled for insubordination; read law at the Inner Temple; was called to the bar in 1754; rose rapidly in his profession; was made Solicitor-General in 1770 and Attorney-General the year following; for his hearty support of the American policy of George III. was raised to the peerage as Baron Thurlow, and was made Lord Chancellor in 1778. He became a zealous defender of Warren Hastings and an enemy of William Pitt. Died 1806.

Thurston, Robert Henry, an American engineer; born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1839. He graduated at Brown University, served as engineer in the Civil War, and until 1871 at the United States Naval Academy, was professor of mechanical engineering at the Stevens Institute of Technology 1871–85, and afterward at Cornell University. He is the author of various works on engineering. Died 1903.

Tiberius (Claudius Nero) was a stepson of the Emperor Augustus, and the son of T. Claudius Nero, a member of the patrician gens of Claudia, and was born in 42 B. C. Entering the army in early life, he gained renown as a military commander in Germany, in Spain, and in the East. In 12 B. C. he married Julia, daughter of Augustus, and was adopted by that Emperor in 4

A. D., after the death of Caius Cæsar. Tiberius commenced his reign in 14 A. D., and governed at first with moderation, but soon displayed his false and tyrannical character, and, virtually surrendering the government to his infamous favorite Sejanus, retired about 26 A. D. to the island of Capri, where he gave himself up to debauchery. Died 37 A. D.

Tiberius II., Emperor of the East; born in Thrace about 525 A. D.; was created Cæsar by Justin II. in 574, and, succeeding soon afterward to the throne, waged a victorious war against Chosroes, King of Persia. Died 582.

Tibullus, Albius, a Roman poet and intimate friend of Horace, was born about 55 B. C. Died 18 B. C. His poems, which are chiefly elegies, are distinguished for their pathos and grace.

Tickell, Thomas, an English poet. Born in 1686; died 1740. He was a friend of Addison, and one of the contributors to the *Spectator*.

Ticknor, George, an author; born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1791; was educated at Dartmouth College, and subsequently became professor of the French and Spanish languages and literature in the University of Harvard. Died 1871. His most important work is a *History of Spanish Literature*.

Tieck, Ludwig, a poet and novelist; born in Berlin in 1773; studied at Halle, Göttingen, and Erlangen; was the author of numerous works, the translator of *Don Quixote*, and the assistant of Schlegel in the translation of Shakespeare. Tieck was in 1840 awarded a pension and made a Privy Councillor by the King of Prussia. Died 1853.

Tiedemann, Friedrich, a German anatomist, and the author of numerous works. Born at Cassel in 1781; died in 1861.

Tiedge, Christoph August, a German poet. Born in 1752; died in 1841. His most celebrated poem is *Urania*, on the immortality of the soul.

Tien-Té, also known as **Tai-Ping-Wang,** a Chinese insurgent leader; born in 1813; became partially converted to Christianity, and, claiming a divine mission, began to preach against idols. He raised the standard of revolt in 1850, formed a military theocracy, gained many victories, overran several provinces, and reduced Nanking in 1853. The imperialists having retaken that city in 1864, and having virtually suppressed the rebellion, Tien-Té committed suicide.

Tigranes I., King of Armenia, ascended the throne in 96 B. C.; made numerous conquests, including Syria; assumed the title of "King of Kings," and built the city of Tigranocerta, where he established his capital. He was a son-in-law and ally of Mithridates the Great, and was defeated by the Roman general Lucullus in 69 B. C. He was cowardly, arrogant, and tyrannical. Died about 56 B. C.

Tilden, Samuel Jones, an American lawyer; born at New Lebanon, New York, February 9, 1814; was educated at Yale College, and was admitted to the New York bar. In 1871 he took a leading part in exposing and bringing to punishment a band of corrupt officials who had for years plundered the treasury of the city of New York. He was for a long time chairman of the State Democratic Committee, was in 1874 elected Governor of New York by a large majority, and was in 1876 the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, but was defeated by Mr. Hayes by one electoral vote. See HAYES, RUTHERFORD B. Died 1886.

Tillemont, de, Sebastien Lenain, an ecclesiastical historian. Born in Paris in 1637; died 1698. His ecclesiastical history (*Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire Ecclésiastique des six Premiers Siècles*) is marked by extreme accuracy of facts and dates.

Tillotson, John, an English prelate; born in 1630; was educated at Cambridge, and in 1691 was created Archbishop of Canterbury by

William III. His wife was a niece of Oliver Cromwell. He was greatly distinguished as a preacher and for his unostentatious piety. Died 1694.

Tilly, Johann Tzerklas, a general in the Spanish and imperial services, distinguished alike for his skill and his inhumanity, was born in Brabant in 1559; served under Alva, Don John of Austria, and Alexander Farnese, and during the Thirty Years' war, as commander-in-chief of the army of the League, gained several victories over the Protestants. He was in 1630 created an imperial Field-Marshal. The year following he stormed and captured Magdeburg, where he allowed the greatest atrocities to be perpetrated, but was himself defeated soon after, near Leipsic, by Gustavus Adolphus, and was defeated and killed in 1632 at the battle of the Lech.

Timæus, a Greek historian; born in Sicily about 352 B. C. He resided at Athens, where he died about 256. The most important of his works is a *History of Sicily from the Earliest Times to 264 B. C.*

Timanthes, a Greek painter of distinction, a native of Sicyon, was a rival of Parrhasius, and lived about 400 B. C. The masterpiece of Timanthes was his celebrated picture of the "Sacrifice of Iphigenia," in which Agamemnon was painted with his face hidden in his mantle.

Timoleon, a Corinthian statesman and general; born, of a noble family, about 400 B. C. He was an ardent champion of liberty, and formed a conspiracy against his brother Timophanes, who had usurped supreme power, and who was deposed and slain. He commanded, in 344 B. C., a force sent by the Corinthians to assist the people of Syracuse against Dionysius and other tyrants. In this expedition he was completely successful, expelling Dionysius and restoring a democratic form of government. He afterward defeated Hasdrubal and Hamilcar, who had invaded Sicily with a great force of Carthaginians, and established peace and prosperity throughout Sicily. Dying in 337 B. C., his memory was greatly cherished as a benefactor by the Sicilians.

Timomachus, a painter of great excellence; born in Byzantium; flourished about 300 B. C. Two of his works, "Medea about to Destroy her Children" and "Ajax Brooding over his Misfortunes," were greatly admired, and were bought by Julius Cæsar for a very large sum. Some writers say that Timomachus was a contemporary of Julius Cæsar.

Timotheus, an Athenian general of distinction, who, after defeating the Spartans in 376 B. C., in the naval battle of Leucas, entered the Persian army and commanded in Macedonia, where he gained numerous victories. Died 354.

Tindale, William, an English Reformer and martyr; born in 1480; studied at Oxford and Cambridge, and, having embraced the doctrines of Luther, to escape persecution went to Germany, and subsequently translated at Antwerp the New Testament into English. The first edition, which appeared in 1525, had an extensive sale both in England and on the Continent. He was subsequently assisted by Miles Coverdale in the translation of the Pentateuch. Tindale, at the instigation of Henry VIII. of England, was tried for heresy, and was first strangled and then burned at the stake in 1536.

Tintoretto, Giacomo, one of the most celebrated of Venetian painters; born in 1512; selected Michael Angelo as his model in design, and painted with great skill and rapidity. Among his works are "The Miracle of the Slave," "Paradise," "The Crucifixion," and "The Marriage at Cana." Died 1594.

Tippoo Sahib, born in 1749, became Sultan of Mysore in 1782, and carried on a war against the British, which was concluded in 1784 by the Treaty of Mangalore. Six

years later he renewed the war, and in 1792 was compelled by Lord Cornwallis to pay a sum exceeding three million pounds, to deliver two of his sons as hostages, and to surrender more than half of his dominions. He was killed in 1799 while again fighting the English.

Tischbein, Johann Heinrich, the name of two distinguished German painters, uncle and nephew; born respectively in 1722 and 1751. The elder died in 1789; the younger in 1829.

Tissaphernes, a Persian general and diplomatist, an enemy of Cyrus the Younger; in 412 B. C. he made a treaty with the Spartans against the Athenians, and led one of the four divisions of the army of Artaxerxes at the battle of Cunaxa, in 401 B. C. Subsequently marrying a daughter of Artaxerxes, he was made Satrap of a portion of Asia Minor, was defeated by Agesilaus, and was in 394 executed by order of the Persian King.

Tissot, Pierre François, a French journalist and politician; born in 1768; became professor of Latin poetry in the College of France and a member of the French Academy, and was appointed imperial censor by Napoleon. Died 1854.

Titian, or **Tiziano Vecellio,** the first of Venetian painters; born in 1477; studied under Zuccati and Bellini, and in 1512 painted for the Venetian government, in the hall of the Grand Council, a representation of the "Homage of Frederick Barbarossa to the Pope." He was afterward patronized by Alphonso I. of Ferrara, by Pope Paul III., by Charles V., Emperor of Germany (who created Titian Count-Palatine), and by Philip II. of Spain. Titian is regarded by many as the greatest of all portrait-painters. He died in 1576. Among his other works are "Bacchus and Ariadne," "Assumption of the Virgin," and "The Death of St. Peter."

Titus, or **Titus Flavius Vespasianus,** born in 40 A. D., rendered great service to his father, Vespasian, in suppressing the Jewish rebellion of 67 A. D., and, upon Vespasian assuming the purple, in 69 A. D., became commander-in-chief of the Roman army in Judea. He took Jerusalem by storm in 70 A. D., and nine years later became Emperor of Rome. He was a wise and magnanimous Prince. During his short reign he completed the Flavian amphitheatre, which Vespasian had commenced. Died 81 A. D.

Tocqueville, de, Alexis Charles Henri Clerel, a French author and statesman; born in Paris, July 29, 1805; became at the age of twenty-two a judge at Versailles; visited the United States in 1831, and four years later produced the first volume of his work *On Democracy in America,* the success of which was simply prodigious. Although an aristocrat in sentiment, he predicted the supreme success of democracy throughout the world. He was in 1838 elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, entered the Chamber of Deputies in 1839, and two years later was admitted to the French Academy. He was for a short time Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1849, and was the author of other works besides the one mentioned. Died April 16, 1859.

Todleben, Francis Edward, a Russian general of distinction; born in Courland, May 8, 1818; studied at the College of Engineers at St. Petersburg; served in the Crimean war, and in twelve months was promoted from the rank of captain to that of major-general, and for brilliant services was decorated with the order of St. George. He was for some years unemployed and out of favor at court; but after the reverses of the Russian army before Plevna, in September, 1877, Gen. Todleben was directed to undertake the reduction of that fortress. He soon compelled Osman Pasha, the Turkish commander, to surrender that stronghold unconditionally. In the

following April, he became commander-in-chief of the Russian forces before Constantinople. Died 1884.

Togo, Heihacharo, a Japanese admiral, was born in the province of Satsuma in 1848. He entered the navy as a boy, studied naval matters for some years in England, and gained rapid promotion in the Mikado's service. In 1894 the war with China began by his sinking of the transport Kowshing, and in 1904 he opened the war with Russia by a sudden and successful attack on the fleet at Port Arthur. He was victorious in minor engagements later, but his great exploit was that of May 27, 1905, when he met a powerful Russian fleet in the Sea of Japan and won over it one of the most complete naval victories in history. He has been justly entitled "The Nelson of Japan."

Tollens, Hendrik Cornelis-zoon, a Dutch poet of distinction; born in Rotterdam in 1780; obtained in 1806 a prize for his poem *On the Death of Egmont and Hoorn.* He also wrote *Patriotic War Songs, The Call to Arms,* and other poems. Died 1856.

Tolstoi, Count Leo Nikolaievitch, an eminent Russian author and reformer; born at Yásnava Poliáná in 1828. He was educated at Moscow and Kazan, was in the army during the Crimean War, and, having already won fame as a poet and novelist, married and settled on his estates near Moscow in 1862. After several minor works, appeared his famous *War and Peace,* a vivid review of the Napoleonic invasion of Russia, and *Anna Karenina,* a strong picture of marital infelicity. His later works were all based on some conception of reform, and during his subsequent life he resigned all the privileges of rank, living amid his peasantry and dressing and working like them. Yet despite the extravagance of some of his doctrines, his sincerity and kindliness won him world-wide respect and esteem. Died 1910.

Tompkins, Daniel D., an American statesman; born in 1774; was at the age of thirty elected to Congress from the city of New York, and in 1807 became Governor, in which position he was influential in effecting the abolition of slavery in the State of New York. He was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1816, and again in 1820. Died 1825.

Tooke, John Horne, an English philologist; born in London in 1736; graduated at the University of Cambridge. He preferred to become a lawyer, but to please his father was ordained a priest. He subsequently became an active politician and read law, but was refused admission to the bar for the reason that he had received holy orders. He was fined two hundred pounds and sentenced to one year's imprisonment for saying that certain Americans had been "murdered" at the battle of Lexington, and was in 1794 tried for high treason, but was, after he had made a powerful speech in his own defence, acquitted. His most important production is a work on language, entitled *The Diversions of Purley.* He was elected to Parliament in 1801, and died in 1812.

Toole, John Laurence, a distinguished comedian; born in London, March 12, 1830; appeared with success at the Haymarket theatre in 1852, and later became the leading comedian at the Adelphi theatre. He visited the United States in 1874. D. 1906.

Toombs, Robert, an American politician; born in Georgia in 1810. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1853 and 1859, but became a leader of the Georgia secessionists and resigned in 1861. He was afterward Secretary of State for the Confederacy, and became a brigadier-general in 1862. Died 1885.

Topelius, Zacharias, a Finnish author, of Swedish descent; born at Kuddnäs, Finland, in 1818. He was professor of Russian and Scandinavian history at Helsingfors 1854–78, and wrote a series of novels illustrating Swedish and Finnish history,

also poems and tales for children. Died 1898.

Tordenskjold, Peter, a famous Danish admiral whose true name was **Wessel,** was born in Norway in 1691; achieved distinction in numerous battles against the Swedes; was made a commodore in 1715, and the following year gained a great victory over the Swedish admiral Wachtmeister, for which he was awarded a gold medal and created a noble, with the name of Tordenskjold ("Shield against Thunder"), by the King of Denmark. He reduced the stronghold of Marstrand in 1717, and four years later was killed in a duel.

Toreño, Don José Maria Queypo de Llano Ruiz de Saravia, a Spanish historian; born in 1786; actively opposed the French in 1808; entered the Cortes in 1810, and subsequently became Minister of Finance, and in 1835 chief Minister of Spain. On account of his liberal views he was, however, soon after compelled to resign. Died 1843. His most important work is a *History of the Insurrection, War, and Revolution of Spain.*

Torfäus, Thormodr, an Icelandic historian and antiquary. Born in 1640; died 1719.

Torquemada, de, Tomas, a Dominican monk; born in 1420; was made first Inquisitor-General in 1483, and rendered his name infamous by the great atrocities which he perpetrated, having in sixteen years, it is stated, sentenced ninety thousand persons to life imprisonment, and eight thousand to the flames. Died 1498.

Torrey, John, a distinguished American botanist; born in New York City in 1798. In 1824 he published the first volume of his valuable *Flora of the Northern United States,* and in 1838, in conjunction with Asa Gray, he produced a *Flora of North America.* He was professor of chemistry and botany in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons after 1827. Died 1873.

Torricelli, Evangelista, an Italian natural philosopher; born in the Romagna in 1608; wrote a treatise on motion, and remained with Galileo until the death of that great astronomer. He was then made professor of mathematics at Florence by the Grand Duke. He subsequently discovered the Torricellian vacuum and a way of obtaining the area of a cycloid, and invented the barometer. Died 1647.

Torrigiano, Pietro, an Italian sculptor; born in Florence in 1472. Being a fellow-student with Michael Angelo, he became so jealous of that illustrious artist that he made a cowardly assault upon him and disfigured him for life. Torrigiano afterward visited England, was patronized by Henry VIII., and, returning to Italy, was put to death by the Inquisition in 1522 for having broken a statue of the Virgin, which he had executed for an Italian noble who would not pay the amount charged for it.

Torrington, Arthur Herbert, Earl of, an English admiral, who, refusing to support the policy of James II., was dismissed from office by that sovereign in 1687, and was subsequently given the command of the Dutch fleet which bore the Prince of Orange from Holland to Torbay. He was, however, a very incompetent officer, was defeated in 1690 off Beachy Head by the French, and was immediately after dismissed from the service.

Torstenson, Lennart, Count of Ortala, a Swedish general; born in 1603; served under Gustavus Adolphus, and during the Thirty Years' war became commander-in-chief in Germany; gained a signal victory over the imperial armies at Schweidnitz in 1642. He was afterward created a Count, and died in 1651.

Tosti, a brother of Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings of England, invaded that country in 1066 with his ally the King of Norway. In the battle which ensued they were defeated by Harold, and Tosti was slain.

Totila became King of the Ostrogoths in 541, invaded Italy, gained successes over Belisarius, and took Rome five years later, but was defeated by Narses in 552, and was killed while attempting to escape.

Tourgee, Albion Winegar, an American author; born at Williamsfield, Ohio, in 1838. He graduated at Rochester University in 1862; served in the Civil War and was six months in Libby Prison; lived in North Carolina until 1881, and was Judge of the Superior Court 1868–75. He edited *Our Continent* weekly 1881–84, and was made U. S. Consul at Bordeaux in 1897. He wrote many novels, of which the best known, *A Fool's Errand*, deals with the doings of the Ku Klux Klan. Died 1905.

Tourgéneff. See TURGENEV.

Tournefort, de, Joseph Pitton, a French botanist of distinction. Born in Provence in 1656; died 1708.

Tourville, de, Anne Hilarion de Cotentin, COMTE, a celebrated French admiral; born 1642; defeated the English under Torrington in 1690, but the British and Dutch fleets gained a decisive victory over him the same year at La Hogue. Died 1701.

Toussaint L'Ouverture, a negro general; born in Hayti in 1743; was the descendant of an African Prince. In the insurrection of the slaves of that island in 1791 he pursued a humane course, and saved all of his master's family. He at first co-operated with the Spaniards, but on receiving intelligence of the decree of the French convention of February 4, 1794, by which the abolition of negro slavery was confirmed, he joined the French, and was raised to the rank of brigadier-general. He evinced remarkable abilities as a commander and gained a number of signal victories over the Spanish troops, restored order and prosperity, and was by all parties regarded as a benefactor. A French army, however, was sent for his subjugation to Hayti in 1801. He retired to the mountains and made a determined resistance, but was betrayed, taken to France, and confined in a dungeon in a castle near Besançon, where he died in 1803—as it is supposed, from starvation.

Townshend, Charles, second Viscount Townshend, a British statesman; born in 1676; succeeded his father to the peerage in 1686; became a prominent leader of the Whigs; married a sister of Sir Robert Walpole, and became Prime Minister of England in 1714. Died 1738.

Townshend, Charles, an English Whig, grandson of the preceding; born in 1725; entered Parliament in 1747; was Secretary of War in 1761, and as First Lord of Trade and Plantations two years later supported the infamous Stamp Act for the American colonies, and subsequently, as leader of the House of Commons, carried through the bill which imposed a tax on all tea and various other articles imported by the colonies. Died 1767.

Tracy, Benjamin Franklin, an American statesman; born at Owego, New York, in 1830. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, was a colonel in the Civil War, U. S. District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York 1866–73, and Secretary of the Navy in President Harrison's Cabinet 1889–93. He was nominated in 1897 as the Republican candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, but was defeated.

Trajan, or **Marcus Ulpius Nerva Trajanus,** a Roman Emperor; born near Seville, in Spain, in 52 A. D.; served in Asia Minor; became Consul in 91; commanded the legions on the Lower Rhine, and acquired the confidence of Nerva, by whom he was adopted and designated as his successor. Trajan was raised to the purple in 98 A. D., conquered Dacia, was victorious over the Parthians in numerous battles, and captured Ctesiphon, their capital. He died while returning home in 117 A. D. The Column of Trajan, in

Rome, was erected to commemorate the subjugation of Dacia.

Trajan is regarded as one of the wisest, greatest, and most liberal of Roman Emperors. He carried on, however, a most bitter persecution against the Christians, and in person sentenced St. Ignatius to death.

Traun, von, Otto Ferdinand, COUNT, an Austrian Field-Marshal; born in 1677; served against Frederick the Great, and in 1745 drove the Prussians out of Bohemia. He was compared by Frederick to the great Roman commander Sertorius. Died 1748.

Treitschke, von, Heinrich, a German historian; born at Dresden in 1834. He studied at Bonn, Heidelberg, and elsewhere, was professor successively at Freiburg, Kiel, Heidelberg, and Berlin, and in 1886 succeeded Von Ranke as Prussian historiographer. He was a member of the Reichstag 1871–88, and wrote *History of Germany in the Nineteenth Century* and other works. Died 1896.

Trench, Richard Chenevix, Archbishop of Dublin, a distinguished philologist and nephew of the first Lord Ashtown, was born September 9, 1807; graduated at Cambridge, and was ordained a priest in the Church of England; was professor of theology in 1847, Dean of Westminster in 1856, and was raised to the Archiepiscopal See of Dublin in 1864. Among his works are *Notes on the Miracles, Sacred Latin Poetry, An Essay on the Life and Genius of Calderon, The Study of Words,* and *Lectures on Mediæval Church History.* Died 1886.

Trenck, von der, Franz, BARON, a general distinguished for ferocity and courage, was the son of a Prussian officer, and was born in Calabria in 1714. He first entered the Russian service, and afterward that of the Empress Maria Theresa. Having been made prisoner by the Prussians, he died at Spielberg, in Moravia, in 1749.

Trenck, von der, Friedrich, BARON, a Prussian officer; born at Königsberg in 1726; was, until he evinced an ardent attachment for the King's sister, the Princess Amelia, a favorite with Frederick the Great. He was then imprisoned, but, effecting his escape, went to Russia, where he was cordially received by the Empress, in 1747. Seven years later, while visiting his family, he was rearrested by direction of the King of Prussia, thrown into a dungeon, and, making determined efforts to escape, was loaded with irons. He was liberated in 1763, and soon after published his *Memoirs,* which had a very extensive circulation, and which was translated into the principal languages of Europe. He subsequently went to Paris, became a Jacobin, and was guillotined by order of Robespierre in 1794.

Trentowski, Ferdinand B., a Polish philosopher; born in 1808. Having been exiled, he settled in Germany, where he wrote a large number of works. Died June 16, 1869.

Trevelyan, George Otto, an English author and statesman, a nephew of Lord Macaulay, and son of Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, Bart., was born July 20, 1828. He studied at Cambridge, where he graduated with unusual honors, and entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1865. Three years later he became a civil Lord of the Admiralty under Mr. Gladstone, in 1880 Secretary for Ireland, and was Secretary for Scotland a short time in 1886, and again 1892–95. Resigned from Parliament in 1897. He published several admired works.

Trew, Christoph Jakob, a German botanist and anatomist. Born at Nuremberg in 1695; died 1769.

Tribolo, di, Niccolò, a Florentine sculptor; born in 1500; studied under Sansovino, and was patronized by Cosimo de' Medici and Pope Clement VII., who employed him as an assistant of Michael Angelo. Died 1550.

Tribonian, a Roman jurist, and one of the nine commissioners who

prepared the Codes of Justinian, was a great favorite of that Emperor, by whom he was made quæstor, prætorian prefect, and consul. Born in Pamphylia in 475 A. D.; died 545.

Trivulzio, Gian Giacomo, an Italian general; born in 1441; served under the King of Naples, and subsequently under Charles VIII. and Louis XII. of France. He was created a Marshal of France in 1499, and was surnamed THE GREAT. During the same and the following year he gained two important victories over the Milanese under Ludovico Sforza, but was himself defeated by Maximilian Sforza at Novara in 1514. He rendered in 1515, at the battle of Marignano, great services to the French, who were victorious. Died 1518.

Trochu, Louis Jules, a French general; born March 12, 1815; studied at the Military Academy of St. Cyr; became an officer of artillery; gained distinction in the Crimean war; was made a general of division; held an important command in 1859, during the Italian campaign, and was decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. During the Franco-Prussian war, and after the battle of Sedan, he was was made Governor of Paris and commander-in-chief of the army destined for the defence of that capital, which position he held when Paris surrendered. Died 1896.

Trollope, Anthony, a voluminous English novelist; born April 24, 1815. Among his productions may be named *La Vendee: An Historical Romance, The Prime Minister, Lady Anna, The Eustace Diamonds,* and *The American Senator.* Died Dec. 6, 1882.

Trollope, Frances, an English author; born at Heckfield vicarage, Hants, in 1780. She married Thomas A. Trollope in 1809, two of her children being the authors, Anthony and Thomas Adolphus Trollope. She went to the United States in 1827, describing her impressions in *Domestic Manners of the Americans* (1832), a work whose acrid criticisms were bitterly resented in the United States. She wrote numerous novels and works of travel, the most successful being *The Widow Barnaby.* Died 1863.

Trollope, Thomas Adolphus, an English author, brother of Anthony Trollope; born in 1810, and graduated at Oxford. Among his productions are *A Decade of Italian Women, Filippo Strozzo; a History of the Last Days of Old Italian Liberty, History of the Commonwealth of Florence, Gemma: A Novel,* and *The Story of the Life of Pius IX.* Died 1892.

Tromp, van, Marten Harpertzoon, a Dutch admiral; born at Briel in 1597; served against the Spaniards; was in 1639 made admiral of Holland, and for a great victory which he gained over the Spanish and Portuguese fleet during the same year was created a noble by the King of France. He was in the early part of 1652 defeated by the English under Blake, but in November following gained a decisive victory over that commander. He was killed in battle with the English in 1653.

Tromp, van, Cornelis, a Dutch admiral, son of the preceding; born in 1629; gained renown in fighting the pirates in the Mediterranean; was in 1665 defeated by the Duke of York, and in 1666, with De Ruyter as his colleague, after a four days' battle, gained a decisive victory over the English. He afterward fought for the King of Denmark against the Swedes, was created a Count, and succeeded De Ruyter as lieutenant-admiral-general of the United Provinces. Died 1691.

Trophonius, a distinguished architect, said to be a son of King Erginus of Orchomenos, constructed the temple of Apollo at Delphi.

Trowbridge, John Townsend, an American author; born at Ogden, New York, in 1827. He began his career as an author in 1847, and produced numerous juvenile and other stories, poems, etc. Among his best-known productions are *Coupon Bonds,*

humorous tales, and *The Vagabonds*, a pathetic poem.

Troyon, van, Rombout, a Flemish painter. Born 1600; died 1650.

Troyon, Constant, a French painter of animals and landscapes. Born 1813; died 1865.

Trumbull, John, an American poet and satirist; born at Waterbury, Connecticut, April 24, 1750; graduated at Yale College; was admitted to the bar, and became a judge of the Supreme Court. Died 1831.

Trumbull, John, an American painter of eminence; born in Connecticut in 1756; became an aide-de-camp to Washington, and subsequently went to London, where he studied art under Benjamin West. Among his productions are "Battle of Bunker Hill," "Death of Montgomery," "The Surrender of Cornwallis," "Declaration of Independence," and "Surrender of Burgoyne." Several of his finest paintings are at Washington, in the Rotunda of the Capitol. He gave a large number of his works to Yale College. Died 1843.

Trumbull, Jonathan, an American patriot; born in 1710, in Connecticut, of which State he was Governor from 1769 until 1784. Died 1785.

Trumbull, Jonathan, an American Senator, son of the preceding; born in Connecticut in 1740; was secretary and first aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington; entered Congress in 1789; became Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1791, and a Senator of the United States in 1795. He was from 1798 until his death, which occurred in 1809, Governor of his native State.

Truxton, Thomas, a captain of the United States navy; born on Long Island in 1755; commanded a privateer during the Revolutionary war, and captured numerous prizes; was made a captain in the navy, and in 1795 was given the command of the frigate Constellation. Four years later he successively captured two French frigates of greatly superior size to his own, and was awarded a gold medal by Congress. Died 1822.

Tschudi, Ægidius, an early Swiss historian, the author of a standard work entitled *Chronicle of Switzerland from 1000 A. D. to 1470*, was born at Glarus in 1505. Died 1572.

Tucker, Abraham, a metaphysician; born in London in 1705, and graduated at Oxford. Died 1774. His principal work is *The Light of Nature Pursued.*

Tudor, Owen, a Welshman who in the wars of the Roses espoused the Lancastrian cause. He married Catherine of France, the widow of Henry V. of England, and was the grandfather of Henry VII. of England, the founder of the house of Tudor. Died 1461.

Tullus Hostilius succeeded Numa Pompilius as King of Rome in 673 B.C. He was an able and warlike sovereign, and is said to have been killed by lightning in 640 B. C.

Tully. See CICERO.

Tupper, Sir Charles, a Canadian statesman; born at Amherst, Nova Scotia, in 1821. He entered political life in 1855, was Premier of Nova Scotia 1864–67, president of the Privy Council 1870–72, and subsequently held various ministries in the Canadian Cabinet. He was made a baronet in 1888, and became Premier of the Dominion in 1896. He was defeated by the Liberals in 1897.

Tupper, Martin Farquhar, an English poet and author; born in London in 1810; was educated at Oxford, where he received the degrees of M. A. and D. C. L., and was called to the bar, but never practised. Among his works are *Proverbial Philosophy, King Alfred's Poems in English Metre, Lyrics, Stephen Langton; or, The Days of King John*, and *Rides and Reveries of Mr. Æsop Smith.* Died 1889.

Turberville, George, an English poet. Born in 1530; died 1600. He went as secretary to Sir Thomas Randolph, Ambassador at the court

of Russia, of which country he wrote a description in three poetical epistles, which are inserted in Hakluyt's *Voyages*.

Turchi, Alessandro, an Italian painter. Born at Verona in 1582; died 1648.

Turenne, de, Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, VICOMTE, a celebrated French general; born at Sedan, September 11, 1611; was a son of the Duc de Bouillon and of Elizabeth, daughter of William the Silent, Prince of Orange. He was educated by his father, who was a skilful general and a leader of the French Protestants, in the Calvinistic faith. Turenne afterward served under his uncle, Maurice of Nassau, against the Spaniards, and, returning to Paris in 1630, was made the colonel of a regiment. He was appointed Maréchal-de-Camp in 1635, fought against the Germans, captured Landrecies in 1637, gained several victories in Flanders, and contributed greatly to the capture of Turin, in Italy, in 1640. Raised to the rank of Marshal in 1643, he was sent to Germany, where, as next in command to the Prince of Condé, he pursued a victorious career. The Prince of Condé having been arrested and confined by Cardinal Mazarin in 1650, Turenne raised a force to effect his liberation, but was defeated by the royal troops, and Condé was immediately after released. Turenne was in 1652 made commander-in-chief of the royal army. He defeated the Prince of Condé and his allies the Spaniards in three successive battles, at Paris, at Arras, and at Dunkirk, and contributed to the peace which was concluded in 1659. He afterward acquired great influence in French affairs of state, became a Roman Catholic in 1668, overran a large portion of Holland in 1672, defeated an imperial army near the Rhine in 1674, and was killed at Salzbach in 1675.

Turgenev, Ivan Sergyeevich, a celebrated Russian novelist; born at Orel, November 9, 1818; studied at St. Petersburg and at the University of Berlin, and was soon afterward sent into banishment for publishing an article which he had written on Nicholas Gogol. He was three years later, through the intervention of the Czarewitch (afterward Alexander II.), permitted to return from exile. He was the author of several national poems and of numerous novels which have been translated into many languages; also of a series of dramas. Died 1883.

Turgot, Anne Robert Jacques, Baron de L'Aulne, a French financier and statesman; born in Paris in 1727; was, after holding various other offices and effecting many important reforms, made, in 1774, Controller-General of Finance. He introduced yet greater reforms and abolished many feudal privileges that were very oppressive to the people, and thereby caused a combination to be made against him by the nobles and courtiers, who effected his removal from power in 1776. Died 1781.

Turner, Joseph Mallord William, a landscape-painter of great distinction; born in London in 1775; was the son of a barber; was admitted as a student to the Royal Academy in 1789, and was elected a member of that institution in 1802. Died 1851. Among his productions are "The Battle of the Nile," "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," "The Sun Rising through Vapor," and "The Fall of Schaffhausen."

Turner, Sharon, an English historian. Born in London in 1768; died 1847.

Turpin de Crissé, Lancelot, COMTE, a French military writer; born about 1715; became a lieutenant-general in 1780, and died in 1795.

Türr, Stephen, a Hungarian patriot and general; born in 1825; served as a lieutenant in the Austrian army in Italy, and, instigated by his love of liberty and his hatred of the

house of Hapsburg, joined the Sardinians in 1849 and was appointed colonel of the Hungarian legion. During the Crimean war he fought in the Turkish army against Russia, and afterward entered the British service in the East. While performing his duties he was, in 1855, arrested by the Austrians, tried, and condemned to death as a deserter. These illegal proceedings being protested against by the French and English governments, his sentence was commuted to that of banishment. He rendered great and brilliant services to the Italian cause in the war of Liberation, was made a general of division by Victor Emmanuel in 1861, and was given command of Naples. In 1893 he completed a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth. Died 1908.

Twain, Mark. See CLEMENS, SAMUEL L.

Tweed, William Marcy, a notorious political "boss"; born in New York City in 1823. He became an alderman in 1852, was in Congress 1853-55, and repeatedly in the State Senate. Gaining complete control of the Tammany organization, he was made commissioner of the municipal public works in 1870, and managed them so like a highwayman that he was accused of fraudulent transactions in 1871, tried, and convicted. He broke jail and escaped to Spain in 1875, but was sent back and died in prison in 1878, while suits were pending against him on the part of the city for the recovery of $6,000,000.

Twiss, Sir Travers, an English jurist; born at Westminster in 1809. He became a Fellow of University College, Oxford, professor of political economy and of international law at King's College, London, and in 1855 of civil law at Oxford. He was knighted in 1867. He subsequently held several offices under the government. In 1884 he drew up a constitution for the Congo Free State. His writings rank as authorities in public and international law, and include *Progress of Political Economy, The Law of Nations, Belligerent Right on the High Seas,* etc. Died 1897.

Tye, Christopher, a celebrated English musician; flourished during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, both of whom were his patrons.

Tyler, John, tenth President of the United States, and son of John Tyler, Governor of Virginia, was born in that State in 1790; was elected to Congress in 1816, Governor of Virginia in 1825, and a Senator of the United States in 1827. He opposed the administration of Jackson, sympathized with the nullifiers of South Carolina, was re-elected to the Senate in 1833, and became a supporter of Henry Clay. He was in 1840 nominated by the Whigs on the ticket with Gen. Harrison for the office of Vice-President of the United States, and was duly elected in the following November. Upon the death of President Harrison he became President of the United States, and immediately began to show a preference for his former friends in the Democratic party. This excited the hostility of the Whigs, and all the members of his Cabinet (except Daniel Webster, who for reasons of state remained in office a few months longer) resigned. He made great but unsuccessful efforts to be renominated in 1844. Texas was annexed before the close of his administration, in 1845. In 1861 he became a member of the Confederate Congress, and died the year following.

Tylor, Edward Burnett, an English anthropologist; born at Camberwell in 1832. He travelled in Cuba and Mexico, writing *Anahuac, or Mexico and the Mexicans* in 1862. He was president of the Anthropological Society in 1891, and became professor of anthropology at Oxford in 1895. His *Researches into the Early History of Mankind, Primitive Culture,* and *Anthropology* rank very high among works of their kind.

Tyndale, William. See TINDALE, WILLIAM.

Tyndall, John, LL.D., F.R.S., D. C. L., a scientist; born near Carlow, in Ireland, in 1820. He was for some years a civil engineer, and, afterward turning his attention to chemistry, he went to Germany in 1848 and studied that science under Bunsen at the University of Marburg, and afterward at Berlin. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was in 1853 chosen professor of natural philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. He made extended researches on radiation, and with Prof. Huxley wrote a work on glaciers, after a visit to the Alps. Among his various scientific works are *Heat as a Mode of Motion*, *Floating Matter of the Air*, volumes on light, sound, electricity, forms of water, etc. Died 1893.

Tyrconnel, Richard Talbot, EARL OF, a notorious adherent of King James II., was born, of Norman extraction, in Ireland, and was in his youth, according to Lord Macaulay, one of the most famous sharpers and bullies in London. He became Lord Deputy of Ireland, resolved to exterminate all the Protestants in that country, and, commanding at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690, was routed by William III. Died 1691.

Tyrtæus, a Greek elegiac poet of distinction; flourished at Miletus about 685 B. C.

Tytler, Alexander Fraser, Lord Woodhouselee, a writer and lawyer; born in Edinburgh in 1747; became one of the Lords of Justiciary, and was the author of numerous works on law. Died 1813.

Tytler, Patrick Fraser, a Scotch historical writer, son of the preceding. Born at Edinburgh in 1791; died 1849. His chief work is a *History of Scotland*.

Tze Hsi An, dowager empress of China, born in Peking in 1836, of a noble Manchu family. She was chosen, under the Chinese custom, as one of the concubines of the Emperor Hsein-fung, and was made co-empress on the birth of her son Tung Chi, who succeeded to the throne in 1861, she becoming regent. He died in 1875, and she adopted her nephew, Kuang Seu, then four years of age, and continued her regency till his majority in 1889. In 1898, when he attempted reform movements, she regained control of the government, which she continued to hold. A woman of remarkable ability. She was the practical ruler of China from 1861 until her death, in 1908.

U.

Uberti, degli, Farinata, a Ghibeline leader of Florence, was expelled from that city in 1250, but, having ten years later gained a victory over his opponents, re-entered Florence and acquired supreme power. The Guelphs again became masters of Florence, and Uberti, with the other Ghibelines, was driven into exile. Uberti lived to an advanced age, but never again set foot within the walls of his native city.

Uccello, Paolo, a Florentine painter. Born in 1390; died 1472. He was one of the first artists who applied themselves to the study of perspective, and distinguished himself as a painter of animals. He particularly excelled in his paintings of birds, of which he had formed a large collection of the most curious, whence he acquired the appellation of "Uccello."

Udal, Nicholas, an English dramatist; born in 1506; studied at Oxford, and became successively master of Eton and Westminster schools. Died 1564. He is supposed to be the first writer of regular English comedies divided into acts and scenes. The only one of his plays extant is *Ralph Roister Doister.*

Ueberweg, Friedrich, a German philosopher; born at Leichlingen, Rhenish Prussia, in 1826. He studied at Göttingen and Berlin, became professor of philosophy at Königsberg, and published various works, chief among which are *System of Logic* and *Outline of the History of Philosophy.* Died 1871.

Uhland, Johann Ludwig, a German lyric poet; born at Tübingen, April 26, 1787; read law, and received the degree of LL.D. in 1810. He was appointed in 1830 professor extraordinary of the German language and literature in his native city. His patriotic songs, published in 1815, attained an extensive popularity. Died November 13, 1862.

Ulloa, de, Don Antonio, a Spanish mathematician and naval officer; born at Seville, January 12, 1716. He accompanied a party of French scientists to South America in 1735 to measure a degree of the meridian at the equator, and when returning to Spain, in 1744, was captured by the English, who detained him for two years. Upon reaching his home he was made a commander of the order of Santiago. He published several scientific works, among which was an *Historical Account of the Voyage to South America.* He was one of the founders of the observatory at Cadiz, was appointed Governor of Louisiana after that province had been ceded to Spain, and subsequently, upon his return to that country, was made Minister of Marine. He contributed largely to the promotion of learning, arts, and domestic manufactures in his native land. Died July 3, 1795.

Ulphilas, the apostle of the Goths, was born in 313. His family, originally of Cappadocia, had been carried off captives by the Goths in one of their predatory incursions, but continued to profess Christianity among their barbarous captors. He was first a teacher among the West Goths, and in 343 was ordained a Bishop. He labored with so much zeal as to provoke Athanarich, their heathen ruler, to have recourse to persecution in order to arrest the progress of conversion. Ulphilas at last applied to the Emperor Constantius for leave to form a settlement within the bounds of the empire, and on receiving permission crossed the Danube with a large body of Christian Goths and settled in

Moesia. With the object of conversion in view, Ulphilas invented the Gothic characters and translated the Bible into that language. He had always been attached to the Arian confession. He died at Constantinople in 383, and was buried there with great honor.

Ulpian, or **Domitius Ulpianus,** a Roman jurist, was born, of a Tyrian family, in the latter part of the second century, and flourished under the Emperors Caracalla, Elagabalus, and Alexander Severus, with the last of whom he had great influence. Having been appointed præfectus prætorio, he was in 228 slain by the mutinous soldiery, who dreaded the strictness of his discipline. With Tribonian and his coadjutors, by whom the Digest of Justinian was prepared, the authority of Ulpian was held in such esteem that the extracts from his works amount to about one-third of the entire Digest.

Ulrici, Hermann, a German scholar; born in Lower Lusatia in 1806. He wrote *History of the Poetic Art in Greece, On Shakespeare's Dramatic Art,* and several philosophical works. Died 1884.

Unger, Johann Friedrich, a German printer, wood-engraver, and the inventor of the types known as the "Ungerian types," was the son of Johann Georg Unger, and was born at Berlin in 1750. Died 1813.

Upshur, Abel Parker, an American statesman; born in Virginia about 1791. He was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Tyler in 1841 and succeeded Webster as Secretary of State in 1843. He was killed by the explosion of a cannon on the steamer Princeton in 1844.

Urban I. (Pope) succeeded Calixtus I. in 223. He was a Roman, and is said to have been beheaded in 230, during the reign of Alexander Severus. The Romish Church has placed him in the number of its martyrs.

Urban II. (Othon de Lagny) was born at Châtillon-sur-Marne, France, about 1042. He became successively a Benedictine monk, Prior of Cluny, Cardinal, and Bishop of Ostia. He was elected Pope in 1088, at a Council held at Terracina, during the pontificate of the Anti-Pope Guibert, styled Clement III. In 1095 a great council was held at Piacenza, in which the Anti-Pope and his adherents were excommunicated. In the same council the crusade was proclaimed; and in the autumn of the same year, in the famous council held at Clermont, France, Urban made the well-known appeal on the same subject which called forth that enthusiasm which led to the long series of efforts to recover the Holy Land which forms so striking a characteristic of the Middle Ages. In 1098, Urban held a council at Bari, in which many Greek Bishops were present, and in which the addition of the words *filioque* to the Creed was discussed. Urban died in 1099, after a busy and able pontificate of eleven years.

Urban III. (Uberto Crivelli) was elected to the pontificate in 1184, and succeeded Lucius III. He died, it is said, of grief at hearing of the capture of Jerusalem by Salah-ed-Deen, in October, 1187, and was succeeded by Gregory VIII.

Urban IV. (Giacomo Pantaleone) was elected Pope in 1261, to succeed Alexander IV. He made war on Manfred of Sicily, and bestowed the kingdom of Sicily and Apulia upon Charles of Anjou; which act lead to almost interminable contests. Died 1264.

Urban V. (Guillaume de Grimoard) succeeded Innocent VI. in 1362. In 1367 he removed the papal court to Rome from Avignon, where the Popes had resided since 1304. He found Rome a prey to intestine divisions of the worst character, and endeavored, but with little success, to repress these disorders. In 1370 he resolved to again withdraw

the papal residence from Rome. He set out in September of that year, but outlived his return to Avignon only a few weeks, dying in the following December. Urban left the reputation of great personal piety, disinterestedness, and zeal for the interests of religion and morality.

Urban VI. (Bartolommeo Prignano, Archbishop of Bari), a Neapolitan, succeeded Gregory XI. in April, 1378. He was elected by the Italian party in the conclave; but in the month of September following the Ultramontane, or French, party elected, as Pope, Robert, Cardinal of Geneva, who assumed the name of Clement VII.; but he is placed in the list of Anti-Popes. Urban died in October, 1389, after an unquiet pontificate of over eleven years.

Urban VII. (Giovanni Batista Castagna) was elected Pope in September, 1590, on the death of Sixtus V. He died on the twelfth day of his pontificate.

Urban VIII. (Maffeo Barberini), successor to Gregory XV., was born at Florence in 1568, and after a long series of brilliant services in various positions was elected Pope in September, 1623. The famous controversies in the Church of Rome respecting the doctrines of Jansenius, Bishop of Ypres, began in this pontificate, which was also signalized by the acquisition by the Holy See of the duchy of Urbino in 1626. Urban was the founder of the celebrated College of the Propaganda, and to him Rome is indebted for many public works, including large and important additions to the Vatican Library. His administration was vigorous and enlightened. Died in 1644.

Ure, Andrew, a chemist and physician; born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1778; graduated as a physician in the university of his native city, and was afterward appointed professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in the Andersonian Institution, in the same city. He produced numerous valuable works upon chemistry and natural philosophy, the most important of which is *Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures.* Died 1857.

Urfé, d', Honoré, celebrated as a writer of romances, was born at Marseilles in 1567. He is chiefly remembered as the author of *Astrée,* of which the first volume was printed in 1610, the second ten years later, two more at subsequent periods, and a fifth some time after the author's death, from memoirs preserved by his secretary. This romance was part of the general reading of Europe for more than fifty years. Urfé died in 1625.

Ursins, des, Anne Marie de la Trémouille, Princess, a French woman distinguished for her insinuating powers, was sent by Louis XIV. of France as a companion or first lady of the bedchamber, to the wife of the first Bourbon King of Spain to report what transpired in that country, and to watch the interests of France. She acquired great influence in Spain. Died 1722.

Usher, or **Ussher, James,** a prelate and scholar; born in Dublin, January 4, 1580; graduated at Trinity College in that city, receiving the degree of M. A. in 1600; was ordained priest a year later, and in 1607 became professor of divinity in the college just mentioned. He was married to Phebe Challoner in 1613, in 1620 was appointed Bishop of Meath by James I., in 1624 was made Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, and was afterward given the bishopric of Carlisle, in England, by Charles I. During the Civil War, Usher was a royalist. In theology he was a Calvinist, and an earnest opponent of papacy. He was the author of many works relating to theology and antiquities. Died March 21, 1656.

Utrecht, van, Adriaan, a painter of fruit, flowers, shell-fish, dead game, etc., was born at Antwerp in 1599. The best of his pictures were purchased by the King of Spain. Died in 1651.

V.

Vaillant, Le, François, a traveller and naturalist; born at Paramaribo, in Dutch Guiana, in 1753. He explored Southern Africa between 1780 and 1784, and returned to France (where he had previously passed several years) with a large collection of birds. He published an account of his travels and a very valuable *Natural History of the Birds of Africa.* Died 1824.

Valens, Flavius, Emperor of the East, was the brother of Valentinian I., and was born about 328 A. D. He began to reign in 364, and as an Arian persecuted the orthodox Christians. He in 366 suppressed an insurrection under Procopius and defeated the Goths in 369, but was defeated and slain by them in a great battle near Adrianople in 378 A. D.

Valentin, Moïse, a French painter; born in 1600 at Coulomiers en Brie, in Champagne. He went early to Rome, where he copied the manner of Caravaggio, and became one of the most successful of the many imitators of that painter. He died at Rome in 1632.

Valentinian I. (Flavius Valentinianus), son of Gratianus, was born 321 A. D. at Cibalis, in Pannonia. He held important military commands under Julian and Jovian; and on the death of the latter, in 364, Valentinian was elected Emperor by the troops at Nicæa. A few weeks later he made his brother Valens Emperor of the East, while he himself undertook the government of the West. A great part of his reign was occupied in wars against the Allemanni and other barbarians on the Roman frontiers, and his operations were attended with success. His usual residence was Treviri (Trèves). In 375 he went to Carnuntum, on the Danube. in order to repel an invasion of the Quadi and Sarmatians. After an indecisive campaign he took up his winter-quarters at Bregetio. In this place, while giving an audience to the deputies of the Quadi and speaking with great heat, he fell down in a fit and died suddenly, in November, 375. Valentinian had a capacity for military affairs and was a vigilant, impartial, and laborious ruler, but his character was disfigured by excessive cruelty.

Valentinian II. (Flavius Valentinianus), son of the preceding, was born in 371, and on the death of his father, in 375, received from his elder brother, Gratianus, the provinces of Italy, Illyricum, and Africa as his share of the Western Empire. After the death of Gratian, Valentinian was driven out of his dominions by Maximus. In his distress he applied to Theodosius, Emperor of the East, who defeated Maximus in 388 and restored Valentinian to his throne. The latter was afterward strangled by order of Arbogastes, a rebellious general, in 392. The funeral oration which St. Ambrose delivered over his remains is still extant.

Valentinian III. (Placidius Valentinianus), son of Constantius III. and Placidia, the daughter of the great Theodosius, was acknowledged Emperor of the West in 425 A. D., when but six years old. During his minority the government was ably carried on by his mother. In this reign the empire was repeatedly exposed to the invasions of the barbarians, and was saved from ruin only by the military abilities of Aetius. In 429 the Vandals under Genseric conquered Africa and the Goths established themselves in Gaul. With the latter Aetius made peace, and with their assistance gained a great vic-

tory over Attila and the vast army of the Huns at Chalôns in 451. The power and influence of Aetius excited the jealousy of Valentinian, who murdered his brave and faithful general in 454. In the following year Valentinian was slain by Petronius Maximus, whose wife he had violated. He was a weak and contemptible prince.

Valera, Juan Valera y Alcala-Galiano, a Spanish author and statesman; born at Cabra, Cordova, in 1824. He held a number of high positions under the government, and filled diplomatic posts at Naples, Dresden, St. Petersburg, Lisbon, Washington, and Brussels. As an author he won reputation by his essays, poems, and literary studies, but became best known for his romances, *Pepita Jiménez*, *Doña Luz*, *La Buena Fama*, and others.

Valerian (PUBLIUS LICINIUS VALERIANUS), Roman Emperor, was proclaimed (A. D. 253) by the troops whom he was leading against the usurper Æmilianus. Although the barbarians were threatening the Roman frontiers on the Danube and the Rhine, the conquests of the Persians (who had crossed the Euphrates and stormed Antioch) compelled Valerian to hasten to the East. At first his efforts were successful, as Antioch was recovered and Sapor, the Persian King, was forced to fall back behind the Euphrates. The Emperor, flushed with success, followed too rashly, and in the vicinity of Edessa was surrounded by the enemy, entrapped into a conference, and taken prisoner (260). He passed the remainder of his life in captivity, subjected to every indignity. After his death, it is said, his skin was stuffed and long preserved as a trophy in the chief temple of the nation.

Vallière, de la, Louise Françoise de la Baume le Blanc, a beautiful and favorite mistress of Louis XIV. of France (to whom she bore four children), was born in 1644. Retiring to a convent in 1674, she died in 1710.

Vambéry, Arminius, a traveller and writer; born at Szerdahely, Hungary, in 1832. Instigated by a strong desire for Eastern travel, he studied the language and customs of the Mohammedans at Constantinople, and then, disguised as a dervish, made a daring journey through Turkestan, reaching Khiva and Samarcand. This perilous enterprise was described in his *Travels and Adventures in Central Asia*. He subsequently published other books of travel and description and works on the languages and ethnography of the Turks and Tartars.

Van Brugh, Sir John, an English dramatist and architect. Born in London, of a Flemish family, in 1666; died 1726. He designed and superintended the construction of Castle Howard, Blenheim, the princely residence of the Duke of Marlborough, and various other splendid edifices, and was the author of *The Relapse*, *The Provoked Wife*, and other comedies.

Van Buren, Martin, eighth President of the United States, was born in Columbia County, New York, December 5, 1782; was admitted to the bar, and was in 1812 elected to the State Senate as a Democrat. He was Attorney-General of his native State in 1815, was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1824, and was chosen Governor of New York in 1828, afterward serving for a short time as Secretary of State in Jackson's Cabinet. He was elected Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Gen. Jackson in 1832, and, at Jackson's instigation, was nominated for the Presidency in 1836, and elected over the Whig candidate, Gen. Harrison. He was Democratic candidate again in 1840, and Free-Soil candidate in 1848, but was defeated in both contests. Died 1862.

Vancouver, George, an English navigator; born about 1755; entered the navy while a boy; served as a midshipman under Capt. Cook,

and sailed in 1791, as the commander of an expedition, to the north-western portion of North America. Vancouver's Island was discovered by and named after him. On his return to England, in 1795, he began to prepare an account of his voyage, but it was not published until after his death, which occurred in 1798.

Vandamme, Dominique, COUNT, a French general, was born November 5, 1770. He gained distinction in most of the campaigns of Napoleon, and for his services at Austerlitz was rewarded with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. In 1813 he was surrounded by the allies at Kulm, and after a brave resistance was compelled to surrender, on August 30, with three other generals and ten thousand men. He was a prisoner till September, 1814, and on the return of Napoleon was made a commander of a corps, and defeated the enemy at Wavre during the progress of the battle of Waterloo. Died July 15, 1830.

Vanderbilt, Cornelius, generally known as **Commodore Vanderbilt,** an American capitalist; born on Staten Island, New York, in 1794; was of humble parentage, and commenced life as a boatman. He invented improvements in steamers, and became the owner of a line of steamships sailing to California, and of another to Havre, in France. During the early part of the civil war he gave a new steamer (the Vanderbilt, which cost eight hundred thousand dollars) to the United States. He subsequently obtained the control of the New York Central and other railroads. Died January 3, 1877.

Vanderlyn, John, an American painter. Born in Ulster County, New York, in 1776; died September 23, 1852. One of his greatest productions is "Marius sitting Among the Ruins of Carthage," which received the gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1808.

Vandyck, Sir Anthony, one of the most eminent portrait-painters, was born at Antwerp, March 22, 1599, and, according to Houbraken, was the son of a painter on glass at Bois-le-Duc; but, according to others, his father was a rich merchant. Vandyck became a pupil of Henry Van Balen, a painter of much reputation, who had studied in Italy. He had made rapid progress under that master, when the brilliant reputation of Rubens and the sight of some of his finest works inspired him with the ambition of becoming his disciple, and by the intercession of some mutual friends he was admitted into the academy of that illustrious painter. In 1619, when he was twenty years of age, he quitted Antwerp, and after staying for a while at Brussels proceeded to Venice, where he devoted so much attention to the works of Titian that he is generally allowed to approach nearer to the delicacy and purity of that great artist's carnations than even Rubens himself. After visiting Genoa, Rome, Florence, and other Italian cities (during which time he painted portraits of many distinguished persons) he returned to Flanders.

In 1629, Vandyck visited England, but, not receiving the encouragement he expected, he returned to Antwerp. In 1631, at the request of Charles I., he again went to England, and was most graciously received by that sovereign, who frequently sat to him, and on July 5, 1632, conferred on him the honor of knighthood. Soon afterward he was granted an annuity of two hundred pounds, and married Mary, the daughter of Lord Ruthven, Earl of Gowrie.

Vandyck now became the most popular artist of his time. He was overwhelmed with business, and the large remuneration he received for his pictures enabled him to support a splendid establishment, while his natural disposition led him to indulge in pleasure and expense. His luxurious and sedentary life brought on the gout and injured his fortune. He

died in London, December 9, 1641, at the age of forty-two. Among the most celebrated of his paintings are the portraits of the eminent artists of his time, the portrait of Cardinal Bentivoglio, "St. Augustine in Ecstasy," and "The Crucifixion." Of the last-named painting Sir Joshua Reynolds says: "This, upon the whole, may be considered one of the finest pictures in the world, and gives the highest idea of Vandyck's power."

Vane, Sir Henry, the Younger, an English statesman and republican, the son of Sir Henry Vane; born in 1612; studied at Oxford and Geneva; became strongly opposed to the Liturgy and government of the Church of England, and, having thereby offended his father, emigrated to Massachusetts, of which colony he was elected Governor in 1636. He returned to England in 1637 and became a member of the Long Parliament. He was a friend of Milton and a leader of the Independents, and upon the death of Pym the chief management of civil affairs devolved upon him. He was in 1649 placed at the head of the naval department, the duties of which position he performed with great efficiency. Opposed to the ambitious projects of Cromwell, he retired from public life in 1653. Excepted from the general amnesty at the Restoration, he was arrested, imprisoned for two years, tried for treason, and executed in 1662.

Vanloo, Charles André, a French painter; born at Nice in 1705. After studying at Rome he was invited to the court of Turin, and was for some years in the service of the King of Sardinia, for whom, among other works, he painted a series of subjects taken from Tasso. In 1734 he returned to France, was received into the Academy in the following year, and in 1752 the King conferred on him the order of St. Michael, and afterward appointed him his principal painter. Died in 1765. His reputation was very high as a historical and portrait painter.

Vanloo, Jean Baptiste, a French painter, brother of the preceding, was born at Aix, Provence, January 14, 1684. He had a patron in the Prince of Carignano, at Turin, who enabled him to gratify a desire of visiting Rome, where he studied the works of the great masters, and in 1719 presented him at Paris to the Regent, Duke of Orleans. In 1731 he became a member of the Academy, and painted for his picture of reception "Diana and Endymion," and in 1735 was appointed professor. In 1738 he went to England, was favored with the patronage of Sir Robert Walpole, painted, among others, the portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and soon bore away the chief business of London from every other artist. In 1742 he returned to his native country, where he died, December 19, 1745.

Van Rensselaer, Stephen, LL.D., known as **The Patroon,** an American statesman; born in New York in 1764; was for six years Lieutenant-Governor of his native State; and subsequently commander-in-chief of the State militia. He founded the Rensselaer Institute, rendered efficient services to the completion of the Erie Canal, and gave much attention to scientific pursuits. Died 1839.

Vanuden, Lucas, a Flemish landscape-painter and etcher. Born at Antwerp in 1595; died 1672. His great merit recommended him to the notice of Rubens, who frequently employed him to paint the landscapes in the backgrounds of his historical pictures.

Vanvitelli, Luigi, an Italian architect; born in Naples in 1700. He constructed a magnificent palace for King Charles of Naples, and was in 1725 architect of St. Peter's at Rome. Died 1773.

Varchi, Benedetto, an Italian poet and historian. Born at Florence in 1502; died 1565.

Vargas, de, Luis, a Spanish painter of distinction. Born in Seville in 1502; died 1568. In 1527 he went to Rome, and after remaining twenty-eight years in Italy returned to Seville, where he soon gained a greater reputation than any painter who had preceded him. He there executed many excellent works in oil and in fresco, which deservedly rank him with the first painters of Italy. His principal works are in the cathedral at Seville.

Varius, Lucius Rufus, a Latin poet of the Augustan age, was patronized by Mæcenas. His epic poems and tragedies were greatly admired. None of them, however, are extant.

Varro, Caius Terentius, a Roman general; became Consul in 216 B. C.; was defeated by Hannibal at the great battle of Cannæ during the same year, but was subsequently voted the thanks of the Senate for the vigorous action which he took for the defence of Rome. Died about 190 B. C.

Varro, Marcus Terentius, a learned Latin author; born in 116 B. C.; was an intimate friend of Cicero, and in the year 67 B. C. was given a high command under Pompey. He was the author of numerous works on various subjects. His greatest production was *Antiquitatum Libri*, comprising forty-one books on antiquities. Died about 27 B. C.

Varus, Publius Quintilius, a Roman general, was Consul in 13 B. C., and was subsequently appointed to the government of Syria, where he gained enormous wealth. On his return from Syria he was made Governor of Germany (about A. D. 7), which Drusus had conquered as far the river Visurgis (Weser). But the Germans, not prepared to submit to the Roman yoke, found a leader in Arminius, a noble chief of the Cherusci, who organized a general revolt of the German tribes. When his plans were fully matured, Arminius suddenly attacked Varus, who was marching with three legions through a pass of the Saltus Teutoburgiensis. The battle lasted three days, and ended with the total destruction of the Roman army. Varus put an end to his own life. This defeat was followed by the loss of all the Roman possessions between the Weser and the Rhine, and the latter river again became the boundary of the Roman dominions.

Vasari, Giorgio, an Italian painter and writer upon art. Born at Arezzo in 1512; died 1574. His biographical work on Italian artists (*Le vite dei più eccellenti pittori, scultori, e architetti*) is still a standard authority.

Vasco de Gama. See GAMA.

Vasquez, Alfonso, a Spanish painter. Born about 1575; died 1645.

Vassar, Matthew, the founder of Vassar Female College, near Poughkeepsie, New York, was born in England in 1792. He came to America, acquired an ample fortune, and devoted over four hundred thousand dollars to founding the institution mentioned, which he also handsomely endowed by his will. Died 1868.

Vattel, von, Emrich, a Swiss jurist; born in Neufchâtel in 1714; studied at the universities of Bâle and Geneva. The principal of his numerous works is *The Right of Nations*. Died 1767.

Vauban, de, Sébastien le Prestre, SEIGNEUR, a French military engineer; born in 1633. After serving under the Prince of Condé he joined the royal army of France about 1653, in a short time became distinguished for his skill in the conduct of sieges, and in 1655 was brevetted a royal engineer. He subsequently reduced a large number of cities and strongholds and constructed various fortifications in Flanders. The reduction of the great fortress of Namur is regarded as one of his greatest achievements. He was promoted in 1676 to the rank of maré-

chal-de-camp. He was the author of several works upon military engineering. Died 1707.

Vedder, Elihu, an American painter; born in New York City in 1836. He studied in Paris and Italy, and after 1867 resided in Rome, devoting himself to ideal subjects, such as "Fisherman and Djin," "Cumean Sibyl," etc. He finely illustrated Fitzgerald's *Omar Khayyám.*

Veitch, John, a Scotch author; born at Peebles in 1829. He was educated at Edinburgh, and became professor of logic and rhetoric at St. Andrews in 1860, and at Glasgow in 1864. His works include poems and books on such subjects as *History and Poetry of the Scottish Border, Dualism and Monism,* etc. Died 1894.

Velasquez de Silva, Don Diego Rodriguez, a Spanish portrait-painter; born in Seville in 1599; removed to Madrid in 1622; was appointed court-painter to Philip IV., and became wealthy and distinguished. He formed an intimacy with Rubens at Madrid, visited Italy twice, and in 1656 received the cross of the order of Santiago, a distinction then rarely conferred except upon men of the highest rank. Velasquez was also an excellent historical and landscape painter. Died August, 1660.

Velde, van der, Adriaan, a celebrated painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1639. He did not confine himself to landscape, but drew from the model and made the human figure his particular study. He was frequently employed to insert the figures in the pictures of Ruysdael, Hobbema, Wynants, and other artists. Died 1672.

Velde, van der, Willem, the Elder, a Dutch marine-painter; born at Leyden in 1610. After having been employed by the States of Holland in painting several capital pictures of naval engagements, he accepted an invitation from Charles II. to visit England. He received a pension of one hundred pounds from the Crown, which he enjoyed during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. In order more exactly to observe the movements and various positions of ships engaged in battle he attended those engagements in a small light vessel, sailing close to the enemy and attentive only to his drawing. In this way he took sketches of the severe action of Solebay, and of the memorable engagement, which continued three days, between Monk and De Ruyter. Died in 1693.

Velde, van der, Willem, the Younger, a distinguished marine-painter, son of the preceding, was born at Amsterdam in 1633. He accompanied his father to England, and resided with him chiefly at Greenwich, where he painted in oil his father's designs. Some of his pictures, on being exhibited at the English court, immediately procured him employment from Charles II. and the principal nobility, and he was granted a pension of one hundred pounds. His subjects were the same as those of his father, but his pictures were considered superior not only to those of the elder Van der Velde, but also to those of all other artists in that style. The greatest number and the finest of his works are in England. Died in London in 1707.

Vendôme, de, Louis Joseph, Duc, a French general; born in Paris in 1654; served with distinction under Turenne, and in 1695 was given the command of the army in Catalonia. Two years later he captured Barcelona. He was defeated at Oudenarde in 1708 by Marlborough and Prince Eugene. After a successful campaign in Spain in 1710, in which he restored Philip V. to his capital, he gained a decisive victory over the Austrians at Villa Viciosa. Died 1712.

Verboeckhoven, Eugène Joseph, a Belgian painter of animals; born June 8, 1799. In 1821 he became known by his "Cattle-Market at Geneva." His paintings

bring very high prices. Died January 19, 1881.

Vercingetorix, a celebrated commander of the Gauls and chief of the Arverni, promoted a revolt against the Romans; displayed rare skill and heroism; gained some successes over Julius Cæsar, but, having been subsequently defeated by that great leader, surrendered himself in order to avoid a further loss of life, and was taken to Rome and killed about 45 B. C.

Verdi, Giuseppe, a composer; born in the duchy of Parma, October 9, 1814. He is an Italian Senator, and has been decorated with a number of foreign orders. Among his productions are *Ernani*, *Masnadieri*, *La Traviata*, *Il Trovatore*, *Montezuma*, and *Aïda*. Died 1901.

Verestchagin, Vasili, a distinguished Russian painter; born at Tcherepovets, Novgorod, in 1859. He studied in Paris under Gérôme, and afterward travelled and marched with Russian armies for artistic observation, producing a series of highly realistic pictures of the horrors of war, also of the execution of Sepoys in India and Nihilists in Russia. He was drowned in the sinking of the Petropavlovsk during the Japan-Russian war, April 13, 1904.

Vergniaud, Pierre Victurnien, a French Girondist; born at Limoges, May 31, 1759. He studied at the Collége du Plessis, in Paris, read law, and practised as an advocate at Bordeaux. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and to the National Convention in 1792. On the trial of the King he at first voted for an appeal to the people, but subsequently for the King's death, and, as President of the Convention, pronounced the death-sentence. He was an able orator, opposed Robespierre, and with twenty-one other Girondists was arrested in June, 1793, was condemned, and was executed in October of that year.

Verlaine, Paul, a French painter; born at Metz in 1844. He produced numerous poems, varying in subject and character from devotional and penitential lyrics to songs which class him among the Decadents. His life was one of mingled excess and penitence, being spent between dissipation and the hospitals, and he died, exhausted by his excesses, in 1896.

Vermeyen, von, Johann, a Dutch historical painter. Born in 1500; died 1559.

Verne, Jules, a French writer; born at Nantes, February 8, 1828. Among his numerous productions are *Around the World in Eighty Days*, *The Mysterious Island*, *Michael Strogoff*, and *Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Seas*. Died 1905.

Vernet, Claude Joseph, a French painter; born at Avignon in 1714; studied at Rome; was invited to Paris and patronized by Louis XV. In 1753 he was elected a member of the Academy of Arts. Died 1789.

Vernet, Horace, a French painter, grandson of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1789. He excelled in battle-scenes. Napoleon made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and Charles X. created him an officer in the same order. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1826, and two years later was appointed director of the Academy at Rome, was patronized by Louis Philippe, and at the Exposition of 1855 was awarded the grand medal of honor. Died 1863.

Verrill, Addison Emory, an American zoologist; born at Greenwood, Maine, in 1839. He graduated at Harvard in 1862, and was professor of zoology at Yale after 1864, also filling other educational positions. He was one of the editors of the *American Journal of Science*, assisted in the Fish Commission deep-sea explorations of 1871–88, and made valuable investigations of the American marine invertebrata, which he described in numerous papers.

Vespasian, or **Titus Flavius Vespasianus,** Emperor of Rome;

born near Reate in 9 A. D. He entered the army, held several responsible offices, gained a number of important victories in Britain, was appointed Proconsul of Africa about 60 A. D., and six years later subjugated the greater part of Judea, the people of which had revolted. He was proclaimed Emperor in 69 A. D. His son Titus afterward took Jerusalem, and his generals gained numerous victories over the Britons and Batavi. He patronized learning and promoted many reforms. He died, after a prosperous reign, in 79 A. D.

Vespucci, Amerigo, an Italian navigator, from whom the New World received the name "America," was born at Florence, March 9, 1451. After receiving a thorough education especially in astronomy and cosmography, he removed to Spain about 1490. He made several voyages to America. He did not have the chief command of any of them, but served as astronomer. He discovered a portion of the continent near the equator. Under the auspices of the King of Portugal, he was given the command of an exploring expedition to Brazil, from which he returned in 1502, when he was received at Lisbon with great distinction. He made several valuable astronomical discoveries. Died at Seville in 1512.

Viaud, Louis Marie Julian. See LOTI, PIERRE.

Vibert, Jehan Georges, a French portrait and genre painter; born at Paris in 1840. He was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1870. Among his notable pictures are "The Christian Martyrs among the Lions," "Daphnis and Chloe," "The Fairy Tale," and "Gulliver among the Liliputians." Died 1902.

Victor I. (POPE) was born in Africa, and was Bishop of Rome from 185 A. D. until his death, which occurred about 198.

Victor II., a native of Germany, succeeded Leo IX. in 1055. Died 1057.

Victor III. was elected as the successor of Gregory VII. in 1086. He was succeeded at his death, in 1087, by Urban II.

Victor IV. (ANTI-POPE) was recognized in 1159 by Frederick I., Emperor of Germany, in opposition to Alexander III. Died 1164.

Victor, Claude Perrin, Duke of Belluno, a French Marshal; born in the Department of the Vosges in 1764. He served in Spain and Italy, was made a general of division in 1797, commanded a portion of the vanguard at Marengo in 1800, was sent as Ambassador to Denmark in 1805, served with distinction against the Prussians in 1806, and was the next year created Marshal of France as a reward for his conduct at the battle of Friedland. As commander of the First Army Corps in Spain in 1808 he gained several victories, but was defeated in 1809 at Talavera by Wellington. He participated in the Russian campaign, and in the battles of Dresden and Leipsic. In 1814 he entered the service of Louis XVIII., adhered to his cause during the Hundred Days, and was subsequently appointed Minister of War. Died 1841.

Victor Emmanuel II., King of Italy, son of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, was born March 14, 1820. He was educated with great care, and in 1842 married the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. He fought with great distinction against the Austrians in 1848, and in the year following succeeded his father, who had abdicated, on the throne of Sardinia. He immediately instituted a wise, liberal, and patriotic policy, steadily opposed the claims and restricted the authority of the Papal See, introduced many important reforms into his government, and made Count Cavour (a statesman of rare genius and enlightened views) his chief Minister of State. He became one of the allies against Russia in 1855, and sent an army of seventeen thousand men to the Crimea. In 1859, new difficulties having arisen between Sardinia and Austria, the forces of the latter power

crossed the Ticino, and were defeated by the French and Sardinians at Montebello (May 20), at Palestro, (May 30 and 31), at Magenta (June 4), and at Solferino (June 24). The Austrians were then driven from Lombardy, and the ruling Princes were expelled from Naples, Tuscany, Parma, and Modena. Victor Emmanuel, by the Treaty of Villa Franca (July 11, 1859), became King of Italy, and changed his capital from Turin to Florence in 1865. The French army was withdrawn from Rome two years later. He became in 1866 an ally of Prussia against Austria, and although the Italians were defeated at Custozza, and their navy sustained a reverse off Lissa, by the treaty of peace which was signed at Vienna (October 3), Venetia was added to the kingdom of Italy. Rome became the capital of his kingdom in 1870. He was succeeded at his death, in 1878, by his son Humbert.

Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy, son of Humbert I., was born November 11, 1869. Known as the Duke of Naples during his father's life, he married in 1896 the Princess Helena of Montenegro, and succeeded to the throne July 29, 1900, on the assassination of his father by a Nihilist.

Victoria Alexandrina, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, the only child of the Duke of Kent, a younger son of George III., was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded her uncle, William IV., as Victoria I., June 20, 1837; was crowned June 28, 1838, and was married, February 10, 1840, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. Prince Albert died December 14, 1861. By virtue of the power conferred by an act of Parliament passed in the previous session, Victoria was, on January 1, 1877, proclaimed Empress of India by the Governor-General, at the camp of Delhi, before an assemblage of all the governors, lieutenant-governors, heads of government, princes, chiefs, and nobles of India. She was the mother of nine children, the eldest of whom (Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal), born in 1840, was married in 1858 to the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the second of whom (Albert Edward, Prince of Wales), born in 1841, married the Princess Alexandra of Denmark in 1863. Died Jan. 22, 1901.

Vidocq, Eugène François, a French detective of almost unrivalled skill, was born in 1775; entered the army; deserted; became a gambler and thief; in 1810 entered the police department of Paris, and was finally made chief of the detective force. Died 1850.

Vigfusson, Gudbrand, a Scandinavian scholar; born in Iceland in 1829. He lived at Copenhagen from 1849 to 1864 and afterward in England, becoming lecturer in Icelandic at Oxford in 1884. He compiled a magnificent work entitled *Corpus poeticum boreale*, completed Cleasby's *Icelandic Dictionary*, and edited a long series of Scandinavian sagas. Died 1889.

Vigny, Alfred Victor, COUNT DE, a French poet and novelist; born at Loches in 1797. He published several volumes of poetry, *Cinq Mars*, an historical romance, *La Marèchale d'Ancre* and *Chatterton*, dramas, and various other works. He was elected to the Academy in 1845. Died 1863.

Villars, de, Claude Louis Hector, DUC, a French general; born in 1653; entered the army; obtained the favor of Madame de Maintenon and Louvois; was made lieutenant-general in 1693, and served in several campaigns on the Rhine. As Ambassador to Vienna, in 1698, he displayed ability as a diplomatist. He gained a victory on the Rhine in 1702 over the allies, was in the same year created Marshal of France, and in 1704 reduced the Camisard Protestants of Cévennes to subjection, but treated them with unusual lenity. Assuming the command of the army in Flanders, he reduced several fort-

resses, but was defeated by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene in 1709 at Malplaquet, where, although the allies were victorious, their losses were immense. Villars afterward gained several victories over Prince Eugene, who had invaded France in 1712, and compelled him to retreat from the kingdom. Died 1734.

Villegas, de, Estevan Manuel, a Spanish lyric poet of great merit. Born in Old Castile in 1596; died 1669.

Villehardouin, Geoffroy, a French diplomatist, and the author of *The History of the Capture of Constantinople by the French and Venetians,* which is regarded as the oldest prose history in the French language. Born 1165; died about 1213.

Villemain, Abel François, a French orator, critic, and statesman. Born in Paris, June 9, 1790; died 1870.

Villeneuve, de, Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre, a French admiral; born in 1763, and fought with distinction in the American war of independence against the English. His conduct at Trafalgar having been censured by Napoleon, he committed suicide in 1806.

Vincent, Francis, an American traveller; born at Brooklyn, New York, in 1848. He made extensive journeys in all parts of the earth, presented a valuable collection of Indo-Chinese objects to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and published *The Land of the White Elephant; Norsk, Lapp, and Finn; Actual Africa,* and other works of travel. He edited *The Plant World, The Animal World,* etc.

Vincent de Paul, ST., a French priest and reformer; born in 1576; founded in 1624 the Congregation of Missions, and afterward the Sisters of Charity and a hospital in Paris. Among many other good works which he accomplished was the amelioration of the condition of galley-slaves. He died in 1660, and was canonized in 1737.

Vinci, da, Leonardo, an Italian painter, architect, and sculptor; born near Florence in 1452; was the natural son of a notary named Pietro da Vinci. He studied in his native city under Andrea Verocchio, and produced several works at an early age. He afterward removed to Milan, where he was patronized by the Duke Ludovico il Moro, and where, about 1499, he completed the "Last Supper," which is regarded as his masterpiece. He afterward returned to Florence, visited Rome for a short time in 1514, and went to Paris, where he was received into the service of Francis I., who granted him an annual salary. He was the author of a valuable treatise on painting, in which art he occupies the most exalted rank. He died in France in May, 1519. Among his other works are "Madonna," "Adoration of the Magi," and "The Virgin on the Knees of St. Anne."

Vinet, Alexandre Rodolphe, a Swiss divine and critical writer; born at Ouchy, near Lausanne, in 1797. He became professor of French language and literature at Basel in 1835 and of practical theology at Lausanne in 1837. After joining the Free Church of Vaud, he was compelled to resign his professorship. He was the author of various works of note, including *History of 18th Century Literature, Poets of the Age of Louis XIV., Moralists of the 16th and 17th Centuries, Outlines of Philosophy and Literature,* etc. Died 1847.

Virchow, Rudolph, a Prussian scientist and politician; born in 1821; was professor of pathology and therapeutics in the University of Berlin. He was in politics an extreme liberal, and for having in 1865 succeeded in defeating a project of Bismarck's for obtaining money to create a navy was challenged by that statesman to fight a duel. Died 1902.

Virgil, or **Publius Virgilius Maro,** one of the greatest Latin

poets; born at Andes, a village near Mantua, October 15, 70 B. C. His patrimonial estate having been included in a tract assigned by Octavius (afterward the Emperor Augustus) to his soldiers, Virgil made a direct appeal to that leader, and, obtaining from him its restoration, expressed his gratitude in the first of his *Eclogues*. Removing to Rome at the age of thirty-three, he devoted his attention exclusively to literature. He had studied at Cremona, Milan, and Naples, and was especially well versed in the Greek language, literature, and philosophy. He was the friend of Pollio and Horace, and was patronized by Mæcenas. The greatest of his poems is the *Æneid*. Among his other productions are the *Bucolics* and the *Georgics*. Died at Brundusium, September 22, 19 B. C. His remains were transferred to Naples, which had been his favorite residence, and placed on the road from Naples to Puteoli, where is still shown a monument supposed to be the tomb of the poet. His fame, which was established in his lifetime, was cherished after his death as an inheritance in which every Roman had a share, and his works became school-books even before the death of Augustus, and continued such for centuries after. Virgil was the great poet of the Middle Ages also, and to him Dante paid the homage of his superior genius, and owned him for his master and his model.

Vitellius, Aulus, a Roman Emperor; born in 15 A. D.; became commander of the legions in Germany; defeated his rival Otho, and was proclaimed Emperor, but was in 69 A. D. defeated and put to death by one of the generals of Vespasian.

Vitruvius, or **Marcus Vitruvius Pollio,** a Roman architect and military engineer; served under Julius Cæsar in Africa in 46 B. C. He designed several public works and wrote a large book on architecture.

Vladimir, or **Wladimir,** surnamed THE GREAT, Grand Duke of Russia, was the illegitimate son of Svatoslaf, to a portion of whose dominions he succeeded about 972, and after defeating his brother Yaropolk became sole sovereign of Russia and the first Christian ruler of that country. He married Anna, a sister of the Greek Emperors Basil and Constantine, and established the Greek religion in his own dominions. He suppressed idolatry and promoted education. Died 1015.

Vogt, Carl, a German naturalist; born at Giessen in 1817. He studied under Liebig at Berne and under Agassiz at Neuchâtel, became professor of zoology at Giessen in 1847, and of geology at Geneva in 1852. He was elected to the Swiss State Council in 1878. An earnest materialist and Darwinist, he wrote *Lectures on Man*, works on mammals, man and the apes, etc. Died 1895.

Volney, de, Constantin François Chassebœuf, COMTE, a French philosopher, writer, and traveller. Born February 3, 1757; died April 25, 1820. His best known work is *Les Ruines, ou Méditations sur les Révolutions des Empires.*

Volta, Alessandro, an Italian natural philosopher; born at Como, February 19, 1745; became professor of natural philosophy in the University of Pavia in 1776. He made several discoveries in electricity and invented the voltaic pile, upon which his reputation chiefly rests. He was created a Count by Napoleon in 1810. Died 1827.

Voltaire, de, François Marie Arouet, the most celebrated and versatile of French authors, was born at Châtenay, near Sceaux, February 20, 1694. His father, François Arouet, was "ancien notaire du Châtelet" and treasurer of the Chamber of Accounts; his mother was Marie Marguerite Daumart, descended from an ancient family of Poitou. The name Voltaire is said by some to have been derived from a family estate that belonged to his mother, while others claim it to be an anagram of Arouet

l. i. (*le jeune*). Voltaire was educated with great care at the Jesuits' College at Paris, and such was his proficiency that many of his essays, though written when he was between twelve and fourteen, indicate the possession of talents above his years. Having been sent by his father to the equity-schools on leaving college, he was so disgusted with the dryness of the law that he devoted himself entirely to the Muses. He became the intimate friend of the Prince of Conti, the Abbé Chaulieu, the Marquis de la Fare, the Duc de Sully, the Grand Prior of Vendôme, Marshal Villars, and the Chevalier de Bouillon, and he caught from them that easy taste and delicate humor, and those loose principles, that were characteristic of the court of Louis XIV. In his twenty-second year he was sent to the Bastille by the Regent on an unfounded suspicion of being the author of a libel, and while in prison he formed the plan of the *Henriade* and completed the tragedy of *Œdipe*, which was represented in 1718 with great success; and the Regent, Duc d'Orleans, happening to see it performed, was so delighted that he obtained the author's release from prison. In 1724, Voltaire produced the tragedy of *Mariamne*, but without success. He was soon after again committed to the Bastille, and on his release was ordered to quit France. He went to England, where he remained three years, was favorably received by many illustrious persons and obtained a large subscription for the *Henriade*. In 1728 he returned to France, and between that year and 1749 produced the tragedies of *Zaire*, *Alzire*, *Mahomet*, *Merope*, and many other works, was admitted into the French Academy, and was appointed gentleman of the king's chamber in ordinary and historiographer of France. In 1750 he accepted the invitation of Frederick the Great to reside at Berlin. For a while the sovereign and the poet were on the most amicable terms; but in 1753 their friendship was broken, and Voltaire quitted the Prussian dominions. Paris, in consequence of the intrigues of his enemies, being no longer an eligible abode for him, he lived for short periods at Geneva and other places, and at length purchased an estate at Ferney, in the Pays de Gex, on which he finally settled. There, in possession of a large fortune and surrounded by friends, he gave free scope to his indefatigable pen. In April, 1778, he went once more to Paris, after an absence of nearly thirty years. He was received with enthusiasm, his bust was crowned on the stage and was placed by the academicians next to that of Corneille, but he did not long enjoy these honors. His feeble frame was exhausted by this round of excitement, and his literary labors, which he still continued, and the immoderate use of coffee, brought on a strangury, to which he had been subject. He died May 30, 1778.

Voltaire contributed some articles to the *Encyclopédie*, which was being published at Paris under the direction of D'Alembert and Diderot, and his correspondence with D'Alembert in reference to that great work is very interesting. His collected works, in the edition of Beaumarchais, form seventy volumes. "He was," says a French author, "one of our greatest poets; the most brilliant, the most elegant, the most fertile, of our prose-writers. There is not in the literature of any country, either in verse or in prose, an author who has written on so many opposite kinds of subjects, and has so constantly displayed a superiority in all of them."

Vondel, van den, Joost, a celebrated Dutch poet and dramatist, was born in 1587, at Cologne, whither his parents, who were Anabaptists, had retired from Antwerp to avoid the persecution of the Spanish government. When the republic of the United Provinces was established, the family removed to Amsterdam, where Vondel kept a hosier's shop; but he

neglected his business and applied himself to poetry, for which he very early evinced a taste. Among his more celebrated dramatic poems are *Palamedes*, *Gijsbrecht van Amstel*, and *Lucifer*. The first of these was an indignant allusion to the fate of the Grand Pensionary Barneveldt, and the last may be considered the precursor of *Paradise Lost*, which it anticipated by fourteen years. Vondel died in 1679.

Von Holst, Hermann Eduard, historian, was born at Fellin, Livonia, in 1856, and was educated there and at Dorpat. He was professor of history at the universities of Strassburg and Freiburg from 1872 to 1892, and subsequently chief professor of history at the University of Chicago. His works include *Constitutional History of the United States*, *Constitutional Law of the United States*, *The French Revolution tested by Mirabeau's Career*, etc. Died 1904.

Vorösmarty, Mihaly, an Hungarian patriot and author; born in the county of Fejervar in 1800. While a student at Pesth he published his drama of *King Solomon*, which was followed by other dramas and poems, of which *Czerhalom* and *The Enchanted Valley* gave him the reputation of being the leading Hungarian poet of his time. He took part in the revolution of 1848, was a deputy to the National Assembly, and after the defeat of the Hungarians suffered a short imprisonment. He died in 1856 while engaged in translating Shakespeare.

Vortigern became King of the Britons about 445 A. D. To suppress the invasions of the Picts and Scots he called in the aid of the Saxons, by whom he was, however, defeated and slain in 485.

Voss, Johann Heinrich, a German poet and critic. Born in Mecklenburg, February 20, 1751; died 1826. Among his works are *Louisa* (a poem), *Idylls*, *Letters on Mythology*, and translations of Homer, Hesiod, Theocritus, Virgil, Horace, and other Greek and Roman authors.

Vossius, Gerard Jan, a German scholar; born near Heidelberg in 1577. He studied at Dort and Leyden, was removed from the professorship of rhetoric and chronology at Leyden in consequence of his favoring the Remonstrants, obtained a prebend in Canterbury Cathedral through the influence of Laud, with a dispensation from residence in England, and in 1633 accepted the professorship of history at Amsterdam, where he died in 1649.

Vossius, Isaac, son of the preceding, was born in 1618, at Leyden. After having resided for some time at Stockholm (to which capital he had been invited by Christina), and subsequently in his own country, he settled in England in 1670, and was made Canon of Windsor. His works are numerous, and bear ample testimony to his learning. He was rude in his manners, sceptical as to religion, but of boundless credulity in all other matters. Charles II. said of him that he believed everything but the Bible. Died in 1688.

Vries, de, Hans Fredeman, a Dutch painter. Born at Leeuwarden in 1527; died 1604. He excelled in perspective and architectural scenes. In 1549 he went to Antwerp, where, in concert with other artists, he painted the triumphal arches erected in that city for the entry of the Emperor Charles V. and his son Philip. De Vries's paintings are held in high estimation.

W.

Waddington, William Henry, a French statesman, the son of a wealthy Englishman who established cotton-mills in France, was born in Paris in 1826; was elected to the National Assembly in 1871; voted with the republicans; became Minister of Public Instruction in 1873, Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1877, first plenipotentiary of France at the Congress of Berlin in 1878, and Ambassador at London in 1883. Died 1894.

Wade, Benjamin Franklin, an American Senator; born in Massachusetts, October 27, 1800; removed to Ohio; was successively elected a State Senator and a judge, and, entering the United States Senate as a Whig in 1851, gained distinction for his determined opposition to slavery. Died March 2, 1878.

Wade, James F., an American general, son of the preceding; born in Ohio in 1843. He served in the Civil War, reaching the rank of brevet brigadier-general in 1865; continued in the army and was promoted brigadier-general in 1897, and appointed major-general of volunteers in May, 1898, taking part in the war with Spain. He was made head of the Cuban Evacuation Commission and was appointed Military Governor of Cuba in January, 1899. He was succeeded in this office by General Leonard Wood.

Wadsworth, James Samuel, an American general; born in Livingston County, New York, in 1807. He studied at Yale College and at the University of Harvard, and read law in the office of Daniel Webster. He was commissioned a brigadier-general in 1861, commanded a division in 1862, fought at Gettysburg and other important battles, and was killed in the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. He had in 1862 been nominated by the Republicans for the office of Governor of his native State, but was defeated by Horatio Seymour. He inherited an immense estate and was a liberal patron of learning and literature.

Wagner, Richard, a musical composer; born at Leipsic, May 22, 1813; was educated at Dresden and in the University of Leipsic. At an early age he began to write for the lyrical stage, and was appointed musical director of the Royal theatre at Dresden, where several of his operas, particularly *Rienzi*, *Der Fliegende Holländer*, *Tannhäuser*, and *Lohengrin*, were produced. He contributed much to the musical literature of the day, and his æsthetic opinions, as well as the merits of his operas, became the subjects of controversy, one party representing him as a musical reformer of great and original genius, and the other as a visionary in his notions and extravagant and unintelligible in his music. Wagner, who was a poet and a critic, wrote his own librettos, and defended his private theories with his pen on several occasions. His opposition to the Jews, and his pamphlet *Judaism in Music*, gave rise to an animated controversy. On May 22, 1872, he laid at Baireuth, a small town of central Germany, the foundation-stone of a theatre in which his works were performed in 1876 before a select audience of his friends. Died February 13, 1883.

Wagner, Rudolph, a German anatomist and writer. Born at Baireuth in 1805; died 1864.

Wainwright, Richard, commander in the U. S. Navy, was born at Washington, D. C., in 1849, and graduated at the Naval Academy in 1868. He served at various stations,

was executive officer of the battleship Maine when it was blown up in Havana harbor, and commanded the converted yacht Gloucester in the fight with Cervera's squadron in July, 1898, sinking the two Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers.

Wakefield, Gilbert, an English author and theologian. Born in 1756; died 1801.

Wakidee, a distinguished biographer. Born at Medina, in Arabia, in 748; died at Bagdad in 822. Among his works are a *Life of Mohammed*, regarded as much the best that has ever been written, and the *Lives* of other eminent Moslems.

Walckenaer, Charles Athanase, BARON, a French author and scholar. Born in Paris in 1771; died 1852. He was a member of the French Institute, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions, and prefect of Nièvre. Among his works are *Natural History of Insects*, *History of the Life and Poems of Horace*, and *Ancient Geography, Historical and Comparative, of the Gauls.*

Waldemar I., surnamed THE GREAT; born in 1131; ascended the throne of Denmark in 1157; conquered a portion of Norway and the territory of the Wends in Germany. Dying in 1181, his son, Canute VI., succeeded him.

Waldemar II., surnamed SEIÉR, or "the Victorious," succeeded his brother, Canute VI., as King of Denmark in 1203. He was an able and successful ruler, and subjugated Livonia, Courland, and several other provinces. Died 1241. Eric VI. was his son and successor.

Waldemar III. was King of Denmark from 1340 until 1375.

Wales, Prince of, a title created in 1301 for Prince Edward, afterward Edward II. of England. In 1343 Edward III. gave the title of Prince of Wales to his son Edward, the Black Prince, and since then it has been borne by the eldest son of the sovereign. Albert Edward (now Edward VII.) was born to the title in 1841, and George Frederick Ernest Albert, second son of Edward VII., succeeded to the title on the accession of his father to the throne in 1901, his elder brother having died in 1892. On George's accession to the throne in 1910, his eldest son, Edward Albert, was given the title, also that of Duke of Cornwall, and others.

Walewski, Florian Alexandre Joseph Colonna, COUNT, a writer and statesman, son of Napoleon I. and the Countess Walewski, was born in Poland in 1810. He was the French Minister at Florence and Naples in 1849, and Ambassador at London in 1852. He became Minister of Foreign Affairs three years later, and in 1865 President of the Corps Législatif. Died 1868.

Walker, Francis Amasa, an American economist, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1840, son of AMASA WALKER (1799–1875), author of *Science of Wealth* and other works. He graduated at Amherst College in 1860, was chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics 1869–70, Superintendent of the Census 1870–72 and 1879-81, Commissioner of Indian Affairs 1871–72, professor of political economy at Yale 1873–79, and president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology after 1881. His works include *Money, Trade, and Industry; Wages and the Wage Class; Land and its Rent; Political Economy*, etc. Died 1895.

Walker, John, an English lexicographer; born in 1732. He was the author of several works, the most important of which is a *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language*, which has proved very successful and has passed through nearly forty editions. Died 1807.

Walker, Robert James, a political economist; born in Pennsylvania in 1801; read law, and removed to Mississippi, from which State he was in 1835 chosen a Senator of the United States. He was Secretary of the Treasury in the administration

of Polk, and in 1857 was appointed by President Buchanan Governor of Kansas. Differing with the administration, he resigned this position soon after. Died November 11, 1869.

Walker, William, an American adventurer, was born in Tennessee in 1824, edited a newspaper in California, and in 1855, with but about sixty followers, invaded Nicaragua, reduced Granada, and had himself proclaimed as President. Two years later he was expelled the country. He invaded Honduras in 1860, but was soon after taken and put to death.

Wallace, Alfred Russell, an English naturalist; born at Usk, Monmouthshire, in 1822. The twelve years after 1845 were spent by him on the Amazon and in the Pacific islands, engaged in zoological research, one result of which was a theory of development closely similar to Darwin's "natural selection" theory. The publication of this induced Darwin to issue without further delay his famous work. His travels and observations are described in a number of works, notably *The Malay Archipelago*, *Island Life*, and *The Distribution of Animals*. Later works are *Darwinism* and *The Wonderful Century*. He investigated the phenomena of spiritualism, and wrote in favor of the spiritistic theory.

Wallace, Lewis, an American soldier and author; born at Brookville, Indiana, in 1827. He served in the Mexican War, and became a major-general in the Civil War, in which he did valuable service. He was Governor of New Mexico 1878–81 and Minister to Turkey 1881–85, and wrote the popular novels, *Ben Hur*, *The Fair God*, and *The Prince of India*. D. 1905.

Wallace (of Ellerslie), Sir William, a Scottish patriot and hero of great distinction, son of Sir Malcolm Wallace, was born in Renfrewshire about 1270. Having killed the son of an English governor while at school in Dundee in return for an insult which he had received, he was obliged to secrete himself in the mountains. He soon organized a devoted band of partisans, captured the garrisons of Aberdeen and other important places, gained a brilliant victory over the British forces at Stirling Bridge in 1297, and ravaged the northern part of England. He was, however, defeated near Falkirk by Edward I. of England. After continuing the struggle for several years longer, Sir William Wallace was betrayed to the English King, was taken to London, and was executed in 1305.

Wallenstein, Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius, COUNT OF, Duke of Mecklenburg, Friedland, and Sagau, a general of remarkable ability, and the hero of one of Schiller's greatest dramas, was the son of Baron von Waldstein, and was born in Bohemia in 1583. Although his parents were Protestants, he was educated in the Jesuit College at Olmütz, and subsequently at Padua and Bologna, and was converted to the Catholic faith. He served in the Austrian armies with distinction against the Turks and Venetians, and in 1610 married an opulent widow, through whom he inherited an immense estate. At the commencement of the Thirty Years' war, in 1619, he entered the Roman Catholic (Imperial) army, gained a great victory in Hungary over Bethlen Gabor in 1621, and was made Duke of Friedland and Prince of the empire. He subsequently raised an army at his own expense, supported it by pillage, gained several victories, invaded Denmark, was created admiral by the Emperor, and was given the duchy of Mecklenburg. The arrogance and rapacity of Wallenstein soon created a breach between him and the Emperor Ferdinand, who banished the great general from court. The latter was preparing to enlist in the Protestant cause, when the victories of Gustavus Adolphus and the death of the great Marshal Tilly compelled Ferdinand to beg for Wallenstein's assistance. That commander was defeated by the Swedes,

under Gustavus Adolphus, at the battle of Lutzen, (1632) but he gained numerous victories in Silesia. A conspiracy having been formed against him at court, he was assassinated by the Emperor's orders, in 1634. The charges against him were that he refused to defend Bavaria against the Swedes, and that he aspired to the throne of Bohemia.

Waller, Edmund, an English poet; born in 1605, died 1687. What is considered his best poem is a *Panegyric on Cromwell.*

Waller, Sir William, an English Parliamentary general; born in 1597; fought for the Protestant cause in Germany; sat in the Long Parliament, and was given a command in the army next to the Earl of Essex, but was subsequently removed under the self-denying ordinance. Died 1668.

Wallin, Johan Olof, Archbishop of Upsal; born at Dalecarlia, in Sweden, in 1779; was the author of a large number of hymns, which were regarded as the best productions of the kind in the language, and which were inserted in the national Swedish hymn-book. Died 1839.

Wallis, John, an English mathematician and divine; born in 1616; studied at Cambridge; was one of the first members of the Royal Society, and in 1649 was appointed professor of geometry in the University of Oxford. He was the author of several works on mathematics and theology. Died 1703.

Walpole, Horace, fourth Earl of Orford, an English author and wit, was a son of Sir Robert Walpole; was born in 1717; was educated at Cambridge, and was elected to Parliament as a Whig in 1741. Among his productions are *Letters to Sir Horace Mann, The Mysterious Mother, The Castle of Otranto, Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of Richard III.*, and *Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.* Died 1797.

Walpole, Sir Robert, Earl of Orford, an English statesman; born August 26, 1676; was educated at Cambridge, and in 1700 was elected to Parliament as a Whig. He was an able debater and a skilful tactician, and in 1708 became the leader of his party in the House of Commons and Secretary at War. He resigned in 1710 with the rest of the Whig Ministry. Two years later the Tories, who had a majority in Parliament, expelled him from the House of Commons and imprisoned him for a short time in the Tower. When George I. ascended the throne, Walpole became very influential, was made paymaster of the forces, participated actively in the impeachment of Lords Bolingbroke and Oxford, became First Lord of the Treasury in 1715, and Prime Minister of England in 1721. He was reappointed Prime Minister on the accession of George II., resigned office in 1742, and was then created Earl of Orford. Died 1745.

Walsh, Robert, an American author; born, of Irish parentage, in Baltimore in 1784. He was in 1845 sent as American Consul to Paris, where he died in 1858. Among his works are a *Letter on the Genius and Disposition of the French Government*, and *Appeal from the Judgments of Great Britain Respecting the United States.*

Walsingham, Sir Francis, an English statesman distinguished for his subtlety and shrewdness, was born in 1536, and was educated at Cambridge. He became a favorite of Queen Elizabeth, was sent as Ambassador to France in 1570, and subsequently became Minister of Foreign Affairs. He thwarted many plots of the Jesuits and detected the Babbington conspiracy. His daughter was the wife of Sir Philip Sidney, and was after his death married to the Earl of Essex. Died 1590.

Walter, John, the founder of the London *Times*, established that paper in 1788. Born 1739; died 1812.

Walter, Thomas U., LL.D.,

an American architect; born in Philadelphia in 1804; received in 1857 the degree of LL.D. from Harvard University. Among the works which he designed are Girard College, at Philadelphia, and the Treasury building and the extension of the Capitol at Washington. Died 1887.

Walther von der Vogelweide (meaning "Walter of the Bird-Meadow"), the greatest of the German minnesingers, was born, of a noble family, in Franconia about 1170, and was patronized by the brothers Leopold and Frederick of Austria. An account of his life was written by Uhland. Died about 1230.

Walton, Izaak, an English writer. Born in 1593; died 1683. His most celebrated work is *The Complete Angler; or, A Contemplative Man's Recreation,* which passed through numerous editions. He also wrote an elegy on Dr. Donne and several biographies.

Wanamaker, John, an American merchant; born at Philadelphia in 1838. He engaged in the retail clothing business, established the pioneer department-store in Philadelphia, and later a similar one in New York, these establishments being among the largest of their kind in the United States. He was Postmaster-General in President Harrison's Cabinet 1889–93, and was afterward very active in "independent" Republican politics.

Warbeck, Perkin, an impostor during the reign of Henry VII. of England. He claimed to be one of the young Princes (sons of Edward IV.) supposed to have been put to death by Richard III. He was supported by many of the former adherents of the house of York, raised a large army, and besieged Exeter, but was taken in 1499 and put to death.

Warburton, Eliot Bartholomew George, a celebrated writer; born in Ireland in 1810; graduated at Cambridge, and was drowned off Land's End in 1852 in the ship Amazon. Among his productions are *The Crescent and the Cross, Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers,* a history, and *Darien; or, The Merchant Prince,* a tale.

Warburton, William, an English author and prelate; born in 1698; was the son of an attorney, and was educated for the law. He subsequently studied theology, was ordained a priest, became one of the King's chaplains in 1754, Dean of Bristol in 1757, and Bishop of Gloucester in 1759. Died 1779. The most important of his works is *The Divine Legation of Moses demonstrated on the Principles of a Religious Deist, from the Omission of the Doctrine of a Future State of Rewards and Punishments in the Jewish Dispensation.*

Ward, Artemas, an American general; born in Massachusetts in 1727; fought against the French and Indians, and at the commencement of the Revolutionary war was appointed next in command to Washington, but resigned his commission in the early part of 1776. He subsequently served two terms in Congress. Died 1800.

Ward, Artemus. See BROWNE, CHARLES FARRAR.

Ward, Edward Matthew, R. A., an English painter, was born in 1816, and was elected to the Royal Academy in 1855. Among his works are "Goldsmith as a Wandering Musician," "Interview of Charles II. and Nell Gwynne," "Baxter and Jeffreys," "Charles IX. and Admiral Coligny," "Marie Antoinette's Last Sleep," and "Lady Teazle's Spinster Days." Died 1879.

Ward, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. See PHELPS, ELIZABETH STUART.

Ward, John Quincy Adams, an American sculptor; born at Urbana, Ohio, in 1830. He established a studio in New York in 1861, became a member of the National Academy of Design in 1863, was its vice-president 1870–71 and president 1872. His works of statuary include "The Indian

Hunter," "Shakspeare," and "The Pilgrim," all in Central Park, New York, "The Good Samaritan," in Boston, statues of Washington, Putnam, and others. He was president of the National Sculpture Society after its origin in 1896. Died 1910.

Ward, Mary Augusta, usually known as Mrs. Humphrey Ward, was born at Hobart, Tasmania, in 1851, the granddaughter of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby. Her father, Thomas Arnold, was an author of some reputation. She was married in 1845 to Thomas Humphrey Ward, editor of *The English Poets, Men of the Time,* etc., and began early to contribute to *Macmillan's Magazine* and to write for Smith and Wace's *Dictionary of Christian Biography.* After some minor efforts at fiction, she published in 1888 the spiritual romance of *Robert Elsmere,* which excited extraordinary attention and proved to be one of the great successes of the time. It was followed by *David Grieve, Marcella, Sir George Tressady,* and other novels of English society and politics, all of which attained considerable popularity.

Ward, Seth, an English prelate and astronomer; born in 1617; graduated at Cambridge; was appointed professor of astronomy at Oxford, and was raised to the see of Salisbury in 1662. Died 1689.

Ware, William, an American author; born in Massachusetts in 1797, died 1852. The best known of his writings are the classical romances, *Zenobia* and *Aurelian.*

Waring, George E., an American sanitary engineer; born in Westchester County, New York, in 1833. He was one of the engineers who laid out Central Park, New York; he served in the army through the Civil War, becoming a colonel of cavalry. He afterward attained distinction as a sanitary, agricultural, and drainage engineer, becoming widely known after 1878 for the valuable results of his sewerage works at Memphis, Tennessee. In 1895 he was appointed street commissioner of New York, and for the first time in many years that city obtained honest and efficient service in this department. In 1899 he went to Havana to investigate the causes of yellow fever in that city, exposed himself to infection in his extended researches, and was attacked by the fever and died.

Warner, Charles Dudley, an American essayist and novelist; born at Plainfield, Massachusetts, in 1829. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1851, studied law in the University of Pennsylvania and practised in Chicago, and in 1861 removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he became editor of the *Hartford Press* and of the *Courant* in 1867. After 1884 he conducted an editorial department in *Harper's Magazine.* He was the author of numerous works of varied character, early attaining reputation by his charming essays, *My Summer in a Garden, Saunterings, Backlog Studies,* etc. *The Gilded Age,* a novel written in conjunction with S. L. Clemens (Mark Twain), was equally successful. His later works were numerous, some of them being *My Winter on the Nile, Being a Boy, A Roundabout Journey, Their Pilgrimage, A Little Journey in the World* (a novel), *The Relation of Literature to Life, The People for whom Shakespeare Wrote,* etc. He edited *American Men of Letters* and *A Library of the World's Best Literature.* Died 1900.

Warner, Susan, an American novelist; born in the State of New York in 1818. Under the pen-name of Elizabeth Wetherell she published in 1850 her novel of *The Wide, Wide World,* which had an extraordinary success. It was followed by *Queechy, The Hills of the Shatemuc, Pine Needles, Diana, My Desire,* and several others, besides three written in conjunction with her sister Anna. Died 1885.

Warren, Gouverneur K., an American general; born in New York about 1830; graduated at West Point in 1850. He commanded a brigade in the Federal army before

Richmond in 1862, served at Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, was corps-commander in Grant's advance in 1864, reinforced General Sheridan at the battle of Five Forks in 1865, and was deprived of his command by Sheridan near the close of this battle. Died 1882.

Warren, Joseph, an eminent American patriot; born in Massachusetts in 1741; was educated at Harvard College, and subsequently studied and practised medicine. He became very prominent in his opposition to British tyranny, and in 1774 was chosen President of the Provincial Congress and chairman of the Committee of Public Safety. He was appointed a major-general by Congress, June 14, 1775, but declined the command, which was tendered him by Putnam, of the American forces at the battle of Bunker Hill. He, however, fought in that memorable engagement as a volunteer, and was mortally wounded. His loss was greatly deplored by the people of America. He was distinguished for courage, generosity, and prudence, and for his untiring energy in the cause of his country.

Warren, Samuel, an English novelist and writer on law; born in 1807; was elected to Parliament in 1856, and died July 29, 1877. The most celebrated of his works are *Ten Thousand a Year* and *Passages from the Diary of a Late Physician.*

Warton, Joseph, an English critical writer. Born in 1722; died 1800.

Warton, Thomas, an English poet and critic; born in 1728; graduated at Oxford, where he successively became professor of poetry and of history. He excelled in humor and satire. He became poet-laureate in 1785, and died in 1790. The most important of his works is a *History of English Poetry.*

Warwick, Richard Nevil, EARL OF, surnamed THE KING-MAKER, was a son of the Earl of Salisbury and cousin-german to King Edward IV. Marrying the daughter and heiress of the Earl of Warwick, he gained possession of the great estates belonging to that earldom. Joining the party of the Duke of York, he rendered great service to the cause of that Prince, gaining, almost entirely by his individual efforts, the signal victory of St. Alban's, in 1455, and subsequently defeating the Lancastrians at Northampton in 1460 and at Towton in 1461, capturing King Henry VI., and securing the throne for Edward IV. Warwick then became a great favorite with that sovereign, and the most powerful nobleman in the realm. About nine years later, however, he quarrelled with the King, made an alliance with his former enemies, proclaimed Henry VI., and drove Edward out of England. Edward, returning in 1471, gained a victory at Barnet, where the Earl of Warwick was slain. One of his daughters was married to the Duke of Clarence, and the other to the son of Henry VI., and afterward to Richard III. The Earl of Warwick is the principal character in Bulwer's *Last of the Barons.*

Washburn, Elihu B., an American statesman; born in Oxford County, Maine, in 1816. He settled as a lawyer at Galena, Illinois, was elected to Congress in 1852, and was made Secretary of State by President Grant in 1869. Resigning, he was appointed Minister to Paris, where he showed great discretion during the troubles of 1870. Died 1887.

Washington, George, first President of the United States of America, was born February 22, 1732, near the banks of the Potomac, in Westmoreland County, Virginia, where his great-grandfather, John Washington, a gentleman from the North of England, had settled about 1657. George was the son of Augustine Washington and his second wife, Mary Ball. His father having died in 1743, the care of his education devolved on his mother. He appears to have been taught the common Eng-

lish branches only, and between his fourteenth and sixteenth years to have acquired a knowledge of mathematics sufficient to qualify him for the position of surveyor. He excelled in athletic exercises, possessed great strength and endurance, and was a good horseman. Having formed the acquaintance of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, he was employed by that nobleman to survey several extensive estates. When nineteen years of age he was appointed one of the adjutant-generals of Virginia, with the rank of major. In 1753 he was entrusted with a commission in which both bodily vigor and prudence were requisite. The French were at that time engaged in establishing a chain of forts extending from the Canadian lakes to the Ohio, the effect of which would be to limit the English colonies to the east side of the Alleghenies. Governor Dinwiddie selected Washington to be the bearer of a letter of remonstrance to the French commandant, with instructions to penetrate the designs of the French and to conciliate the Indians. He performed with skill the delicate and arduous duties of his mission, and returned after an absence of seventy-eight days. The French persisting in their plans, a military expedition to the Ohio was resolved on, and Washington, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, was appointed second in command. On the 24th of May, 1754, at a place called Great Meadows, Washington attacked and defeated a detachment of the French, whose commander, Jumonville, was killed. On the 3d of July, however, he was attacked by a superior force of French on the scene of the first skirmish, where he had thrown up an entrenchment, and was compelled to retreat. In 1755, open war having broken out between England and France, Gen. Braddock was sent to command the English forces in America. Washington, who had then attained the rank of colonel, volunteered as an aide-de-camp to that general in his expedition against the French and Indians. In the battle that ensued (July 9, 1755) the English were totally defeated, and Braddock was mortally wounded. During the engagement and retreat Washington gained great distinction for his coolness and courage, and for the skill he displayed in border warfare. In the same year he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces of Virginia, and in 1758 served under Gen. Forbes in the capture of Fort Duquesne. In 1759 he married Mrs. Martha Custis, a widow, by whom he obtained a large estate.

Washington sat for many years in the House of Burgesses of Virginia, was in 1774 elected to the General Congress at Philadelphia, and the year following was appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces of the United Colonies.

The biography of Washington for the next eight years is really the history of the Revolutionary war, but only the principal events in it can be stated here. When he reached Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he fixed his headquarters, he found his effective force one of less than fifteen thousand men, without military organization, stores, clothing, or even ammunition. In addition to these embarrassments, he had to contend with a party in Congress that professed itself suspicious of a military dictatorship and opposed the organization that alone could make the army powerful and any concession of power to the commander-in-chief. Another difficulty was the jealousies of the different colonial governments; and thus Washington had to deal not only with the men under his command, not only with Congress even, but with the authorities and the Legislatures of the different colonies; and the correspondence that he had to carry on was almost as great as the extent of the difficulties he had to overcome. His patience and perseverance found their first reward in the evacuation of Boston by the Brit-

ish, on March 17, 1776. He then marched his army to New York, but, having been defeated on Long Island (August 27) by Gen. Howe, he was compelled to evacuate that city, retreating through New Jersey to the west side of the Delaware. Congress now gave him authority to enlist soldiers to serve during the war or for a period of not less than three years, and something like dictatorial power was conferred on him for six months.

Recrossing the Delaware, and after engagements at Trenton (December 26, 1776) and at Princeton (January 4, 1777), Washington recovered almost the whole of New Jersey. Of the campaign of 1777, the chief events were the defeat of Washington by Howe at the battles of Brandywine (September 11) and of Germantown (October 3). On the 6th of February, 1778, a treaty of alliance between France and the United States was signed at Paris, and after two campaigns, during which Washington acted chiefly on the defensive, in July, 1780, arrived a French force of five thousand men under Rochambeau. The British, under Lord Cornwallis, were then overrunning the Carolinas. A year elapsed before the armies of Washington and Rochambeau formed an effective junction, and the two commanders determined to act in concert against Cornwallis, then in Virginia. The latter entrenched himself at Yorktown, which was completely invested by Washington and Rochambeau on the 30th of September. On the 19th of October, 1781, Cornwallis capitulated —an event which virtually ended the war, though some time elapsed before a peace was definitively settled.

A treaty having been signed September 3, 1783, Gen. Washington resigned his commission to Congress in the latter part of December following and retired to Mount Vernon, where he remained for nearly six years, when, having been unanimously elected President of the United States, he entered upon the duties of his office in the early part of 1789, being inaugurated April 30. His Cabinet was composed of Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State; Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; Gen. Knox, Secretary of War; and Edmund Randolph, Attorney-General.

One of his first measures was to make peace with the Indians. The negotiations with Spain terminated in her allowing the free navigation of the Mississippi. The differences with Great Britain, after much agitation, were finally settled by a treaty signed by Mr. Jay, at London, in 1794. Meanwhile, in 1793, his term of office having expired, Washington was re-elected to the Presidency; and he again took the oath of office on the 4th of March. During his administration the progress of the United States was very rapid. The public debts were funded, and ample means were provided for paying the interest and for gradually discharging the principal. Agriculture and commerce were extended far beyond all former limits, and no contests remained with foreign states, with the exception of France, which, under the violent counsels of the Directory, persisted in infringing the rights of the Americans as an independent people.

At the expiration of his second term of office there was a general desire among the American people that he should serve for still another term, but he announced that he should positively retire from public life at that time. His *Farewell Address to the People of the United States*, which was published in the fall of 1796, caused a profound impression, and he retired from office March 4, 1797, returning to the comforts of domestic life and resuming his agricultural pursuits. From this state of privacy he was, however, called by the anticipation of a war with France, and in May, 1798, was reappointed commander-in-chief of the

American armies. On the 12th of December, 1799, he was exposed in the saddle for several hours to cold and snow, and was attacked with acute laryngitis, for which he was repeatedly bled, but sank rapidly, and died December 14. He left a widow, but no children. In person he was tall and well proportioned. His passions were naturally strong, but he had obtained a full command over them. He was simple, truthful, sincere, patriotic, and served his country with an energy, perseverance, and patience equal to his disinterestedness. The character of Washington shone brightest in defeat and adversity, and there is no time at which he appears to greater advantage than while in winter-quarters at Valley Forge, when the American cause seemed almost hopeless and the army suffered such great hardships for want of clothing and other necessaries. He was justly eulogized as "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Watt, James, an eminent Scottish engineer and inventor; born at Greenock, January 19, 1736; became a maker of mathematical instruments, and settled in Glasgow. Being employed in 1764 to repair a model of Newcomen's steam-engine, he proceeded to experiment with steam, and subsequently invented such improvements upon the steam-engine as to render it a wonderful and complete success. A patent was granted him for this invention in 1769. He subsequently gave up the business of making mathematical instruments, was for some years a civil engineer, and afterward became a manufacturer of steam-engines, in which business he was very successful. The discovery of the composition of water has also been attributed to him by several scientists. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London and one of the eight foreign associates of the French Institute, and was regarded by the poet Wordsworth as "perhaps the most extraordinary man that this country ever produced." Died 1819.

Watteau, Antoine, a distinguished French painter; born at Valenciennes in 1684. He especially excelled in depicting rural festivals, masquerades, and military scenes. His works were greatly admired and have nearly all been engraved. Died 1721.

Watts, George Frederick, an English painter; born at London in 1817. He gained distinction principally by his ideal pictures, such as "Fata Morgana," "Love and Death," "Sic Transit," etc. Died 1904.

Watts, Isaac, an English sacred poet; born in 1674. He was the author of numerous hymns and other works. Died 1748.

Waugh, Edwin, an English author; born at Rochdale in 1817. He became known by his Lancashire dialect poems and his idyllic pictures of village life. Died 1890.

Wayland, Francis, an American author and divine; born in New York in 1796; graduated at Union College and at the Andover Theological Seminary, and was in 1826 elected President of Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island. Died 1865. Among his works are *Elements of Political Economy* and a *Treatise on Human Responsibility.*

Wayne, Anthony, a famous American general; born in Pennsylvania in 1745; was in early life a surveyor; was elected to the General Assembly in 1774 and a member of the Committee of Public Safety in 1775, and in the same year became the colonel of a regiment which he had enlisted and drilled. He fought with distinction in Canada in 1776, was made a brigadier-general in 1777, commanded a division at the battle of the Brandywine, the right wing at the battle of Germantown, and for his conduct at the battle of Monmouth received the commendations of the commander-in-chief. He gained yet further renown (July 15, 1779) by

his brilliant assault on and capture of Stony Point, a strongly defended fortress on the Hudson River. For this service he received the thanks of Congress. He continued to serve during the Revolutionary war, was made a major-general in 1792, and was placed in command of the army sent against the Indians in the Northwest. He had previously defeated the savages in Georgia, and in 1794 gained a great victory over the Miamis in Ohio. He was especially distinguished for his reckless courage on the field of battle. He died in 1796 at Erie, Pennsylvania, and his remains were interred at Old St. David's church, Radnor, Pennsylvania.

Weber, von, Karl Maria Friedrich Ernst, BARON, a celebrated German composer; born in 1786; produced at the age of fourteen his opera of *Das Waldmädchen*, which subsequently, under the title of *Sylvana*, was received with great applause. *Der Freischütz* is regarded as the greatest of his works. He was the author of many other popular operas. Died 1826.

Webster, Daniel, a pre-eminent orator and statesman; born in New Hampshire, January 18, 1782; was the son of a farmer, and was educated at Dartmouth College, where he graduated with distinction at the age of nineteen. He was admitted to the bar of Boston in 1805, practised law at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, acquired an extensive practice, married Grace Fletcher in 1808, and was elected to Congress in 1812 as a Federalist. He soon became distinguished for his remarkable powers as a debater and an orator. He was also exceedingly successful in the trial of causes before juries. He was re-elected to Congress in 1814 and again in 1822, and soon after made his great speech on the revolution in Greece. After serving in the House of Representatives until 1828 he was elected to the United States Senate, and in 1830 delivered his reply to Hayne of South Carolina. This speech has been pronounced the most able effort ever made on the floors of Congress, even the enemies of Webster acknowledging that on this occasion his success was complete and triumphant, and he was recognized as the greatest of American orators. "Of the effectiveness of Mr. Webster's manner in many parts," wrote Edward Everett, "it would be in vain to attempt to give any one not present the faintest idea. It has been my fortune to hear some of the ablest speeches of the greatest living orators on both sides of the water, but I must confess I never heard anything which so completely realized my conception of what Demosthenes was when he delivered the oration for the Crown."

In 1834, Mr. Webster was nominated for the Presidency by his party in Massachusetts. (He was in early life a Federalist, and subsequently a Whig.) In 1839 he was elected for another term in the United States Senate, and in the same year visited Europe, where he was treated with high consideration and was greatly admired by men of intellect. He became, in 1841, Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Harrison, and was continued in the position by President Tyler, but resigned in May, 1843. During his term of office he negotiated the celebrated Ashburton Treaty. Returning to his law-practice, which was very lucrative, he at first refused to re-enter the Senate, but was in the winter of 1844–45 elected as the successor of Mr. Choate.

Mr. Webster was a candidate for the Presidency before the National Whig Convention of 1848, but was defeated by Gen. Taylor, whom he cordially supported at the ensuing election. In 1850, by favoring the compromise measures of Henry Clay, he offended many of his Northern friends, and during the same year became Secretary of State in the administration of Mr. Fillmore. He was again a candidate for the Presidency in the Whig convention of 1852, but received only thirty-two votes.

He died at his home, at Marshfield, Massachusetts, on the 24th of October of that year.

"To those who have known Mr. Webster only in public," wrote George Ticknor Curtis, "it is difficult to give an idea of the genial affections which at every period of his life flowed out from him in the domestic circle, and still more difficult to paint the abounding gayety and humor and fascination of his early days."

Webster, John, author of *The Duchess of Malfi* and other dramas, flourished in the sixteenth century.

Webster, Noah, an eminent lexicographer; born in Connecticut in 1758; graduated at Yale College; read law, and removed to New York, where he published a daily paper, *The Minerva*, afterward called *The Commercial Advertiser*. He settled in New Haven in 1798. His principal production is a *Dictionary of the English Language*, a work of great value, which has met with extraordinary success. Died 1843.

Webster, Thomas, R. A., an English painter; born March 20, 1800. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1847. Among his paintings are "Rebels Shooting a Prisoner," "Late at School," "Only Once a Year," "The Race," and "The Battle of Waterloo." Died 1886.

Wedderburn, Alexander, Lord Loughborough and Earl of Rosslyn, a celebrated British judge; born in East Lothian, Scotland, in 1733; practised law in Edinburgh, and subsequently in London; entered Parliament about 1763, and became Solicitor-General in 1771. He was made Attorney-General in 1778, and Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas in 1780. He was raised to the peerage soon after as Lord Loughborough, was made Lord Chancellor in 1793, and Earl of Rosslyn in 1801. Died 1805. He was an unscrupulous politician and partisan, and of coarse and brutal manners. In early life he was a Whig, but subsequent to the French Revolution he opposed that party.

Wedgwood, Josiah, an English potter celebrated for the manufacture of the ware which bears his name, was born in Staffordshire in 1730; was patronized by Queen Charlotte; was appointed her potter, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Having established a manufactory in 1759, he was the first to produce the exquisite work since so extensively known as "Wedgwood ware." Some of his vases were sold for fifty guineas each. Died 1795.

Weed, Thurlow, an American politician and editor; born in New York in 1797; became a printer, and after having been connected with several newspapers edited the *Albany Evening Journal*, which was a very able and influential organ of the Whig party. He was the life-long friend of William H. Seward, and, though an exceedingly astute politician, never himself sought for or held an office. Died Nov. 22, 1882.

Weekes, Henry, an English sculptor; born near London in 1807; studied under Chantry. Died 1877.

Weeninx, Jan Baptiste, surnamed THE OLD, a skilful painter. Born at Amsterdam in 1621; died 1660.

Weeninx, Jan, surnamed THE YOUNG, a distinguished painter, and son of the preceding, was born in Amsterdam in 1644. Died 1719. He especially excelled in painting birds and hunting-scenes.

Weir, Harrison William, an English engraver and painter in water-colors; born in 1824. Among his productions are the "Dead Shot," "Funny Dogs with Funny Tales," and "Poetry of Nature."

Weismann, August, a German biologist; born at Frankfort in 1834. He became distinguished by his *Studies in the Theory of Descent* and his *Essays on Heredity*, in which he advanced notable theories which have given rise to a wide-spread scientific controversy. He maintained that individual characteristics are never inherited, hereditary trans-

mission being confined to race characters.

Weisse, Christian Felix, a German writer of tragedies, operas, dramas, and songs, was born at Annaberg in 1726. Died in 1804.

Welles, Gideon, an American statesman; born in Connecticut in 1802. At first a Democrat, he joined the Republican party in its organization, and in 1861 was made Secretary of the Navy by President Lincoln. He was continued in this office by President Johnson. Died 1878.

Wellesley, Richard Colley, Marquess Wellesley, a British statesman, brother of the Duke of Wellington and son of the Earl of Mornington, was born in Dublin in 1760. He succeeded to the earldom in 1781 and in 1797 was made Governor-General of India, where he conducted a war against Tippoo Sahib, who was killed in battle in 1799, he being created Marquess of Wellesley. He subsequently conquered the Mahrattas, and on his return to England was made Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and afterward Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. This position he resigned in 1828, on account of a difference of opinion with his brother on the subject of Catholic emancipation. Died in 1842.

Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, first DUKE OF, one of the greatest of British generals, and brother of the preceding, was born in Ireland, May 1, 1769. He studied at Eton and at a military academy in France. He entered the army as an ensign in 1787, became lieutenant a few months later, captain in 1791, and major and lieutenant-colonel in 1793. He subsequently served in the Netherlands, was made a colonel in 1796, and was sent to India, where he gained great distinction in the war against Tippoo Sahib and the Mahrattas. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1802, returned to England in 1805, married a daughter of the Earl of Longford in 1806, was the same year elected to Parliament, and was in 1807 appointed Secretary for Ireland. He afterward fought in Denmark, gained a victory over the Danes at Kioge, was in 1808 raised to the grade of lieutenant-general, and was given the command of an army sent to fight the French in Spain. During the campaign which followed he was opposed to superior forces and to some of the ablest of Napoleon's Marshals, but he added greatly to his renown by the skilful manner in which he thwarted their plans. For his services in Portugal he received the thanks of Parliament. In 1810 he repulsed the French, under Massena, near Coimbra, and again at Torres Vedras, and in April of the year following gained a signal victory over Massena at Sabugal; a few days later he again defeated Massena at Fuentes des Onoro.

After suffering some reverses, Wellington, in the early part of 1812, captured Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, defeated Marmont at Salamanca in July, and in August made a triumphant entry into Madrid. He gained a brilliant victory over Jourdan (June 21, 1813), captured an immense amount of munitions of war, and repulsed Marshal Soult, who had been sent by Napoleon to retrieve the disasters suffered by the French armies in Spain.

The subject of this notice had been created in 1809 Baron Douro of Wellesley and Viscount Wellington of Talavera, and had in 1812 been appointed commander-in-chief of the Spanish armies and of the allied forces. In November, 1813, he invaded France, gained numerous victories, defeated Marshal Soult at Orthez in the latter part of February, 1814, and again defeated the French at Toulouse. After the retirement of Napoleon to Elba, Wellington was created a Duke, was voted four hundred thousand pounds by Parliament, and was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary to France. He was in 1815 appointed commander-in-chief of the armies in the Netherlands, where, on the 18th of June, he gained over Na-

poleon the ever-memorable victory of Waterloo.

On the 7th of July following, Wellington entered Paris with the allies. He was subsequently made a member of the Cabinet, was sent on various missions abroad, succeeded the Duke of York as commander-in-chief of the British army in 1827, and became Prime Minister of England in 1828. He was in politics a Tory and extremely conservative. Died September 14, 1852.

Wells, David Ames, an American publicist; born at Springfield, Connecticut, in 1828. Graduating at Williams and Harvard colleges, he was for years in the United States Revenue service. He published various works on scientific subjects, and later in advocacy of free trade. Died 1898.

Wells, Horace, an American physician distinguished as the first to use anæsthetic inhalation in surgical operations, was born in Vermont in 1815. After successfully experimenting with nitrous-oxide gas, he greatly injured his mind by inhaling great quantities of chloroform, and committed suicide in 1848.

Wenceslaus, St., a Duke of Bohemia; born in 908; was converted to Christianity, and subsequently was distinguished for sanctity. Otho I. in vain tendered him the title of King and the Bohemian crown. He was in 936 assassinated by direction of his mother and his brother.

Wenceslaus, or **Wenzel,** Emperor of Germany, son of Charles IV., was born in 1361; was proclaimed King of the Romans in 1376, and succeeded to the imperial throne in 1378. For his tyrannical conduct and his opposition to Pope Boniface IX. he was deposed by a Diet at Frankfort in 1400. Died 1419.

Wergeland, Henrik Arnold, a Norwegian poet. Born at Christiansand in 1808; died 1845. Among his works are *The Campbells,* an opera, *The Child-Murderess,* a tragedy, and *The Spaniards,* a poem.

Werner, Abraham Gottlob, a distinguished geologist; born at Wehrau, in Germany, September 25, 1750; was educated at a school of mines in Saxony; subsequently read law at Leipsic, and became in 1775 professor of mineralogy at Freyberg. He introduced a new method of classification in geology, and was pronounced by Cuvier to be the first who raised the theory of the earth to the rank of a positive science. Died 1817.

Werner, Friedrich Ludwig Zacharias, a celebrated German poet and dramatist. Born at Königsberg in 1768; died 1823. Among his works are *Twenty-fourth of February,* a tragedy of remarkable power, and *The Cross on the Baltic* and *Attila, King of the Huns,* dramas.

Werner, Joseph, a Swiss artist of distinction. Born at Berne in 1637; died 1710.

Werner, von, Paul, a skilful general; born in Hungary in 1707; entered the Austrian service, and subsequently that of Frederick the Great of Prussia, by whom he was made lieutenant-general and awarded a medal for defeating the Russians and raising the siege of Coburg in 1760. Died 1785.

Werth, von, Johann, a general; born in Brabant in 1594; served in the armies of Bavaria and Austria, and died in 1652.

Wesley, Charles, an English divine, the author of numerous hymns, and the brother and coadjutor of John Wesley, was born at Epworth in 1708. For his strict religious tenets he was called a "Methodist" at the University of Oxford, where he studied. He was for several years secretary to the Governor of Georgia. Died 1788.

Wesley, John, the founder of the Methodist Church, was born at Epworth, in England, June 17, 1703; graduated at Oxford with distinction; became a deacon in 1725, a Fellow of Lincoln's College in 1726, and was ordained a priest of the Church of England in 1728. He became deeply impressed with the necessity for

changes and reforms in religious matters, and at Oxford associated with his brother and others who from their devotion were termed, in derision, "Methodists" and the "Godly Club." John Wesley adopted habits of great austerity, and studied and fasted to such an extent that he seriously injured his health. In 1735 he went with his brother Charles Wesley to Georgia as a missionary to the Indians. During the voyage he became acquainted with a number of Moravians, with whom he subsequently co-operated. Returning to Europe, he visited Count Zinzendorf at Herrnhut in 1738, but, owing to some differences, separated from the Moravians in 1740. Prior to this he had commenced preaching in the open air, and at Bristol, England, had laid the foundation of the Methodist Church, which is now said to embrace in England and America at least four million members. He possessed great powers of endurance, suffered much persecution, travelled extensively on horseback, and, continuing his system of field-preaching, often delivered several sermons in the course of one day. He was very benevolent, was firmly opposed to African slavery, and was the author of numerous religious works. Died 1791.

West, Benjamin, a celebrated painter; born in Pennsylvania, October 10, 1738; painted portraits for a time in Philadelphia; studied in Rome; settled in London; acquired the favor of George III., by whom he was generously patronized, and in 1792 was chosen President of the Royal Academy. Died 1820. Among the most admired of his works are "Death of Wolfe," "Departure of Regulus," and "Death on the Pale Horse."

West, William E., an American artist, was a friend of Washington Irving, some of whose works he illustrated. Died 1857.

Westall, Richard, a skilful painter in water-colors; born at Hertford, England, in 1765; was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1794, and died 1836.

Westall, William, an English landscape-painter, was brother of the preceding, and was born in 1781. Died 1850.

Westcott, Brooke Foss, a New Testament scholar; born near Birmingham, England, in 1825. Graduating at Cambridge, he took orders in 1851, became regius professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1870, Canon of Westminster in 1883, and Bishop of Durham in 1890. He wrote valuable theological works, was one of the New Testament revisers, and spent twenty-eight years on *The New Testament in Greek.* Died 1901.

Westerman, François Joseph, a French Jacobin; born in 1760; was a friend of Danton, and was made a general of brigade in 1793. He commanded the vanguard of the republican army in Vendée, and gained victories over the royalists at Châtelon, at Mans, and at Savenay. He perished on the guillotine with Danton in April, 1794.

Westinghouse, George, an American inventor; born at Central Bridge, New York, in 1846. He is specially known by his important invention, the Westinghouse air-brake, now very widely in use. He made other inventions, and became an extensive manufacturer.

Westmacott, Sir Richard, an English sculptor of distinction; born in London in 1775; studied under Canova at Rome, and, returning to London, became a member of the Royal Academy and professor of sculpture in that institution. Died 1856.

Westmacott, Richard, an English sculptor, son of the preceding, was born in London in 1799. He became professor of sculpture in and a member of the Royal Academy and a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died April 19, 1872.

Wette, de, Wilhelm Martin Lebrecht, a German theologian and ecclesiastical writer; born

near Weimar in 1780; was appointed professor of divinity at the University of Berlin. He subsequently filled the same chair at Bâle, where he died in 1849. His *Introduction to the Old Testament* was translated and enlarged by Theodore Parker.

Weyler, Valeriano y Nicolau, a Spanish general; born at Barcelona in 1840. He entered the army, gained a reputation for cruelty in the Moorish war, was an attaché at Washington during the American Civil War, and saw some service under Sheridan. He won fame in the Carlist war of 1874–77, was made captain-general of the Canary Islands in 1879, became governor of the Philippine Islands in 1889 and returned with much wealth. He subsequently held high offices in Barcelona province, was sent to Cuba as captain-general in 1896, and conducted the war against the insurgents so barbarously as to excite general indignation. He was recalled to Spain in 1897, and subsequently occupied positions under the government.

Weyman, Stanley John, an English novelist; born at Ludlow in 1855. His works consist of historical romances, of which the best known is his very popular *A Gentleman of France.*

Wharton, Francis, an American jurist, and the author of several very valuable works on law, was born in Philadelphia in 1820, and at the age of thirty-six was appointed professor of logic and rhetoric in Kenyon College, Ohio. Died 1889.

Wharton, Philip, LORD, an English nobleman and a prominent leader in the Parliamentary party about 1640–45. He fought as a colonel at Edgehill. Died 1696.

Wharton, Philip, Duke of Wharton, an English orator distinguished for his eloquence and profligacy, son of the Marquess of Wharton, was born in 1698, and was in 1718 raised to the English peerage as Duke of Wharton. He had three years previous succeeded his father as Marquess in the peerage of Ireland. Having squandered a large portion of his property, he went to the Continent, joined the party of the Pretender, became a Roman Catholic, and for fighting in the Spanish army before Gibraltar in 1727 was convicted of treason and deprived of his title and remaining estate. Died in Spain in 1731.

Wharton, Thomas, MARQUESS OF, an English peer and Whig politician, was born about 1645. He was a son of Philip, Lord Wharton, and father of Philip, Duke of Wharton. He was created Earl of Wharton in 1706 and Marquess of Wharton in 1715. He was a staunch supporter of William III., and was the author of a ballad called *Lillibullero,* with which he boasted that he sang one sovereign out of England and another one into it. Died 1715. "His mendacity and his effrontery passed into proverbs," wrote Lord Macaulay. "As a canvasser he was irresistible. . . . Had he not been a man of imperturbable temper, dauntless courage, and consummate skill in fence, his life would have been a short one."

Whately, Richard, Archbishop of Dublin, a celebrated English writer; born in London in 1787; graduated with distinction at Oxford, where, in 1830, he became professor of political economy. He was especially distinguished as a profound and luminous thinker. He was the author of a large number of works, among which may be mentioned *Elements of Rhetoric, Elements of Logic, Historic Doubts Relative to Napoleon Bonaparte,* and *The Kingdom of Christ Delineated in Two Essays on Our Lord's own Account of his Person.* Died 1863.

Wheaton, Henry, an American jurist and writer; born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1785; was appointed Minister to Berlin in 1837 and a corresponding member of the French Institute about 1843. Died 1848. Among his works are a *His-*

tory of the Law of Nations in Europe and America from the Earliest Times to the Treaty of Washington, and *Elements of International Law.*

Wheatstone, Sir Charles, an English scientist; born in 1802; became professor of philosophy in King's College, London, in 1834. He invented the stereoscope and the system of electric telegraphy in use in the English islands. Died 1875.

Wheeler, Joseph, an American soldier; born at Augusta, Georgia, in 1836; graduated at West Point in 1859. He became a Confederate cavalry leader in the Civil War, and rose to be the senior cavalry general in that service. After the war he became a lawyer and planter, was a member of Congress after 1881, and joined the army in the Spanish war of 1898, doing excellent service in the Santiago campaign. In 1899 he served for a time in the Philippines, and was made brigadier-general in the army on his return. Died 1906.

Whewell, William, F. R. S., an English philosopher; born in 1795; graduated at the University of Cambridge, of which he became Vice-Chancellor in 1855. Of his numerous works may be mentioned *Astronomy and Physics considered with Reference to Natural Theology*, *The History of the Inductive Sciences*, and *Elements of Morality.* Died 1866.

Whipple, Edmund Percy, an author and critic of distinction; born in Massachusetts in 1819. He gained a high reputation as a lecturer, and was the author of *Character and Characteristic Men* and other valuable works. Died 1886.

Whistler, James Abbott McNeill, an American painter; born at Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1834. He studied in Paris and exhibited in London, winning fame as a portrait painter and an etcher. His works display originality. D. 1903.

Whiston, William, an English philosopher; born December 9, 1667; entered the Church and became an intimate friend of Sir Isaac Newton, whom he succeeded as professor of mathematics at Cambridge in 1703. Becoming an Arian seven years later, he lost his professorship and was driven from the University. He then removed to London, where, without any result, he was prosecuted in the spiritual courts as a heretic. Died 1752. His fame rests chiefly on his translation of the works of Jacobus.

White, Andrew Dickson, an American educator and diplomatist; born at Homer, New York, in 1832. He graduated at Yale in 1853, was professor of history at Michigan University 1857–64, and president of Cornell University 1867–85. As a diplomatist he served the government as Minister to Germany 1879–81, to Russia 1892–94, and was appointed Ambassador to Germany in 1897. He was a member of the Peace Conference at The Hague in 1899, and the author of several historical works.

White, Gilbert, an English naturalist; born in 1720 at Selborne, in Hampshire, where he spent the greater part of his life in literary occupations, and especially in the study of natural history, a taste for which his writings have contributed to diffuse. His best known work is *The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne, in Hampshire.* Died in 1793.

White, Henry Kirke, an English poet; born in 1785. He exhibited great precocity of intellect, and at the age of eighteen had produced a large number of poems. He acquired the friendship of the poet Southey, who generously assisted him. With the aid of Southey and other friends he was enabled, in 1804, to commence his studies at Cambridge, in order that he might enter the Church, but hard study brought on an illness which terminated his life in 1806. The apostrophe to him by Lord Byron, contained in *British Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, is one of the most touching and exquisite productions of that great poet.

White, Joseph Blanco, a writer; born, of Irish extraction, at Seville, Spain, in 1775. After editing two Spanish journals he removed to England, where he contributed to the leading British reviews, and was the author of several works in English. Died 1841.

White, Richard Grant, an American philologist and author; born at New York City in 1822. He published a volume of critical essays on Shakespeare and an edition of his works, also *Words and Their Uses*, *Everyday English*, etc. Died 1885.

Whitefield, George, an English preacher of great eloquence, and founder of the society known as "Calvinistic Methodists," was born in 1714. He studied at Oxford, where he was ordained a deacon in 1736, and where he became associated in religious matters with the Wesleys. After visiting Georgia he was ordained a priest, and, having been excluded from numerous churches, he in the open air preached with great power the doctrines of the Methodists. Differences subsequently arose between him and John Wesley, chiefly on the question of predestination, Whitefield being a Calvinist and Wesley an Arminian. He died in Massachusetts in 1770.

Whitelocke, Bulstrode, an English lawyer; born in London in 1605; studied at Oxford and at the Middle Temple, and was elected to the Long Parliament in 1640. He opposed the tyrannical measures of King Charles, and was chairman of the committee appointed to manage the impeachment of the Earl of Strafford, became Speaker of the House of Commons in 1656, and after the death of Cromwell was appointed President of the Council of State and keeper of the great seal, which positions he resigned prior to the Restoration. He was the author of a valuable work entitled *Memorials of English Affairs from the Supposed Expedition of Brute to this Island to the End of the Reign of James I.* Died 1676.

Whitgift, John, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born in Lincolnshire in 1530; studied at Cambridge, where he became greatly distinguished as a pulpit-orator and professor of divinity in 1563. He had joined the Protestant communion at an early age. He was a powerful polemic writer, but was very narrow-minded. He became Bishop of Worcester in 1576, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1583. Died 1604.

Whitman, Walt, an American poet; born on Long Island, New York, in 1819. He was successively teacher and printer, and in 1846 editor of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, acted as a nurse during the Civil War, and afterward held for some time a government clerkship. His first book, *Leaves of Grass*, attracted attention by its lack of rhyme and metrical arrangement, its undue freedom of speech on tabooed subjects, and other characteristics. It was followed by several others, similar in character, and he was hailed by many as the true poet of the time and the people, though ignored or deprecated by the great mass of readers. Died 1892.

Whitney, Adeline D. Train, an American novelist; born at Boston in 1824. Her works, *The Gayworthys*, *Faith Gartney's Girlhood*, *Patience Strong's Outings*, and others, attained considerable popularity. Died 1906.

Whitney, Eli, distinguished as the inventor of the cotton-gin, was born in Massachusetts in 1765; graduated at Yale College, and in 1792, having gone to Georgia as a schoolteacher, invented the cotton-gin, which by its immense saving of labor greatly promoted the trade in cotton and increased the profits of the planters. After experiencing great difficulty in enforcing his patent-right, and having his residence broken into and his models stolen, he was in 1804 paid fifty thousand dollars for his patent by the State of South Carolina. Died 1825.

Whitney, Josiah Dwight, an American scientist, brother of the

following, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1819. He graduated at Yale in 1839, and served on a number of geological surveys, being State geologist of California after 1860, also professor of practical geology at Harvard. He published many scientific papers. Died 1896.

Whitney, William Dwight, LL.D., Ph.D., an eminent Orientalist and philologist; born in Massachusetts in 1827; graduated at Williams College; subsequently studied in Berlin and Tübingen; became distinguished for his varied and profound learning, and in 1854 was called to fill the chair of comparative philology and Sanskrit at Yale College. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Breslau in 1861 and that of LL.D from Williams College in 1868, and was in 1869 elected first President of the American Philological Association. He was the author of several works of great value, contributed to the great Sanskrit dictionary published at St. Petersburg, and was editor-in-chief of the *Century Dictionary* in 1889–91. He was in 1870 awarded by the Berlin Academy the Bopp prize for his *Táittiríya-Prâticâkhya*. Died 1894.

Whittier, John Greenleaf, a distinguished American poet, and a member of the Society of Friends, was born in Massachusetts, December 17, 1807; removed to Boston, and subsequently became the editor of several periodicals. He was twice elected to the Legislature of his native State, and, becoming known for his firm opposition to slavery, was in 1836 chosen one of the secretaries of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Among his productions are *Legends of New England in Prose and Verse, The Voices of Freedom, National Lyrics, Snow-bound, Child-Life, Miriam and Other Poems,* and *Ballads of New England.* Died 1892.

Whymper, Edward, a mountain-climber, was born at London, England, in 1840. In 1860–69 he reached the summit of the Matterhorn and other previously unscaled peaks of the Alps; made valuable geological discoveries in Greenland in 1867 and 1872, and climbed high peaks in the Andes, including Chimborazo, in 1879–80. He wrote *Scrambles Amongst the Alps* and *Travels Amongst the Great Andes of the Equator.*

Widnmann, Max, a Bavarian sculptor; born in 1812; became professor of sculpture in the Academy of Art at Munich in 1848. Died 1895.

Wieland, Christoph Martin, an eminent German poet, the son of a Protestant divine, was born at Würtemberg, September 5, 1733. He studied law at the University of Tübingen, and was on intimate terms with Goethe and Schiller. Died 1813. Among his productions are *Herman* and *Musarion,* poems, *Agathon,* a novel, *Love Accused, Alceste,* a very successful opera, *The People of Abdera, Oberon,* a poem, and translations of Shakespeare and of the *Epistles* and *Satires* of Horace.

Wiertz, Antoine, a Belgian historical painter; born in 1806; became very successful with a new and secret method of painting, of which he was the inventor. Died 1865.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas, an American author; born at Philadelphia; graduated at Abbott Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, in 1878, and was married to George C. Riggs in 1895. Under her maiden name she published the popular juvenile stories, *Timothy's Quest, The Birds' Christmas Carol, The Story of Patsy,* etc., with other non-juvenile works.

Wilberforce, William, a celebrated English philanthropist, was born at Hull, August 24, 1759; studied at Cambridge; was elected to Parliament in 1780; opposed the American war, and became an intimate friend of William Pitt. In 1787 he agreed with Thomas Clarkson, Granville Sharp, and others to use his influence for the suppression of the slave-trade, and from that time until the accomplishment of his glorious work he devoted to it the greater

part of his time and energies and displayed great ability and determination. He was bitterly opposed in his efforts by many in power, but was cordially supported by Fox and Grenville. His abolition bill was finally passed in the House of Commons in February, 1807, by a vote of two hundred and eighty-three in the affirmative to only sixteen in the negative. He remained in Parliament until 1825. During the latter part of his life he devoted his energies to the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, and his bill for the accomplishment of that purpose had been read for the second time in the House of Commons when he died, in July, 1833.

Wilde, Oscar, a British author; born in Dublin in 1856, the son of Sir William Wilde, a noted surgeon, and of Lady Jane Francesca Wilde, author of *Poems* and several volumes of prose. He studied at Magdalen College, Oxford, won the Newdigate prize in 1878 for his poem *Ravenna*, and afterward published a number of notable works, including *Poems*, *Lady Windermere's Fan*, a play, *Dorian Gray*, a novel, and other works. He attracted attention by his eccentricities of dress and manner, and in 1896 was condemned to two years' imprisonment at hard labor for vicious practices. He died in 1900.

Wilde, Richard Henry, an author; born in Dublin in 1789; removed to Georgia, where he was admitted to the bar, and where, in 1815, he was elected to Congress. In 1844 he was appointed professor of law in the University of Louisiana. Died 1847.

Wilfred, St., a Saxon prelate; born, of a noble family, in 634; established a monastery at Ripon, England, and was appointed Bishop of York by the King of Northumbria. He was a zealous upholder of the ecclesiastical against the kingly power. Died 709.

Wilhelmina, Hélène Pauline Marie, Queen of the Netherlands, was born at La Haye, August 31, 1880, the only child of William III. and his second wife Queen Emma, sister to the Duchess of Albany. She succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, November 23, 1890, her mother being Queen Regent during her minority.

Wilkes, Charles, an American naval officer and explorer, was born in New York City in 1801; entered the navy as a midshipman in 1816, and in 1826 gained the rank of lieutenant. In 1838 he was appointed to the command of an exploring expedition composed of five vessels and a storeship, in which he surveyed the Samoan group, in the Pacific, and discovered many islands and the Antarctic continent. In 1842 he was made a commander, and published a *Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition*, for which he received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. Having been promoted to the rank of captain in 1855, he in 1861 took command of the United States steamer San Jacinto and forcibly removed, from the British mail-steamer Trent, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, commissioners of the Confederate States to England and France, and conveyed them to Boston, receiving the thanks of Congress and the acclamations of the people; but at the demand of the British government his act was disapproved and the commissioners restored. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of commodore, and in 1866 was commissioned as rear-admiral on the retired list. Died February 8, 1877.

Wilkes, John, a famous politician and editor; born in London in 1727; studied at Leyden; entered Parliament at the age of thirty, and in 1762 established the *North Briton*, a journal, in which he attacked the administration of Lord Bute with such effect as to compel that Minister to resign his position. In 1763, for having charged the King with an "infamous fallacy" in his speech from the throne, Wilkes was committed to the Tower, was soon

after discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*, but was expelled from the House of Commons and outlawed. Returning to England in 1768, he was elected to Parliament from Middlesex; but he was fined, imprisoned, and declared by the House of Commons to be incapacitated from sitting in that body. This treatment caused a great sensation throughout England and rendered Wilkes exceedingly popular. He became Lord Mayor of London in 1774, and during the same year was re-elected to Parliament, in which he continued to sit for a number of years, and where he steadily opposed the American war. He had previously obtained against Lord Halifax a judgment of four thousand pounds for false imprisonment. Died 1797.

Wilkie, Sir David, a Scottish painter; born in 1805; studied in the Royal Academy of London, and in 1830 succeeded Sir Thomas Lawrence as painter-in-ordinary to the King. Died 1841. Among his works are the following: "Village Politicians," "Blindman's Buff," "Distraining for Rent," "The Reading of the Will," "Sir Walter Scott and his Family," "Chelsea Pensioners listening to the News of Waterloo," and "John Knox preaching the Reformation in St. Andrew's."

Wilkinson, Sir John Gardner, an English Egyptologist; born at Hardendale, Westmoreland, in 1797. He was educated at Oxford, and between 1821 and 1833 surveyed Egypt widely, publishing *Materia Hieroglyphia*, *Story of Thebes*, and his famous *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians*. He made several later journeys to Egypt, writing other works, presented his coins and antiquities to Harrow, and died October 29, 1875.

Willard, Frances Elizabeth, an American temperance reformer; born at Churchville, New York, in 1839. She graduated and was afterward professor of æsthetics at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, became secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1874, and its president in 1879. She organized the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1883, and was made its president in 1891. She was the author of several works on temperance and other subjects. Died 1898.

William I., surnamed THE CONQUEROR, King of England, was a relative of Edward the Confessor, and an illegitimate son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, whom he succeeded, at the age of ten years, in 1035. Having acquired the friendship of Edward, that sovereign, who was very partial to the Normans, resolved that William should succeed him on the English throne; but, upon the death of the Saxon King, Harold, the son of Earl Godwin, was chosen as his successor. William, who possessed an astute and profound intellect, great ambition, and military talents of a high order, invaded England, gained a great victory over the Saxons at Hastings, where King Harold was killed (October 14, 1066), and, following up his success, soon subjugated the greater part of England. Dividing the island among his Norman followers, he pursued toward the conquered Saxons a system of relentless tyranny. Died 1087.

William II., surnamed RUFUS, son of the preceding, was born in Normandy in 1056, and, notwithstanding the rights of his elder brother, Robert, ascended the throne of England in 1087. A long war between the brothers ensued. William was an arrogant, weak, and perfidious Prince. He was found dead in New Forest in 1100, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Henry I.

William III., King of England, was born at The Hague, November 14, 1650; was the eldest son of William II., Prince of Orange and Stadtholder of Holland, and Mary Stuart, daughter of King Charles I. of England. William II. of Orange died

very soon after the birth of his son. The aristocratic party of Holland resolved that there should never be another Stadtholder in that country, but after the death of De Witt the government passed into the hands of the young Prince of Orange, as hereditary Stadtholder. He made a determined resistance to the encroachments of France, and became the most formidable and persistent enemy of Louis XIV. William was regarded as the ablest statesman of his age, but was inferior in military genius to the French generals who opposed him. He married Mary, eldest daughter of James II.

On account of the illegal and arbitrary acts of James II., William was invited to England in 1688 by a number of leading statesmen who were devoted to the cause of the Protestant religion. He landed with an army at Torbay in November of that year, was joined by great numbers, and, James having fled, acquired the throne of England without a battle. From his reserved manners, defective pronunciation of the English language, and other causes, William became quite unpopular in England, and many who had favored the revolution began to make overtures to James, who had retired to France. Thus encouraged, that Prince, with the aid of Louis, made a descent upon Ireland. His hopes were, however, crushed at the battle of the Boyne, fought in July, 1690, and William was placed firmly upon the throne. The latter, with the aid of Spain, Austria, and Holland, carried on a war with France until he obtained a favorable treaty and recognition of himself as King of England. Died 1702.

William IV., third son of George III. of England, was born in London, August 21, 1765; entered the navy as a midshipman at the age of fourteen; was created Duke of Clarence in 1789 and admiral of the fleet in 1801. An elder brother, the Duke of York, having died, William succeeded George IV. in 1830. At his death, which occurred June 20, 1837, he was succeeded by Victoria, daughter of his younger brother, the Duke of Kent.

William the Lion succeeded his brother, Malcolm IV., as King of Scotland in 1165. Having in 1174 invaded England, he was captured and compelled to recognize the English King as lord-paramount. He was subsequently released from this obligation by Richard I. Died 1214.

William the Silent. See ORANGE, PRINCE OF.

William I., King of the Netherlands, was the son of William V., Prince of Orange-Nassau, and hereditary Stadtholder of Holland, and was born at The Hague in 1772. In 1791 he married a daughter of the King of Prussia, and as commander of the Dutch army fought against the French in 1793. After the conquest of Holland he was made a general in the Prussian army, and in 1815, when Belgium was annexed to Holland, he was proclaimed King of the Netherlands, according to the terms of the Treaty of Vienna. Fifteen years later the Belgians revolted, and, with the support of England and France, formed a separate kingdom. William, who was also Grand Duke of Luxemburg and Prince of Orange-Nassau, abdicated in favor of his son William in 1840, and died three years later.

William II., son of the preceding, was born in 1792; served with distinction under the Duke of Wellington; was wounded at Waterloo, and in 1816 married a sister of the Czar of Russia. He ascended the throne in 1840, and died in 1849.

William III., Alexander Paul Frederick Louis, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and Duke of Limburgh, was born in 1817; married a daughter of the King of Würtemburg in 1839, and succeeded his father, William II., in 1849. Died 1890.

William I., Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, son of Frederick William III., was born in 1797; was made commander-in-chief of the Prussian army in 1849; became Regent in 1858, and succeeded his brother, Frederick William IV., January 2, 1861, to the throne of Prussia. He carried on a successful war against Denmark in 1864, by which he annexed the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to the Prussian dominions, in 1866 carried on a victorious war against Austria, and in 1867 became the head of the North German Confederation, which comprised twenty-two States and a population of twenty-nine million. After still further enlarging his dominions by the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–71, in which his armies were again successful, he assumed the imperial title and was proclaimed Emperor of Germany, January 18, 1871, in the palace of the French Kings at Versailles. He died March 9, 1888.

William II., Emperor of Germany and ninth King of Prussia, was born at Berlin, January 27, 1859, and succeeded his father, Frederick III., June 15, 1888. He showed an energy and autocratic spirit that forced Bismarck to resign his chancellorship in 1890. His interest in the increase of the army and navy was so marked that Europe feared war, but as the years passed the aggressive tone of his utterances subsided. Germany under his rule has taken an active part in all international questions, and William has been energetic in maintaining its interests and is looked upon as a monarch of marked ability.

Williams, Sir Charles Hanbury, an English poet, was born in 1709. After serving as ambassador to Dresden and St. Petersburg, he died insane in 1759. His poems are witty and spirited, but licentious.

Williams, Roger, the founder of the State of Rhode Island, was a native of Wales, and was born in 1606. He studied at Oxford and entered the Church, but soon joined the Puritan party. In order to escape the persecutions to which the Puritans in England were exposed, he fled to America, and arrived at Boston in 1631; but, holding firmly to the belief in the perfect freedom of conscience, he soon found himself in collision with the ruling powers of Church and State, and finally, in 1636, was ordered to embark for England. To escape this he left Salem in midwinter, wandered through the wilderness for fourteen weeks, made friends with the Indians (whose language he had learned), preached to them, and ever afterward retained their confidence and love. He reached the shores of Narragansett Bay, accompanied by a few adherents, founded the city of Providence, and established a government of pure democracy. In 1642 he went to England to obtain a charter for his colony, and in 1654 was elected President of Rhode Island. He was a staunch advocate of liberty of conscience, which was enjoyed by all who settled in his colony. Died in 1683.

Williams, Sir Monier Monier-. See MONIER-WILLIAMS, SIR MONIER.

Williams of Kars (Sir William Fenwick, K. C. B.), a British general; born in Nova Scotia in 1800; fought in Ceylon and Turkey; became a brigadier-general, and established his headquarters at Kars, which, after a determined resistance, he was compelled to surrender in 1855, on account of scarcity of provisions, after having defeated the Russians under Gen. Mouravieff. He was subsequently elected to Parliament, made commander-in-chief in Canada, and in 1870 was appointed Governor-General of Gibraltar. He retired from the army in 1877. Died 1883.

Willis, Nathaniel Parker, an American poet and author; born at Portland, Maine, in 1807. He graduated at Yale College, edited the *American Monthly Magazine* and

other periodicals in New York, and in 1846, with George P. Morris, became editor of the *Home Journal*. Died 1867.

Willmore, James Tibbits, an English engraver. Born in London in 1800; died 1863.

Wilmot, David, born in Pennsylvania in 1814; was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1844. While a member of that body he introduced against the extension of slavery a resolution which became celebrated as the "Wilmot Proviso." He subsequently joined the Republican party, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1861. Died 1868.

Wilson, Alexander, an ornithologist; born in Scotland in 1766; removed to America in 1794, and died in 1813. He travelled extensively and endured great hardships in order to gain information in his favorite science, and was the author of *American Ornithology*, a valuable work, of which he had completed seven volumes at the time of his death, and of *The Foresters*, a poem.

Wilson, Augusta Evans, an American novelist; born at Columbus, Georgia, in 1835. Under the name of Augusta Evans she wrote *St. Elmo*, *Vashti*, and other popular novels. Died 1891.

Wilson, Sir Daniel, a Scottish archæologist; born at Edinburgh in 1816. He was educated at Edinburgh University, in 1853 became professor of history and English literature at Toronto University, and its president in 1881. He was knighted in 1888, and wrote several works on old Scotland; also, *Prehistoric Man*, *The Missing Link*, *The Lost Atlantis*, etc. Died 1892.

Wilson, Henry, an American statesman, and Vice-President of the United States; born, of humble parentage, in New Hampshire, February 16, 1812. He learned shoemaking at Natick, Massachusetts, was elected to both houses of the Legislature of that State as a Whig, joined the Free-Soil party, edited the Boston *Republican*, and was elected in 1855 to succeed Edward Everett in the United States Senate. He urged the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, was twice re-elected to the United States Senate, and in 1872 was chosen Vice-President of the United States. He died while occupying this high office, November 22, 1875.

Wilson, James Grant, an American author; born at New York in 1832. He served in the Civil War, becoming brigadier-general, and afterward engaged in literary work, editing *Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography* and other works, and writing several biographical and literary volumes.

Wilson, John, a Scotch writer and critic known as **Christopher North,** was born May 19, 1785; studied at the universities of Glasgow and Oxford; became an excellent Greek scholar, and, inheriting a moderate fortune, settled near Lake Windermere and became the friend of Wordsworth and the other Lake Poets. Losing part of his property about 1816, he removed to Edinburgh, where he practised law, and where, under the pseudonym of "Christopher North," he gained great distinction by the brilliant articles which he contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and by his poem *The City of the Plague*. He became professor of moral philosophy in 1820 in the University of Edinburgh, which position he occupied for more than thirty years. Died 1854. Among his productions are *Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life*, *Recreations of Christopher North*, and *Noctes Ambrosianæ*.

Wilson, Richard, an English landscape-painter. Born in 1713: died 1782.

Wilson, William Lyne, an American statesman; born in Jefferson County, Virginia, in 1843. He became a professor at the Columbian University, was a member of Congress 1883–95, and Postmaster-General of the United States 1895–97.

In 1892 he presided over the National Democratic Convention. He was made president of the Washington and Lee University in 1897, and died in 1900.

Winchell, Alexander, an American geologist; born at North-East, New York, in 1824. He graduated at Wesleyan University in 1847, held professorships successively in the Michigan, Kentucky, and Syracuse universities, and became professor of geology and palæontology in the University of Michigan in 1879. His works include *Sketches of Creation*, *Preadamites*, *World Life*, and other popular volumes. Died 1891.

Winckelmann, Johann Joachim, a German art-critic and writer, son of a mechanic, was born in Prussia in 1717; studied at the University of Halle; removed to Rome; became a Catholic, and after holding other positions was in 1763 appointed antiquary of the Apostolic Chamber. He was robbed and murdered at Trieste in 1768.

Windham, William, an English statesman; born in 1750; entered Parliament in 1783; was a follower of Burke, and was from 1794 until 1801 Secretary at War in the Cabinet of Pitt. Died 1810.

Windom, William, an American statesman; born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1827. He was in Congress as a member from Minnesota 1858–68, in the Senate 1870–81, Secretary of the Treasury in 1881, again Senator 1881–83, and again Secretary of the Treasury 1889–91. Died January 29, 1891.

Winslow, John A., an American naval officer; born in North Carolina in 1811; entered the navy at the age of sixteen; attained to the rank of commander in 1855, and with the Kearsarge, off Cherbourg, June 19, 1864, destroyed the Confederate steamer Alabama, commanded by Capt. Semmes. Capt. Winslow was made a rear-admiral in 1870. Died September 29, 1873.

Winsor, Justin, an American author; born at Boston in 1831. He was successively in charge of the Boston Public Library and the Harvard University Library, and wrote several historical works, including the important *Narrative History of America* (1884–90). Died 1897.

Winter, John Strange, pseudonym of Henrietta Eliza Stannard; born at York, England, in 1856; author of *Bootles' Baby* and various other novels.

Winter, William, an American critic; born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1839. He became a journalist, president of Staten Island Academy in 1891, and the author of numerous volumes of dramatic criticism, poems, etc.

Winterhalter, Franz Xavier, a German portrait-painter. Born at Baden in 1803; died July 8, 1873.

Winthrop, Theodore, the author of *Cecil Dreeme*, *John Brent*, and other novels, was born in New Haven in 1828. Entering the army, he was commissioned a major, and was killed at the battle of Great Bethel, in 1861.

Wirt, William, an able American lawyer; born, of Swiss extraction, in Maryland in 1772; was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty; practised law in Richmond and subsequently in Baltimore, and became Attorney-General of the United States (1817), a position which he held through two administrations. He was the leading counsel in the prosecution of Aaron Burr, and the author of a *Life of Patrick Henry*, *Letters of a British Spy*, and other works. Died 1834.

Wise, Henry Alexander, an American politician and general; born in Virginia in 1806; was admitted to the bar, sent as Minister to Brazil in 1844, and elected Governor of Virginia in 1855. He was made a brigadier-general in the Confederate army in 1861. Died September 12, 1876.

Wiseman, Nicholas, generally known as **Cardinal Wiseman,** a Roman Catholic prelate; born, of

an English family, in Spain, August 2, 1802; studied at the English college in Rome, where he was chosen rector and professor of Oriental languages. He was subsequently created a Cardinal and appointed Archbishop of Westminster. This action of the Papal See caused a great sensation in England, and led to a parliamentary enactment against the assumption of local ecclesiastical titles by Roman Catholics. Died February 15, 1865.

Wither, George, a voluminous poet and satirist; born in Hampshire, England, in 1588; became a major-general in the Parliamentary army, and after the Restoration was imprisoned for several years in the Tower on a charge of libel. Died 1667.

Witherspoon, John, LL.D., a divine; born in Scotland in 1722; removed to America; became in 1768 President of Princeton College, New Jersey, and was in 1776 elected to the Continental Congress. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the author of several works. Died 1794.

Witte, Sergius Yulievich, a Russian statesman, was born in the Caucasus in 1849. Entering the railway service as a clerk, he rose to be Director of Railways, entered the Cabinet in 1892, and in 1893 was made Minister of Finance. During the succeeding ten years he fostered and greatly developed the manufacturing interests of Russia. In 1905 he conducted successfully for Russia the Peace Conference with Japan, and was rewarded with the title of Count and made head of the Russian ministry.

Wittekind, a Saxon leader who opposed Charlemagne in the war for Saxon independence. In 778, after the seeming conquest of Saxony, and while Charlemagne was at war with the Arabs in Spain, Wittekind, supported by a body of Danish horse, ravaged the Frankish territory as far as Cologne and Coblentz. The Emperor promptly returned, defeated the Saxons, and many of the chiefs submitted. Wittekind, still unconquered, roused the Sorbi (a Slavonian nation on the right bank of the Elbe), crossed the river, and destroyed a Frankish army near Minden. In retaliation for this, Charlemagne caused four thousand five hundred Saxons to be put to death. The war continued with varying success until 785, when Charlemagne sent several ecclesiastics to the Saxon leader, with a view to induce him to embrace the Christian faith, and offering, on condition of his submission, to confirm him in his possessions. Wittekind, from what motives cannot now be clearly known, accepted the proposals, and was baptized at Attigny, with many other Saxon leaders, in 786. He faithfully observed his allegiance, and received the title of Duke of Saxony. He is said to have been killed in battle in 807.

Woffington, Margaret, a celebrated actress who acquired great popularity. Born in Ireland in 1718; died 1760.

Wohlgemuth, Michael, a German painter and engraver. Born at Nuremberg in 1434; died 1519.

Wolcott, John, a satiric poet known under his *nom de plume* of **Peter Pindar,** was born in England in 1738. His productions were distinguished by great wit, as well as by vulgarity. Died 1819.

Wolf, Friedrich August, a distinguished German critic; born in Prussia, February 15, 1759; studied at the University of Göttingen. By his edition of Homer's poems, and of one of the orations of Demosthenes, he gained great distinction and gave a new impetus to the study of the Greek classics. He is chiefly celebrated as the author of the theory that the Homeric poems are not the productions of any single author. Died August 8, 1824.

Wolf, von, Johann Christian, a German philosopher; born at Breslau, January 24, 1679; studied at Breslau, Jena, and Leipsic, and in

1707 became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Halle. Being charged with heretical views, he was in 1723 removed from his professorship by the King and ordered to leave Prussia. He resumed his professorship at the commencement of the reign of Frederick the Great, and also became a Privy Councillor and professor of international law. Died 1754. He was the author of numerous works, among which are a *Treatise on Logic, Rational Psychology,* and *The Law of Nations.*

Wolfe, Charles, the author of the *Burial of Sir John Moore* and other poems, was born in Dublin in 1791. He graduated at the university of that city, and became a clergyman. Died 1823. Many of his lyrical productions possess remarkable beauty.

Wolfe, James, an English general of distinction; born in 1726; served in Germany in the Seven Years' war and against the French, and fell at Quebec, in Canada, in 1759, just after having gained a signal victory over the French under Montcalm.

Wollaston, William Hyde, an English chemist and natural philosopher; born in London in 1766; studied at Cambridge; graduated as a physician; was chosen President of the Royal Society in 1820; wrote several treatises on science, and was the first to demonstrate the identity of electricity and galvanism. Died 1828.

Wollstonecraft, Mary, an English author; born in 1759; was in 1796 married to Godwin the novelist. Her daughter was the wife of the poet Shelley. Died 1797. Among her works are *A Moral and Historical View of the French Revolution* and *Vindication of the Rights of Woman.*

Wolseley, Garnet Joseph, VISCOUNT, a British general; born near Dublin, June 4, 1833. He entered the army in 1852, served in the Burmese war of 1852–53; lost an eye in the Crimean war and gained the cross of the Legion of Honor; served in India during the mutiny, and put down the Red River rebellion in Canada in 1870. He commanded in the Ashantee war; was made major-general in 1875; governed Natal and the Transvaal in 1879; was commander-in-chief in the Egyptian war of 1882, and was made viscount for his services in the Soudan campaign of 1884–85. He was appointed field marshal in 1894, and commander-in-chief of the army in 1895; being succeeded by Lord Roberts in 1900.

Wolsey, Thomas, CARDINAL, an English statesman and prelate; born, of humble parentage, in 1471; studied at Oxford; became chaplain to Henry VII.; was sent as special envoy to the Emperor of Germany, and was made Dean of Lincoln in 1508. He advanced rapidly under Henry VIII., with whom he was a great favorite, was made Archbishop of York in 1514, and Chancellor of England and Cardinal the year following. He then became the chief Minister of his sovereign, lived in great magnificence, and grew to be very arrogant. His good services were sought by Charles V. and Francis I. Wolsey aspired to the Papal See, and relied upon the Emperor to assist him in attaining the object of his ambition, but was bitterly disappointed by the course of that sovereign, of whom he became the determined enemy. He finally lost the favor of the King, was deprived of the great seal in 1529, was tried and condemned for the commission of certain offences, but was pardoned by Henry. He was, however, soon after arrested on a charge of treason. He died, before trial, in 1530.

Wood, George B., LL.D., a distinguished physician and author; born in New Jersey in 1797; removed to Philadelphia; studied at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated as M. D. in 1818, and became professor of materia medica and pharmacy in 1835. He was the author, among other works, of a *Treatise on the Practice of Medicine*

and *Therapeutics and Pharmacology*, and, in conjunction with Dr. Franklin Bache, produced the *United States Dispensatory*. In 1865, Dr. Wood endowed five professorships in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Died March 30, 1879.

Wood, Mrs. Henry, an English novelist; born about 1820; wrote *East Lynne, Verner's Pride, Elster's Folly, Roland Yorke, Edina*, and other works. Died 1887.

Wood, John George, an English author; born at London in 1827. He wrote *My Feathered Friends, Man and Beast, Natural History*, and other works. Died 1889.

Wood, Leonard, an American general; born at Winchester, New Hampshire, in 1860. He graduated at Harvard Medical School in 1884, became a United States army surgeon in 1886, recruited the First United States Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders) for the Spanish War in 1898, and was their leader in the battles of Las Guasimas and San Juan. He was appointed military governor of Santiago in 1896; of Cuba in December, 1899; and of Mindinao, Philippine Islands, with the rank of major-general. In 1910 he was raised to the highest rank, that of chief of staff.

Wool, John Ellis, an American general; born in 1789; became a major-general of the regular army in 1862, and died in 1869.

Woollett, William, an English engraver. Born in 1735; died 1785.

Woolman, John, a distinguished American philanthropist and member of the Society of Friends; born near Burlington, New Jersey, in 1720; learned the trade of a tailor, and gave great attention to the sufferings of the negro slaves. He was an able advocate of emancipation, and was the author of several religious and anti-slavery works. Died 1773.

Woolner, Thomas, R. A., an English sculptor; born December 17, 1825. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1874. Among his works are "The Death of Boadicea," "Achilles and Pallas shouting from the Trenches," and busts of Tennyson and many other distinguished men. Died 1892.

Woolsey, Theodore Dwight, LL.D., an American scholar; born in New York City, October 31, 1801; graduated in 1820 at Yale College, where he became professor of Greek in 1831 and was president from 1846 to 1871. He edited many of the Greek classics, wrote *Introduction to International Law*, etc., and was president of the American revisers of the New Testament. Died 1889.

Woolson, Constance Fenimore, an American novelist; born at Claremont, New Hampshire, about 1848; removed to England in 1879. She was the author of *Anne, East Angels*, and other works. Died 1894.

Worcester, Dean Conant, an American educator; born at Thetford, Vermont, in 1866. He graduated at the University of Michigan in 1889; was a member of scientific expeditions to the Philippine Islands 1887–88 and 1890–93; instructor in zoology, University of Michigan, 1893–95; assistant professor after 1895; and member of the United States Philippine Commission in 1899 and also of the Commission of 1900. He published *The Philippine Islands and their People*.

Worcester, Edward Somerset, MARQUESS OF, an English nobleman, known as one of the inventors of the steam-engine and as a staunch adherent of King Charles I., was born in 1601. He lived at Raglan Castle, in Monmouthshire, spent great sums in experimenting, made some other valuable inventions, and was regarded by his neighbors as a wizard. Died 1667.

Worcester, Joseph Emerson, an eminent lexicographer; born in New Hampshire in 1784; graduated at Yale College. The most important of his various works is a

Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language, which is regarded as one of the works of the highest authority in the English language. Died 1865.

Worden, John Lorimer, an American vice-admiral; born near Westchester, New York, March 12, 1818. In 1862, while in command of the Monitor, he fought and disabled the Confederate ram Merrimac, which had just destroyed the frigates Cumberland and Congress. He fought with distinction throughout the war, and was made a rear-admiral in 1873. Died 1897.

Wordsworth, William, an eminent English poet; born in Cumberland, April 7, 1770; was the son of an attorney; graduated at Cambridge; went to Paris; associated intimately with the Girondists, and, returning to England in 1793, published his first poems, entitled *The Evening Walk, addressed to a Young Lady*, and *Descriptive Sketches taken during a Pedestrian Tour among the Alps*. He was at that time in very straitened circumstances financially, and became a contributor to a London journal, but soon afterward received a legacy which afforded him great relief. He settled at Grasmere in 1799 and became known as one of the "Lake Poets," the others being Coleridge and Southey. In 1802 he married Mary Hutchinson, and at the same time inherited two thousand pounds from his father. While his poems did not pay him financially, he received a handsome competence from the office of distributor of stamps, to which he was appointed in 1813. He succeeded Southey as poet-laureate in 1843. Among his works, besides those mentioned, are a large number of short poems, odes, and sonnets, *The Recluse*, *Peter Bell*, *The White Doe of Rylstone*, and *The Excursion*. He was in 1842 regarded as the greatest living English poet, and was granted an annual pension of three hundred pounds. He removed in 1813 to Rydal Mount, where he died April 23, 1850.

Worsaae, Jens Jacob Asmussen, a Danish archæologist; born in 1821; professor in the Copenhagen Museum of Northern Antiquities. He wrote *Pre-history of the North, Primeval Antiquities of England and Denmark*, etc. Died 1885.

Worth, William Jenkins, an American general; born in the State of New York in 1794; served with distinction during the Mexican war, and was made a major-general. Died 1849.

Wotton, Sir Henry, an English writer and diplomat. Born in 1568; died 1639.

Wouters, Francis, a Flemish historical and landscape painter; born in 1614. He was assassinated in 1659.

Wouverman, Philip, a Dutch landscape-painter. Born at Haarlem in 1620; died 1668. He excelled in battle-pieces and hunting-scenes.

Wrangel, von, Karl Gustaf, a Swedish general; born in 1613; fought under Gustavus Adolphus; contributed to the victory of Lutzen; became commander-in-chief of the Swedish armies; gained several signal victories over the imperialists, and subsequently over the Danes and Dutch, and was in 1660 created Grand Marshal of Sweden. Died 1675.

Wrangell, Ferdinand Petrovitch, Baron, a Russian vice-admiral and Arctic navigator; born in Esthonia about 1795. From 1820 until 1836 he made extensive explorations in the polar regions, and was made a vice-admiral in 1847. Died June 10, 1870.

Wrede, Karl Philipp, Prince, a German Field-Marshal; born at Heidelberg in 1767; became general of the Bavarian cavalry, and subsequently commander of the Austrian and Bavarian forces, and served against the French. Died 1838.

Wren, Sir Christopher, an eminent English architect, son of the Dean of Windsor, was born in 1632; graduated at Oxford; became professor of astronomy at Gresham College,

London, and was one of the earliest members of the Royal Society. Among his works are St. Paul's cathedral, the Royal Exchange, the Monument, the observatory at Greenwich, numerous churches, and two towers of Westminster Abbey. He became president of the Royal Society in 1680. Died 1723.

Wright, George Frederick, an American geologist; born at Whitehall, New York, in 1839. He became a Congregational clergyman in New England, and wrote several theological and geological works, including *The Ice Age in North America* and *Man and the Glacial Period.*

Wright, Horatio Gouverneur, an American general; born at Clinton, Connecticut, in 1820. He became a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, commanded a division at the Wilderness and a corps at later battles, and was brevetted major-general for his services at the capture of Petersburg. Died 1899.

Wright, Silas, an American statesman; born in Massachusetts, May 24, 1795; graduated at Middlebury College; read law, and removed to St. Lawrence County, New York. He was an opponent of De Witt Clinton, was elected, as a Democrat, to the State Senate in 1823, and a member of Congress in 1826. He became a United States Senator in 1833, and in 1844 was nominated for the office of Vice-President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention. This nomination he declined, as well as the position of Secretary of the Treasury, tendered him by President Polk. He was opposed to the annexation of Texas, was re-elected to the United States Senate in 1836 and in 1843, and became Governor of New York in 1844. Died 1847.

Wright, Thomas, an English antiquary; born near Ludlow in 1810. He aided in forming several antiquarian societies, and wrote in all eighty-four works on antiquarian subjects. Died 1877.

Wundt, Wilhelm Max, a German psychologist; born at Neckarau, Baden, in 1832; became professor of physiology at Leipzig in 1875. He made important experiments in physiology and psychology, and wrote *Human and Animal Psychology, Outlines of Psychology,* etc.

Wurmser, von, Dagobert Sigismond, COUNT, an Austrian general; born in 1724; served against Frederick of Prussia, afterward against the French in Italy, and was several times defeated by Bonaparte. Died 1797.

Wurtz, Charles Adolphe, a French chemist; born at Strasburg in 1817. He wrote *The Atomic Theory, Modern Chemistry,* and numerous other works. Died 1884.

Wyatt, James, an English architect. Born in 1745; died 1813.

Wyatt, Sir Matthew Digby, an architect, and art-writer. Born in England in 1820; died May, 1877.

Wyatt, Sir Thomas, surnamed THE ELDER, an English statesman and poet. Born in 1503; died 1542.

Wyatt, Sir Thomas, surnamed THE YOUNGER, son of the preceding; born in 1521; served against the French; raised an insurrection against Queen Mary, and was captured and executed in 1554.

Wycherley, William, a celebrated English dramatist. Born about 1640; died 1715.

Wycliffe, or **Wycliff, John,** an early English Reformer; born near Richmond about 1324; graduated at Oxford, and was ordained a priest. He opposed the mendicant monks, the doctrine of transubstantiation, and many of the corruptions of the Church of Rome. Having been sent by Edward III. on an embassy to the Papal See, Wycliffe on his return denounced the Pope as Antichrist. His translation of the Bible into English from the Latin Vulgate greatly assisted him in his labors. His followers became very numerous, and he was several times

cited to appear as a heretic before the ecclesiastical courts, but without any result. Died 1384.

Wykeham, de, William, an English prelate and statesman; born in 1324; obtained the favor of Edward III.; became Bishop of Winchester, and in 1367 Lord High Chancellor of England. He founded a college at Winchester, and New College at Oxford. Died 1404.

Wyndham, Sir William, an English statesman; born in 1687; became Secretary at War in 1710 and Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1713. He was an able debater and an extreme Tory, and in 1715 was arrested and sent to the Tower on a charge of conspiracy. He was set at liberty, however, without any trial, through the clemency of the government, though there seems to be no doubt that he was deeply implicated in the Jacobite conspiracy. Died 1740.

X.

Xanthippe, the wife of Socrates, was notorious for her bad temper. Her husband, however, gave her credit for many domestic virtues.

Xanthippus, an Athenian general and father of Pericles, succeeded Themistocles in the command of the fleet in 479 B. C., and, with Leotychides, commanded the Athenians at the naval victory gained over the Persians at Mycale during the same year. He took Sestos in 478.

Xanthippus, a Spartan general, was an ally of the Carthaginians in the First Punic war. He defeated the Romans and captured Regulus in 255 B. C.

Xanthus, a Greek lyric poet, flourished about 650 B. C. He is mentioned by Stesichorus, but no fragments of his poetry survive.

Xanthus, a Greek historian, and a native of Lydia, is said to have been a contemporary of Herodotus. Only fragments of his works are extant.

Xavier, Francis, ST., a Jesuit missionary, surnamed THE APOSTLE OF THE INDIES; born in Navarre in 1506. He studied at Paris, where he formed a friendship with Ignatius Loyola, his fellow-student, with whom he became associated about 1534 in the formation of the order of the Jesuits. Xavier commenced preaching in Rome in 1538, and three years later visited the East Indies as a missionary under the auspices of the King of Portugal. His missionary labors, which were begun in Goa, were crowned with remarkable success. He is said to have baptized, at Travancore, ten thousand heathen in nine months. He afterward visited Japan, and his zeal for the propagation of Christianity led him to undertake a visit to China; but he died in sight of the coast, December 2, 1552. His body was interred at Goa, and he was canonized in 1622.

Xenocrates, a Greek philosopher, a pupil of Plato, and a fellow-student of Aristotle, was born at Chalcedon in 396 B. C. He went with Plato to Syracuse, and after the death of that philosopher was sent on several embassies to Philip of Macedon. He was chosen in 339 the head of the Platonic academy at Athens, over which he presided more than a quarter of a century. He taught the doctrines of Plato blended somewhat with those of Pythagoras. Died in 314 B. C.

Xenophanes, a Greek philosopher; born at Colophon, in Ionia, about 600 B. C.; was the founder of what is known as the Eleatic school. He is said to have lived for some time at Elea, in Italy. He was a teacher of pure monotheism, and declared, "God is the One." The work upon which his fame principally rests, and which contained his system of philosophy, was a poem on Nature in hexameter verse. Died at the age of about one hundred years.

Xenophon, an Athenian historian and general; born about 445 B. C. He entered the army at an early age and participated in the battle of Delium, where, having fallen from his horse, he is said to have been rescued by Socrates, whose pupil he was. Xenophon afterward, it is said, edited or made known the *History* of Thucydides, and 401 B. C. went to Sardis, entered the service of the Persian Prince Cyrus the Younger, and accompanied him on an expedition against Artaxerxes Mnemon, King of Persia. Cyrus having been defeated and killed at Cunaxa, and the Greek general Clearchus having been treacherously slain, Xenophon became one of the generals who led the Greek army of ten thousand from the

Tigris to the Black Sea. In this position he displayed rare firmness, courage, and military skill. The events of this expedition and retreat form the subject of the *Anabasis*, or *History of the Expedition of Cyrus the Younger*, his most celebrated work, and one of great interest. He afterward served in the Spartan army against the Persians and Athenians. He subsequently wrote *Hellenica*, a history of Greece, a *Life of Agesilaus*, and a *Treatise on Hunting*. He is believed to have been banished from Athens on account of his friendship for Socrates; but the decree of banishment was repealed some time prior to the death of Xenophon, which occurred about 355 B. C. Among the other works of Xenophon are the *Cyropædia*, a kind of political romance, the basis of which is the history of Cyrus, the founder of the Persian monarchy, and the *Memorabilia* of Socrates, written to defend the memory of his master against the charge of irreligion and of corrupting the Athenian youth.

Xerxes I., sometimes called **Xerxes the Great,** King of Persia, son of Darius Hystaspis, and grandson of Cyrus the Great, succeeded his father on the throne in 485 B. C. The early part of his reign was occupied in collecting an immense army for the invasion of Greece, which he entered in 480 B. C., at the head, it is said, of two million three hundred and seventeen thousand men, besides slaves and other camp-followers. The Greeks attempted, but unsuccessfully, to defend the pass of Thermopylæ, and Xerxes captured Athens, from which city, however, the entire population had withdrawn. Themistocles, the leader of the Athenians, then decided to rely chiefly on the navy as a means of defence. An indecisive naval action was fought at Artemisium. The Persian fleet suffered, however, great damage from a storm. In the autumn of 480 B. C. the Persians met with a disastrous defeat at Salamis, and Xerxes made a hasty retreat by land to the Hellespont, and there crossed over into the continent of Asia. Mardonius, who had been left in command of a Persian army, was defeated at Platæa in the following year. Xerxes was assassinated in 465.

Ximenes, Francisco, CARDINAL, a Spanish statesman, prelate, and patron of literature; born at Torrelaguna, in New Castile, in 1436, and studied at Salamanca and at Rome. He entered the order of St. Francis at Toledo about 1482, became distinguished as a preacher, was appointed confessor to Queen Isabella in 1492, and Archbishop of Toledo in 1495. In 1498 he founded the University of Alcala de Henares. He endeavored to reform the Franciscan order of monks, and in 1502 caused a number of eminent scholars to commence the preparation of a polyglot Bible, which proved to be the greatest literary enterprise of that age, and which furnished the model of all the subsequent versions of the Bible in different languages. Ximenes was appointed, in 1506, Regent, or guardian of Queen Joanna, who was insane. In that position he increased the authority of the crown and reduced several unruly nobles to subjection. He was created a Cardinal in 1507, and in 1509 fitted out with his own funds a fleet and an army, which he led in person to Africa, and took the city of Oran by storm. Ximenes was appointed Regent of Castile by the last will of Ferdinand during the absence of the young King (Charles V.). Adrian, Dean of Louvain, claiming the same position under an appointment from Charles, they agreed to administer the government jointly; but Ximenes soon acquired sole power. After occupying the position for more than a year and a half he was removed by Charles V. when he arrived in Spain, in September, 1517. Died November 8, 1517. Prescott pronounced him the most remarkable man of that age.

Y.

Yalden, Thomas, an English divine and poet; born at Exeter in 1671; studied at Magdalen College, Oxford, and was successively appointed to the livings of Willoughby, Chalton, and Clanfield, and to the preachership of Bridewell Hospital. He became professor of moral philosophy at Oxford in 1702. He was implicated with Bishop Atterbury in his efforts for the restoration of the Stuarts, and was imprisoned, but for a short time only. Died 1736.

Yamagata, Count Trimoto, a Japanese general and statesman; born in 1840. Of noble birth, his father distinguished as a poet and philologist, he fought for the Mikado in the 1867 revolution; and in 1868, as under-secretary of war, began to reorganize the army on the European system. Visiting Europe in 1869, he observed the Franco-German war; in 1871 was made war minister, president of council in 1874, commanded the army during the Corean war, and was prime minister 1898–1900.

Yancey, William L., was born at Columbia, South Carolina, about 1815. He read law, settled in Alabama at the age of twenty-two, was elected to Congress in 1844, and became a leader of the extreme wing of the Southern party called "Fire-Eaters." In 1861 he reported the ordinance of secession in the Convention of Alabama, which was passed by that body. After visiting Europe in the early part of the same year to obtain the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, he was elected to the Congress at Richmond as Senator from Alabama. Died in August, 1863.

Yao, a Chinese Emperor and sage, is supposed to have ascended the throne of China in 2357 B. C., and to have reigned seventy-two years. He was a wise, enlightened, and prosperous ruler, and introduced into the state many important reforms and regulations.

Yaroslaf, or **Yaroslav,** Grand Duke of Russia, and a son of Vladimir I.; born about 990 A. D. After gaining a decisive victory over his brother Sviatopok, he ascended the throne of all the Russias and became distinguished as a wise and beneficent lawgiver, and as a liberal patron of learning and art. One of his sisters was married to Casimir, King of Poland, and one of his daughters espoused Henry I., King of France. Died 1054.

Yates, Edmund, a British novelist; born at Edinburgh in 1841. He was for many years in the London Post-Office, and published numerous novels, among them *Broken to Harness*, *Running the Gauntlet*, etc. He edited *Temple Bar* and other periodicals. Died 1894.

Yermak, or **Iermak,** a Cossack chief who with only five thousand men invaded Siberia about 1580, gained numerous victories over the native tribes, and reduced the country to the dominion of Russia. Died 1583.

Yezdejerd, or **Iezdedjerd, I.,** a Persian sovereign of the Sassanide dynasty, succeeded his brother, Varanes IV., in 399 A. D. He tolerated Christianity and remained on terms of friendship with the Roman nation. Died 419 A. D.

Yezdejerd, or **Iezdedjerd, II.,** surnamed THE GENTLE, succeeded his father, Varanes V., on the throne of Persia in 439 A. D. An ardent believer in the doctrines of Zoroaster, he adopted severe measures against the Christians in his dominions, and among other acts to establish uniformity of religion sent in

442 an army into Armenia. It was defeated by Vartan, an Armenian Prince, who was afterward killed through treachery, and Armenia was subdued in 451. Died 457.

Yezdejerd, or Iezdedjerd, III., King of Persia, son of Sheheriar, was the last of the race of the Sassanidæ. He commenced his reign in 632 A. D., when the kingdom was weakened by internal dissensions and verging toward dissolution. He formed a new calendar, which is still in use by the followers of Zoroaster. The Moslems invaded his dominions in 634, but were totally defeated by Roostam, a Persian general. The Moslems raised another army, gained a decisive victory over Roostam in 636, killed that general in the retreat, and pursued a course of conquest which finally resulted in the subjugation of all of Persia except a portion of Khorassan, to which the Persian sovereign fled. Killed in 652 A. D.

Yonge, Charlotte Mary, an English novelist; born in 1823. Among the best known of her works are *The Heir of Redclyffe*, *Heartsease*, *The Daisy Chain*, and *Dove in the Eagle's Nest*. Died 1901.

Yorck, or York, von Wartenburg, Hans David Ludwig, Count, a Prussian general; born at Königsberg in 1759; served against the French under the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and in 1812 commanded the Prussian corps under Napoleon. The Prussian army having been reorganized and withdrawn from the French service, Count Yorck gained victories successively over Eugene, Viceroy of Italy, Danekow, and Sebastiani at Weissig, Bertrand at Wartenburg, and Marmont at Möckern. He was appointed general of infantry in 1814, and after the surrender of Paris was made commander of the forces in Silesia and Posen, created a Count, and in 1821 a Field-Marshal. Died 1830.

Yorke, Charles, Lord Morden, an English statesman and jurist, and a younger son of the first Lord Hardwicke, was born in London in December, 1722. He studied at Cambridge, entered Parliament in 1747, became Solicitor-General in 1756, and Attorney-General in 1762. He was a member of the Whig party, and refused on several occasions the offer of the great seal, which, however, at the urgent request of the King, he finally accepted, and became Lord Chancellor in January, 1770, succeeding Lord Camden. This act alienated his friends, caused him to be regarded as a deserter from the Whig party, and destroyed his own peace of mind. He died a few days after—by suicide, as it is supposed.

Young, Arthur, an English agriculturist, and the author of several works on agriculture and other subjects, was born in Suffolk in 1741. Died 1820.

Young, Brigham, President of the Mormon Church, was born in Vermont in 1801; joined that sect in Ohio in 1832, and was made one of the twelve apostles in 1835. He became President and Prophet of the Church on the death of Joseph Smith, in 1844, and directed the emigration to Utah, where he founded Salt Lake City in 1847, and of which Territory he was appointed Governor by the President of the United States in 1850. He was a bold advocate of the doctrine of polygamy. He died August 28, 1877, leaving a very large fortune.

Young, Charles Augustus, Ph. D., LL.D., a distinguished American scientist; born at Hanover, in New Hampshire, December 15, 1834. He graduated in 1853 at Dartmouth College, in which institution he afterward held the professorship of natural philosophy and astronomy for several years. In 1876 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the Wesleyan University. In February, 1877, he was elected to the chair of astronomy in the College of New Jersey. Professor Young has made several important discoveries with the spectroscope of chemical

substances found in the atmosphere of the sun. Died 1908.

Young, Edward, an English poet; born at Upham, in Hampshire, in 1684; was the son of Edward Young, rector of the parish, and subsequently Dean of Salisbury. He studied at Oxford, and in 1708 was elected a Fellow of All Souls' College. The degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon him in 1719, and he was soon afterward granted an annuity by the Duke of Wharton. He took holy orders in 1727, was appointed one of the royal chaplains soon after, and in 1730 rector of Welwin, in Hertfordshire. In the year following he married Lady Elizabeth Lee, a daughter of the Earl of Lichfield and widow of Col. Lee. In 1761 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the Princess-Dowager of Wales. Young's reputation as a poet rests chiefly on his *Night-Thoughts*, which was very popular and successful. He also produced, among numerous other works, *The Love of Fame the Universal Passion*, a collection of satires, also very successful, and for which, it is said, the author received three thousand pounds. Died in April, 1765.

Young, Thomas, an English philosopher and scholar; born at Milverton, in Somersetshire, June 13, 1773. He studied at Compton school, Dorsetshire, and became proficient in the ancient and modern languages and in mathematics. He afterward studied medicine in London, attended the lectures of John Hunter, and about 1794 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He afterward studied at Göttingen, where he received the degree of M. D. In 1800 he commenced the practice of medicine in London, and the next year became professor of natural philosophy in the Royal Institute. He was appointed in 1811 one of the physicians of St. George's Hospital, and in 1827 was elected one of the eight foreign associates of the French Institute. His works, which were numerous, treated of the theory of light and colors, natural philosophy, mechanical arts, Egyptian hieroglyphics, and other subjects. By his study of the interference of light rays he established the undulatory theory of light, one of the signal discoveries of the nineteenth century. Died 1829.

Ypsilanti, Alexander, a Greek patriot; born at Constantinople in 1783; entered the Russian service; gained distinction in the campaigns of 1812–13, and was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1817. In 1820 he became the leader of an association formed to promote Grecian independence. The Greeks having been defeated in the next year at Dragashan, he surrendered himself to the Austrians, was imprisoned by them for six years, and was released through the influence of the Czar Nicholas. Died 1828.

Ypsilanti, Demetrius, brother of the preceding; born at Constantinople in 1793; joined the Greek insurrection of 1821; stormed and captured Tripolitza, and gained further distinction by his courageous defence of the citadel of Argos, in consequence of which the Turkish army was annihilated near that city. He was appointed commander of the army in Eastern Greece in 1828. Died 1832.

Yule, Sir Henry, Orientalist; born at Inveresk, near Edinburgh, in 1820. He entered the Bengal Engineer Corps in 1840, and for years was engaged in engineering work in India. He wrote numerous papers and several notable works, including *Cathay and the Way Thither*, *The Book of Ser Marco Polo*, and *The Anglo-Indian Glossary*. Died 1889.

Yvon, Adolphe, a French historical painter; born in the department of Moselle in 1817. He was a pupil of Paul Delaroche, and painted "Marshal Ney supporting the Rear-Guard in Russia," "The Capture of the Malakoff," "The Seven Deadly Sins," etc. Died 1893.

Z.

Zaccone, Pierre, a popular French novelist; born at Douai in 1817. He wrote numerous works of fiction, also *History of Secret Societies*, *Historic Epochs of Brittany*, etc. Died 1895.

Zachtleven, Herman, a painter; born at Rotterdam in 1609. He applied himself to designing the most picturesque views on the borders of the Rhine and Meuse, which he painted in a neat, highly-finished style, and introduced an infinite number of figures and boats, which are correctly drawn and touched with neatness and spirit. His pictures are found in the choicest collections. He died at Utrecht in 1685.

Zamoyski, John Sarius, a Polish general, scholar, and statesman; born in 1541; studied at Paris and Padua. Returning to Poland in 1565, he was liberally patronized by King Sigismund Augustus. Upon the death of that sovereign, in 1572, Zamoyski, then chief of the equestrian order, materially aided in the election of Henry of Anjou, by whom he was appointed Grand Chamberlain. Two years later, when Henry abdicated, Zamoyski supported Stephen Bathori, from whom he received the office of Grand Chancellor, and under whose reign he became the most powerful of Polish statesmen. He was commander-in-chief in 1580–81 in the war against Russia, in 1582 negotiated a treaty of peace by which Poland acquired Livonia and Novogorod, and during the same year married a niece of the King of Poland. Through the influence of Zamoyski, Sigismund of Sweden was elected, on the death of that sovereign, to the throne of Poland. In 1586, another candidate, Maximilian of Austria, having invaded Poland, Zamoyski defeated and captured him about the end of that year. He afterward commanded successfully against the Turks and also against Charles, Duke of Sudermania. Died July 3, 1605. He was the author of several learned and valuable works.

Zampieri, Domenico. See DOMENICHINO.

Zangwill, Israel, an English novelist; born, of Jewish parentage, at London in 1864. He graduated at London University, was a journalist, and became widely known by his popular tales of Jewish life, *Children of the Ghetto*, *The King of Schnorrers*, etc. He wrote also *The Master*, *Without Prejudice*, and other works.

Zangwill, Louis, a novelist, brother of the preceding; born at Bristol in 1869. He wrote *A Drama in Dutch*, *The World and a Man*, *A Nineteenth Century Miracle*, etc.

Zea, Don Francisco Antonio, a South American statesman and naturalist; born at Medellin, New Granada, in 1770. After having been imprisoned for two years by the Spanish government for his liberal sentiments, he became in 1805 professor of natural sciences and director of the Royal Botanical Garden at Madrid, and was appointed, under Joseph Bonaparte, Minister of the Interior and Governor of Malaga. He returned to South America in 1814, united with Bolivar against the Spaniards, was made intendant-general of the Colombian armies, elected Vice-President of Colombia in 1819, and in 1820 was sent as Minister to England, where he died in 1822.

Zeller, Edouard, a German scholar; born in Würtemberg in 1814. He held professorships of theology at Berne and Marburg, and of philosophy at Heidelberg and Berlin, retiring in 1894 with the title of "Ex-

cellency." His works include *Socrates and the Socratic Schools*, *Plato and the Older Academy*, *Aristotle and the Early Peripatetics*, and other works on philosophy and the philosophers.

Zeller, Jules Sylvian, a French historian; born at Paris in 1820. He held various professorships and was elected to the Academy of Moral Sciences in 1874. He wrote histories of Italy, Germany, the Roman Emperors, and other works.

Zelotti, Battista, a painter; born at Verona in 1532. He was the fellow-student and friend of Paolo Veronese, with whom he co-operated in several important works in the public edifices at Venice. He particularly excelled in fresco-painting, and his ability in that branch induced Paolo to court his assistance in many of the great works in which he was engaged; and some of the frescoes by Zelotti have been attributed to that master. Died in 1592.

Zeno, or **Zenon,** a Greek philosopher and founder of the school of Stoics, was born at Citium, in Cyprus, about 355 B. C. He received instruction from Crates the Cynic, and from Stilpo and Polemon, at Athens, where he settled, and where, having formed a new system drawn from the doctrines of various philosophers, he opened a school. His disciples were first styled "Zenonians," but afterward "Stoics," from the Greek word signifying "a porch," because they received their instructions in the Athenian porch. The chief doctrine of Zeno was that pain and grief for temporal affairs is not an evil, which he explained, however, that, as it merely caused inconvenience and suffering to the body, it was not to be classed with such crimes as fix their indelible impress on the soul. Although foreign-born, Zeno was treated by the Athenians with the most implicit confidence. At his death, which occurred at the age of ninety-eight, a gold crown and a public burial were decreed to him for his wise and virtuous teachings. Cleanthes succeeded him as the head of the school of Stoics.

Zeno, or **Zenon,** a Greek philosopher; born at Elea, in Southern Italy, in 495 B. C.; was the favorite disciple of Parmenides, whom he accompanied to Athens. It is said that he remained in that city for many years and was one of the instructors of Pericles. The date of his death is unknown..

Zeno, Emperor of the East, was a native of Isauria, and usurped the throne in 474 A. D. upon the death of his father-in-law, Leo I. He was inefficient and depraved, and his reign was disturbed by frequent insurrections and wars. He was expelled from his capital in 475 by Basilicus, but was restored two years later. Theodoric the Great, having invaded the empire of the East, was persuaded by Zeno to turn his attention to the conquest of Italy. Zeno thus saved his own dominions from invasion. Died in 491.

Zeno, Apostolo, an Italian author, dramatist, and critic; born at Venice in 1668; in 1710 became editor of a literary periodical called the *Giornale de' Letterati d'Italia*, and in 1717 went to Vienna on the invitation of Charles VI., who appointed him court-poet and historiographer. He returned to Venice in 1729, and died in November, 1750.

Zeno, Carlo, a Venetian admiral; born about 1334. He gained several victories over the Genoese, was appointed commander of the land forces, recaptured Chiozza (which had been reduced by them), was created grand admiral in 1380, and some years later procurator of St. Mark. He again defeated the Genoese, near Modon, in 1403. Died 1418.

Zeno, Niccolò, a Venetian navigator, and brother of the preceding, lived in the latter part of the fourteenth century. He is credited with the discovery of several islands, one of which, however, is supposed to have been Iceland. Died about 1396.

Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, daughter of Amroo, an Arabian chief, was distinguished for her beauty, learning, and martial and political talents. She was the wife of Odenathus, King of Palmyra, who died about 266 A. D., leaving two minor sons. Zenobia then assumed the royal authority, with the title of "Queen of the East," ruled with energy and ability, and pursued the conquests which her husband had commenced. Her territories extended from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean, covering the greater portion of Asia Minor. Having renounced her allegiance to Rome upon the accession of Aurelian to the purple, in 270 A. D., her armies were defeated by that Emperor in two battles fought near Antioch and near Emesa, and she was then besieged by him in Palmyra. She defended that city for a long time, but it was reduced in 272 or 273, and Zenobia was taken to Rome chained with golden manacles. After adorning the triumphal procession of Aurelian, she was given by him a villa at Tibur, was kindly treated, and was permitted to pass the rest of her life with her children.

Zeuxis, a Greek painter of rare skill; born at Heraclea about 450 B. C. He is said to have been a pupil of Demophilus of Himera, and to have belonged to the Asiatic or Ionian school of art, and excelled in his accurate imitations of the human form and in the reproduction of sensual charms. Besides working at Athens, he executed several paintings for the King of Macedonia, and also painted in Southern Italy. All of his productions were remarkable for their true imitation of nature and for grandeur of conception. The best known of his works is a picture of Helen, painted for the city of Croton. Among his other masterpieces were "Jupiter in the Assembly of Gods," "Female Centaur," and "The Infant Hercules Strangling the Serpent."

Zhukovsky, Vasili Andreevitch, a Russian poet; born near Bielev in 1783. He was educated at the public school at Tula and in the Moscow University. While very young he wrote several poems of great merit, which appeared in a journal of Moscow. In 1802 he produced a translation of Gray's *Elegy in a Country Churchyard,* which established his reputation, and in 1812 rendered great service to the cause of his country by his soul-stirring ballads entitled *The Minstrel in the Russian Camp,* which procured for him the favor of the imperial court. During the same year he joined the Moscow volunteers, and was subsequently appointed preceptor to the Prince, who became Alexander II. He was the author of numerous other poems, besides several prose essays and tales, all of which were popular and successful. He also translated many works from the English, German, and other languages into Russian. *Svietlana* is regarded as his finest poem. He died in 1852, and a monument was raised to his memory by Emperor Nicholas.

Zimmermann, von, Johann Georg, a Swiss philosopher and physician; born at Brugg, near Berne, December 8, 1728. After receiving an excellent education he studied medicine under Haller at Göttingen, where he received his medical diploma in 1751. He commenced practising at Berne in the next year, and in 1754 was appointed public physician at Brugg, where he soon acquired a high reputation for learning and skill. He was appointed physician to the King of England at Hanover, with the title of Aulic Councillor, and about 1785 was invited by Catherine II. of Russia to remove to St. Petersburg and become her physician. This invitation he declined. He attended Frederick the Great in his last illness, at Potsdam, in 1786. Zimmermann suffered excessively from hypochondria, and was the victim of many painful hallucinations. He was

the author of numerous works on medicine and on general subjects. His principal work (*A Treatise on Solitude*) has been translated into English. Died at Hanover in October, 1795.

Zingis. See JENGIS KHAN.

Zinzendorf, von, Nicolaus Ludwig, COUNT, a German theologian, and the founder or restorer of the sect of Moravians, was born at Dresden, May 26, 1700. Georg Ludwig, his father, was Chamberlain and Minister of Augustus, Elector of Saxony. He studied at the Seminary of Halle, devoted himself to religious inquiries and duties, and formed there a mystical society called the "Order of the Grain of Mustard." His religious faith was similar to that of the Lutherans. He afterward studied law for three years at the University of Wittenberg, and about 1820 would have entered into holy orders but for the interference of his relatives. Having married the Countess Erdmuth Dorothea Reuss in 1722, he removed to Bertholsdorf, in Lusatia, where several members of the Moravian Church, driven from their own country by persecution, sought refuge with him and were permitted to reside on his estate. The settlement thus formed was called Herrnhut (the "Lord's Guard") and increased rapidly in numbers. Zinzendorf united with this sect, which professed to conform to the doctrines of the Lutheran Church, became its patron and principal leader, and to advance its religious doctrines published a periodical entitled the *German Socrates* and many other works. Moravian missionaries were sent to America in 1732, and also to different parts of Europe. Through the indiscretion of some of his associates and the jealousy of the government under which he resided, he became involved in difficulties, was ordered to sell his estates, and was afterward banished. About 1734, at Tübingen, he was regularly ordained as a minister of the Lutheran Church, was banished from Saxony two years later, after which he travelled in Europe for a considerable period, and in 1737, having obtained the favor of Frederick William I. of Prussia, he was ordained a Bishop. He came to America in 1742, preached at Germantown, Pennsylvania, for some time, and formed congregations of his followers at Bethlehem and Nazareth. After returning to Europe he was allowed, in 1747, to re-establish his residence at Herrnhut, where he died in 1760. He composed numerous hymns and wrote several religious works.

Ziska, or **Zizka, of Trocznow, John,** a Bohemian general and leader of the Hussites; born near Trocznow about 1360. He served in the Polish army against the Teutonic Knights and the Turks in Hungary. Entering the English service, he gained great distinction at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415, and was soon after appointed Chamberlain to Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia, whom Ziska, an ardent disciple of John Huss, urged to revenge the martyrdom of that Reformer, who was burned at Constance in 1415. Ziska, who is supposed to have received permission from the Bohemian King to defend the rights of the Hussites, in 1419 raised an army, of which he assumed chief command. At this period Wenceslaus died, and Sigismund, Emperor of Germany, claimed the crown of Bohemia. The Hussites refusing to recognize this claim, Ziska defeated the imperial army near Prague in 1420, and the Emperor, having raised a new army and invaded Bohemia, was again routed in January, 1422, by Ziska, who was then totally blind, having lost his only remaining eye at a siege in 1421. Ziska also, in 1422, gained a decisive victory over the Saxons, the allies of the Emperor. Died in 1424. Sigismund had made overtures for peace, but the death of the Hussite leader prevented their consummation, and the war continued for several years. Ziska is said to

have been victorious in thirteen pitched battles, and in more than one hundred smaller engagements and sieges.

Zoëga, Georg, a Danish archæologist; born at Schackenburg, Jutland, in 1755; studied at Göttingen, and in 1782 removed to Rome, was patronized by Pope Pius VI. and Cardinal Borgia, and became interpreter of modern languages to the Propaganda College. He was appointed in 1802 professor in the University of Kiel, but was allowed to remain in Rome, where he died in 1809. He was the author of several valuable works on archæology.

Zola, Emile, a French novelist; born at Paris in 1840. He became a journalist and a dramatic critic, though unsuccessful in both, but in 1864 attained success by his charming short stories, *Contes à Ninon*, which were followed by other similar collections. His novel, *Thérèse Raquin*, a powerful picture of remorse, appeared in 1867, and was followed by a succession of other novels of the extreme naturalist school, which gave him a reputation world-wide, though not very savory, his works often dealing too openly with the sexual passions and relations. His later works, *Lourdes*, *Rome*, and *Paris*, are studies rather than novels. He attained reputation in another field by his bold and indignant defence of Captain Dreyfus, who had been condemned to a horrible fate on very insufficient evidence. He was sentenced to fine and imprisonment for his advocacy of this cause and his defiance of the army magnates, but escaped them by leaving France, while he had the gratification of seeing Dreyfus retried and set at liberty. Died 1902.

Zollicoffer, Felix K., an American general; born in Tennessee in 1812. He edited a Whig paper entitled the *Nashville Banner*, and was chosen member of Congress in 1852. Having entered the Confederate army, he was defeated and killed at Mill Spring, January 19, 1862.

Zorilla, Manuel Ruiz, a Spanish statesman; born in 1834. He became a strong Progressist, took an active part in the Revolution of 1866 and was banished, but returned and was a Minister in 1868–70 and again under Amadeus. He was condemned to death as a leader of the military revolt of 1884, but escaped to Paris. Died 1895.

Zoroaster, a Persian philosopher distinguished as the founder of the Magian religion, is supposed to have lived about fifteen hundred years before the Christian era. Plato is the first Greek author who mentions him, and Aristotle and other ancient Greek writers state that Zoroaster lived at least five thousand years prior to the time of Plato. By Niebuhr, Zoroaster is regarded as a mythical personage. By the Persians he is represented as a philosopher, legislator, pontiff, and prophet, and to him are ascribed the doctrines contained in the *Zend-Avesta*, which is written in the language of ancient Persia and purports to contain the revelations received by him.

Zorrilla y Moral, Don José, a Spanish poet and dramatist; born at Valladolid, February 21, 1817.

Zschokke, Johann Heinrich Daniel, a German author; born at Magdeburg, March 22, 1771, and graduated at the University of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. After travelling extensively in Europe he settled in Switzerland, where he took an active part in political affairs. He produced numerous novels, tales, dramas, tragedies, poems, and histories. Died in 1848.

Zuccaro, or **Zucchero, Federigo,** an Italian painter; born at Sant' Angelo, in the duchy of Urbino, in 1543. After studying under his brother Taddeo he painted in Florence, Rome, the Netherlands, and England, making in the last-mentioned country portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, and of many other persons of celebrity. He was afterward patronized by Pope Gregory XIII. and Philip II. of

Spain, by whom he was employed to paint the Escurial. He founded in 1595 the Academy of St. Luke at Rome, of which he became the first President. Zuccaro was also a skilful architect and sculptor. Died 1609.

Zurbaran, Francisco, a Spanish painter; born in Estremadura in 1598; studied under Juan de Roelas at Seville, and received the title of painter to King Philip III. He was also patronized by Philip IV. Zurbaran was distinguished for his fidelity to nature, and, from the resemblance of his style to that of the Italian painter, was frequently called "the Spanish Caravaggio." Died in 1662.

Zwingle, Ulrich, a Swiss Reformer; born at Wildhaus, January 1, 1484. He was thoroughly educated at Bâle and Vienna and studied theology under Thomas Wyttenbach. Having taken the degree of M. A. at Bâle in 1506, he became priest of Glarus, and afterward served as chaplain to a body of Swiss troops in Lombardy. In 1516 he removed from Glarus to Einsiedeln, where he was appointed preacher to the monastery, then regarded as a sanctuary by pilgrims and devotees. Becoming convinced of numerous errors in the doctrines and practices of the Romish Church, he commenced about the same time as Luther to denounce the sale of indulgences and other corruptions. His sermons, displaying great boldness and originality, created no little excitement. The clergy of his diocese were summoned in 1523, at his request, by the Great Council of Zurich, to attend a conference for a discussion of the new doctrine. In this conference Zwingle defended his course with great learning, ability, and eloquence. He married Anna Reinhart in 1524. In 1525 he produced a work entitled *A Discourse on True and False Religion*, and during the same year the mass was abolished at Zurich. He participated in a conference between the Protestants and the Catholics held at Berne in 1528, soon after which the Reformed religion was established in that canton. In the year following he met Luther and Melanchthon at Marburg, and with them united in and subscribed to fourteen articles of faith; but, differing from them on the subject of the Eucharist and totally rejecting the doctrine of the real presence, Zwingle was refused the right hand of fellowship by Luther. Five of the Catholic cantons of Switzerland having declared war against Berne and Zurich, Zwingle took up arms, and was killed at the battle of Cappel, in October, 1531. His disciples were called "Evangelicals." He wrote several religious works besides the one mentioned.

Zwirner, Ernst Friedrich, a German architect; born at Jacobswald, Silesia, in 1802. He graduated at the Royal Academy of Architecture and the University of Berlin, and in 1833 was appointed architect of the ancient cathedral of Cologne, which he undertook to restore and complete—it never having been finished. He expended many years on this work, which he admirably completed. He also designed several castles on the Rhine and Count von Furstenberg's castle at Herdringen. Died 1861.

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